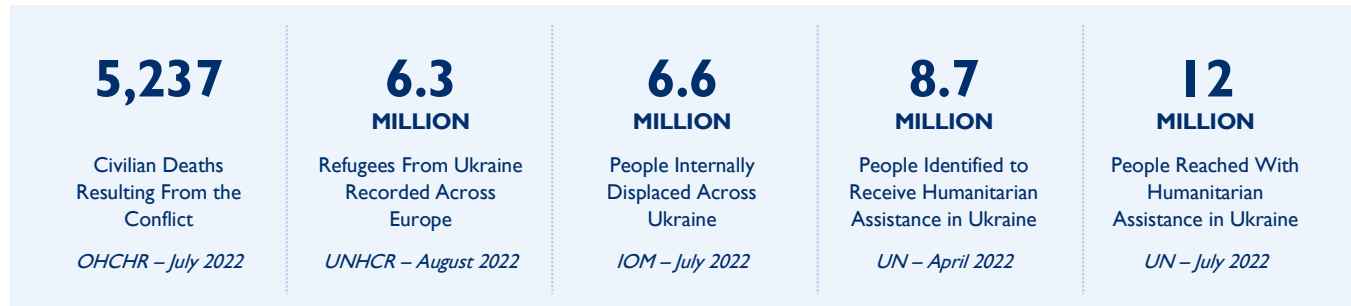


Ukraine – Complex Emergency

AUGUST 5, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky orders a mandatory evacuation of all civilians remaining in eastern Ukraine’s Donetsk *Oblast*.
- Amid intensifying hostilities, sustained GoRF attacks threaten civilians and critical infrastructure in southern Ukraine.
- Fighting near the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant endangers civilians and increases the risk of a radiological accident.
- The number of IDPs in Ukraine increases to more than 6.6 million after decreasing over the previous two months.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Ukraine Response in FY 2022¹

USAID/BHA² \$1,025,593,642

State/PRM³ \$499,322,974

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

Total \$1,524,916,616

¹ Funding figures reflect a publicly announced funding that has been committed or obligated as of July 27, 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

GoU Orders Mandatory Civilian Evacuation of Donetsk, Citing Sustained GoRF Attacks and Anticipated Fuel Shortages in Coming Winter

On July 30, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky called on all civilians remaining in eastern Ukraine's Donetsk *Oblast* to evacuate, according to international media. The evacuation order marks the broadest Government of Ukraine (GoU) evacuation directive since the February 24 Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) invasion of Ukraine. In recent weeks, GoU authorities established a coordination center to facilitate civilian evacuations by buses and trains to safer parts of the country, according to GoU Deputy Prime Minister Iryna Vereshchuk. Evacuation operations subsequently began on August 2, with the first train of evacuees—primarily children, women, and disabled persons—departing from Donetsk and arriving in Kirovohrad *Oblast*'s Kropyvnytskyi city on August 4, international media report. The GoU will reportedly require any civilians intending to remain in Donetsk to sign a form indicating their refusal or inability to adhere to the directive, as well as their acknowledgement of risks associated with remaining in the area. The GoU warns that civilians who do not evacuate the *oblast* will face increasingly desperate humanitarian conditions during the coming winter, as there is reportedly no gas supply for heating in Donetsk.

The evacuation directive also comes amid intensified GoRF bombardment of GoU-controlled areas (GCAs) in the *oblast*, where approximately 200,000 to 220,000 civilians remain, according to GoU estimates. Between July 28 and August 1, GoRF forces increased artillery attacks on Donetsk's Bakhmut city, one of the largest cities in the *oblast* still under GoU control, resulting in at least three deaths and an unconfirmed number of civilian injuries, international media reports. Moreover, GoRF shelling struck a public transport stop in Donetsk's Toretsk city on August 4, resulting in the deaths of at least eight civilians and injuries to four others. In addition, conflict-related violence has also resulted in significant non-combatant casualties in non-GoU-controlled areas (NGCAs) of Donetsk in recent days. A July 29 attack on a prisoner of war (POW) facility in Donetsk's Olenivka town resulted in the deaths of at least 50 Ukrainian POWs and other detainees, as well as injuries to more than 70 others, according to international media. While the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has offered to support the evacuation of the wounded and provide humanitarian assistance to those affected by the attack, GoRF authorities had not granted ICRC access to the Olenivka facility as of August 5.

GoU Begins Counteroffensive Operations, GoRF Attacks Continue to Threaten Civilians in Southern Ukraine

As GoU forces scaled up efforts to recapture GoRF-held territory in southern Ukraine in recent weeks, intensifying GoRF attacks continued to threaten civilian populations throughout southern Ukraine's Kherson, Mykolayiv, and Odesa *oblasts*. On August 2, a GoRF missile struck a minibus evacuating civilians from Kherson's Starosillia village, located in an NGCA of the *oblast*, resulting in at least three civilian deaths and injuries to five others, according to the UN. In addition, on August 1, a GoRF missile strike on Mykolayiv *Oblast*'s Mykolayiv city damaged the emergency wing of a hospital and several residential buildings, while also wounding at least three civilians, international media report. Days earlier, a July 29 GoRF artillery strike hit a public transport stop in Mykolayiv *Oblast*'s Korabelnyi *Raion*, resulting in seven civilian deaths and nearly 20 injuries, an international non-governmental organization (INGO) reports. Moreover, the July 29 attack involved the use of cluster munitions, which pose heightened protection risks to civilian populations, as they spread multiple explosive submunitions indiscriminately over a wide area and leave unexploded ordnance that can result in civilian deaths for years.

Fighting Near Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant Threatens Civilians, Increases Risk of Radiological Disaster

GoRF forces have repeatedly launched artillery strikes on GCAs in Dnipropetrovsk *Oblast* from positions near Zaporizhzhya *Oblast's* Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP)—the largest nuclear power station in Europe—since mid-July, according to international media. Recently, on August 3, GoRF forces based around the ZNPP shelled Dnipropetrovsk *Oblast's* Nikopol *Raion*, located across the Dnipro River from the plant, damaging at least 50 residential buildings and cutting electrical power to an undetermined number of residents. While GoU forces have largely refrained from returning fire on the ZNPP, periodic attacks in the vicinity of the plant have contributed to growing risks of a radiological disaster, international media report. On July 22, GoU forces launched a precision drone strike on a GoRF position located approximately 150 yards from a nuclear reactor at the ZNPP. Moreover, during initial fighting around the plant in early March, when GoRF forces first took control of the ZNPP, GoRF shelling set fire to part of the complex.

In addition to the dangers posed by the close proximity of hostilities to the ZNPP, Ukrainian plant employees reportedly face deprivation and abuse by GoRF forces, which is contributing to increased risks of a radiological incident. GoRF forces have also allegedly abducted plant officials or employees in recent weeks, according to international media. Nikopol residents have reportedly been fleeing the area due to the threat of continued GoRF artillery strikes, as well as the risk of a potential radiation leak. On August 4, International Atomic Energy Agency Director General Rafael Grossi denounced the situation around the ZNPP, emphasized the risk of a radiological incident, and called for GoU and GoRF authorities to permit international observers to visit the plant, citing an urgent need for inspection and repairs.

Internally Displaced Population in Ukraine Increases to 6.6 Million in July

The number of people internally displaced in Ukraine as a result of the GoRF invasion increased in July after decreasing during the previous two months, according to a recent International Organization for Migration (IOM) assessment. As of July 23, more than 6.6 million people were internally displaced in Ukraine, marking a 6 percent increase from the estimated 6.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified in IOM's late June assessment. Most newly displaced IDPs—who fled places of origin between June 23 and July 23—originate from heavily conflict-affected areas of eastern and southern Ukraine; overall, nearly 70 percent of all IDPs in Ukraine come from the eastern *oblasts* of Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhzhya. Additionally, more than 20 percent of surveyed IDPs report experiencing secondary displacement, of whom 60 percent cite the inability to earn income as their primary reason for leaving their first location of displacement.

During the assessment, IOM also evaluated winter preparedness, including utility cost projections, insulation and structural repair needs, anticipated type of fuel to be used, and availability of winter necessities for local purchase among IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced populations. Overall, more than 20 percent of respondents across all surveyed groups are likely to leave their current dwelling due to insufficient heating before winter, while nearly 45 percent of the IDP population reportedly require structural repairs to safely heat dwellings during the winter. In addition, IDPs expect their monthly utility costs to increase by more than 130 percent during winter, impacting their anticipated need for continued financial assistance.

KEY FIGURES



87,000

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



\$242 Million

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

During the initial weeks of the GoRF invasion, USAID/BHA worked to rapidly transport relief commodities to Ukraine from neighboring countries. 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 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.

USAID/BHA is also supporting the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) clusters, the coordinating bodies for humanitarian logistics and ETC activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. With USAID/BHA support, the UN World Food Program (WFP)—the Logistics Cluster lead—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 July, the Logistics Cluster had facilitated the movement of nearly 25,000 cubic meters of humanitarian assistance commodities 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 following the February 24 GoRF invasion, USAID/BHA is supporting WFP and four INGO partners to scale up food assistance in Ukraine. Specifically, WFP is supporting local bakeries providing bread to conflict-affected populations, distributing ready-to-eat rations and general food commodities, and disbursing cash-based transfers and vouchers for food. WFP food assistance helps people fleeing active fighting, households who have lost income sources due to conflict, and other conflict-affected populations access the food they need. In July alone, WFP reached more than 2.8 million people with emergency food assistance and cash distributions in Ukraine. 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.



\$343 Million

In dedicated FY 2022
USAID/BHA support for
MPCA

MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

The USG supports the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IOM, UNHCR, WFP, and seven INGOs 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 provided cash-based transfers and vouchers to more than 860,000 conflict-affected individuals across Ukraine in July alone. Meanwhile, as of July 29, State/PRM partner UNHCR had reached approximately 436,000 people across Ukraine with MPCA. 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 August 4, IOM had provided MPCA to nearly 84,000 people, while UNHCR had enrolled more than 402,000 people in Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia in its MPCA program as of July 27.



4 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 six INGO partners to respond to emergency health needs in Ukraine, including medical support and the provision of other essential health care services. With USG and other donor support, UNICEF has provided medical supplies sufficient to treat approximately 4 million people across Ukraine since late February.

Meanwhile, USAID/BHA partner WHO had delivered approximately 840 metric tons (MT) of life-saving medical supplies—including essential medicines, medical equipment, and medical support—to health facilities in Ukraine as of July 26, 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 and gender-based violence (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.



\$79 Million

In dedicated FY 2022
USAID/BHA support for
WASH

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 10 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 3.5 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 late July. The UN agency had also distributed WASH commodities to nearly 456,000 people across Ukraine as of late July.

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.



20

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 IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO, and 13 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 vehicles to establish mobile teams to provide MHPSS services in remote or hard-to-reach areas of Ukraine. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, the UN agency is also supporting facilities that provide services for GBV survivors, including conflict-related sexual violence survivors. 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. UNICEF had provided more than 52,000 individuals with integrated child protection and GBV response services as of July 26.

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 July 15, UNHCR had established 37 Blue Dots reaching tens of thousands of people with protection services in Bulgaria, 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 NGCAs 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, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$59,130,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$7,113,554
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
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$27,500,000
UN Women	Protection	Countrywide	\$5,000,000

WFP	Food Assistance–Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics Support; MPCA	Countrywide	\$402,275,925
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	\$248,960,888
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, Zakarpattia, Zhytomyr	\$169,010,385
	Logistics Support		\$5,210,399
	Program Support		\$1,119,074
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE			\$1,020,851,025
Moldova			
CRS	Food Assistance	Chişinău	\$4,742,617
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOLDOVA RESPONSE			\$4,742,617
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$1,025,593,642
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	\$139,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE			\$159,800,000
Belarus			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$800,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE BELARUS RESPONSE			\$2,200,000
Bulgaria			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE BULGARIA RESPONSE			\$6,800,000

Czech Republic			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,300,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,200,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CZECH REPUBLIC RESPONSE			\$10,200,000
Hungary			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,100,000
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			\$10,400,000
Moldova			
CRS	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,322,792
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,300,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$37,300,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,900,000
UN Women	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MOLDOVA RESPONSE			\$70,122,792
Poland			
IFRC	MPCA, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,500,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$52,500,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$38,100,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE POLAND RESPONSE			\$115,700,000
Romania			
IFRC	MPCA, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,300,000

IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,400,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$36,300,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,900,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ROMANIA RESPONSE			\$48,600,000
Slovakia			
IFRC	MPCA, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,302,326
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$5,800,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$11,900,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SLOVAKIA RESPONSE			\$21,702,326
Europe Regional			
IFRC	MPCA, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$697,674
IOM	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,300,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHCR	HCIMA, Livelihoods, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$31,900,000
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,300,000
UN Women	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$300,182
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE EUROPE REGIONAL RESPONSE			\$53,797,856
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$499,322,974
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$1,524,916,616

¹ Year 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 July 27, 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)