



# Ukraine – Complex Emergency

JUNE 16, 2023

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE

**8,983**

UN-Confirmed  
Civilian Deaths  
Resulting From  
the Conflict

*OHCHR – June 2023*

**5.9  
MILLION**

Refugees From  
Ukraine Recorded  
Across Europe

*UNHCR – June 2023*

**5.1  
MILLION**

People Internally  
Displaced Across  
Ukraine

*IOM – May 2023*

**17.6  
MILLION**

People in Need of  
Humanitarian  
Assistance in Ukraine

*UN – January 2023*

**5.4  
MILLION**

People Reached With  
Humanitarian  
Assistance in Ukraine  
in 2023

*UN – April 2023*

- On June 6, an explosion at Kakhovka dam generated severe flooding across approximately 80 settlements in southern Ukraine, displacing thousands of people and disrupting water supply.
- Humanitarian actors—including USAID/BHA partners—quickly mobilized to provide life-saving assistance to flood-affected communities in response to the Kakhovka dam breach.
- GoRF forces continued to launch aerial attacks against frontline communities across Ukraine in early to mid-June, resulting in civilian deaths, injuries, and damage to infrastructure.



## TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Ukraine Response in FY 2023

USAID/BHA<sup>1</sup> \$400,015,750

*For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6*

**Total \$400,015,750**

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### **Kakhovka Dam Breach Results in Civilian Casualties and Heightened Humanitarian Needs**

Severe flooding following an explosion at Kherson *Oblast's* Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant dam on June 6 had resulted in at least 12 civilian deaths and injury to dozens of others in southern Ukraine as of mid-June, according to Government of Ukraine (GoU) authorities. Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) officials reported additional deaths in Russia-occupied areas of the country; however, the figures remained unconfirmed as of June 16, international media report. The flooding inundated nearly 80 settlements across southern Ukraine, displacing more than 2,700 people from GoU-controlled areas of Kherson and Mykolaiv *oblasts*, according to the UN. While floodwaters have begun to recede in recent days, an estimated 13 settlements remained flooded in GoU-controlled areas of Kherson as of June 16. Meanwhile, nearly 3,000 people, including 300 children, had evacuated flood-affected areas as of the same date. GoU officials do not anticipate additional evacuations, as the humanitarian response is meeting immediate needs in flood-affected areas, and the majority of people—particularly older populations—chose to remain near their homes, citing their ability to endure the harsh conditions and fears of potential looting, according to relief actors.

The destruction of the Kakhovka dam and subsequent flooding continues to adversely affect access to electricity, gas, and safe drinking water in southern Ukraine. Following the dam breach, water levels at the Kakhovka reservoir—a water source for at least 700,000 people—reportedly decreased by an estimated 70 percent, resulting in significant water shortages for populations in surrounding upstream areas, GoU officials report. Approximately 300,000 people—including nearly 210,000 people in Dnipropetrovsk *Oblast* alone—remained without access to a central water supply as of June 16, the UN reports. In response, humanitarian organizations, including USAID/BHA partners, quickly mobilized to deliver urgent humanitarian assistance to flood-affected populations. Relief actors had provided emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance—including bottled water, water storage tanks, and water trucking—to approximately 200,000 people in southern Ukraine as of June 14, according to the UN. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) had delivered nearly 140,500 ready-to-eat food rations to flood-affected populations in Kherson and Mykolaiv as of June 16. USAID/BHA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO) also started the distribution of approximately 260,000 leaflets focused on food safety, proper water treatment, and the risk of acute intestinal infections in response to potential water contamination in flood-affected areas, the UN agency reports.

### **UN Convoys Provide Urgently Needed Assistance to Flood-Affected Communities in Ukraine**

Since the destruction of the Kakhovka dam, relief actors have provided life-saving assistance to flood-affected communities through interagency humanitarian convoys. A UN-led convoy—including USAID/BHA partners the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and WFP, as well as U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—delivered emergency relief commodities on June 9 to flood-affected populations in Kherson's Bilozerska settlement, located less than one mile from the front line, the UN reports. The assistance included a 20,000-liter water truck, ready-to-eat meals for approximately 2,500 people, approximately 3,200 six-liter water bottles, 650 hygiene kits, and 300 shelter repair kits. A separate UN interagency convoy on June 10 delivered humanitarian assistance—including food, home repair kits, safe drinking water, and other household items—to approximately 6,000 people in Kherson's Ostiriv settlement. Additionally,

with USAID/BHA funding, WHO provided vital medicines and supplies, including interagency health kits, sufficient to support an estimated 3,000 people for a three-month period as part of the convoy.

On June 12, a four-truck UN-led convoy delivered humanitarian assistance—including food rations, hygiene kits, safe drinking water, tarpaulins, and water containers—to Dnipropetrovsk's Pokrov city, where 50,000 residents, including an estimated 10,000 internally displaced persons, had been without potable water for five days due to the Kakhovka dam collapse. The next day, another UN-led convoy delivered relief commodities sufficient to support nearly 7,000 civilians remaining in Kherson's *Darivska hromada*. Additionally, two separate UN-led convoys delivered relief commodities to Dnipropetrovsk's Marhanets and Nikopol settlements, where approximately 85,000 people continued to lack access to safe drinking water in mid-June. Overall, the UN and its partners had delivered at least nine interagency convoys and four boats of critical relief commodities to thousands of people adversely affected by the Kakhovka dam breach as of June 16.

### **IAEA Reports Stable Conditions at ZNPP Following Kakhovka Dam Breach**

The Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP)—located upstream from the Kakhovka dam in Zaporizhzhya *Oblast*—uses the Kakhovka reservoir's water to cool its reactors and maintain nuclear safety functions, according to Ukraine's nuclear power agency. Although the six ZNPP reactors remained in a shutdown state as of June 11, the reactors require cooling water to prevent fuel melt and the possible release of radioactive material. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) officials indicated on June 11 that water level measurements received from the inlet near Kakhovka dam had stabilized; however, water levels reportedly continued to decrease in other areas of the Kakhovka reservoir in recent days. In the event the water level drops below the point at which it can no longer be utilized, a separate cooling pond—the plant's main alternative source of water—can provide adequate water for weeks to months, IAEA officials report. IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi traveled to ZNPP during the week of June 12 to assess the overall security of the plant. Meanwhile, the IAEA continues to report no immediate threat to nuclear safety at ZNPP due to the Kakhovka dam failure.

### **GoRF Continues Aerial Attacks on Frontline Communities in June**

GoRF forces continued to launch aerial attacks—including artillery, missiles, and single-use unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs)—against frontline communities in eastern and southern Ukraine in early to mid-June. In Kherson, GoRF aerial attacks continued amid response efforts following the Kakhovka dam breach, according to international media. On June 10, GoRF shelling resulted in five civilian injuries across the *oblast*, local GoU officials report. Additionally, GoRF forces attacked a boat conducting evacuations from a Russia-occupied area of Kherson on June 11, resulting in at least three deaths and injury to 10 other people. Meanwhile, in Kharkiv *Oblast*, GoRF shelling on June 5 killed one person, injured several others, and damaged multiple residential buildings in Balaklia settlement, according to international media. In Dnipropetrovsk, a GoRF missile attack struck a multi-story residential building in Kryvyi Rih city on June 13, resulting in at least 12 deaths and injury to dozens of others. Additionally, during the night of June 13 to 14, GoRF forces launched a missile attack against Donetsk *Oblast*'s Kostyantynivka and Kramatorsk cities, resulting in three deaths, injury to several others, and damage to more than 70 residential buildings, international media report.

In Odesa *Oblast*, GoRF forces launched two missiles and eight UAVs at Odesa city between June 9 and 10. During the attack, debris from a GoRF missile intercepted by GoU air defenses struck a multi-story apartment building, resulting in at least three civilian deaths and injury to nearly 30 others, international media report. Additionally, GoRF forces launched missiles at Odesa city between June 13 and 14, resulting in three deaths, injury to several others, and damage to civilian infrastructure including a

residential building, school, and multiple businesses. On June 14, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Ukraine Denise Brown issued a statement condemning GoRF attacks on civilian population centers.

## KEY FIGURES



**1.7 Million**

People in Ukraine reached with USAID/BHA-supported in-kind food assistance via WFP in April 2023



**11**

USG implementing partners providing MPCA



**2.2 Million**

Number of people able to receive health care with supplies distributed by USG partner UNICEF in 2023

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY

To meet increasing food needs since the GoRF invasion, USAID/BHA is supporting the WFP and three international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) to provide 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 April, WFP reached more than 1.7 million people in Ukraine with in-kind food distributions, including children who received supplementary feeding to prevent malnutrition.

### MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Government (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). Cash in the form of cash-based transfers and vouchers allows displaced or other conflict-affected people to meet their immediate needs—such as clothing, food, fuel, shelter, or utilities—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 transfers for food to nearly 660,000 conflict-affected individuals across Ukraine in April alone. As of mid-May, State/PRM partner UNHCR had provided MPCA to nearly 232,000 people across Ukraine in 2023. 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.

### 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 the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, WHO, and seven INGO partners to respond to emergency health needs in Ukraine. With USG and other donor support, UNICEF has provided medical supplies sufficient to treat more than 2.2 million people across Ukraine since the beginning of 2023. During May alone, the UN agency reached more than 708,200 women and children with medical supply kits in more than 110 health care facilities across the country. Meanwhile, as of late May, WHO had delivered more than 160 generators and nearly 2,400 metric tons of medical supplies to Ukraine since February 2022.



**20**

Number of USG  
implementing partners  
providing essential  
protection services

State/PRM is also supporting IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and other international organizations to provide health care services to refugees in neighboring countries. This support includes meeting urgent trauma care needs by deploying emergency medical teams, delivering essential medical supplies and equipment, providing support for persons with disabilities, and providing logistics support to fill urgent gaps. State/PRM health support in multiple countries in the region serves to strengthen the capacity of local health systems to support increased numbers of refugees.

## PROTECTION

Armed conflict often exacerbates protection risks. Civilians must cope with threats such as sexual violence, family separation, exploitative labor, exclusion from life-saving humanitarian assistance, and domestic abuse. In response, USAID/BHA supports IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women—through USAID/BHA’s partnership with the UN Development Program (UNDP)—and WHO, as well as 12 INGOs and one Ukrainian NGO 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. Since the beginning of 2023, UNICEF-supported MHPSS interventions had reached more than 946,000 children, caregivers, and frontline workers to help them cope with the psychosocial effects of conflict and displacement as of May 31. UNICEF had also provided approximately 157,000 women and children with GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services as of the same date.

In addition, State/PRM partners—including IOM, UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, an INGO, and other international organizations—provide legal services and protection to vulnerable individuals in Ukraine and neighboring countries. Services include GBV prevention and response, child protection, and MHPSS support; prevention of and response to trafficking in persons; and establishment of child-friendly and women- and girl-friendly spaces. Partners are also establishing Blue Dots, which are multi-agency facilities that provide one-stop protection services and social service referrals to newly arrived refugees in neighboring countries. As of May 19, UNHCR had established 35 Blue Dots, which reach tens of thousands of people with protection services in Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.



**2.8 Million**

Number of people  
supported with safe  
drinking water through  
USG partner UNICEF  
in 2023

## WASH

Disaster-affected populations are often more susceptible to waterborne diseases due to reduced access to hygiene items, safe drinking water, and sanitation services. In response, USG partners are providing WASH support to conflict-affected populations, including distributing hygiene kits containing soap and other items; repairing damaged WASH infrastructure; and transporting safe drinking water in conflict-affected areas. Overall,

USAID/BHA supports IOM, UNICEF, eight INGO partners, and one Ukrainian NGO partner to address WASH needs in Ukraine. State/PRM partners are also providing WASH assistance in Ukraine and to refugees in neighboring countries, including distributing hygiene kits to refugees and strengthening sanitation infrastructure in shelters.

## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The GoRF commenced a full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, after mobilizing hundreds of thousands of military forces and heavy weaponry near its border with Ukraine and subsequently launching widespread attacks. 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* had caused large-scale population displacement and widespread damage to infrastructure since March 2014. The heaviest fighting had occurred in the easternmost *oblasts* bordering Russia, particularly Donetsk and Luhansk; however, the large influx of internally displaced persons from these areas had 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, 2022, USAID announced the activation of a 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 Brussels, Belgium; Chişinău, Moldova; Geneva, Switzerland; Warsaw, Poland; 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 2023<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
UKRAINE			
USAID/BHA			
IOM	MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$25,000,000
UNICEF	Shelter and Settlements	Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Lviv, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Poltava, Vinnytsya, Zaporizhzhya, Zhytomyr	\$17,475,728
	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Protection; WASH	Countrywide	\$30,524,272
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics Support; MPCA	Countrywide	\$270,500,000

WHO	Health	Chernihiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kherson, Kyiv, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolayiv, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Vinnytsya, Zaporizhzhya, Zhytomyr	\$4,406,948
Implementing Partners	Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$50,599,722
	Power Infrastructure Support		\$824,000
	Logistics Support		\$327,730
	Program Support		\$357,350
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$400,015,750</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$400,015,750</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced FY 2023 funding that has been committed or obligated as of February 24, 2023. 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://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://cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://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)