

UKRAINE – CONFLICT

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JUNE 25, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.3 million

Registered Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Ukraine

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2015

889,600

Number of People Displaced to Neighboring Countries

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2015

5 million

Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

Revised 2015 Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) – February 2015

6,500

Documented Number of Deaths Resulting from the Conflict

OCHA – June 2015

16,300

Documented Number of Injuries Resulting from the Conflict

OCHA – June 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- The UN Under-Secretary General for Political Affairs appeals to all parties to the conflict to fully adhere to the ceasefire and ensure unhindered humanitarian access
- The GoU announces revised entry and exit procedures to facilitate improved freedom of movement for civilians across contact line
- To date, international donors have only funded \$89 million of the \$316 million requested under the revised 2015 Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO UKRAINE IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$17,457,014
USAID/FFP ²	\$10,000,000
State/PRM ³	\$34,075,000

\$61,532,014
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO THE UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In early June, heavy fighting intensified between the Government of Ukraine (GoU) and separatist forces in several locations across the contact line—the border between GoU-controlled territory and the non-government controlled areas (NGCAs). The fighting further restricted humanitarian access and resulted in additional civilian casualties and population displacement, according to the UN.
- On June 11, U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Samantha Power traveled to Ukraine to meet with GoU officials to discuss the crisis, current response efforts, and humanitarian access obstacles. Ambassador Power encouraged the GoU to facilitate unhindered freedom of movement for both civilians and relief agencies, and ensure that emergency assistance reaches all people on either side of the contact line.
- The GoU recently revised entry and exit procedures for civilians crossing the contact line into and out of government-controlled areas, ending the use of paper passes and establishing protocols that allow individuals who face a threat to life or health to cross without a permit.
- As of June 12, the GoU Ministry of Social Policy had registered more than 1.3 million IDPs in Ukraine, representing an increase of approximately 48,100 IDPs since May 21, according to OCHA. In addition, the number of Ukrainians displaced to neighboring countries escalated to nearly 890,000 people as of June 12, an increase of approximately 11,500 people since late-May.
- Access to safe drinking water remains a serious challenge in several areas along the contact line in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts due to damaged water supply networks and water rationing implemented by local authorities, according to humanitarian reports. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimates that up to 1 million civilians in both oblasts are at risk of running out of sufficient amounts of safe drinking water.

¹ USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On June 11, Ambassador Power traveled to Ukraine to meet with GoU officials and discuss the crisis. Ambassador Power highlighted the continued dedication of the USG to helping the people of Ukraine, and urged the GoU to ensure that humanitarian aid reaches vulnerable, conflict-affected people on either side of the contact line and in NGCAs. She also encouraged local authorities to facilitate unhindered freedom of movement for both civilians and humanitarian staff.
- On June 16, the GoU revised entry and exit procedures for civilians crossing the contact line between NGCAs and government-controlled territory, which originally required that civilians possess a permit to cross the contact line. The revised protocols propose to abolish the use of paper passes and allow civilians to cross using digital copies of their authorization documents, according to the Security Service of Ukraine. The new protocols also allow individuals facing a threat to life or health to cross the contact line without a permit, and in exceptional cases, without documentation. In addition, individuals born in 1998 or later can cross the contact line using an original birth certificate as identification, instead of a pass, if accompanied by another person. The new procedures also eliminate the need for a separate vehicle pass if crossing in a private vehicle. The GoU has not indicated an implementation date, and it remains to be seen how the new protocols will reduce protection concerns related to the pass system. The new procedures also make note of simplifying the transport of humanitarian aid; however, much of the NGCAs remain inaccessible to relief agencies due to checkpoint closures and security restrictions, according to the UN.
- The GoU announced transportation restrictions across the contact line in Luhansk Oblast in mid-May, which suspended railway transportation, limiting civilian travel into and out of NGCAs to pedestrian traffic, according to the UN. The restrictions also restricted the vehicular transport of commercial goods—including food—across the contact line, according to one USAID/OFDA partner. While the order stipulated that relief organization employees are exempt from the travel restrictions, the access constraints have forced many organizations to deliver aid to Luhansk NGCAs through neighboring Donetsk.
- On June 3, heavy fighting near the government-controlled towns of Krasnohorivka and Marinka in Donetsk resulted in 28 deaths, including nine civilians; the closure of the main checkpoint in Marinka; and the temporary suspension of all UN personnel movement into and out of Donetsk, according to the UN. The fighting also damaged the main road through the city of Kurakhove in Donetsk, prompting a suspension of humanitarian cargo and personnel movement through the Kurakhove checkpoint and the temporary closure of nearby Buhas and Volnovakha checkpoints.
- While some access is permitted for private vehicles and public transport into Donetsk, the unpredictable closures have significantly affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance. As of June 12, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reported that it was unable to deliver 21,000 food parcels intended for a June distribution in affected areas, and that planned July distributions of an additional 35,000 food parcels would likely be delayed as well. Crossing point closures also delayed the delivery of food assistance by another humanitarian organization intended to reach 400,000 people in NGCAs, the organization reports.
- On June 11, local authorities reopened the Volnovakha checkpoint, facilitating civilian movement between the port city of Mariupol and the city of Donetsk. Although Volnovakha is not normally used for cargo transport, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders—successfully facilitated the transportation of humanitarian cargo into Donetsk NGCAs through the Volnovakha checkpoint on June 19. Several WFP delivery trucks also joined the convoy, according to the cluster. In Luhansk, all access points into and out of the NGCAs remained closed as of June 19, according to OCHA.
- During a UN Security Council meeting on June 5, the UN Under-Secretary General for Political Affairs Jeffrey Feltman appealed to all parties to the conflict to fully adhere to the ceasefire and ensure unhindered humanitarian access to all populations in need. The appeal included a request to the GoU and de facto authorities to remove all bureaucratic impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

PROTECTION

- The infrastructure damage caused by early-June fighting in Krasnohorivka and Marinka hindered travel into and out of the city of Donetsk and forced civilians leaving the two towns to use roads contaminated with unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines. In response to the increased protection risks posed by UXO and landmine contamination in

conflict-affected areas of Ukraine, the Protection Cluster activated the Mine Action Sub-cluster in early June, which will be led by the UN Development Program and the Danish Demining Group.

- The Protection Cluster also released a revised protection strategy on June 15 in coordination with the broader humanitarian cluster system in Ukraine. Strategic objectives for the cluster include: developing durable solutions for the conflict-affected families; providing impartial protection assistance; and strengthening protection support for vulnerable populations. The strategy notes that the Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence, and Mine Action sub-clusters will develop their own strategies to compliment the broader protection response and Ukraine HRP.
- Since March 2014, conflict in eastern Ukraine has resulted in the deaths of at least 70 children and the injury of nearly 200 others, according to UNICEF. In response, UNICEF and its partners are working to ensure the safety of children in conflict-affected areas, recently launching a mine-risk education campaign to provide 500,000 children and their families with lifesaving information about the risks posed by landmines and UXO. UNICEF is also providing psychosocial support to conflict-affected children through schools and community protection centers, reaching more than 20,000 boys and girls since January 2015.
- In late June, USAID/OFDA protection advisors visited organizations implementing child protection programs for IDP populations in the cities of Dnipropetrovsk, Berdyansk, and Mangush in Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, and Zaporizka oblasts, respectively. While many organizations emphasize psychosocial support for children, the team noted a need for additional protection services that target older populations, particularly those living beyond the contact line, as well as for women and girls who are vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV). While some services for older populations exist, USAID/OFDA field assessments found no organizations that are implementing service-based programs to address GBV; however, local social service and civil society groups are operating effectively despite a challenging environment and minimal experience structuring service-based humanitarian protection programs.
- As of May 31, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) IDP hotline for Ukraine received more than 8,300 calls since launching on March 6 to provide advice and information to IDPs. IOM reports that more than 90 percent of callers asked questions regarding the following topics: the GoU pass system; IDP registration and documentation; access to humanitarian assistance; legal advice; and psychosocial support. The majority of calls came from people in eastern Ukraine, which hosts the largest concentration of IDPs in the country. Approximately 25 percent of the calls originated from the separatist-controlled regions and 33 percent from government-controlled parts of Luhansk and Donetsk.

FOOD SECURITY

- Since January, USAID/FFP has provided \$10 million to WFP's emergency operations in Ukraine for the local procurement of food and the provision of cash and food vouchers. The most recent contribution of \$7 million in April is targeting the most vulnerable populations, including IDP and other conflict-affected populations in Donetsk and Luhansk. WFP estimates that local procurement of an estimated 1,500 metric tons (MT) of food assist 73,000 people in the conflict-affected areas of Donetsk. Cash and food vouchers will reach an estimated 35,000 people in both Luhansk and Donetsk.
- As of June 12, WFP had pre-positioned 50 MT of food in Kharkiv Oblast to meet the needs of approximately 45,000 conflict-affected people and had warehoused an additional 40 MT of emergency food commodities inside NGCAs. WFP is monitoring checkpoint access and is delivering food to vulnerable populations inside NGCAs as security and access permits.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Access to safe drinking water remains a serious challenge in several areas along the contact line in Donetsk and Luhansk due to damaged water supply networks and water rationing by local authorities; and UNICEF estimates that up to 1 million civilians in both oblasts are at risk of running out of sufficient amounts of water. In early June, an estimated 10,000 people in government-controlled areas of Marinka and Krashnohrivka, Donetsk, had no access to safe drinking water, according to OCHA. As of June 12, the number had increased to nearly 16,000 people. Although a limited flow of water from government-controlled areas to NGCAs of Luhansk Oblast, thousands of people in

Luhansk, including the city of Luhansk, remain without adequate access to safe drinking water. On average, current humanitarian efforts are only meeting 40 percent of water supply needs in affected villages, according to UNICEF.

- Although relief agencies are implementing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, the limited capacity of those undertaking WASH activities is insufficient to meet all remaining water supply needs. Relief agencies need more than \$11.4 million to repair damaged water systems and ensure adequate access to water in affected areas, according to the WASH Cluster. To date, UNICEF has provided safe drinking water to more than 550,000 conflict-affected people in Donetsk and Luhansk.
- As of June 10, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reported that 16 mobile health units had provided more than 1,600 medical consultations per week in eastern Ukraine. Overall, medical professionals have provided primary health care services to more than 26,000 people in eastern Ukraine since February 2015, WHO reports.

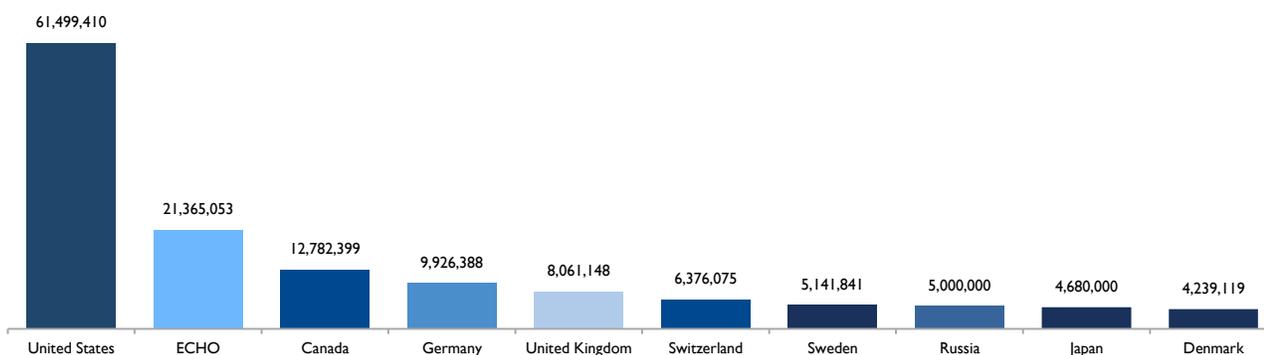
SHELTER AND EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES

- A USAID/OFDA partner is addressing shelter and winterization-related needs of IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable host communities in government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk by providing conflict-affected households with cash assistance grants to support shelter repairs and rehabilitation or to help pay for alternative accommodation. While insecurity hindered earlier efforts to distribute emergency assistance, recent improvements in the security situation have permitted the NGO to access vulnerable populations in targeted areas of eastern Ukraine. The partner aims to assist to approximately 4,300 households by September.
- Since May 22, State/PRM partner UNHCR has provided emergency relief commodities and shelter assistance to more than 7,300 people in government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk. The relief supplies include water containers, kitchen supplies, plastic sheeting, as well as bedding sets that contain bed linen, a blanket, sleeping bag, and towels. UNHCR also delivered 50 relief commodity kits to people living in bomb shelters near the NGCAs.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of June 24, donors had funded only 28 percent, approximately \$89 million, of the \$316 million requested under the revised 2015 Ukraine HRP, according to OCHA. Humanitarian organizations have also pledged an additional \$15 million to the HRP, bringing the total pledged and funded amount to nearly \$104 million.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 25, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect commitments based on FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014.

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 oblasts; however, the large influx of IDPs has negatively affected neighboring oblasts.
- As of June 2015, the UN estimated that the conflict had displaced more than 2 million people. In total, as many as 5.1 million people remained in conflict-affected oblasts of eastern Ukraine, where the volatile security environment has impeded access by humanitarian actors.
- 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.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$700,000
Implementing Partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene		\$9,999,324
	Program Support		\$106,854
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$10,806,178
USAID/FFP			
WFP	Locally Procured Food Assistance and Food Vouchers	Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$10,000,000
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food Assistance, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$14,000,000
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$28,400,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE IN FY 2015			\$49,206,178

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
OCHA	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$271,536
Implementing Partners	Logistics and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern Ukraine, Kiev	\$6,250,000
	Program Support		\$129,300
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$6,650,836

STATE/PRM			
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$5,675,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE IN FY 2014			\$12,325,836
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015			\$61,532,014

Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² Funding represents funding amounts as of June 25, 2015.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

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.
- 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 or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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>