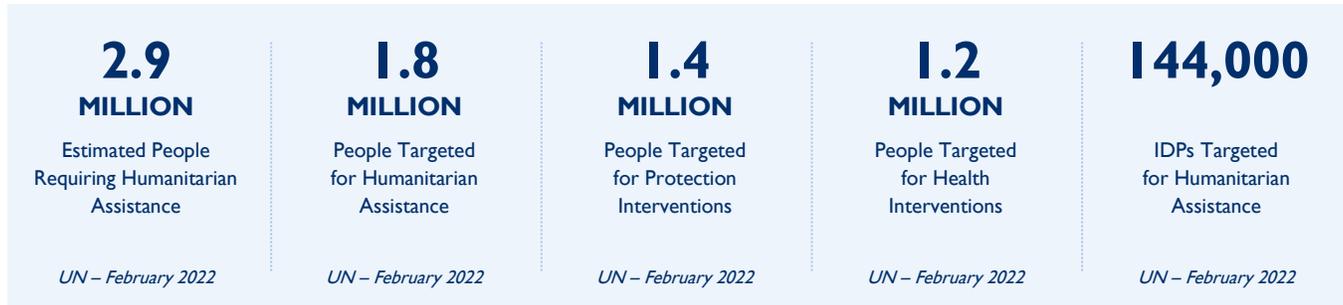


# Ukraine – Complex Emergency

FEBRUARY 27, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- GoRF armed forces commenced an attack on Ukraine on February 24. Relief actors remain concerned that heightened conflict could cause further civilian casualties, displacement, and damage to civilian infrastructure.
- Increased hostilities along the line of contact in eastern Ukraine since mid-February damage WASH infrastructure.
- The USG announces nearly \$54 million in humanitarian assistance for Ukraine. USAID/BHA has also deployed a DART and activated an RMT for the Ukraine crisis.



### TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Ukraine Response in FY 2022

USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$13,024,569 <sup>2</sup>
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$25,600,000

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

**Total \$38,624,569**

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

<sup>2</sup> Funds reflect a portion of publicly announced funding that has been committed or obligated as of February 27, 2022.

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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### Relief Actors Concerned About GoRF Military Operations in Ukraine; USAID Activates DART and RMT

On the morning of February 24 local time, Russian President Vladimir Putin declared a special military operation in Ukraine. The same day, Government of Russian Federation (GoRF) armed forces commenced bombing and missile attacks on several Ukrainian airports, cities, and military bases, international media report. The GoRF also mobilized troops to eastern Ukraine's Kharkiv, Kherson, and Luhansk *oblasts*; southern Ukraine's coastal cities of Mariupol, Donetsk *Oblast*, and Odessa city, Odessa *Oblast*; as well as the country's northern Chernihiv and Sumy *oblasts*, according to international media. GoRF forces have also entered the capital city of Kyiv. Hostilities had killed 198 Ukrainian civilians and military personnel and injured nearly 1,120 Ukrainians as of February 26, the GoU reports. Conflict had displaced more than 368,000 Ukrainians within Ukraine and prompted more than 160,000 people to flee to neighboring countries as of February 27, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UN agencies and other international relief actors have condemned the escalation of hostilities, noting concerns for further civilian casualties, displacement within and outside Ukraine, and damage to civilian infrastructure.

On February 24, USAID/BHA announced it had activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian response to the crisis in Ukraine. The DART is identifying priority needs for the scale-up of relief efforts and working with partners to respond to anticipated humanitarian needs. To support the DART, USAID/BHA also activated a 27-person Response Management Team (RMT) based in Washington, D.C.

On February 27, the USG announced nearly \$54 million in additional humanitarian assistance to Ukraine, including \$28 million from USAID/BHA and \$25.6 million from State/PRM. Of this funding, USAID/BHA has already provided more than \$13 million in humanitarian assistance to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN World Food Program (WFP), and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) to pre-position critical relief commodities, including child protection supplies; emergency food, interagency emergency health kits and trauma and emergency surgery kits; hygiene kits; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies; and winterization items. In addition, USAID/BHA is supporting the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to deploy surge staff and bolster UN and relief actor coordination in recently affected regions in Ukraine, as needed. USAID/BHA is also funding WFP's emergency team in Ukraine, as well as WHO to establish and manage *oblast*-level emergency operations centers to coordinate the emergency health response.

State/PRM has provided \$25.6 million to UNHCR and another implementing partner to support emergency response activities for displaced populations, including emergency health care, livelihood support, protection, WASH, and winterization services such as cash assistance. USAID/BHA and State/PRM continue to coordinate with humanitarian implementing partners, other donors, the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine, and U.S. embassies in neighboring countries to monitor the situation and identify further response activities to support.

### Escalated Hostilities in Eastern Ukraine Damage WASH Infrastructure

Prior to Russia's attack, hostilities along the line of contact in Donetsk and Luhansk *oblasts* increased in mid-February, resulting in damage to critical WASH infrastructure. Shelling on February 19 and 21

damaged WASH infrastructure, including transformers supporting a nearby water pumping station, in Donetsk non-government-controlled areas (NGCAs), affecting the safe drinking water supply to individuals on both sides of the line of contact, according to the WASH Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. The WASH Cluster is coordinating with partners to support affected populations and repair critical WASH infrastructure.

## COVID-19 Cases in Ukraine Rise in January, Exceeding Previous Peaks

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases increased sharply in Ukraine in January, reaching the highest daily total—nearly 37,400 cases—on January 28 since the beginning of the pandemic, WHO reports. WHO recorded approximately 241,600 COVID-19 cases during the week of January 31, exceeding the previous peak of 153,100 confirmed cases during the week of November 1, when Ukraine was experiencing one of the world’s highest per capita number of active COVID-19 cases and COVID-19-related deaths. During the first two weeks of January, COVID-19 case incidence rates increased approximately 88 percent across all of Ukraine’s *oblasts* with the greatest percent changes observed in Ukraine’s western *oblasts*, WHO reports. Despite surges in the number of confirmed cases, COVID-19-related deaths had not similarly increased as of late January; WHO recorded 1,152 COVID-19-related deaths during the week of January 31, which falls below the previously recorded peak of 4,621 COVID-19-related deaths during the week of November 8.

## EECP Crossings Increase in January Following December Decline

In January, approximately 53,700 individuals crossed the two entry and exit checkpoint (EECPs) linking Donetsk and Luhansk government-controlled areas (GCAs) and NGCAs, a decrease compared with the 59,000 crossings recorded in December but still far greater than the 29,000 crossings recorded in January 2021, UNHCR reports. The decrease in crossings compared to December is likely due to winter holidays, according to UNHCR. Individuals crossing the line of contact in January cited visiting relatives, withdrawing cash, and for reasons related to pensions or other social payments as the three main reasons for crossing. More than 90 percent of individuals crossed the line of contact at Luhansk’s Stanytsia Luhanska EECP due to the closure of Donetsk’s Novotroitske EECP five days a week.

### KEY FIGURES



**52,500**

Number of People to Benefit from USAID/BHA-Provided Hygiene Kits

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA is providing IOM and IFRC with in-kind winterization supplies and hygiene kits, respectively. USAID/BHA delivered approximately 18,500 high thermal blankets—to support displaced individuals vulnerable to harsh winter weather—to IOM in Lviv, Ukraine, from its warehouse in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, on February 23. In addition, USAID/BHA is positioning hygiene kits—comprising hygiene cloths, laundry detergent, sanitary napkins, and soap—with IFRC to assist 52,500 people meet basic health and hygiene needs for one month should hostilities increase. Moreover, USAID/BHA is funding UNICEF to deploy technical specialists from to scale up the UN agency’s and its partner’s response readiness.

### HEALTH

USAID/BHA is supporting UNICEF and WHO to prepare for an increase in emergency health needs in Ukraine. With USAID/BHA funding, WHO is



**100,000**

Number of People  
USAID/BHA-funded  
IEHKs can Support

delivering 10 interagency emergency health kits (IEHKs)—sufficient to sustain the health care of up to 100,000 people for three months—into Ukraine. In addition, the funding will support WHO to deliver five trauma and emergency surgery kits (TESKs), with combined medicines and supplies to support at least 500 surgical interventions in emergency situations. The IEHKs and TESHs are located such that WHO can dispatch the supplies to any *oblasat* in central, eastern, northern, and southern Ukraine in less than five hours. In addition, WHO is developing emergency operations centers in eight *oblasts* to coordinate the emergency health response. Meanwhile, UNICEF is pre-positioning health supplies in nine municipalities along likely evacuation routes in central, eastern, and western Ukraine.

USAID/BHA and State/PRM continue to support programming in eastern Ukraine to address the health needs of populations affected by ongoing conflict and respond to COVID-19. USAID/BHA supports programs to bolster COVID-19 response capacity in conflict-affected areas, including through risk education and infection prevention and control activities, as well as providing logistical and training support to health care facilities. Additionally, State/PRM partners IOM and UNHCR distribute essential medical supplies, support efforts to establish and rehabilitate health facilities, and improve the capacity of health care centers to detect, prevent, and control the spread of COVID-19 in Donetsk and Luhansk. With State/PRM funding, IOM supports isolation and treatment centers, conducts health and hygiene interventions, and distributes hygiene kits to patients at medical facilities to minimize infection risks among vulnerable communities. State/PRM also supports IOM’s mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) campaign to highlight the importance of MHPSS amid the COVID-19 pandemic and promote IOM’s support hotline. This included a successful public awareness campaign reaching out to Ukrainian men and boys who are typically more reluctant to seek professional MHPSS. The hotline has managed more than 2,000 calls since it was established in September 2020.

## **WASH**

In addition to providing in-kind hygiene kits to IFRC, USAID/BHA is supporting UNICEF to locally procure and pre-position WASH supplies in nine municipalities along likely evacuation routes to support the WASH needs of 40,000 people during the initial weeks of displacement.

USAID/BHA also supports UNICEF and four NGO partners to address existing WASH needs by conducting hygiene promotion activities and distributing essential hygiene items to vulnerable communities and social institutions on both sides of the line of contact. Partners are also installing water points and handwashing stations in critical public venues. In addition, USAID/BHA 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. State/PRM partners are also conducting WASH activities among communities along the line of contact.



**\$3.7 Million**

In dedicated FY 2021  
USAID/BHA support for  
essential WASH  
programming



9

Number of USG implementing partners providing essential protection services

## PROTECTION

As part of preparedness activities, USAID/BHA is supporting UNICEF to pre-position child protection supplies to support 40,000 people during the initial weeks of displacement in Ukraine. To address humanitarian ongoing protection concerns in Ukraine, USAID/BHA supports five NGOs to implement protection interventions for vulnerable populations, including those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. USAID/BHA partners are providing psychosocial support services to children, persons with disabilities, and older people; operating mobile protection teams to reach remote communities; and conducting mine risk education activities to minimize protection risks. As part of COVID-19 response efforts, USAID/BHA partners are also offering MHPSS services to individuals particularly vulnerable to the impacts of the pandemic, including children, gender-based violence survivors, persons with disabilities, and older people.

In addition, State/PRM partners—including IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF—are providing protection and legal services to vulnerable individuals, such as persons stranded along the line of contact, and monitoring the impacts of ongoing hostilities. For instance, from February to May 2021, UNHCR and an NGO implementing partner conducted more than 2,300 interviews with residents across nearly 160 communities near the line of contact to assess the protection-related impacts of continued conflict. They also developed an interactive protection monitoring tool that provides users with updated analyses of conditions in each assessed community, enabling relief actors to refine and target interventions to specific needs.



4

Number of USG implementing partners providing MPCA

## MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

USAID/BHA supports one NGO and State/PRM supports IOM, UNHCR, and an implementing partner to provide multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help conflict-affected individuals in GCAs in eastern Ukraine meet their basic needs. Partners provide MPCA to vulnerable individuals residing along the line of contact, most of whom experience multiple overlapping needs across different sectors and whose income falls below 45 percent of the poverty line. MPCA operations also aim to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and enable households to obtain shelter and winterization needs. Additionally, IOM is providing cash grants to support small businesses and generate livelihood opportunities, including among internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by COVID-19-related economic shocks. During the fall months of 2021, a State/PRM partner provided more than 2,500 individuals with MPCA to obtain firewood, conduct essential home repairs, and build greenhouses in preparation for winter.

## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The GoRF commenced widespread attacks against Ukraine on February 24, after months of gathering 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.
- On February 24, USAID announced the activation of a DART to lead the U.S. Government humanitarian response to the crisis in Ukraine. To support the DART, USAID activated an RMT in Washington, D.C.
- Since March 2014, the conflict in eastern Ukraine has caused large-scale population displacement and widespread damage to infrastructure. The heaviest fighting has occurred in the easternmost *oblasts* bordering Russia, particularly Donetsk and Luhansk; however, the large influx of IDPs has also affected neighboring *oblasts*. The Government of Ukraine estimated that the ongoing conflict had internally displaced approximately 1.4 million people as of October 2020. In addition, the UN estimates that 2.9 million conflict-affected people in eastern Ukraine will require humanitarian assistance in 2022.
- On November 26, 2021, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Kristina A. Kvien renewed the disaster declaration for Ukraine for FY 2022 due to the widespread displacement and continued humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations in eastern Ukraine.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2022<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
IFRC	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$20,800
IOM	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$130,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics Support, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,275,925
WHO	Health	Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Luhansk, Mykolayiv, Odessa, Poltava, Sumy, Zaporizhzhya	\$967,280
	Program Support		\$108,921
	Logistics Support		\$221,643
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$11,724,569</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$25,600,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$37,324,569</b>

## USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE COMPLEX EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN FY 2022

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNICEF	WASH	Donetsk, Luhansk	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$1,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE COMPLEX EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$1,300,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>	<b>\$13,024,569</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>	<b>\$25,600,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>	<b>\$38,624,569</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 February 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://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)