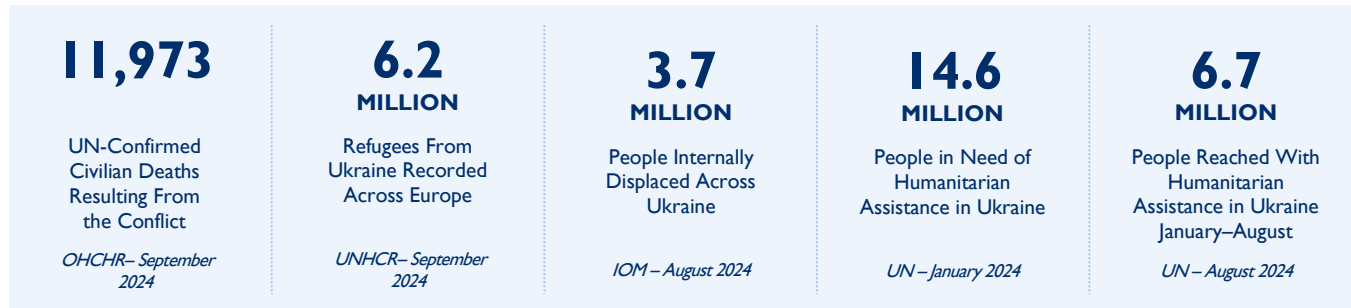


# Ukraine – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- GoR attacks in frontline *oblasts* resulted in civilian casualties, damaged WASH infrastructure, and restricted relief organizations from providing critical, lifesaving assistance from mid-to-late September.
- Targeted attacks on Ukrainian energy infrastructure from March to August have adversely affected communities’ preparedness for the upcoming 2024/2025 winter season. The CCCM Cluster anticipates severe shortages in heating.
- WFP—with USAID/BHA and other donor support—reached 1.5 million people across Ukraine with food assistance in September, including approximately 907,000 people with in-kind food assistance and more than 553,000 people with cash-for-food assistance.



<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b>	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$565,624,579
	State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$340,472,582
For the Ukraine Response in FY 2024	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$906,097,161</b>

*For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7*

<sup>1</sup> USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)  
<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### **GoR Attacks Continue Across Eastern Ukraine, Result in Civilian Casualties, Damage Critical Infrastructure, and Restrict Access to Basic Services**

Government of Russia (GoR) forces continued intense attacks in eastern Ukraine's Donetsk, Kharkiv, and Sumy *oblasts* during September, resulting in civilian casualties, expanded areas under mandatory evacuation orders, restricted access to basic services, and severely constrained humanitarian access in frontline areas. Between September 12 and 20, several GoR aerial strikes on residential buildings resulted in civilian casualties, including a strike on a residential building in Kharkiv city that caused the death of one individual and injured at least 40 others, according to the UN. Additionally, a GoR aerial attack struck a hospital in Sumy *Oblast's* Sumy city on September 28, resulting in the deaths of ten people and injury to 22 others. This attack is the third affecting health facilities in the city since early August and demonstrates the severe insecurity civilians face in frontline areas of Ukraine. Escalating hostilities along frontline areas have also generated significant displacement. Between August 1 and early September, Government of Ukraine (GoU) authorities estimate that GoR attacks have displaced approximately 83,000 people from frontline areas in Donetsk and approximately 22,000 people from Sumy. As of September 20, an average of 700 people were leaving Donetsk per day due to escalating hostilities; the majority of evacuees from Donetsk are relocating to Dnipropetrovsk *Oblast*, according to the UN.

GoR attacks in September also damaged critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in Donetsk, severely hampering civilians' access to safe drinking water. GoR aerial attacks in early September damaged a water treatment plant and a natural gas distribution station in Donetsk's Pokrovsk city and a separate water pumping station supporting Pokrovsk city and neighboring Myrnohrad town, cutting off water supply and heat for an estimated 25,000 people in Pokrovsk hromada, or municipality, according to the UN. Approximately 16,000 people in Pokrovsk town remained without centralized water or gas supply as of September 20, the UN reports. On September 28, multiple GoR attacks critically damaged two water utility facilities in northern areas of Donetsk, rendering them nonfunctional and cutting off water supply for an unknown period for an estimated 260,000 people, according to international media.

Overall, hostilities in Ukraine have also presented severe risks to humanitarian operations—including death and injury of aid workers and damage to humanitarian assets—and have obstructed relief actors' access to frontline areas during 2024. Throughout the year, aerial attacks, shelling, and other forms of hostilities resulted in the deaths of at least 11 aid workers and injury to 18 others, according to the Aid Worker Security Database. On September 12, a strike on the site of a planned aid distribution of solid fuels for winter by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Donetsk's Viroliubivka village, approximately six miles from the front line, resulted in the deaths of three ICRC staff members and injury to two others, according to international media. Additionally, relief actors face restrictions, such as road closures, due to increased military activity and the shifting front lines. Nevertheless, international and Ukrainian NGOs and UN agencies continue to respond to humanitarian needs. The UN continues to lead interagency convoys to deliver humanitarian commodities to populations in frontline areas. For example, a UN-led convoy delivered humanitarian assistance, including hygiene commodities, to people in Kharkiv's Kupiansk city on September 3, led by UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Matthias Schmale. On September 4, another UN-led convoy delivered assistance to Kherson's Beryslav town sufficient to support 2,000 people.

## **GoR Aerial Attacks Damage Energy Infrastructure During 2024, Relief Actors Express Concerns Over Winter 2024/2025 Preparedness**

GoR aerial attacks on energy infrastructure severely disrupted energy production in 20 of Ukraine's 24 *oblasts* between March 22 and August 31, adversely affecting populations, particularly vulnerable individuals including older people, people with disabilities, households with lower incomes, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), according to the UN. Attacks on energy infrastructure also resulted in the deaths of at least 18 people and injury to more than 80 other individuals between January 1 and September 19, the UN reports. The GoR conducted at least nine coordinated aerial attacks on Ukraine's electrical infrastructure between March and August, damaging or destroying electricity transmission systems and other facilities and limiting the availability and functionality of electricity, heating, and WASH systems. GoR attacks on hydroelectric power plants and dams nearly tripled during the period compared to 2022 and 2023, and several energy sites were struck multiple times. By July 2024, attacks on energy infrastructure had resulted in losses equivalent to approximately 50 percent of Ukraine's peak energy consumption during the 2023/2024 winter season, raising concerns among relief actors over Ukrainians' ability to prepare for harsh weather during the upcoming 2024/2025 winter season.

Anticipated deficits in Ukraine's energy production and the effects on heating availability during the 2024/2025 winter season also present risks to IDPs in collective centers across the country, according to a September analysis by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster.<sup>3</sup> During the winter, collective sites require various fuel types, including petrol and diesel for generators and solid fuels or gas for boiler rooms. The cluster analyzed approximately 970 sites, half of which reported a need for additional generators to maintain power during electricity outages. Furthermore, 60 percent of sites reported having insufficient funds to purchase fuel to run existing generators. Comparatively, in December 2023, approximately 53 percent of all collective sites in Ukraine were in need of winterization support, including building insulation, fuel, generators, and winter clothing. Due to continuous GoR attacks on critical infrastructure during 2024, the CCCM Cluster estimates that needs during the upcoming 2024/2025 winter would likely be similar to or surpass needs of the previous winter season.

### **1.4 Million IDPs Lose Access to Allowance Payments Under GoU's Revised Eligibility Criteria, according to a September Analysis**

Since the GoU's updated eligibility criteria for IDP allowance payments went into effect in March 2024, approximately 39 percent of IDPs—1.4 million people—in Ukraine have lost access to the allowance payments, according to a September assessment by USAID/BHA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The GoU's revised eligibility criteria for IDP allowances focuses on factors such as employment status, income level, and specific vulnerabilities, and humanitarian actors are concerned about the potential exclusion of some vulnerable IDPs under the new criteria. Financial pressures have driven IDPs who are no longer receiving the allowance to increasingly resort to negative coping mechanisms, including 17 percent of surveyed IDPs skipping rent payments and 14 percent of IDPs moving to substandard housing, compared to 12 percent and 10 percent of IDPs who retained their allowance, respectively, according to IOM. Additionally, more than one-third of IDPs remaining in areas near the front line, approximately 419,000 individuals, reported losing the allowance following the amendment in March. IDPs in frontline areas are at heightened risk of future shocks, such as shelling attacks or renewed displacement, IOM reports.

<sup>3</sup> The CCCM Cluster is the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.

## KEY FIGURES



**10**

USG implementing  
partners providing  
MPCA



**495,000**

People in Ukraine  
reached with protection  
assistance by State/PRM  
partner UNHCR in 2024

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Government (USG) supports the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IOM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN World Food Program (WFP), and six international NGOs (INGOs) to provide multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), which supports displaced and other conflict-affected people to meet their immediate needs—such as clothing, food, fuel, shelter, or utilities—through local markets and helps reach vulnerable communities more efficiently than providing in-kind commodities. State/PRM is 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. Between January and September 2024, State/PRM partner UNHCR reached more than 270,000 conflict-affected individuals, including IDPs and returnees inside Ukraine, with MPCA to help cover the cost of basic items.

### PROTECTION

Armed conflict often exacerbates protection risks. Civilians must cope with threats such as domestic abuse, exclusion from lifesaving humanitarian assistance, exploitative labor, family separation, and sexual violence. In response, USAID/BHA supports IOM, IFRC, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, UN Women—through USAID/BHA’s partnership with the UN Development Program (UNDP)—and the UN World Health Organization (WHO), as well as ten INGOs and three Ukrainian NGOs to implement protection interventions for conflict-affected populations in Ukraine. USAID/BHA partners provide case management and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to children, persons with disabilities, and older people and operate mobile protection teams to reach remote communities with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response activities, legal assistance, and MHPSS services. UNICEF-supported MHPSS interventions reached more than 495,000 people to help them cope with the psychological effects of conflict and displacement between January and September.

In addition, State/PRM partners—including IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF—provide legal and protection assistance to vulnerable individuals in Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees in neighboring countries. Services include child protection, GBV prevention and response, and MHPSS support; the establishment of child-friendly spaces and women and girls’ safe spaces; and prevention of and response to trafficking in persons.



## 1.6 Million

People in Ukraine reached with food assistance via USAID/BHA partner WFP in August

### FOOD SECURITY

To meet the food needs of vulnerable populations affected by the GoR's full-scale invasion, USAID/BHA supports WFP and two INGOs to provide food assistance in the form of in-kind food baskets and cash assistance that can be used to purchase food in Ukraine. WFP continues to prioritize food distributions in eastern and southern Ukraine, where fighting and supply chain disruptions hinder vulnerable populations' access to food in frontline areas. In August, with USAID/BHA and other donor support, WFP reached nearly 1.6 million people across Ukraine with food assistance, including approximately 1.2 million people with in-kind food supplies and more than 500,000 people with cash-based assistance.



## 544

Individual facilities supported by Health Cluster assistance in Ukraine as of August

### HEALTH

To support the health needs of conflict-affected populations, USG humanitarian partners provide medical supplies, medicine, and other health assistance in Ukraine and neighboring countries. USAID/BHA is supporting UNFPA, WHO, and five INGO partners to respond to emergency health needs in Ukraine. State/PRM is also supporting one humanitarian organization providing health assistance in Ukraine. In the first eight months of 2024, Health Cluster member organizations, including USAID/BHA partners, reached approximately 1.7 million people with critical health assistance.

In neighboring countries, State/PRM supports IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and other international organizations to provide health care services to refugees from Ukraine. This support includes delivering essential medical supplies and equipment, connecting refugees with MHPSS services, filling logistical support gaps, and providing support for persons with disabilities. State/PRM health support in multiple countries in the region serves to strengthen the capacity of local health systems to support the increased number of refugees from Ukraine.



## 4 Million

People reached with WASH support through USG partner UNICEF from January to August

### 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; repairing damaged WASH infrastructure; and transporting safe drinking water to conflict-affected areas. Overall, USAID/BHA supports IOM, IFRC, UNICEF, nine 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 strengthening sanitation infrastructure in shelters. From January to August, USG partner UNICEF improved access to safe drinking water for nearly 4 million people through maintenance, restoration, and repair of crucial WASH facilities and networks across Ukraine, with USAID/BHA and other donor support.

## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- The GoR 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 GoR ordered forces into non-GoU-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk *oblasts* after recognizing the areas' independence from Ukraine on February 21.
- The GoR invasion marked a major escalation of conflict in Ukraine, where fighting in the country's eastern oblasts has caused large-scale population displacement and widespread infrastructure damage since March 2014. The heaviest fighting during this period occurred in the easternmost *oblasts* bordering Russia, particularly in Donetsk and Luhansk; however, the large influx of IDPs from these areas have also affected neighboring *oblasts*. The UN estimates that approximately 2.9 million conflict-affected people in eastern Ukraine had required humanitarian assistance as of early 2022, prior to the February 24 GoR 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; Warsaw, Poland; Geneva, Switzerland; Kyiv, Ukraine; and Washington, D.C., also continue to support response activities. As of September 2024, USAID maintains staff in Kyiv, Ukraine and Washington, D.C.
- On October 14, 2023, U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Bridget A. Brink renewed the declaration of humanitarian need for Ukraine for FY 2024 due to widespread displacement and continued humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations in Ukraine resulting from Russia's full-scale invasion.

## USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2024<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
Ukraine			
IFRC	Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications (HPSAA), MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$78,600,000
UNDP	Protection	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$573,539
UNICEF	HCIMA, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$54,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$24,000,000

WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP); HCIMA	Countrywide	\$70,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
INGO Partner 1	Agriculture, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)		\$10,000,000
INGO Partner 2	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH		\$12,500,000
INGO Partner 3	Shelter and Settlements, WASH		\$4,200,000
INGO Partner 4	Health, HCIMA, Nutrition, Protection, WASH		\$13,600,000
INGO Partner 5	Food Assistance—LRIP, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH		\$3,200,000
INGO Partner 6	HCIMA		\$2,000,000
INGO Partner 7	MPCA		\$80,000,000
INGO Partner 8	Health, Logistics, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$15,800,000
INGO Partner 9	Health, Protection		\$14,000,000
INGO Partner 10	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$12,400,000
INGO Partner 11	Health, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,800,000
INGO Partner 12	ERMS, HCIMA, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$125,000,000
Ukrainian NGO Partner 1	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH		\$7,000,000
Ukrainian NGO Partner 2	Protection		\$1,500,000
Ukrainian NGO Partner 3	Logistics Support, Shelter and Settlements		\$1,500,000
Ukrainian NGO Partner 4	Protection		\$4,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,451,040
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$565,624,579</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Ukraine			
Implementing Partner	Livelihoods, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$60,000,000
UNHCR	MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH; Camp Coordination and Management	Countrywide	\$124,800,000
UNICEF	Protection	Countrywide	\$3,512,195
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN UKRAINE</b>			<b>\$188,312,195</b>
Bulgaria			
IOM	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$550,000
UNHCR	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$3,400,000
UNICEF	Education; Health; Protection; Nutrition; WASH	Countrywide	\$600,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN BULGARIA</b>			<b>\$5,550,000</b>

Czech Republic			
IOM	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$2,780,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$1,900,000
UNICEF	Education; Health; Livelihoods; Protection; Nutrition; WASH	Countrywide	\$6,108,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,560,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC</b>			<b>\$12,348,000</b>
Estonia			
IOM	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$510,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN ESTONIA</b>			<b>\$1,310,000</b>
Hungary			
Implementing Partner	Education	Countrywide	\$25,000
IOM	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$2,800,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN HUNGARY</b>			<b>\$3,925,000</b>
Latvia			
IOM	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$220,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN LATVIA</b>			<b>\$1,020,000</b>
Lithuania			
IOM	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN LITHUANIA</b>			<b>\$1,300,000</b>
Moldova			
IOM	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$6,080,000
UNFPA	MPCA, Protection; Health	Countrywide	\$3,740,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$27,911,987
UNICEF	Education; Health; Protection; Nutrition; WASH	Countrywide	\$5,300,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,320,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN MOLDOVA</b>			<b>\$44,351,987</b>
Poland			
Implementing Partner	Education; Protection	Countrywide	\$25,000
IOM	Health; MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$12,500,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$17,000,000
UNICEF	Education; Health; Livelihoods; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Countrywide	\$9,948,400
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,950,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN POLAND</b>			<b>\$41,423,400</b>
Romania			



IOM	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$880,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$12,100,000
UNICEF	Education; Health; Protection; Nutrition; WASH	Countrywide	\$1,420,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,660,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN ROMANIA</b>			<b>\$16,060,000</b>
Slovakia			
IOM	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,240,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$4,100,000
UNICEF	Education; Health; Protection; Nutrition; WASH	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN SLOVAKIA</b>			<b>\$9,840,000</b>
Europe Regional			
Implementing Partner	Health, Livelihoods, Protection, WASH	Regional	\$3,600,000
IOM	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Regional	\$2,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Regional	\$1,160,000
UNHCR	Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Regional	\$4,500,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Nutrition, WASH	Regional	\$3,152,000
WHO	Health	Regional	\$620,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN EUROPE</b>			<b>\$15,032,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2024</b>			<b>\$340,472,582</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE UKRAINE RESPONSE IN FY 2024</b>			<b>\$906,097,161</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced FY 2024 funding that has been committed or obligated by USAID/BHA and State/PRM as of September 30, 2024.

<sup>2</sup>The locations of USAID/BHA INGO and NGO partners in Ukraine are not included in the funding chart due to sensitivities.

## 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.usaid.gov](https://cidi.usaid.gov)
  - 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)