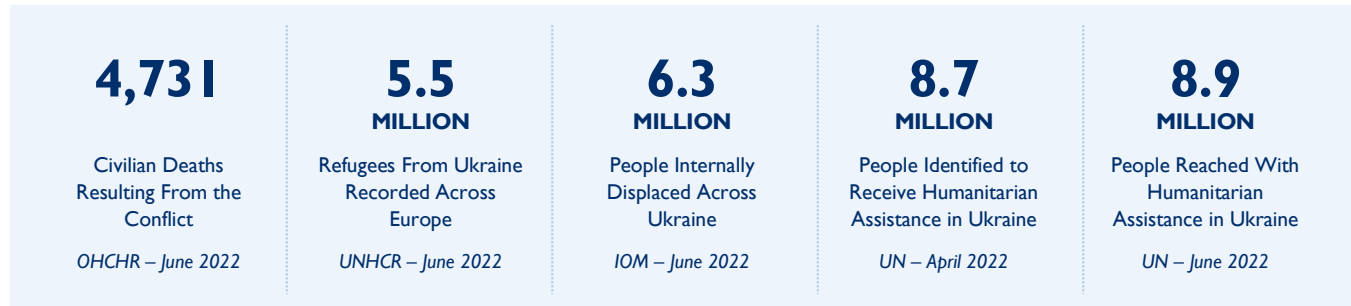




Ukraine – Complex Emergency

JULY 1, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- GoRF missile strikes on population centers across central, eastern, and southern Ukraine generated scores of civilian casualties between June 25 and 29.
- Following the withdrawal of GoU forces from Severodonetsk, civilians remaining in the city are unable to evacuate to GCAs.
- Nearly 6.3 million people remain displaced by conflict in Ukraine as of June 23, a more than 10 percent decrease from the 7.1 million IDPs recorded in the country in late May.
- At-risk populations face growing protection threats across Ukraine and neighboring countries.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Ukraine Response in FY 2022 ¹	USAID/BHA ²	\$702,283,885
	State/PRM ³	\$211,622,792
Total		\$913,906,677

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 8

¹ Funding figures reflect a portion of publicly announced funding that has been committed or obligated as of June 15, 2022.

² USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

GoRF Missile Attacks Generate Civilian Casualties Across Ukraine

Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) offensive operations—particularly missile strikes—intensified in late June, increasing threats to civilians and critical infrastructure across central, northern, and southern Ukraine, international media report. Between June 25 and 29, a series of GoRF missile strikes—including more than 40 long-range airstrikes on June 25 and 26—impacted population centers across the country, generating scores of civilian casualties and damaging or destroying critical civilian infrastructure. In north-central Ukraine, GoRF missiles strikes on Ukraine’s capital city of Kyiv resulted in one civilian death, injuries to at least five others, and damage to residential structures on June 26, according to international media. Moreover, the following day, a GoRF missile attack on a bridge in central Ukraine’s Cherkasy *Oblast* resulted in at least one civilian death and five injuries. Meanwhile, GoRF forces renewed attacks on northwestern Ukraine’s Rivne *Oblast* for the first time since May 21, with a missile strike on civilian infrastructure in the *oblast*’s Sarny city resulting in four civilian deaths and injuries to at least 18 others on June 25, according to local and international media.

In addition, a GoRF missile attack struck a crowded shopping center in Kremenchuk city of central Ukraine’s Poltava *Oblast* on June 27, resulting in at least 18 civilian deaths and injuries to nearly 60 others, according to relief workers. The total number of civilian casualties will likely increase as recovery efforts continue over the coming days; as many as 1,000 civilians were located in or around the center at the time of the strike, and nearly 40 people remained missing as of June 29, according to Human Rights Watch. In a June 27 statement, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Ukraine Osnat Lubrani condemned the attack and called for an independent investigation into the incident, emphasizing the responsibility of all parties to the conflict to adhere to international humanitarian law in protecting civilian lives and infrastructure. Similarly, on June 28, several participants in a UN Security Council meeting issued condemnations of the attack and echoed the calls for an investigation into the incident.

Only days later, a June 30 GoRF missile attack on Serhiivka town in southern Ukraine’s Odesa *Oblast* struck a residential building and recreational center, resulting in at least 21 civilian deaths and dozens of injuries, international media report. GoRF missile strikes had also injured at least eight civilians and destroyed two residential buildings in Odesa’s Mayaky town on June 26. In addition, GoRF forces have intensified attacks on southern Ukraine’s Mykolayiv *Oblast* in recent days, with a June 29 GoRF missile strike on Mykolayiv city resulting in six civilian deaths and injuries to three others, as well as damage to a residential structure, according to international media.

Civilians Unable to Evacuate to GCAs from Severodonetsk as Hostilities Persist in Lysychansk

Following a weeks-long GoRF offensive to seize full control of Luhansk *Oblast*’s Severodonetsk city, Government of Ukraine (GoU) forces withdrew from Severodonetsk on June 24, with GoRF forces taking full control of the city in subsequent days, according to local authorities. As of June 25, civilians remaining in Severodonetsk were reportedly unable to evacuate to GoU-controlled areas (GCAs), according to international media. Moreover, following the withdrawal of GoU forces from Severodonetsk, GoRF elements continued offensive operations to gain control of Luhansk, maintaining sustained artillery strikes against nearby Lysychansk city. On June 27, a GoRF rocket artillery strike reportedly hit a water tanker in the city, where civilians were collecting water at the time of the attack, according to an international nongovernmental organization (INGO). The attack resulted in at least eight

civilian fatalities and the hospitalization of more than 20 others. As of June 25, GoRF forces were also continuing to mount attacks on the road connecting Lysychansk with Luhansk's Bakhmut city, threatening efforts to deliver humanitarian assistance and evacuate civilians from Lysychansk.

Ukraine's IDP Population Decreases to 6.3 Million People in Late June

Nearly 6.3 million people remained internally displaced by armed conflict in Ukraine as of June 23, according to an International Organization for Migration (IOM) rapid population assessment—the sixth such assessment conducted since the GoRF's February 24 invasion of Ukraine. The figure marks a more than 10 percent decrease from the 7.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified in IOM's late May assessment, and a reduction of more than 20 percent from the 8 million IDPs recorded in early May, when internal displacement in Ukraine reached its highest level since the February 24 GoRF invasion. More than 40 percent of remaining IDPs report residing in a rented apartment or house, with only 3 percent sheltering in collective centers. Furthermore, nearly 60 percent of surveyed IDPs identified cash or financial support as their highest priority need.

Meanwhile, the number of Ukrainians who have returned to places of origin increased by more than 20 percent since late May, with more than 5.5 million returnees recorded in the latest assessment. IDP returns are likely to continue in the near-term, as 15 percent of surveyed IDPs indicated plans to return to areas of origin over the subsequent two weeks. Despite the increase in returns, however, perceptions of safety among populations in eastern and southern Ukraine have deteriorated since May, following continued hostilities in these areas, demonstrating a possibility of future displacement. More than 60 percent of the current IDP population originated in eastern Ukraine's heavily conflict-affected Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhya *oblasts*. Given the continued insecurity in many areas of return, IOM notes that it is impossible to determine if returns will be short-term or permanent, though more than 70 percent of returnees have indicated their intention to remain in places of origin upon return.

Relief Actors Work to Strengthen GBV Prevention and Response Services

Relief actors continue to highlight the sharp increase in gender-based violence (GBV) in Ukraine since the February 24 GoRF invasion. According to a late May INGO assessment, women, girls, and minorities—particularly those in displacement settings—are facing increased protection risks, including human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and abuse at border crossings, as well as limited access to GBV or sexual and reproductive health support services in Ukraine and neighboring countries.

In response to the increase in need, humanitarian organizations are working closely with GoU authorities—who hold primary responsibility for civilian protection—to improve available response services for GBV survivors, as well as prevention and awareness programs and resources for partners. In mid-June, the GBV Sub-Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian GBV activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—completed an initial service mapping exercise, outlining locations and contact information for GBV services provided by local organizations and INGOs across 13 different *oblasts* in Ukraine. The GBV Sub-Cluster also developed standard guidance for GBV specialists to streamline the GBV service referral process. Overall, between February 24 and June 20, GBV Sub-Cluster partners—including several USAID/BHA partners—reached nearly 200,000 individuals with GBV prevention and response services, such as awareness raising, information dissemination, counseling, case management, and cash assistance.

KEY FIGURES



87,000

Number of USAID/BHA-provided high-thermal blankets delivered for distribution in Ukraine



\$207 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 USAID/BHA funding for life-saving food assistance



\$213 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 USAID/BHA support for MPCA

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA partners are working to transport relief commodities to Ukraine from neighboring countries and distribute these items to conflict-affected individuals, as security conditions permit. Between late February and late April, USAID/BHA provided IOM approximately 87,000 blankets and 18,500 kitchen sets to improve living conditions for displaced people; 20,000 High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) to meet emergency food needs; and 4,800 10-liter water containers, as well as water tanks and treatment units, to improve access to safe drinking water and prevent disease among communities in Ukraine.

Moreover, USAID/BHA is supporting the UN World Food Program (WFP) to lead the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) clusters. As part of its role as the Logistics Cluster lead, WFP is coordinating logistics services for the broader humanitarian response, developing common advocacy to address logistical challenges, facilitating humanitarian convoys and corridors to hard-to-reach areas, and establishing logistics bases to consolidate and prioritize humanitarian cargo deliveries. As of late June, the Logistics Cluster had facilitated the movement of approximately 17,000 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian assistance for distribution to conflict-affected households in Ukraine since late February.

Meanwhile, State/PRM is supporting IOM and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide logistics support to the refugee response in neighboring countries.

FOOD SECURITY

To meet increasing food needs among conflict-affected individuals, WFP is scaling up operations in Ukraine and neighboring countries with USAID/BHA and other donor support. As part of this effort, USAID/BHA is funding WFP to procure and distribute more than 67,900 MT of in-kind food assistance to support approximately 1.3 million people and deliver HEBs sufficient to meet immediate food needs for 239,000 people for five days in Ukraine. This assistance will help people fleeing active fighting, households who have lost income sources due to conflict, and other conflict-affected populations access the food they need. Overall, WFP had reached approximately 6.8 million people with emergency food assistance and cash distributions in Ukraine as of June 17. USAID/BHA is also supporting Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to provide cooked meals to people in collective shelters in Moldova who have fled the war in Ukraine.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Government (USG) supports IOM, UNHCR, WFP, five INGOs, and an implementing partner to provide multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help conflict-affected individuals meet their basic needs. Cash

allows displaced or other conflict-affected people to access food, household items, shelter, safe drinking water, and other supplies through local markets, and provides a faster and more efficient means of reaching vulnerable communities than providing in-kind commodities.

With support from USAID/BHA and other donors, WFP had provided cash-based transfers and vouchers to more than 1.7 million people as of June 17. Meanwhile, as of June 21, State/PRM partner UNHCR had enrolled more than 533,000 people across Ukraine to receive MPCA, with more than 362,000 individuals having already received their first payments. State/PRM is also supporting IOM and UNHCR to provide MPCA to refugees in neighboring countries, as well as the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to provide cash assistance to vulnerable households with children in transit. As of June 21, UNHCR had enrolled more than 342,000 people in Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia in its MPCA program.



2.2 Million

Number of people that can receive health care with supplies distributed by USG partner UNICEF

HEALTH

To support the health needs of conflict-affected populations, USG humanitarian partners are providing health care supplies, medicine, and other health assistance in Ukraine and neighboring countries. USAID/BHA is supporting UNICEF, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and four INGO partners to respond to emergency health needs in Ukraine, including trauma care and the provision of other essential health care services. With USG and other donor support, UNICEF provided medical supplies sufficient to treat approximately 2.2 million people across Ukraine from February 24 to June 14.

Meanwhile, USAID/BHA partner WHO had delivered approximately 615 MT of life-saving medical supplies—including essential medicines, medical equipment, and trauma care supplies—to health facilities in Ukraine as of June 14, with the majority of items delivered to regions of the country experiencing active hostilities. With USAID/BHA support, WHO has also delivered medicines and health care equipment sufficient to meet the needs of approximately 650,000 individuals, emergency surgical supplies to conduct up to nearly 16,000 surgeries, at least 20 ambulances, and 26 generators to maintain power supplies in health facilities.

State/PRM is also supporting WHO to provide health care to refugees in neighboring countries. This includes meeting urgent trauma care needs by deploying emergency medical teams; providing trauma kits, essential medical supplies and equipment, and logistics support to fill urgent gaps; and extending access to coronavirus disease (COVID-19) services to refugee populations, including vaccinations. With State/PRM support, WHO is also preventing and responding to vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles and polio; providing psychosocial support to vulnerable populations and frontline health care workers; and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse.

In addition, State/PRM is supporting UNFPA in Hungary, Moldova, Poland,

and Slovakia to strengthen local health systems' capacity to absorb an increased refugee caseload through the deployment of mobile and static integrated community sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV health units, supplies, and interventions. State/PRM is also supporting UNICEF in neighboring countries to scale up health support, including to prevent disease outbreaks and support infection prevention and control training. In addition, State/PRM is supporting IOM to provide primary health care consultations, mobile health and emergency services, and mobile psychosocial support teams.



85,000

Number of people that USAID/BHA hygiene supplies provided to IFRC and an INGO can support in Ukraine

WASH

Disaster-affected populations are often more susceptible to waterborne diseases, such as cholera and dysentery, as disasters reduce local access to hygiene items, sanitation services, and safe drinking water. In response to the GoRF invasion of Ukraine, USG humanitarian partners are providing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to conflict-affected populations, including hygiene kits containing soap and other items to reduce disease transmission; repairing damaged WASH infrastructure; and transporting and distributing safe drinking water in conflict-affected areas. In addition, USAID/BHA also supports the WASH Cluster to provide humanitarian coordination and information management support, including sharing critical information with humanitarian partners regarding conflict incidents affecting WASH infrastructure and services.

USAID/BHA supports IOM, UNICEF, and seven INGO partners to address WASH needs in Ukraine. With support from USAID/BHA and other donors, UNICEF has facilitated access to safe drinking water for approximately 2.6 million people in Ukraine by increasing water availability in collective sites, such as IDP shelters; conducting water trucking services; and distributing bottled drinking water between late February and mid-June. The UN agency had also distributed WASH commodities to nearly 266,000 people across Ukraine as of mid-June. Moreover, UNICEF delivered 300 MT of essential supplies—including safe drinking water, nutrition rations, health and hygiene kits, and other WASH items—to six locations in Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk, as well as to the Luhansk Regional State Administration, to be pre-positioned for further crossline delivery by local volunteer organizations, as of June 14.

USAID/BHA has also delivered 105 shipping pallets of hygiene supplies to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), 95 pallets to IOM, and 65 pallets to an INGO partner in neighboring countries for onward distribution into Ukraine; each pallet contains supplies sufficient to meet the needs of 500 people.

State/PRM partners are also providing WASH assistance to conflict-affected communities in Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees in neighboring countries, including strengthening sanitation infrastructure in shelters and distributing hygiene kits to refugees. State/PRM is also supporting IOM to provide

hygiene kits, safe drinking water, and water infrastructure.



16

Number of USG implementing partners providing essential protection services

PROTECTION

Armed conflict often exacerbates individuals' vulnerability to protection risks. People must cope with threats such as sexual violence, violence in the home, family separation, exploitative labor, and exclusion from life-saving humanitarian assistance, among other concerns. In response, USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, and 10 INGOs to implement protection interventions for conflict-affected populations in Ukraine. USAID/BHA partners provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to children, persons with disabilities, and older people; operate mobile protection teams to reach remote communities with GBV prevention and response activities, legal assistance, and MHPSS; and conduct other protection activities. Specifically, USAID/BHA is supporting UNFPA's efforts to procure approximately 60 vehicles to establish mobile teams to provide MHPSS services in remote or hard-to-reach areas of Ukraine. With USAID/BHA support, UNFPA is also setting up 15 permanent facilities around the country to provide GBV prevention and response services. Furthermore, USAID/BHA is supporting UNICEF to meet the protection needs of children in displacement centers, as well as assist unaccompanied and separated children, who are particularly vulnerable to exploitation.

In addition, State/PRM partners—including IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF—provide protection and legal services to vulnerable individuals in Ukraine and neighboring countries. Partners are establishing Blue Dots, multi-agency facilities that provide one-stop protection services and social service referrals to new refugee arrivals in neighboring countries. As of June 21, UNHCR had established 40 Blue Dots reaching tens of thousands of people with protection services in Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia.

In neighboring countries, State/PRM is providing protection support through IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF. Services include GBV prevention and response, child protection, and MHPSS support; prevention and response to trafficking in persons; and establishment of child-friendly and women and girl-friendly spaces, which not only offer case management and referral services, but also provide areas for women and children to feel physically and emotionally safe.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The GoRF commenced widespread attacks against Ukraine on February 24 after mobilizing hundreds of thousands of military forces and heavy weaponry near its border with Ukraine. Immediately prior, the GoRF had ordered forces into Donetsk and Luhansk non-GoU-controlled areas after recognizing the areas' independence from Ukraine on February 21.
- The GoRF invasion marked a major escalation of conflict in Ukraine, where fighting in the country's eastern *oblasts* has caused large-scale population displacement and widespread damage to infrastructure since March 2014. The heaviest fighting has occurred in the easternmost *oblasts* bordering Russia, particularly Donetsk and Luhansk; however, the large influx of IDPs from these areas has also impacted neighboring *oblasts*. The UN estimated that 2.9 million conflict-affected people in eastern Ukraine required humanitarian assistance as of early 2022 prior to the February 24 GoRF invasion.
- On February 24, USAID announced the activation of a USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG humanitarian response to the crisis in Ukraine, with initial staff in Rzeszów, Poland; Chişinău, Moldova; Budapest, Hungary; Bucharest, Romania; and Bratislava, Slovakia. To support the DART, USAID activated a Response Management Team (RMT) in Washington, D.C. State/PRM staff in Warsaw, Poland; Budapest, Hungary; Chişinău, Moldova; Bucharest, Romania; Bratislava, Slovakia; and Washington, D.C., also continue to support response activities.
- On November 26, 2021, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Kristina A. Kvien renewed the disaster declaration for Ukraine for FY 2022 due to widespread displacement and continued humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations in eastern Ukraine.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
Ukraine			
USAID/BHA			
IFRC	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$20,800
IOM	Logistics Support, Monitoring and Evaluation, MPCA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$26,130,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$7,113,554
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$27,500,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$12,442,720
UNICEF	Health, Logistics Support, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$71,800,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics Support; MPCA	Countrywide	\$302,275,925
WHO	Health, Logistics Support, Protection	Countrywide	\$10,000,000

	Health	Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Luhansk, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Poltava, Sumy, Zaporizhzhya	\$967,280
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$155,110,888
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Khmelnytskyi, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Vinnytsya, Volyn, Zaporizhzhya, Zakarpattya, Zhytomyr	\$78,185,757
	Logistics Support		\$4,759,913
	Program Support		\$934,431
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE			\$697,541,268
Moldova			
CRS	Food Assistance	Chişinău	\$4,742,617
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOLDOVA RESPONSE			\$4,742,617
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$702,283,885
STATE/PRM			
Ukraine			
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$73,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE			\$93,100,000
Belarus			
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE BELARUS RESPONSE			\$400,000
Hungary			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$600,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HUNGARY RESPONSE			\$9,300,000
Moldova			
CRS	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,322,792
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection		\$3,000,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$900,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$800,000

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MOLDOVA RESPONSE**\$25,522,792**

Poland			
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,800,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,700,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE POLAND RESPONSE			\$47,900,000
Romania			
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,300,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ROMANIA RESPONSE			\$10,300,000
Slovakia			
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$600,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SLOVAKIA RESPONSE			\$3,800,000
Europe Regional			
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,300,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE EUROPE REGIONAL RESPONSE			\$21,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$211,622,792
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$913,906,677

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect a portion of publicly announced funding that has been committed or obligated as of June 15, 2022.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)