

1.1 Ukraine Humanitarian Background

- [Seasonal Affects on Logistics Capacities](#)
- [Capacity and Contacts for In-Country Emergency Response](#)
 - [Government](#)
 - [Humanitarian Community](#)

Natural Disasters		
Type	Occurs	Comments / Details
Drought	Yes	The European Commission has estimated that at least 11 % of Europe's population and 17 % of its territory have been affected by water scarcity to date and put the cost of droughts in Europe over the past thirty years at EUR 100 billion (1). The drought of 2003 caused a total economic cost of over €13 billion in around twenty European countries (2,7). http://www.climatechange.gov.uk/ukraine/droughts/
Earthquakes	Yes	The largest earthquake in Ukraine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016: 4.8 in Mariupol, Donetsk, Ukraine http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/summary/2016/07/20160720163007_ua-chernobyl.htm
Epidemics	Yes	Diphtheria, 1991-1997. By 1995, a mass immunization strategy was adopted by the Government of Ukraine.
Extreme Temperatures	Yes	Can reach – 35C in the winter months.
Flooding	Yes	Highest risks of flooding is found in the southern and western regions of the country.
Insect Infestation	Yes	Information on a broad range of insects effecting Ukraine, including import issues. http://www.progress.plantprotection.pl/download.php?ma_id=1185
Mudslides	No	
Volcanic Eruptions	No	
High Waves / Surges	No	
Wildfires	Yes	During dry spells and high summer temperatures wild fires have been recorded in the Chernobyl area, releasing radioactive agents https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/goddard/2017/agricultural-fires-mostly-in-ukraine-and-russia http://www.fire.uni-freiburg.de/GFMCnew/2016/07/20163007_ua-chernobyl.htm
High Winds	Yes	High winds have caused black outs and increase the spread of wild fires.
Man-Made Issues		
Civil Strife	Yes	Civil unrest in 2013/4 has impacted the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, resulting in a drawn out armed conflict. In areas that are no longer subject to violence, the remnants of war - such as land mines and other unexploded devices - continue to put the lives of civilians at risk. Violent crimes throughout the country have gradually increased.
International Conflict	Yes	The origins of the current armed conflict were anti-government protests in 2013, which led to a change of government. Since then the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk have broken away from Ukraine and formed their own de-facto authorities. Following the Russian annexation of Crimea in April 2014, tensions erupted between pro-Russian and pro-Ukrainian groups.
Internally Displaced Persons	Yes	According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine more than 1.63 million people remain displaced throughout Ukraine as of February 2017.
Refugees Present	Yes	http://unhcr.org.ua/en/
Landmines / UXO Present	Yes	Landmines and UXOs are prevalent in the East of the country https://www.unicef.org/media/media_81398.html

For more detailed database on disasters by country, please see: [Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters](#)

Seasonal Affects on Logistics Capacities

Seasonal Effects on Transport		
Transport Type	Time Frame	Comments / Details
Primary Road Transport	From November to February	Limitations are to be expected due to freezing/low temperatures during winter months
Secondary Road Transport	From November to February	Limitations are to be expected due to freezing/low temperatures during winter months
Rail Transport	From November to February	Limitations are to be expected due to freezing/low temperatures during winter months
Air Transport		Occasional closure due to fog and snow.
Waterway Transport		Limitations are to be expected due to freezing/low temperatures during winter months

Ukraine has a temperate continental climate with cold winters and warm summers. Heavy snow falls and freezing in winter may affect transport/movement.

Seasonal Effects on Storage and Handling		
Activity Type	Time Frame	Comments / Details
Storage	From November to February	Potential Freezing of goods

Heated warehouse are recommended in winter to avoid freezing of goods. Heavy snow and freezing can affect all aspects of warehouse operations.

Capacity and Contacts for In-Country Emergency Response

Government

The [State Emergency Service of Ukraine \(SESU\)](#) is the central executive body responsible for the implementation of state policy in the area of civil protection, protection of population and territories from emergencies, prevention of emergencies, elimination of emergencies, rescue, firefighting, fire and labour safety, rescue and emergency service management, and hydro meteorological activity.

The SESU operates in the Government controlled area and is mainly focused assisting during natural disasters.

[4.1 Ukraine Government Contact List](#)

Humanitarian Community

A Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine was launched and the Cluster System activated in December 2014. This link is to the 2017 response plan. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/humanitarian_response_plan_2017_eng.pdf

As of April 2017, seven clusters are present in the country: Education; Shelter & NFIs; Food Security and Livelihoods; Health & Nutrition, Logistics; Protection and WASH.

Various humanitarian actors are operating in the field, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, & international organizations.

As of April 2017 there are 91 humanitarian partners present in Ukraine with on-going projects:

- 9 UN agencies (UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, WHO, FAO, OCHA, OHCHR) are active in the field
- There are 48 national and 27 international NGOs
- 5 Ukraine Government departments, 3 defacto Authority departments.
- Organizations with highest volume of relief items delivery to the NGCAs are The Russian Federation, ICRC and UN/partners.

Humanitarian access to the non-government controlled region remains severely constrained. Since the beginning of the crisis, government-imposed bureaucratic restrictions have slowed operations considerably and despite constructive dialogue, heavy requirements are still in place for humanitarian actors delivering aid close to the 'contact line', including in both government and non-government controlled areas.

A major breakdown of humanitarian aid delivery occurred in July 2015, when the de facto authorities of Donetsk and Luhansk imposed equally daunting restrictions and eventually stopped operations until humanitarian organizations obtain de-facto authority 'registration'. While some progress has been observed, and a handful of organisations resumed operation, this is insufficient to cater for existing needs.

Activities indicated in non-government controlled areas (NGCAs) are largely suspended since mid-July 2015. The resumption of activities and humanitarian assistance is pending on the outcome of the 'registration' by the de-facto authorities.