

# E-BULLETIN

Digital Diplomacy and Inclusive Peace Studies Platform for Youth

WORLD SUPPORT OF UKRAINE

POLITICAL BACKGROUND



POWER SYSTEM CRISIS

MILITARY BALANCE. ANALYSIS OF THE  
RUSSIAN&UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES



## HUMANITARIAN CRISIS



# E-BULLETIN

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# WORLDWIDE NEWS



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## HUMANITARIAN CRISIS



Intense and escalating hostilities continue to cause suffering, deaths and massive destruction of civilian infrastructure across Ukraine, particularly affecting people in the east and south of the country. Hundreds of thousands of people continue to be uprooted by the war, while in the worst-impacted areas people have lived for over two months without adequate access to food, water and electricity or gas, with limited health services, while enduring the constant threat of bombardment.

There is a problem of deteriorating situation, as well as efforts and challenges to deliver assistance to people whose lives have been upended by the war. The destruction of health facilities and challenges to deliver assistance to people whose lives have been upended by the war. The destruction of health facilities and challenges faced by Ukrainians to access health services, the humanitarian assistance to internally displaced people and others affected by the war, impact of the war on food production and food security in Ukraine, the efforts undertaken to support people affected. All this is caused by the attack of Russia.

**There are some main points of the humanitarian crisis that need immediate solutions, such as:**

- Logistical constraints when established supply chains are disrupted to work, including closed ports, lack of air traffic, risks that accompany deliveries by road transport, which forced companies with established logistics to quickly reorient their activities;
- Limited humanitarian access to areas of active hostilities, including ensuring safe access for international humanitarian organizations;
- Numerous environmental risks (shelling or fires lead to release of hazardous materials, toxic smoke or chemicals);
- Water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Lack of drinking water, improved sanitation and proper hygiene practices to survive and thrive. Disruption to basic water and sanitation services in eastern Ukraine has affected millions. Donetsk oblast in eastern Ukraine is water-scarce. Built in the 1960s, the water supply system there is centralized, much more extensive than required and extremely inefficient.



State company Voda Donbassa owns the system – including treatment and transportation – supplying water to 3.9 million people. Most secondary water providers in the region then buy water from Voda Donbassa to supply it to cities and small towns and treat sewage for consumers. Water is also the energy source for electricity and heating in the area. The obsolete supply system is exceedingly power consuming, causing financial challenges to pay the bills, and subject to excessive corrosion of water pipes, adversely affecting the water quality.

Ongoing hostilities have significantly increased the damage to the system and further hampered utility companies' capacity to repair the damaged infrastructure. In 2017, ceasefire violations hindered access to safe drinking water for 3.7 million people in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and cut services for 3.0 million people. That year, shelling or other conflict-related problems directly affected water and sanitation systems 135 times. Due to its location right on the 'contact line', one of the facilities hardest hit by the conflict is the Donetsk Filter Station; it officially supplies water to 345,000 people in Donetsk Oblast.

Education – so crucial for a child's sense of 'normalcy' – has been shattered, with more than one in five schools in eastern Ukraine damaged or destroyed. Teachers and psychologists report signs of severe psychosocial distress among children, including nightmares, social withdrawal and panic attacks triggered by loud noises.



As per estimates, more than one in four children need psychosocial support. Few, however, get that support, as the available services are over-stretched and under-funded. According to UN estimates, above 12 million people inside Ukraine need help. The UN together with humanitarian partners reached 68,000 people and spent \$15.4 million. Monetary assistance. At the request of the Government of Ukraine, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) organized an urgent delivery of emergency aid.

As of April 6, 50% of deliveries have been made, which should cover the needs of about 100,000 people. Mariupol is on the verge of a humanitarian disaster. Currently, there are about 130,000 people in the blocked city without access to water, light, heat, communication, medicines, etc. and need to be evacuated. Currently, the authorized representatives of the executive power call on residents of Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions who have not yet left to evacuate due to the escalation of the situation in these regions.

According to the estimates of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 27% of internally displaced persons need medicines and medical assistance; for 19% of internally displaced persons in the north of Ukraine, this is one of the most urgent needs. Access to critical medical services is limited. Among the main obstacles are the lack of medicines in medical facilities or pharmacies, lack of vehicles, active hostilities and insecurity, lack of medical personnel. In order to start solving the problems of the humanitarian crisis should be selected priority measures. First of all, conducting regular monitoring and analysis of events affecting the humanitarian response, including reporting, advocacy, needs and response analysis. Ensuring regular reporting on achieved results to create a better information basis for decision-making processes.

Development and release of information products, ensuring the collection and use of data disaggregated by gender and age in order to provide better analysis taking into account gender aspects and actions.

In addition ensuring regular monitoring of funding, including identification and reporting of funding gaps. Support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources for the most critical humanitarian needs. Support the timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the most critical humanitarian needs. Raise awareness and strengthen support for the humanitarian community to expand operational capacity and ensure unimpeded humanitarian access.





## POWER SYSTEM CRISIS

Ukraine is struggling to keep its bombarded electricity system alive as Russia's energy infrastructure airstrike campaign enters its fifth month. Despite undiminished Western goodwill and considerable support, Kyiv's pleas for the electricity grid transformers that Ukraine desperately requires have yet to produce enough of the actual equipment most needed to keep the lights on across the country.

Vladimir Putin's decision to target Ukraine's civilian energy infrastructure has been one of the few effective strategies adopted during his otherwise disastrous invasion. Since September 2022, Russia has been systematically destroying Ukraine's power infrastructure with regular waves of missiles and drones aimed at power stations, transmission lines, and other key infrastructure objects. The results have been devastating. Millions of Ukrainian civilians have been left without electricity, heating, or water for extended periods amid freezing winter conditions.

Most of Ukraine's power plants and substations have been attacked by Russia, sometimes more than once. In total, over 40% of Ukraine's power system has been damaged. Despite electricity consumption being down by an average of 35% since the start of Russia's full-scale invasion due to the refugee exodus and massive destruction caused by Putin's troops, Ukraine is unable to meet around 30% of current domestic demand.

Oleksiy Kuleba, the governor of the Kyiv region, said the area, including the capital city, was the victim of Russian attacks on Ukraine's national grid. "A number of critical facilities have been disabled," he added. "This is the biggest missile attack on electricity infrastructure in history. Therefore, the impact is huge. Unfortunately, the situation is critical. They are trying to specifically destroy the Ukrainian power system, and these supplies tens of millions of the population," Volodymyr Kudrytskyi, the chief executive of Ukrenergo said.





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Electricity was also necessary to sustain gas supplies, the chief executive said. "If the customers will spend too much time without electricity and if heating systems have no connection to electricity that will create big social humanitarian problems." He said Russia wanted to create "a humanitarian catastrophe" in Ukraine.

Power cuts lasting several hours have become increasingly frequent in most areas of the country after a sustained Russian bombing campaign aimed at the electricity network that began last month.

The real problem is the absence of large, high-power transformers. According to Ukrenergo, as of January 11, 2023, Ukraine needs 59 of these giant units that automatically step down high-voltage transmission at substation.



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## POLITICAL BACKGROUND



There is an opinion that political relations are characterized by conflicts caused by the clash of national interests. The experience of international relations shows that the basis of the emergence of contradictions is not one factor, but several.[1]

The source of the aggravation of international relations is the mismatch of interests of many states, economic unions, or military-political blocs. The subject of disputes are territories, borders, the desire to occupy a dominant position in the region, the confrontation of economic and political interests of developing countries, negative ethnic stereotypes, religious contradictions, etc.[2]

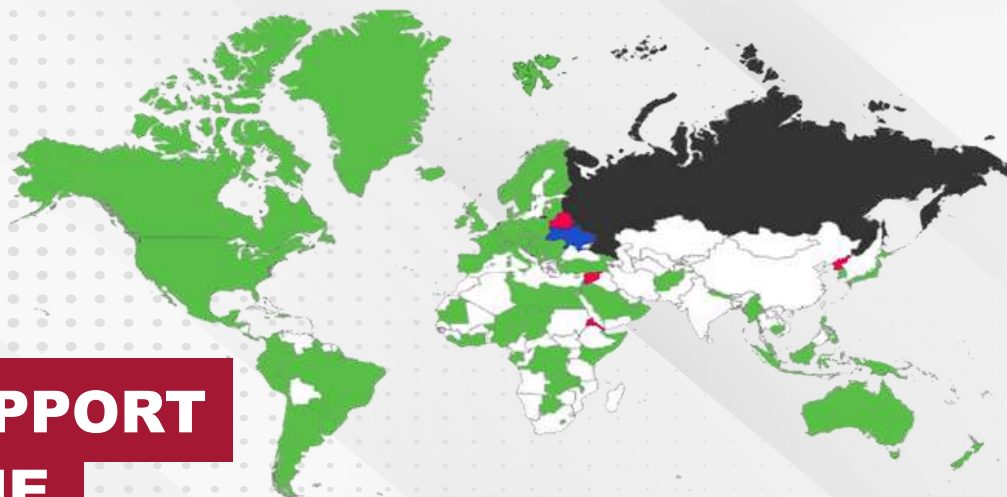
Let's talk specifically about the political conflict between Russia and Ukraine and its preconditions. After the 2008 war against Georgia, a number of experts predicted that the next war would be in Ukraine.

And here is the War in the east of Ukraine (in the Donbas) since April 2014, which began with the creation of the terrorist so-called Donetsk and Luhansk "people's republics" under the guise of "people's" speeches by the special services of the Russian Federation. Our country has always attracted attention, but these points became the impetus for the start of the war and its continuation:

- Uncertainty of the political status of the Ukrainian authorities in connection with the escape in February of President V. Yanukovich to Russia, as well as all the leaders of the security forces.
- The inability of the new Ukrainian authorities to provide effective support to the units surrounded in Crimea due to the lack of sufficient forces and means and, possibly, political will.
- On October 24, 1991, the declaration of Ukraine's nuclear-free status. This, in turn, could weaken Ukraine in the eyes of Russia.
- The desire of the Russian authorities to conquer Ukraine.
- The existence of many pro-Russian parties in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. They tried to hinder the independent development of Ukraine as a state.
- The Russian Federation holding illegal referendums to declare pseudo-republics in the east of Ukraine.
- The coming to power of a young ambitious president who did not want to submit to Russia's conditions and pursued his own policy.

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## WORLD SUPPORT OF UKRAINE



● Green - states, supported (141)  
● Red - states, voted against (5)

Governments, international organizations, businesses, celebrities, and regular citizens from dozens of different countries stand strong with Ukraine in fight for peace and freedom in Europe. The actions and statements of the global community have shown that there is no place in the civilized world for the barbaric and monstrous aggression that Russia is demonstrating now. 141 states supported the UN General Assembly resolution "Aggression against Ukraine". The world recognizes Russia's aggression and calls on the occupying power to cease fire and withdraw its troops from Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. The only countries that voted against the resolution: Russia, Syria, North Korea, Belarus and Eritrea.

### Citizens around the globe rise in support of Ukraine

Regular people in dozens of cities around the world went into protest and demonstration, supporting Ukraine in their struggle for peace and against a bloody invasion by Russia. New York, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin and many other cities made their voices heard for the freedom and independence of Ukraine. Citizens came out with Ukrainian flags and anti-war posters. The city authorities illuminated historical attractions, such as the Colosseum in Rome, the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, the statue of Christ in Rio and others.

### Support from international businesses and governments

Global and local enterprises are also standing with Ukraine and following the example of state sanctions, abandoning their activities and breaking trade ties with Russia. Aviation, finances, logistics, retail trade, IT and automotive industry, as well as many others have taken bold steps for the world in Europe. Until now, Russia has chosen international isolation and further bloody aggression instead of the world.

### Financial support of Ukraine

With the war in Ukraine now almost 8 months old, governments around the world have committed tens of billions of dollars in support to the country. The Funding Platform tracks more than 850 sources of information about the largest funders around the world, including national governments, multilateral agencies, and the biggest philanthropic foundations.



## European Union

The European Union announced two major packages of €330 million (\$353 million) and €500 million (\$535 million) in humanitarian funding early in the war. It also co-hosted a pledging summit for Ukraine with the international movement Global Citizen and the Canadian government, at which the EU pledged €600 million to support Ukraine itself, and another €400 million to support other countries that have taken on Ukrainian refugees.

## United States

The U.S. government has announced several packages of emergency funding for Ukraine, with the latest worth \$40 billion, split relatively evenly between military support and humanitarian aid, according to The New York Times.

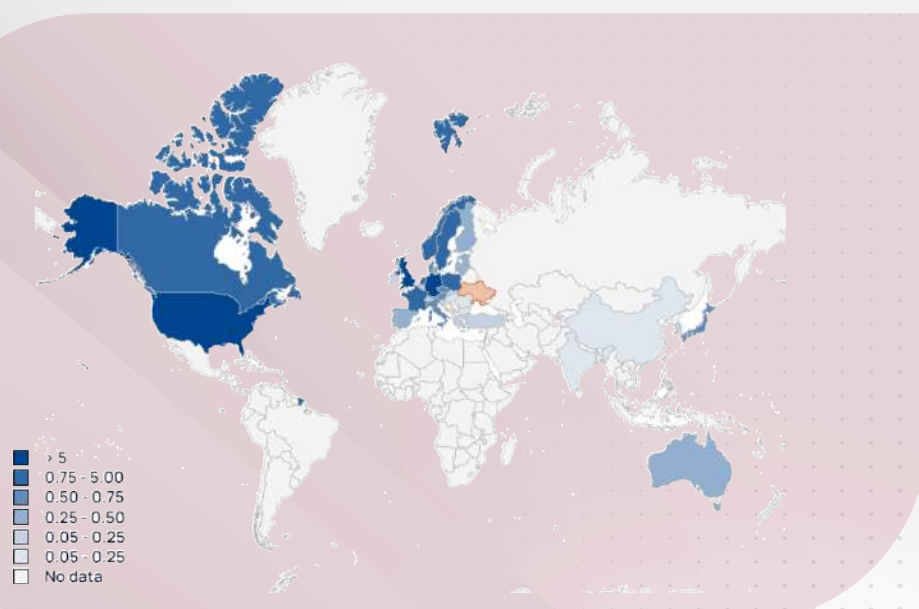
## Germany

Germany's leaders have faced criticism for not supplying enough arms to Ukraine and for taking a more cautious approach to the possible defeat of Russia. However, Germany has been relatively generous in supplying aid, with a recent €1 billion grant. It is also hosting around a million Ukrainian refugees.

## Private sector

Many private funders made money available early in the conflict. At \$22 million, the IKEA Foundation provided the largest contribution to a \$200 million funding announcement for the UN Refugee Agency. Other donors to this commitment include private companies ranging from Adidas to Cisco, as well as the actors Ryan Reynolds and Blake Lively.

Tech giants Google and Meta – formerly known as Facebook – each announced \$15 million in funding for Ukraine, although much of that will come in the form of credits allowing NGOs to advertise and raise money for free.



## World Bank

Early in the conflict, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund announced packages worth \$2.2 billion and \$3 billion. Many other funding announcements have come from the two organizations since then, but in many cases, this is money lent on behalf of sovereign governments, making it difficult to provide a picture of how much the two institutions have committed.



**5**  
**MILITARY BALANCE**  
**RUSSIAN & UKRAINIAN**  
**ARMED FORCES**








Russia's invasion of Ukraine began on 24 February 2022, it was preceded by long military build-ups at the border, as well as by joint russian-belarusian military exercises on Belarusian territory.

Russian forces entered Ukraine mainly around the country's borders with russia and Crimea, while Kyiv was attacked via belarusian territory. The invasion is a flagrant violation of United Nations Charter Article 2 (4) prohibiting 'use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state'.

There is a huge difference between the two forces at every level.

Where russia has 900,000 active personnel in its armed forces, and 2 million in reserve, Ukraine has 196,000 and 900,000 reservists, according to IISS.

Russia has more than 15,857 armoured fighting vehicles, for example, to Ukraine's 3,309. It has more than 10 times the aircraft – 1,391 to Ukraine's 128, and 821 helicopters to Ukraine's 55, if you include Navy aircraft. And where russia has 49 submarines, Ukraine has none, according to IISS.

	<u>Ukraine</u>	<u>Russia</u>	Proportions
 Active personnel	196,000	900,000	21.8%
 Reserve personnel	900,000	2,000,000	45%
 Armored fighting vehicles	3,309	15,857	20.9%
 Aircraft	132	1,391	9.5%
 Helicopters	55	948	5.8%
 Submarines	0	49	-
 Spending	\$4.7B USD	\$45.8B USD	10.3%



Ukraine's military capabilities are incomparably lower than Russia's for all indicators.

### UKRAINIAN TANKS AND AV

TANKS:	Number (02/2022)	Losses	Replenishment (TROPHY SYSTEMS AND ALLIED SUPPLIES)	December 22
T-64 (BV, BM)	620	about 800-1,000 tanks	-	-200-300
T-64 BM "BULAT"	100	Project Oryx data - 435+ tank losses have been confirmed (filmed and published). National Defense with reference to Brig. Gen. Volodymyr Karpenko, land forces command logistics commander - 400 tanks (June 23). Current losses are probably 800-1,000 tanks (double by July).	-	<50
T-72 (A, M)	133		800+ (400+ capture, 400+ allied supplies)	-400-500
T-80 (BV)	34		100+ (capture)	-50
T-84 "OPLOT"	5		-	<5
<b>Total:</b>	<b>892</b>			<b>900+</b>
<b>AV:</b>		<b>about 2,000+</b>		
BMP-1	213	Project Oryx data - about 1,100+ AFV National Defense with reference to Brig. Gen. Volodymyr Karpenko, land forces command logistics commander - about 1,500 AV/AFV Current losses are probably more than 2,000 armored vehicles.	-300 (100+ capture, -200+ allied supplies)	-200-300
BMP 2/3	890		250+ (capture)	-300-500
IMV-MRAP	290		2,000+ (allied supplies)	-1,500
MT-LB	45		200+ (capture)	-100
M113/YPR-745 / M117	-		-1,000 (allied supplies)	-800
BTR-80/82	102		-100 (60+ capture, 35 allied supplies)	-100
BTR-70	215		-	?
BTR-3	60+		-	?
BTR-4 Blazer	105+		-	?
BDM/YEMD	537		50+ (capture)	?
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,500</b>		<b>3,900+</b>	<b>-3,000+</b>
	<b>3,400</b>		<b>4,800+</b>	<b>~4,000+</b>

Created by Volodymyr Dascenko. Data: The Military Balance, Mi.gov.ua, Wikipedia.Loc, Defence.ua.com. Data: Oryx, National Defense. Data: Oryx, Defence.ua.com

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