

# UKRAINE - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

DECEMBER 16, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**800,000**

IDPs in Ukraine  
UN – November 2015

**1.1 million**

People Displaced to  
Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – October 2015

**3.1 million**

People in Need of  
Humanitarian Assistance  
UN – November 2015

**9,098**

Documented Deaths Resulting  
from the Conflict  
OHCHR – November 2015

**20,732**

Documented Injuries Resulting  
from the Conflict  
OHCHR – November 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. Vice President Biden visits Ukraine on December 7 and 8, expresses USG support
- An estimated 3.1 million people require emergency humanitarian assistance
- The UN reports an overall reduction in hostilities; however, localized clashes escalated in November
- UN convoy delivers more than 630 MT of food and supplies to Luhansk on December 14

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR UKRAINE IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$25,606,600
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$10,000,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$35,900,000

**\$71,506,600**  
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2015

**\$83,832,436**  
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2014 & 2015

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- U.S. Vice President Joseph R. Biden met with Government of Ukraine (GoU) leaders on December 7 and 8 to discuss anti-corruption efforts and economic and government reforms, reassuring Ukrainian leaders of U.S. Government (USG) support. Vice President Biden met with Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko and Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk on December 7 and addressed the Ukrainian parliament on December 8.
- The recently released UN 2016 Global Humanitarian Overview estimates that 800,000 people in Ukraine live along the contact line, an additional 2.7 million people live in non-government-controlled areas (NGCAs) with little freedom of movement, and 3.1 million people across the country require humanitarian assistance. In addition, the UN estimates that conflict has displaced approximately 1.1 million people to neighboring countries and an estimated 800,000 internally. The revised UN figures incorporate updated needs assessment data and enhanced internally displaced person (IDP) verification and registration processes. To meet ongoing humanitarian needs, the UN and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) plan to target 2.5 million people with assistance in 2016, requesting an estimated \$298 million to provide assistance to vulnerable and conflict-affected populations.
- Although hostilities decreased between August and October, localized and isolated clashes between GoU and separatist forces escalated along the contact line in November. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports that despite an overall reduction in hostilities, insecurity in eastern Ukraine continues to significantly affect people residing in conflict-affected areas.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

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

## INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- From mid-April 2014 to mid-November 2015, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) recorded 29,830 casualties—including Ukrainian armed forces, civilians, and members of other armed groups—in conflict-affected areas of eastern Ukraine, including at least 9,098 deaths and 20,732 injuries. The HRMMU also reports an increase in serious human rights abuses against populations in NGCAs.
  - Fighting in eastern Ukraine continues to constrict population movements and has increased security-related access constraints faced by humanitarian organizations, according to the UN. While ceasefire violations and fighting remains localized near the contact line, particularly in Donetsk *Oblast*, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that the overall security situation remains tense and volatile. Freedom of movement between government-controlled areas (GCAs) and NGCAs of Donetsk and Luhansk *oblasts*, which self-proclaimed authorities refer to as the Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic, remains limited due to strict GoU and NGCA security measures. UNHCR reports long queues at checkpoints along the contact line, with people waiting many hours, sometimes overnight, to cross.
  - Additionally, inconsistent registration requirements implemented by self-proclaimed authorities have impeded humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations in Donetsk and Luhansk NGCAs since July. Although UN agencies increased humanitarian deliveries and other response efforts in NGCAs of Luhansk since receiving permission to resume operations on October 23, UN access to Donetsk NGCAs remains limited. Self-proclaimed authorities have recently granted restricted permission to UNHCR and the UN World Food Program (WFP) to implement limited programs through an NGO partner in Donetsk NGCAs; however, other UN agencies have not received permission and humanitarian operations remain extremely limited in Donetsk.
  - As of early December, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was the only international organization that had received permission to operate in both NGCAs; each NGCA has also granted access to one additional international non-governmental organization (INGO).
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## PROTECTION

- Explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices caused more than half of all civilian casualties from mid-August to mid-November, underscoring the urgent need for extensive mine clearance and awareness activities on both sides of the contact line, OHCHR reports. According to the UN, the number of casualties from landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) has increased significantly as civilians without reliable gas or electricity leave relatively safe areas to seek firewood and fuel in areas near the contact line.
- OHCHR also reports that populations in NGCAs, particularly the elderly and people with disabilities, have little access to savings, reduced access to quality medical care, and lack social services and benefits, as well as compensatory mechanisms for damaged, seized, or looted property. In addition, populations in NGCAs report increasing human rights abuses, including torture, ill treatment, illegal detention, forced labor, and lack of freedom of movement, according to OHCHR.
- From November 18 to December 1, UNHCR and two implementing partners conducted nearly 2,900 consultations, including approximately 700 legal and 280 psychosocial consultations, with conflict-affected people. In addition, between November 8 and 22, two UNHCR partners carried out 274 protection monitoring visits to meet with more than 2,000 IDPs. Primary concerns include access to humanitarian assistance and voucher programs, employment and livelihood opportunities, IDP registration and rights, freedom of movement, social counseling, and social assistance programs regarding education, shelter, and medical care. UNHCR, other UN agencies, and humanitarian NGOs continue to work with the GoU to establish a central authority to manage and improve the IDP registration system, particularly procedures related to social assistance programs.
- Throughout October and November, a USAID/OFDA partner supported five child-friendly spaces, providing play and learning activities for children in collective centers in Donetsk GCAs. As of the end of November, the NGO had registered nearly 230 children to participate in child-friendly activities and receive psychosocial support services. In

addition, the INGO trained more than 75 caregivers, psychologists, and teachers on child protection and psychosocial support methodology

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## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- WFP continues to scale up assistance to conflict-affected populations in Luhansk NGCAs following the easing of UN humanitarian access restrictions in the area in October. USAID/FFP partner WFP delivered 12 truckloads of one-month food rations to support approximately 7,000 people on November 25—its first delivery to NGCAs in Luhansk since July. On December 14, a UN interagency convoy to Luhansk delivered nearly 560 metric tons (MT) of WFP food assistance, sufficient to meet the food requirements of 13,000 people living in Luhansk NGCAs over a three-month period. In addition, a WFP INGO partner delivered one-month food rations in mid-October sufficient to support up to 16,000 people in Donetsk NGCAs. WFP plans to support the delivery of emergency food supplies to more than 100,000 vulnerable people, including the elderly and people with disabilities, in Donetsk and Luhansk NGCAs through late December. The UN agency is also providing food support to conflict-affected households in GCAs and other areas along the contact line. From November 2014 to November 2015, WFP reached approximately 250,000 people in Ukraine with emergency food assistance.
  - The UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) reports that a lack of financial, physical, social, and human resources has left an estimated 700,000 farming households vulnerable to food insecurity in conflict-affected areas. Following its household-level survey consisting of nearly 650 interviews in Donetsk and Luhansk, FAO reports growing needs among small-scale farmers. The survey also uncovered an increase in negative coping mechanisms, such as eating fewer meals, migrating to search for livelihood opportunities, and borrowing resources or selling household goods to pay for basic necessities. Similarly, some households report slaughter destocking to reduce livestock given due to a lack of animal feed and a reduction in planting due to limited seeds and fertilizer. FAO also reports that rising commodity prices, as well as price increases for animal feed and agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, and tools, could increase vulnerability to food insecurity in some conflict-affected areas. According to the most recent WFP market survey from August and September, staple food prices were approximately 40 percent higher in NGCAs as compared to national averages.
  - FAO recommends immediate-term solutions to prevent food insecurity, including the provision of agricultural inputs and animal feed to ensure crop and livestock production. FAO has distributed potato seed, animal feed, and live chickens to vulnerable farming households in eastern Ukraine and plans to reach additional households in the coming months.
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## HEALTH AND WASH

- With support from the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and UN World Health Organization (WHO), the GoU began the second round of a nationwide polio vaccination campaign on November 30, targeting 4.7 million children between two months and six years of age. Initial data from the GoU indicate that only 20 percent of children received the vaccination during the first week of the second round; given the low coverage rate, WHO recommended extending the round for an additional week. WHO also reported that coverage levels were lower than 65 percent during the first round of vaccinations, indicating that more than 1 million children remained unvaccinated. According to UNICEF, routine immunization coverage rates in Ukraine have fallen significantly over the past five years, with 2015 polio immunization levels dropping to 14 percent among children younger than one year of age.
- On December 14, a UN interagency convoy delivered more than 630 MT of humanitarian assistance to Luhansk NGCAs, including food, medicines, trauma kits, and antiretroviral treatment and test systems. UNICEF reports that the antiretroviral treatments will reach more than 8,000 adults and children living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in NGCAs, and the HIV test systems will support more than 31,000 pregnant women and children. The WHO-

supplied essential medicines will meet the needs of an estimated 30,000 people for a three-month period, with trauma kits and laboratory tests ensuring quality care to conflict-affected populations living in NGCAs.

- One INGO operating in Donetsk NGCAs reached 18 districts and 132 settlements with hygiene kits and diapers from December 3 through 10. The INGO reports that populations in Donetsk NGCAs continue to require diapers and other hygiene items, reporting that it had previously reached 2,000 beneficiaries with diapers as of late November. A separate INGO operating in Luhansk NGCAs received 20 water tanks in the city of Luhansk in early November. The INGO distributed the tanks to kindergartens, primary schools, and health clinics to increase access to safe drinking water, particularly as piped water supplies have diminished in NGCAs due to conflict-related damage to piping systems.

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## **SHELTER, RELIEF COMMODITIES, AND WINTERIZATION SUPPORT**

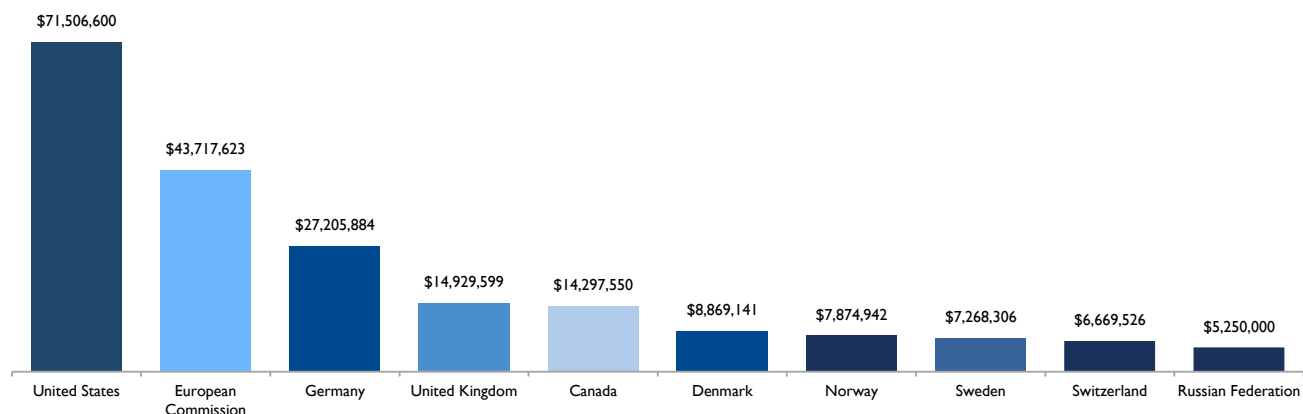
- As the displacement situation in Ukraine becomes protracted, long-term housing solutions for IDPs are increasingly difficult to secure, according to UNHCR. The majority of IDPs reside with host families and in private accommodations, while others remain in collective centers or short-term transit accommodations. UNHCR reports that some IDPs in collective centers are beginning to face eviction following prolonged stays and the inability to pay utility bills. According to UNHCR, IDPs in collective centers are often the most vulnerable and have limited financial means to afford private accommodation, with evictions occasionally leading to involuntary returns to home areas. UNHCR is working closely with GoU authorities and civil society organizations to address the needs of IDPs remaining in collective centers and secure longer-term housing solutions.
- In eastern Ukraine, where winter temperatures can fall below zero degrees Fahrenheit, many people rely on water-dependent central heating systems that have sustained conflict-related damage, according to the UN. This includes an estimated 700,000 children residing in Donetsk and Luhansk who risk inadequate heating during the winter months due to damaged electricity, heating, and water infrastructure, according to UNICEF. Furthermore, as of early November, relief organizations reported that more than 76,000 people lived in inadequate shelters.
- Immediately following permission to resume operations in Luhansk NGCAs in October, UNHCR began a shelter assistance program with four convoys delivering shelter materials and other emergency relief commodities to villages in Luhansk NGCAs. UNHCR estimates that 50 percent of the displaced population has returned over the past few months, with many people residing in damaged houses or with neighbors and relatives. In addition, two UNHCR convoys recently delivered shelter materials to an implementing partner in Donetsk NGCAs; the supplies will support the repair of nearly 120 houses in the city of Donetsk and 87 houses in the northern Donetsk city of Horlivka.
- UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations are also repairing roofs and windows, insulating damaged shelters, and distributing blankets, fuel, heaters, warm clothing, and other relief supplies to vulnerable households in conflict-affected areas. UNHCR plans to target more than 57,000 people with winterization assistance, providing more than 116,000 emergency relief items, 34,100 MT of heating coal and wood, and nearly \$1.8 million in winterization cash assistance. Response organizations estimate that up to 100,000 people in Ukraine—of which 30 percent reside in NGCAs and are beyond the reach of many response organizations—require winterization assistance. UNICEF and other organizations implementing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs have rehabilitated some WASH-related facilities in preparation for the winter months; however, access restrictions and the presence of UXO in both GCAs and NGCAs have limited additional response activities. The UN continues to advocate for increased humanitarian access and UXO removal to facilitate urgent winter-related infrastructure repairs.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) supported nearly 35,000 IDPs throughout Ukraine with unconditional cash assistance between November 2014 and November 2015. In the most recent round of cash distributions, IOM prioritized support to elderly populations, families with three or more children, people with disabilities, and single-headed households, providing approximately \$70 to each beneficiary—sufficient to purchase basic winter-related emergency relief items.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) has provided more than €42 million—approximately \$46.2 million—of emergency assistance to support conflict-affected Ukrainians in 2015. ECHO assistance has targeted highly vulnerable populations, including female-headed households, the elderly, children, and people with disabilities, with an estimated 55 percent of its support reaching people in NGCAs.

### 2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of December 16, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2014.

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE PROVIDED IN FY 2015<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, and WASH	Countrywide	\$23,787,362
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, and WASH	Countrywide	\$1,001,000
	Program Support		\$118,238
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$25,606,600</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
WFP	Locally Procured Food Assistance and Food Vouchers	Donetsk and Luhansk <i>oblasts</i>	\$10,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$10,000,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ICRC	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$21,500,000
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Protection	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$10,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$35,900,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$71,506,600</b>

## USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
Implementing Partners	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern Ukraine, Kyiv	\$6,250,000
OCHA	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$271,536
	Program Support		\$129,300
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$6,650,836</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ICRC	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
IOM	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$405,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$120,000
UNHCR	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$2,850,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$5,675,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$12,325,836</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINE IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015</b>			<b>\$83,832,436</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USG funding totals represent actual committed amounts as of September 30, 2015.

### CONTEXT

- Since March 2014, conflict between the GoU military and separatists has escalated in eastern Ukraine, causing 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 negatively affected neighboring *oblasts*.
- As of November 2015, the UN estimated that the conflict had internally displaced more than 800,000 people. In addition, up to 2.7 million people remained in conflict-affected NGCAs of eastern Ukraine, where the volatile security environment and bureaucratic delays have impeded humanitarian access.
- On October 29, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Geoffrey R. Pyatt re-issued a disaster declaration for Ukraine due to the continued humanitarian needs of IDPs and vulnerable populations affected by conflict between GoU forces and pro-opposition forces in eastern Ukraine.

## **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 [www.interaction.org](http://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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at  
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>