

Ukraine – Complex Emergency

DECEMBER 2, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- GoRF forces continue to target critical infrastructure and civilian population centers across Ukraine with waves of aerial attacks, generating civilian casualties and causing widespread electrical, water, and heating shortages.
- Humanitarian agencies are working to deliver emergency assistance to Kherson city and other recently retaken areas of Kherson *Oblast*. However, insecurity, utility shortages, and lack of health services continue to affect civilians in the areas. In response, the GoU is facilitating evacuations to cities west of Kherson.
- USAID/BHA announces \$20 million in new funding to WFP in support of the “Grain From Ukraine” initiative.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Ukraine Response in FY 2023¹

USAID/BHA²

\$25,000,000

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

Total

\$25,000,000

¹ Funding figures reflect publicly announced FY 2023 funding that has been committed or obligated as of November 8, 2022. For information on the U.S. Government (USG) funding toward the response in FY 2022, refer to Ukraine Fact Sheet #29 released on September 30, 2022, available on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>.

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

GoU, Relief Actors Work to Mitigate Effects of GoRF Infrastructure Attacks

Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) forces continue to target critical infrastructure and civilian population centers across Ukraine with waves of aerial attacks, generating civilian casualties and causing widespread electrical, water, and heating shortages. The large-scale, coordinated attacks on infrastructure—which have occurred regularly since October 10—threaten to exacerbate humanitarian needs as areas of Ukraine begin to experience freezing winter temperatures. Recent attacks include a wave of up to 100 missile attacks on infrastructure across Ukraine on November 15, which left an estimated 10 million people—approximately 40 percent of energy consumers in Ukraine—without power as of November 17, according to local media. Similar attacks occurred on November 17 and November 23, exacerbating damage to utility networks and complicating efforts to repair damaged infrastructure.

Despite continuous efforts by the Government of Ukraine (GoU) and Ukrainian utility providers to repair damage and restore utility services, as of November 28, the Ukrainian energy system was only able to cover 70 percent of peak demand power needs, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). As a result, all areas of Ukraine are currently experiencing regular power outages, which also affect civilians' access to piped water and heating, as water and heating pump systems require electricity to operate. Ukraine's capital city of Kyiv and population centers across western Ukraine have been particularly affected by shortages, as these areas have been heavily targeted in recent GoRF attacks. Severe infrastructure damage has also prevented the restoration of heating services in parts of Kharkiv and Kherson *oblasts*. In southern Ukraine, a November 28 attack damaged a water facility in Kherson that pumped water to Mykolayiv *Oblast's* Mykolayiv city. The facility was initially damaged in April, causing months of water shortages for residents of the city, and had been repaired a week prior to the November 28 attack, according to OCHA.

USAID/BHA and U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) are working with nine partners—including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and other international humanitarian organizations—to scale up winterization assistance countrywide. USAID/BHA and State/PRM humanitarian partners are currently pre-positioning, stockpiling, and distributing critical winter-specific relief items, including household heating appliances, thermal blankets, and winter clothing. Implementing partners are also working to winterize collective centers for internally displaced persons (IDPs), local housing, and health facilities by making repairs to roofs, windows, and heating systems. Additionally, humanitarian partners are working to adapt programming to address the effects of GoRF attacks on infrastructure by procuring and supplying generators to key health facilities and collective centers. USG UN partners are also supporting the GoU's efforts to establish heating points—shelters where people can access heating, electrical power, and food on a temporary basis—through the provision of bedding, solar lamps, and other supplies.

Challenges Remain in Newly Liberated Areas of Kherson *Oblast*

Following the withdrawal of GoRF forces from Kherson city on November 11, remaining residents of the city—more than 100,000 people—and surrounding areas continue to face security threats and a lack access to basic services. GoRF forces continue to shell the city and nearby settlements from the eastern bank of the Dnipro River, including nearly 260 strikes during a one-week period in late November,

according to President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Damage from the November strikes and prior attacks have disrupted utility services, including electricity, water, and heating. Access to health services in Kherson city and surrounding areas remains limited. More than 20 medical facilities across the *oblast* had been destroyed and more than 40 others required urgent medical equipment, medicine, and personnel as of November 30, according to OCHA and the GoU Ministry of Health. Despite the GoRF withdrawal, local officials have urged civilians across recently retaken areas of Kherson *Oblast* to evacuate due to continued insecurity, utility outages, and widespread presence of explosive remnants of war. GoU authorities have organized buses and trains to evacuate residents to cities west of Kherson, including Khmelnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Mykolayiv, and Odesa, according to international media.

Since gaining access to Kherson city, humanitarian agencies have worked to provide initial assistance to vulnerable populations in the city and nearby villages. On November 14, less than 72 hours after the GoRF withdrawal, a UN interagency convoy delivered critical relief commodities—including food, hygiene kits, and shelter materials—to more than 6,000 people in the city. The convoy included USAID/BHA partners IOM, UNICEF, and the UN World Food Program (WFP), as well as State/PRM partner UNHCR. A subsequent UN convoy to Kherson on November 21 delivered medical kits to treat more than 100,000 patients for three months, water for more than 10,000 people, and a one-week supply of food for nearly 2,500 people. The convoy also provided nearly 2,300 solar lamps and dignity kits—which include clothing and hygiene products—for more than 1,200 women, as well as blankets and sleeping bags for nearly 500 families. Earlier, WFP delivered in-kind food assistance to more than 53,000 people across Kherson *Oblast* between November 1 and 19. USG partners continue to mobilize resources and supplies to expand relief efforts in Kherson and other newly retaken areas.

USAID/BHA Announces \$20 Million in Support of “Grain From Ukraine” Initiative

In support of the “Grain From Ukraine” initiative—announced by President Zelenskyy at the G20 Summit in mid-November—USAID/BHA is providing \$20 million in humanitarian funding to WFP. The funding will be used to help address global food insecurity by facilitating additional shipments of Ukrainian grain under the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI). This new humanitarian funding builds upon \$173 million in prior support for WFP to purchase Ukrainian grain to feed people in countries facing the most severe food crises, including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Yemen.

KEY FIGURES



2 Million

People in Ukraine reached with USAID/BHA-supported in-kind food assistance via WFP in October

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

To meet increasing food needs following the February 24 GoRF invasion, USAID/BHA is supporting WFP and four international non-governmental organization (INGO) partners to scale up food assistance in Ukraine. WFP continues to prioritize food distributions in eastern and southern Ukraine, where fighting and supply chain disruptions hinder food access for vulnerable populations in frontline areas. During October, WFP reached approximately 2 million people in Ukraine with in-kind food distributions, including children who received supplementary feeding.



11

USG implementing partners providing 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 meet their immediate needs through local markets and provides a 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 to approximately 715,000 conflict-affected individuals across Ukraine in October. Meanwhile, State/PRM partner UNHCR has reached nearly 820,000 people across Ukraine with MPCA since the start of the GoRF's full-scale invasion, along with nearly 435,000 refugees in Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. State/PRM is also supporting IOM to provide MPCA to refugees in neighboring countries, as well as UNICEF to provide cash assistance to vulnerable households with children in transit.



4.6 Million

Number of people able to 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, WHO, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and six INGO partners to respond to emergency health needs in Ukraine. With USG and other donor support, UNICEF has provided medical supplies sufficient to treat approximately 4.6 million people across Ukraine since late February. Meanwhile, as of late November, USAID/BHA partner WHO had delivered approximately 60 generators and more than 2,000 metric tons (MT) of medical supplies to Ukraine since February 24.

State/PRM is also supporting WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, and IOM to provide health care to refugees in neighboring countries. This support includes meeting urgent trauma care needs by deploying emergency medical teams, delivering essential medical supplies and equipment, and providing logistics support to fill urgent gaps. State/PRM health support in Hungary, Moldova, Poland, and Slovakia serves to strengthen the capacity of local health systems to absorb increased refugee caseloads.



20

Number of USG implementing partners providing essential protection services

PROTECTION

Armed conflict often exacerbates 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. In response, USAID/BHA supports IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and UN Women—supported through USAID/BHA's partnership with the UN Development Program—as well as 13 INGOs to implement protection interventions for conflict-affected populations in Ukraine. USAID/BHA partners provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to children, persons with disabilities, and older people; operate mobile

protection teams to reach remote communities with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response activities, legal assistance, and MHPSS; and conduct other protection activities. For example, since February 24, UNICEF-supported MHPSS interventions have reached more than 2.4 million children and caregivers to help them cope with the psychosocial effects of conflict and displacement. UNICEF has also provided at least 111,000 women and children with GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services.

In addition, State/PRM partners—including IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO—provide protection and legal services to vulnerable individuals in Ukraine and neighboring countries. Services include GBV prevention and response, child protection, and MHPSS support; prevention and response to trafficking persons; and establishment of child-friendly and women- and girl-friendly spaces. Partners are also 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 October 21, UNHCR had established 36 Blue Dots, which reach tens of thousands of people with protection services in Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.



3.9 Million

Number of people supported with safe drinking water through USG partner UNICEF since February 24

WASH

Disaster-affected populations are often more susceptible to waterborne diseases due to reduced access to safe drinking water, sanitation services, and hygiene items. In response, USG partners are providing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to conflict-affected populations, including hygiene kits containing soap and other items; repairing damaged WASH infrastructure; and transporting and distributing safe drinking water in conflict-affected areas. Overall, 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 more than 3 million people in Ukraine since February 24. State/PRM partners are also providing WASH assistance in Ukraine and to refugees in neighboring countries, including strengthening sanitation infrastructure in shelters and distributing hygiene kits to refugees.

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 non-GoU controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk *oblasts* 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 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 October 21, 2022, U.S. Ambassador Bridget A. Brink renewed the declaration of humanitarian need for Ukraine for FY 2023 due to widespread displacement and continued humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations in Ukraine resulting from the GoRF's full-scale invasion.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2023¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
Ukraine			
USAID/BHA			
IOM	MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$25,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$25,000,000

¹ Funding figures reflect publicly announced FY 2023 funding that has been committed or obligated as of November 8, 2022. For information on the USG funding toward the response in FY 2022, refer to Ukraine Fact Sheet #29 released on September 30, 2022, available on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work..>

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)