

# Ukraine – Complex Emergency

JUNE 6, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Civilian evacuation efforts remain suspended in Luhansk *Oblast's* Severodonetsk city due to intense GoRF attacks.
- The overall number of IDPs in Ukraine decreases to 7.1 million as IDP and refugee returns increase.
- GoRF attacks on health facilities and conflict-related disruptions to health care contribute to heightened risk of disease outbreaks and worsened community health outcomes.
- The UN begins negotiations with the GoRF to secure exports of Ukrainian grain from Black Sea ports to mitigate risk of widespread deterioration in global food security.



<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b> For the Ukraine Response in FY 2022 <sup>1</sup>	USAID/BHA <sup>2</sup>	\$476,828,503
	State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$211,622,792
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$688,451,295</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Funding figures reflect a portion of publicly announced funding that has been committed or obligated as of May 5, 2022.

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

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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### Civilian Evacuations Suspended as GoRF Attacks in Luhansk Intensify

Approximately 100 days since the Government of the Russian Federation (GoRF) further invaded Ukraine on February 24, GoRF forces continue to intensify attacks on Luhansk *Oblast's* Severodonetsk city in eastern Ukraine, attempting to take control of one of the last remaining Government of Ukraine (GoU)-controlled cities in Donetsk and Luhansk *oblasts*, international media report. Hostilities have damaged approximately 90 percent of the city's infrastructure, and damage to the city's water supply system has deprived approximately 1 million people across Luhansk from access to safe drinking water, according to GoU officials. Up to 15,000 civilians remain trapped in the city—including approximately 800 people sheltering beneath a chemical plant—without access to water and with limited food and medical supplies, GoU officials report. Moreover, GoRF attacks continue to generate civilian casualties and hinder civilian evacuation efforts. Following a May 30 GoRF attack on an evacuation vehicle attempting to collect civilians from Severodonetsk and nearby Lysychansk city, which resulted in the death of a journalist, GoU officials suspended formal civilian evacuations from the area, according to the UN. Evacuations from Severodonetsk remained suspended as of June 6, although local police have resumed limited evacuations from Lysychansk, international media report.

Humanitarian organizations had reached more than 263,000 people in Luhansk with life-saving assistance as of June 3, according to the UN. However, GoRF offensive operations have limited humanitarian access to Severodonetsk and other GoU-controlled areas (GCAs) of Luhansk, with GoRF shelling of the road between Lysychansk and Donetsk's Bakhmut city restricting humanitarian movement. Moreover, GoRF artillery strikes reportedly destroyed a humanitarian facility in Lysychansk on June 5, international media report. As a result of insecurity, at least one international non-governmental organization (INGO) paused delivery of food and hygiene kits in Severodonetsk as of May 31. Similarly, U.S. Government (USG) partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) lost access to Severodonetsk in mid-May due to intensified hostilities, though the UN agency continues to pre-position relief commodities as close to the city as possible. As of May 24, UNICEF had delivered 60 metric tons (MT) of emergency supplies to the Luhansk Regional State Administration and Donetsk's Siversk city—located near Severodonetsk—for local volunteers to dispatch to areas experiencing active conflict.

### IOM Records Rise in IDP Returns, Decrease in IDP Population in Ukraine

While armed conflict continues to prompt widespread displacement within Ukraine and into neighboring countries, the overall number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine decreased from more than 8 million as of May 3 to approximately 7.1 million by May 23, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The decrease in the IDP population reflects a 65 percent increase in recorded returns since May 3, bringing the total number of returns to nearly 4.5 million—93 percent of whom returned from areas within Ukraine, with the rest returning from abroad—as of May 23. Nearly 80 percent of the returnee population—or 3.4 million people—expressed intentions to remain in their area of origin, although 40 percent of returnees reported perceiving their current location as unsafe, according to an IOM survey. The majority of returns—approximately 1.7 million people—have occurred in Ukraine's northern region, comprising Chernihiv, Kyiv, Sumy, and Zhytomyr *oblasts*. Meanwhile, the heavily conflict-affected areas of eastern Ukraine continue to account for the majority of Ukraine's IDP population, with 55 percent of all IDPs in Ukraine originating in the eastern region, composed of Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhya *oblasts*.

Meanwhile, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recorded approximately 4.7 million refugees from Ukraine across Europe as of June 1, with more than 50 percent of the refugee

population sheltering in neighboring countries. The UN agency recorded approximately 6.9 million individual border crossings from Ukraine to neighboring countries between February 24 and June 1, as well as 2.1 million border crossings back into Ukraine since late February. UNHCR underscores that cross-border movements may be pendular, and movements back into Ukraine do not necessarily indicate sustainable returns, particularly as security conditions remain volatile.

### **Attacks on Health Care Facilities, Conflict-Related Disruptions to Health Systems Contribute to Heightened Risk of Disease Outbreak**

Sustained GoRF attacks on health care facilities, conflict-related disruptions to supply chains, restricted mobility, and ongoing displacement continue to significantly impede health care access countrywide, contributing to heightened risk of disease outbreaks and worsening community health conditions in Ukraine, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). WHO recorded 13 GoRF attacks on health care facilities or personnel between May 26 and June 1, bringing the total number of health care-related attacks since the beginning of the GoRF invasion to nearly 270, with at least 76 resultant deaths and nearly 60 injuries. In addition, crowded conditions in bomb shelters and collective centers; a lack of access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies and resources; and suboptimal coverage for routine and coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccines is heightening the risk of infectious disease outbreaks, such as cholera, COVID-19, diphtheria, and measles, according to WHO. In early May, health actors recorded 60 cases of acute watery diarrhea, and between May 19 and 22, health actors recorded an increase in gastrointestinal infections and other medical conditions in Donetsk, Kyiv, and Odesa *oblasts*. While the number of confirmed new COVID-19 cases in Ukraine decreased during May, WHO warns that figures are likely underreported due to lack of access to testing and conflict-related disruptions to reporting mechanisms. Furthermore, WHO reports increased risks of physical injury, psychological distress, long-term mental health issues, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and negative coping strategies, such as addiction, due to ongoing conflict.

With support from USAID/BHA and other donors, WHO had delivered 530 MT of medical equipment and supplies—including essential medicines, surgical supplies, and other critical commodities sufficient to treat an estimated 1 million people for three months—to affected communities in Ukraine as of May 31, a nearly 70 percent increase compared to 320 MT delivered as of April 27. However, fuel shortages and access disruptions continue to challenge the delivery and distribution of health supplies, particularly in hard-to-reach areas, WHO reports. The UN agency is exploring alternative options for fuel procurement, including importing fuel from neighboring Hungary and Moldova. Moreover, WHO has opened new supply hubs and pre-positioned contingency stocks of emergency medical kits across the country to address the widespread health care needs.

### **UN Negotiates to Release Ukrainian Grain From Black Sea Ports**

The GoRF blockade of Ukraine's Black Sea ports continues to pose significant risks to global food security, according to relief actors. GoRF forces are restricting the export of approximately 20 million MT of grain, much of which is required for UN World Food Program (WFP) operations worldwide, international media report. In a June 3 statement, UN Crisis Coordinator for Ukraine Amin Awad highlighted recently initiated UN efforts—led by Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths—to negotiate the grain's release, as well as to secure unrestricted exports of agricultural inputs and food commodities from Russia, underscoring that the continued blockade risks further exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition for millions of people worldwide.

## KEY FIGURES



**87,000**

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



**\$205 Million**

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

## 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 with approximately 87,000 blankets and 18,500 kitchen sets to improve living conditions for displaced people; 20,000 High Energy Biscuits (HEB) 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 WFP to lead the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) clusters—the coordinating bodies for humanitarian logistics and ETC activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. 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 mid-May, the Logistics Cluster had facilitated the movement of approximately 11,000 MT of humanitarian assistance for distribution to conflict-affected households in Ukraine since late February.

Meanwhile, State/PRM is supporting IOM and 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 to assist up to 6 million people in Ukraine and neighboring countries by June 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 HEB 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 5 million individuals with emergency food assistance and cash distributions in Ukraine as of May 25.

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.



**\$109 Million**

In dedicated FY 2022  
USAID/BHA support for  
MPCA

## MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

The USG supports IOM, UNHCR, WFP, two 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 distributing cash can be faster and more efficient than providing in-kind commodities.

WFP is providing MPCA to conflict-affected people for three months across Ukraine. The UN agency had reached more than 800,000 displaced people with MPCA supported by USAID/BHA and other donors as of May 25. Meanwhile, as of June 3, State/PRM partner UNHCR had enrolled more than 406,000 people across 12 *oblasts* of Ukraine to receive MPCA. State/PRM is also supporting IOM and UNHCR to provide MPCA to refugees in neighboring countries, as well as UNICEF to provide cash assistance to vulnerable households with children in transit. As of June 3, UNHCR had enrolled nearly 181,000 people in Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia in its MPCA program.



**2.1 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, WHO, and two 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 2.1 million people across Ukraine from February 24 to May 27.

Meanwhile, USAID/BHA partner WHO had delivered more than 530 MT of life-saving medical supplies—including essential medicines, medical equipment, and trauma care supplies—to health facilities in Ukraine as of June 1, with the majority of items delivered to conflict-affected regions. With USAID/BHA support, WHO has also delivered 10 interagency emergency health kits—sufficient to provide health care for 100,000 people for three months—and five trauma and emergency surgery kits, with combined medicines and supplies to support at least 500 surgical operations in emergency situations, into Ukraine's capital city of Kyiv.

State/PRM is 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; extending access to COVID-19 services to refugee populations, including vaccinations; 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 the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) in Hungary, Moldova, Poland, and Slovakia to increase health system capacity to absorb an increased refugee caseload through the deployment of mobile and static integrated community sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) health units, supplies, and interventions to increase access to SRH and GBV prevention and response services. 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 affect access to hygiene items, sanitation services, and safe drinking water. In response to the GoRF invasion of Ukraine, USG humanitarian partners are providing 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 four 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 2.1 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 early June. The UN agency had also distributed WASH commodities to nearly 142,000 people across Ukraine as of late May. Furthermore, USAID/BHA has 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.



12

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, and six INGOs to implement protection interventions for conflict-affected populations in Ukraine. USAID/BHA partners provide mental health and psychosocial support services (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. 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, which are multi-agency facilities that provide one-stop protection services and social service referrals to new refugee arrivals in neighboring countries. As of June 3, State/PRM partners had established 34 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 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 non-government-controlled areas after recognizing the areas' independence from Ukraine on February 21.
- 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.
- 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 from these areas has also affected 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 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 2022<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
Ukraine			
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
IFRC	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$20,800
IOM	Logistics Support, MPCA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,130,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$7,113,554
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$300,000
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	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$5,610,888
Implementing Partners	HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Odesa, Kharkiv, Kyiv, Vinnytsya	\$55,067,000
	Logistics Support		\$4,685,188
	Program Support		\$615,251
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$472,085,886</b>
Moldova			
CRS	Food Assistance	Chişinău	\$4,742,617
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE MOLDOVA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$4,742,617</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$476,828,503</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$93,100,000</b>
Belarus			
UNICEF	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE BELARUS RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$400,000</b>
Hungary			
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Livelihoods, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$100,000
UNHCR	Livelihoods, Logistics Support, HCIMA, 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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE HUNGARY RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$9,300,000</b>
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE MOLDOVA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$25,522,792</b>
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE POLAND RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$47,900,000</b>
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE ROMANIA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$10,300,000</b>
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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SLOVAKIA RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$3,800,000</b>
Europe Regional			
IOM	Food Security, 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
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE EUROPE REGIONAL RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$21,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$211,622,792</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$688,451,295</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 May 5, 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://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)