

2023

Fundraising Support for Ukraine



A NAFOASIAPACIFIC Publication

10/25/2023

CONTENTS

1. NAFO – Supporting Ukraine Since May 2022.....	3
2. HOW SHOULD NEW ZEALANDERS RESPOND?	4
2.1. Understanding How Humanitarian Aid Works in Ukraine	6
2.2. Snapshot of Russia’s Invasion and Terror Attacks on Ukraine	7
2.3. What are Ukraine’s Humanitarian Needs and Risks?.....	8
Zone 1: Most of Ukraine - High Access, Lowest Security Risk.....	10
Zone 2: 1200 Km ‘Hot Zone’ of Fighting / Contested Areas - High Security Risks, Low Access	11
Zone 3: No Access, High Risk Russian-occupied Areas within Ukraine’s Borders.....	12
2.4. IMPACTS FROM RUSSIA’S WAR ON UKRAINE	13
Missile Attacks.....	14
LIFE UNDER RUSSIAN OCCUPATION	16
On the Left, Occupied, Bank – Voices of the Occupation Shouting for Help ! SOS !.....	18
3. GENOCIDE OF UKRAINIANS: ATROCITIES CARRIED OUT BY RUSSIAN FORCES, INCLUDING WAGNER, ON UKRAINIANS IN OCCUPIED AREAS	19
3.1. Actions that constitute genocide of Ukrainians:.....	20
GENOCIDE OF UKRAINIANS.....	22
GENOCIDE OF UKRAINIANS.....	23
4. How is Humanitarian Aid Organised in Ukraine?	24
5. Ukraine Humanitarian Organisations Accessible to New Zealand & Australian Donors	29
6. What Happens Next?	38

"This is what you need to know about Russia, which is saving us"





*"I'm here, not only to defend my family whose village is near the front lines, **but to save lives**, especially innocent lives, as best I can.*

*I'm also convinced that **this war in Ukraine has a wider significance**, and that the West is taking the wrong approach to dealing with it - an approach that could have vast consequences.*

***Dictatorships around the world** are beginning to band together into an Axis.*

A sound defeat for Russia in Ukraine will put an end to this - and also prevent Russian interference in dealing with other brutal regimes, like the one in Iran.

*We have **an opportunity here to 'break the spirit' of autocratic regimes** across the planet, to make them more hesitant, less certain of themselves - and what is that, but a step towards building better futures for the human race?*

*In Ukraine, the deaths on the battlefield are often the best and the most idealistic - we're seeing **irreplaceable people die; university professors, engineers, musicians, thinkers... and so many of the next generation as well - little children.***

There will come a point when these horrific losses of irreplaceable people will kill our nation's future.

*We're seeing the death of an advanced culture - and the planet Earth may actually desperately need such cultures far more than western leaders realize - for **without advanced, thinking, ethical, educated cultures, the planet Earth has no future.***

Do not let Ukraine die."

Source: <https://twitter.com/AleksandrX13> Ukrainian metal sculpture artist who was wounded early in Russia's war on Ukraine and who works to restore or replace Ukrainian works of art destroyed or stolen in the war. Cited with permission.

1. NAFO – SUPPORTING UKRAINE SINCE MAY 2022

This article emerged as a result of the combined efforts of members of the of the **North Atlantic Fellas Organisation** ¹ (**NAFO**), an online network of tens of thousands of volunteers around the world who combat disinformation about Russia’s illegal invasion of Ukraine, and who help fundraise for diverse campaigns directly assisting Ukrainians to survive and win the war.



Photos: Ukrainian civilians evacuating from Irpin, April 2022 Igor Kyivskyi @Igor_from_Kyiv

Special thanks to #NAFOAsiaPacific Regiment.



¹ The editors are founding members of NAFO Asia Pacific Regiment supporting the Ukrainian community in New Zealand and Australia while fighting Russian disinfo online. We are in touch with many Kiwi and Australian volunteers in Ukraine. Our information sources include real-time updates from commentators, reporters in the field, fundraising campaigns of all shapes and sizes, representatives of volunteer forces serving in Ukraine (including Kiwis and Australian volunteers), officials from the many countries in the EU, NATO, Baltic and Scandinavian countries close to the action, independent Ukraine media, official Ukraine sources, international organisations, military analysts, historians, political scientists, Ukraine medical professionals, specialists, defenders, aid workers, ambulance drivers and those who travel to the frontlines frequently.

As Russia's war in Ukraine unfolded it felt like the pages of all the books about world wars I've ever read had suddenly leapt into life. Shortly before finishing this article, HAMAS attacked Israel. We cannot ignore these significant events which will impact our own lives.

We can help stop the terror and genocide.

New Zealanders have a unique opportunity to reach out and help Ukraine while learning more about what we have in common.

We can help Ukraine survive as a peace-loving, democratic, inclusive nation.

New Zealand is not immune from Russia's information war. In 2023 Russia officially allocated **1.6 billion USD** on propaganda to spread pro-Kremlin narratives inside and outside Russia. Throughout 2022 and into 2023 we have seen Russia target all countries who support Ukraine with disinformation and overt blackmail.

- 🇷🇺 Russia's Ambassador to New Zealand, Georgii Zuev, spreads threats of violence on social media.
- 🇷🇺 Russian officials regularly incite hatred and spread false information about Ukrainians.
- 🇷🇺 Russia explicitly threatened the world's grain and vegetable oil supplies.
- 🇷🇺 Russia regularly threatens nuclear annihilation to European and Western targets.
- 🇷🇺 Russia has attacked and blocked civilian shipping routes in the Black Sea.
- 🇷🇺 Russia regularly threatens its other close neighbours.

It is up to all of us to combat Russian terror and aggression because the risks of allowing terror to spread are too high.

Ukraine only has one chance to continue to exist as a sovereign nation of 40 million people; and because Ukraine was demilitarised 30 years ago, it depends now on outside military, economic and humanitarian support to continue to function and defend itself at the same time. A coalition of >50 countries, including Australia and New Zealand, provides this support.

Supporting Ukraine – whether with military support, humanitarian aid, rebuilding assistance, business partnerships, refugee assistance or any other means of support – is a good investment in future stability and cooperation. It is also an investment in a less violent future; a more cooperative Europe.

There are many ways that New Zealanders can help, and even small actions can contribute to Ukraine's victory and recovery from war.

Humanitarian aid and fundraising for Ukraine are a bit different to what we are used to, closer to home.

In Ukraine, the larger western NGOs have not been either the quickest, the most effective, the most agile or the furthest reaching aid organisations.

The vast majority of aid is being provided by Ukrainian NGOs, Ukrainian Community Service Organisations and their workers and volunteers. This article helps you explore ways that you can donate and support Ukraine's humanitarian needs.

2.1. UNDERSTANDING HOW HUMANITARIAN AID WORKS IN UKRAINE

Before trying to decide how to help, it is worth taking a look at how humanitarian assistance has been working since the first days of Russia's invasion in late February 2022.

- What parts of Ukraine have the highest need for humanitarian aid?
- What access and logistical challenges impact delivery of aid?
- How can New Zealanders make sure their donations are directed to recipients we would like most to help?

While it is always tempting to collect and ship large quantities of bedding, medical supplies, sleeping bags or soft toys to the other side of the world, the shipping lines themselves have been disrupted by the Covid 19 pandemic and by Russia's war in Ukraine. Freight is very expensive and is not generally recommended for individuals.

Physical goods imported across country borders are subject to the country's own import and customs laws. This can add to delays and

difficulties with shipments of donated items getting where they need to go. An audit carried out by Ukraine's Customs and Ministry of Defense anti-smuggling branch found that one third of humanitarian aid imported into Ukraine destined for military units, did not reach those destinations.

Ukraine will enforce new rules requiring electronic declarations and public reports on the distribution of humanitarian aid, from 1 December 2023². The new rules will apply to military and dual-use goods registered as humanitarian aid, along with clothes, food and hygiene items.

Financial donations can provide vital food, water, medicines, clothing, sanitary supplies and shelter for displaced civilians, orphans and refugees.

Financial donations can also help fill the huge ongoing need for logistical vehicles involved in transporting civilians out of harm's way, humanitarian supplies where needed, wounded and ill people to hospitals and medical centres, and so forth.

The next section looks at the question of 'need'. "Need" is directly related to the impacts on humans, of the sum total of aggressive and destructive actions and events in specific locations and on specific groups of people affected by the war. Photo: Civilians evacuating from Irpin, March 2022, Igor Kyivskiy

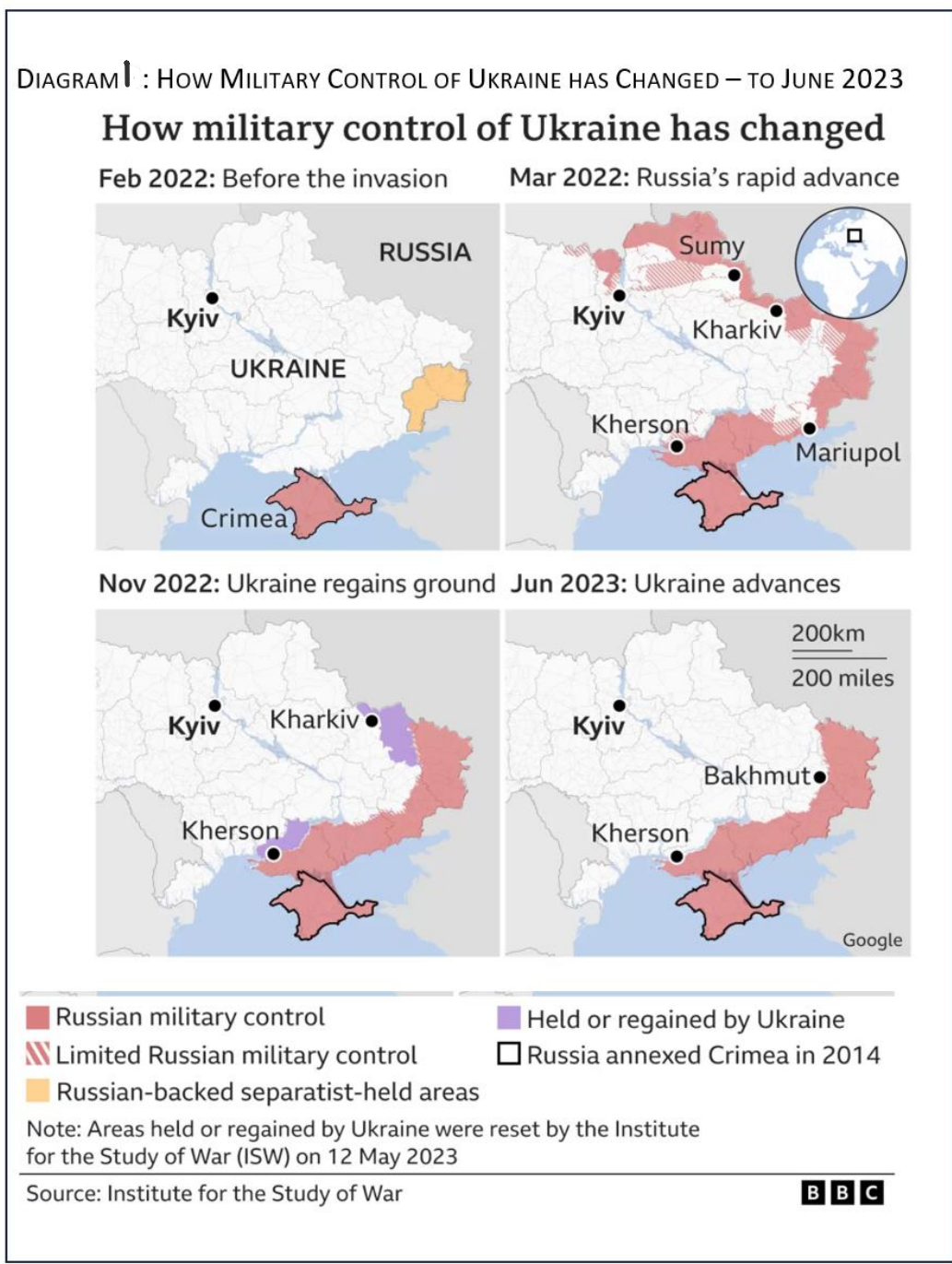


² <https://www.kyivpost.com/post/22888> Government Resolution No. 953.

2.2. SNAPSHOT OF RUSSIA’S INVASION AND TERROR ATTACKS ON UKRAINE

These maps show the extent of Russia’s military invasion into Ukraine, and the areas since reclaimed by Ukraine, since 24 February 2022. The war in Ukraine continued to escalate in 2023, with relentless strikes and ground fighting destroying lives, livelihoods, towns and cities.

Since June 2023, Ukraine’s counteroffensive has made significant tactical gains at several points on the frontline and has been engaged in reducing Russian military capabilities. The maps are shown for illustrative purposes to help understand the different security, need and risk zones. Ukraine’s sovereign borders include Crimea and the occupied regions below.



2.3. WHAT ARE UKRAINE’S HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RISKS?

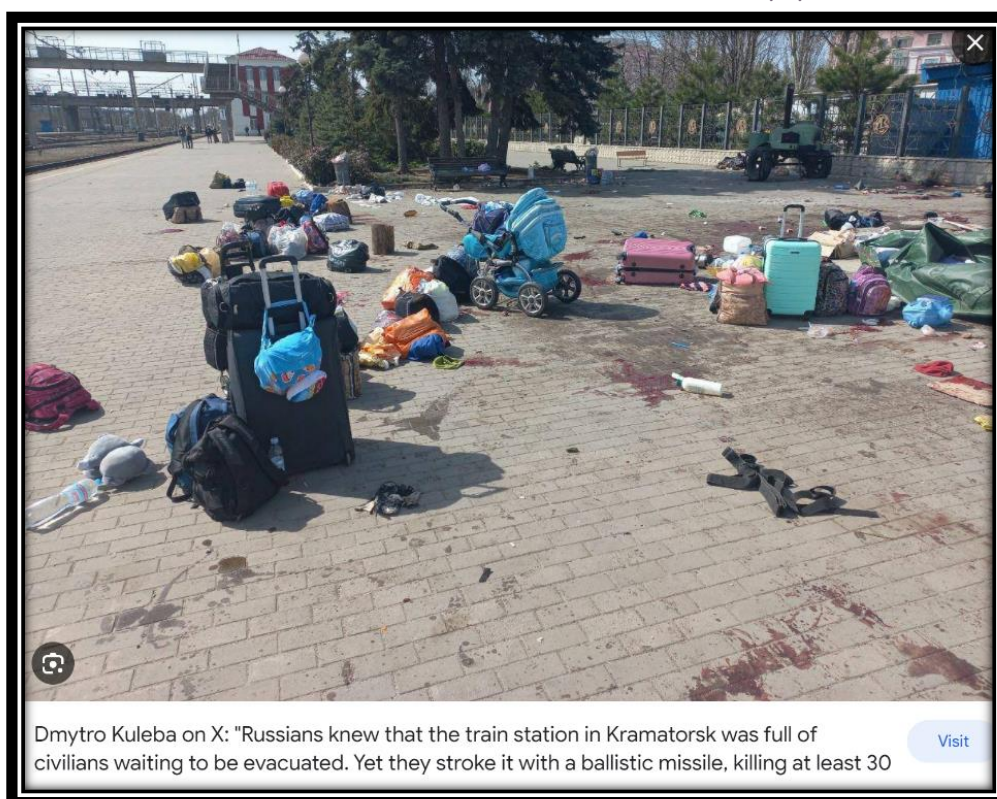
Over 17 million people need humanitarian aid and protection in Ukraine (from 3 million people before the war) – more than 3 times New Zealand’s entire population. Nearly half of Ukraine’s population have been reached with lifesaving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance.

Nearly two-thirds are women and girls. One fifth are children.

The war also severely affected access to pensions, health care and other basic services, including housing. It has also worsened pre-existing inequalities, putting marginalized groups — including LGBTIQ+, Roma, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS — at heightened risk of exclusion, exploitation, violence and abuse.

Ukraine now presents three distinct operating environments, corresponding to the range of humanitarian **needs, access** for humanitarian organisations and **risk levels** for aid workers and civilians. Humanitarian action in Ukraine involves a spectrum of local, national and international organisations.

KRAMATORSK TRAIN PLATFORM CLUSTER BOMB ATTACK 8/4/22



On 8 April 2022, a Russian rocket armed with cluster munitions struck Ukrainian civilians waiting to evacuate Kramatorsk as they were standing on the train platform. 61 civilians were killed outright, with another 170 injured, including limb amputations.

Diagram 2 below³ shows the main movement directions of **internally displaced people**, **Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF)**, **logistical** and **humanitarian vehicles**, and **illegally deported Ukrainian civilians** transferred to various locations in occupied Ukraine or Russian Federation. Three risk zones are shown and explained on the following pages.

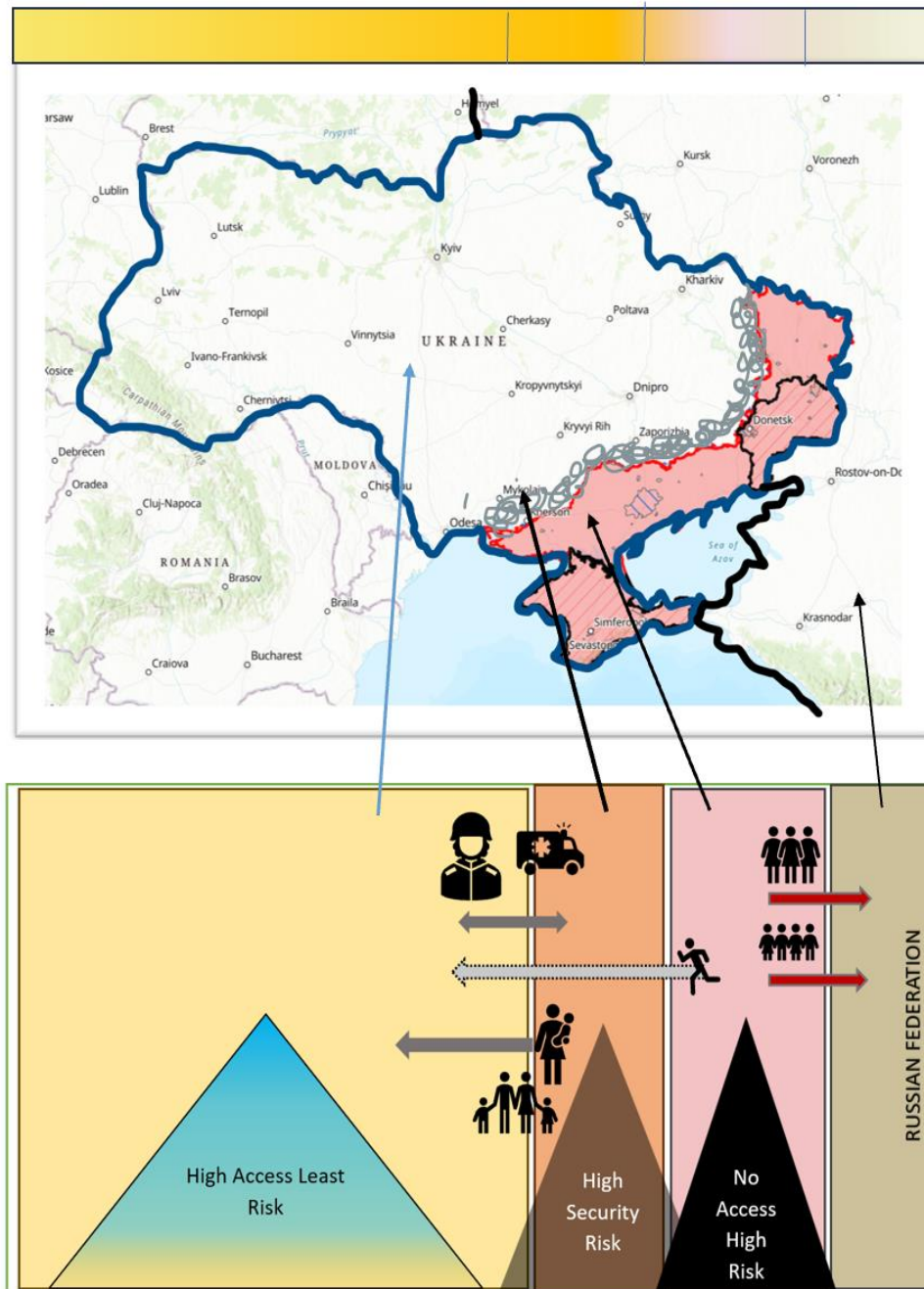


DIAGRAM 2: RISK LEVELS, PEOPLE AND LOGISTICS MOVEMENTS – UKRAINE 2022-2023

³ Adapted from www.humanitarianoutcomes.org & OCHA data.

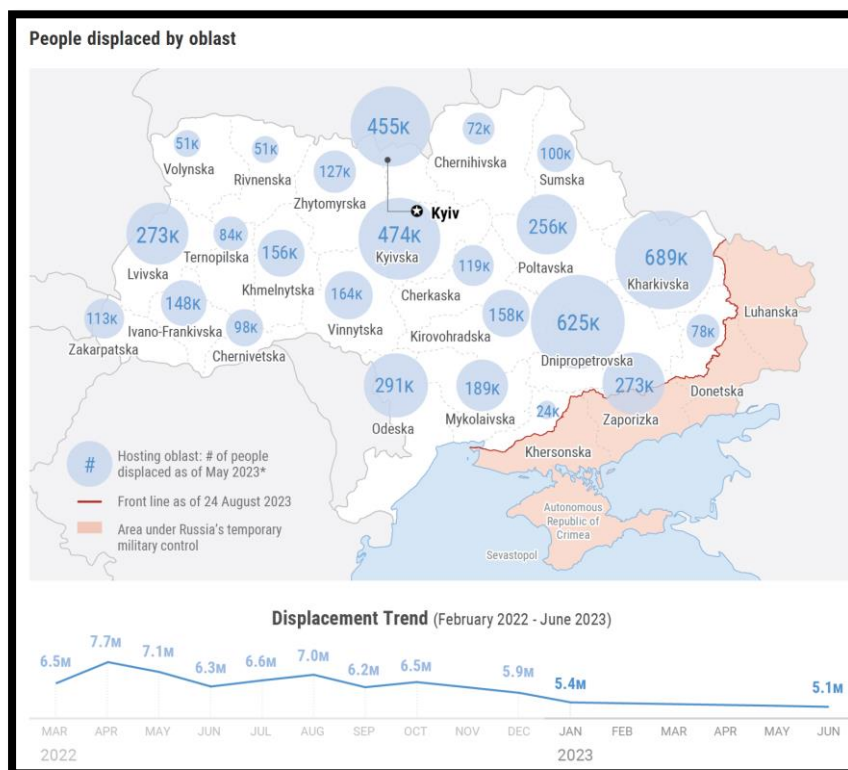
ZONE 1: MOST OF UKRAINE - HIGH ACCESS, LOWEST SECURITY RISK

- More than 80% of Ukraine.
- Strong and functioning government.
- Free from active combat.
- Temporary home to 5-6 million displaced civilians from other zones.
- International humanitarian groups are more active and can engage with capable and active civilians, including via social media and other digital means.
- Long range artillery, missiles and armed attack drones used extensively by RF to terrorise the population and destroy infrastructure, across the entire country – nowhere is completely safe.

Humanitarian Aid in Zone 1:

- More than 1,700 civil society and volunteering organisations created in Ukraine since February 2022, dealing with humanitarian aid.
- Over 400,000 users have registered using the Volunteer Platform, first launched by UNICEF in March 2021.
- The Come Back Alive Foundation [which has provided aid to the Ukrainian military since 2014] has delivered more aid to the Ukrainian army since the beginning of the full-scale war than in the previous eight years (approximately 55 million dollars).⁴

DIAGRAM 3: UKRAINE'S INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE BY NUMBERS (OBLAST = PROVINCE)



⁴ <https://www.the-village.com.ua/village/city/eng/332035-volunteering-phenomenon-in-ukraine-supplying-the-army-equipping-hospitals-rebuilding-homes>

ZONE 2: 1200 KM 'HOT ZONE' OF FIGHTING / CONTESTED AREAS - HIGH SECURITY RISKS, LOW ACCESS

- 'Contested areas' illegally occupied by Russia at different times over the past 25 years, most recently since February 2022 full-scale military invasion.
- Ukraine has liberated around half of these 'contested areas'
- Liberation does not bring instant peace or security due to the ongoing active offensive and defensive military activities.
- Many remaining civilians are older and have no alternative living arrangements.
- Children also remain in contested areas, despite efforts by Ukraine to evacuate them.
- Large numbers of Ukrainian children and babies have been illegally abducted by Russia and transferred to Russia.
- Liberated areas may remain under virtual siege conditions for long periods
 - Difficult communication with outside due to destruction of infrastructure.
 - Many towns, cities and villages in this zone have been completely destroyed during the war – due to direct attack by a range of artillery, missiles, bombs, cluster munitions, incendiary munitions, other explosives, deliberate flooding.
 - Large areas of unexploded ordnance and landmines.
- Contested areas continue to be attacked by RF and defended by UAF.
- Long range artillery and missiles used extensively by RF to terrorise the population and destroy infrastructure.

Humanitarian Aid in Zone 2:

- Evacuation of civilians from the 'hot zone'.
- Evacuation of wounded Ukraine defenders.
- Evacuation is carried out by both Ukraine military personnel and Ukraine and international volunteer workers.
- Evacuation and rescue personnel, and medics are regularly targeted by Russian artillery and snipers.
- Supplementary provisions to Ukraine and foreign fighting units who may not be supplied to the same extent by Ukraine's government (various territorial and volunteer units, many of which have been active since 2014)
- Food, water, clothing, sleeping bags, tents, individual first aid kits, specialised first aid and medical supplies, surgical equipment, protective clothing, camouflage nets, mobile kitchens, sanitation supplies.
- Increased insecurity and funding shortages have hampered humanitarians' ability to assist more people. Impediments continued to impact aid in Russian-controlled areas.
- **Over 100 security incidents, exacerbated by impediments imposed on aid workers, have hampered aid operations in 2023**, particularly in areas under the temporary military control of Russia.
- Attacks impacting distribution points have steadily increased throughout the year, forcing a temporary suspension of aid on many occasions. In 2023, at least 6 aid workers were killed and 16 injured in the line of duty in Ukraine, compared to 4 killed during 2022.

ZONE 3: NO ACCESS, HIGH RISK RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED AREAS WITHIN UKRAINE'S BORDERS.

Occupied and/or illegally annexed by Russian Federation, enforced militarily.

- Behind the frontlines (some areas have recently been liberated by Ukraine).
- Ukraine partisans are active.
- UAF activities penetrate into these areas with the aim of eroding Russian military capabilities.
- Impediments continued to impact aid in Russian-controlled areas.

At a high of over 24% of Ukraine in 2022, Ukraine has reclaimed about 50% of illegally occupied areas back. Five of Ukraine's regions completely expelled the occupier. In September 2023, Ukraine breached formidable first lines of defence in the south and continue to make progress under the most challenging conditions imaginable.

Many Western funded agencies did not have extensive experience in Ukraine, and struggle to operate in areas of highest security risk from intense fighting, or siege conditions under military occupation. Western funded agencies may not have much incentive to operate here due to the security risk; hence most humanitarian work is carried out by Ukrainians or international volunteers.

Ukrainian apartment block in Dnipro smashed in Russian missile attack

5:42 am on 15 January 2023

Share this    

By **Olena Harmash** and **Tom Balmforth**



There are no safe places in Ukraine right now, even away from the 'hot' zones.

5 Deadliest Missile Strikes on Ukraine Civilians

Mariupol Drama Theatre

16 March 2022

Russian missile attack

300 civilians (estimated) killed

Kramatorsk Train Station

8 April 2022

Russian rocket with cluster munitions

61 civilians killed, over 160 injured

Dnipro Apartment Block

14 January 2023

Russian Kh-22 cruise missile

46 civilians killed

Groza village, Kharkiv region

October 5, 2023

Russian missile

55 mourners attending a wake at a café died, out of 330 inhabitants.

Zaporizhzhia Humanitarian Convoy

30 September 2022

Barrage of 16 Russian rockets

Over 30 civilians killed.

More than 6,600 missiles and more than 3,700 drones have been fired by Russia at Ukrainian civilians with the intent to kill as many Ukrainians as possible. (Anton Gerashchenko, advisor to Minister of Internal Affairs).

2.4. IMPACTS FROM RUSSIA'S WAR ON UKRAINE

- More than 7.6 million Ukrainian refugees across Europe
- 6.2 million internally displaced Ukrainians.
- Acute humanitarian needs across the country, exacerbated in winter.⁵
- Persistent regular Russian missile and long range drone attacks across all Ukraine.
- Massive destruction from missiles, drones and rockets in towns and cities including loss of electricity, communications, logistics, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, local administration offices, shops, apartments, hotels, restaurants, airports, bridges, roads.
- Ukraine is now the most densely land-mined country (in Zones 2 and 3).
- Russia blew up Nova Kakhovka Dam (a Soviet-era large hydroelectric power plant on the Dnipro River, unleashing catastrophic flooding to thousands of people in dozens of settlements.
- Entire villages have been swept away by floods.
- Entire towns and cities have been destroyed by Russian bombardment.
- 28,000 registered officially missing persons⁶ unable to be properly investigated due to Russian occupation & attacks.
- Damage to agricultural land and ecology is also catastrophic in some regions.



Four-year-old Liza Dymtrieva had survived heart surgery as a baby and was strapped into her stroller when she was killed by a Russian missile attack in Vinnytsia in central Ukraine.

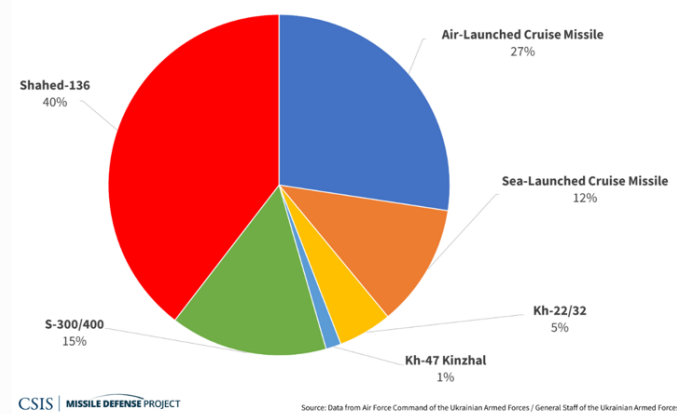
⁵ Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) [Options for Supporting & Strengthening Local Humanitarian Action in Ukraine – A Scoping Exercise Report](#) Nov 2022

⁶ Ukraine Ministry of Internal Affairs statement Oct 19 2023 Includes 11,000 civilians, and military personnel.

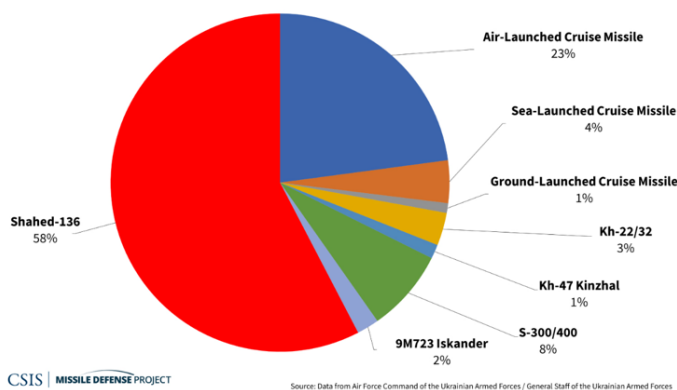


DIAGRAM 4: CHANGES IN THE TYPES OF RUSSIAN MISSILE ATTACKS ON UKRAINE - 2023

Composition of Russian Missile Attacks on Ukraine, January 1–March 31, 2023



Composition of Russian Missile Attacks on Ukraine, April 1–June 22, 2023



MISSILE ATTACKS

For 600 days, Russia sent expensive, long-range missiles in regular attacks against civilian and military objects across Ukraine. Russian missile attacks, while failing to achieve their strategic effects, caused major damage to Ukraine’s economy and infrastructure.

Intense attacks since May 2023 saw long-range drone and missile attacks aimed at destroying military and civilian targets: air defence systems, critical infrastructure, command and control installations, and other, air bases, export grain stores and seaport infrastructure.

Civilians have suffered the most from these horrendous attacks. Damage to civilian areas can be caused even when missiles are intercepted, as debris can still kill, maim, start fires, and damage property.

In many other instances, Russia appears to be attacking civilians directly, launching cruise missiles into apartment buildings, hospitals, schools, cultural, sports and religious sites, administration buildings and malls.

Top Left Photo: Funeral for Liza Dmytrieva the four-year-old child killed during a Russian missile attack on Vinnytsia. Washington Post, 28 August 2022.

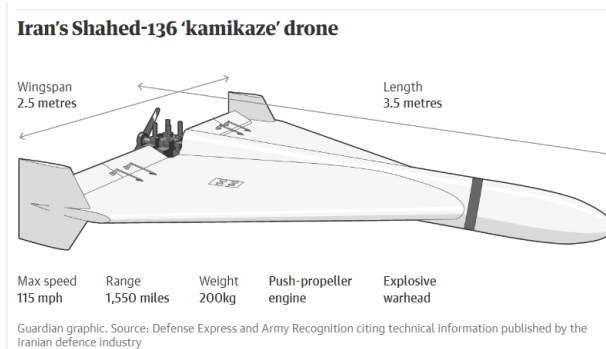
Diagram 4 :Change to the main types of attack projectiles used by Russia on Ukraine civilians over the first 16 months of the war

IS THERE AN END TO AIR ATTACKS ON UKRAINE'S CIVILIANS?

Russia will make and acquire more missiles and attack munitions and use them to target Ukraine.

Sanctions and export controls can make it harder and costlier but will not altogether stop Russian missiles.

Iran has supplied loitering attack drones⁷ and evidence exists that North Korea has started providing ammunition to Russia. China is supplying Russia with drones, body armour and thermal imaging devices.⁸



Indiscriminate attacks impacting civilians & civilian infrastructure in Ukraine increased in July – August 2023, causing death, destruction, displacement and soaring humanitarian needs.

Some parts of northern and north-eastern Ukraine have been particularly impacted, including Kupiansk, where fierce fighting has forced hundreds to flee.

Sustained Western support for Ukrainian air defence forces is the best defence into the foreseeable future - it will save lives, reduce costs of future reconstruction, and help end the war more quickly by enabling Ukraine's counteroffensive in the face of superior Russian airpower.⁹

WHAT IMPACT ARE MISSILE & DRONE ATTACKS HAVING ON UKRAINIAN CHILDREN'S LIVES?

There is significant disruption to life and safety. Across Ukraine is still dangerous for children to attend school as the threat of missile strikes remains high across the country. Air raid alerts are daily forcing children to rush from classrooms to underground shelters.

Children have seen their parents leave to defend Ukraine, and in many cases have become casualties of war – orphaned or otherwise parted from family.

Save the Children reported that more than 40% of Ukraine's children may not be currently able to attend school full-time due to a lack of bomb shelters in schools and threat of air strikes.¹⁰ According to the Prime Minister of Ukraine, one quarter of schools lack sufficient protective shelters. 4,000 shelters are yet to be built or refurbished in schools at highest risk of air strikes (Kherson, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kharkiv and Dnipro). Up to 80,000 teachers and 200,000 children across Ukraine lack laptops or tablets to maintain stable access to online classes. Classes and digital devices and software are provided by Save the Children's in some regions.

⁷ [Arms Control Association](#)

⁸ [Politico – China Secretly Sends Enough Gear to Russia to Equip an Army](#)

⁹ <https://www.csis.org/analysis/russia-isnt-going-run-out-missiles>

¹⁰ [Office Of Committee on Humanitarian Assistance ReliefWeb](#) 31 August 2023

“Occupation means torture,
deportation, re-education, rape and
looting”

Dietmar Pichler, disinformation analyst & media literacy
trainer. @DietmarPichler1

2:31 p.m. ET, April 1, 2022

International Red Cross team was unable to reach Mariupol and will try again tomorrow

From CNN's Richard Roth and Artemis Moshtaghian



A man walks past a destroyed vehicle in Mariupol, Ukraine, on April 1. (Reuters)

An International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) team traveling to Mariupol said that they were unable to reach the besieged city to help facilitate the safe passage of civilians.

The update comes Friday via a statement, as nine ICRC team members — traveling in three vehicles — had to return to Zaporizhzhia due to conditions that “made it impossible to proceed” to Mariupol.

LIFE UNDER RUSSIAN OCCUPATION

... means being blown up, run over, starved, imprisoned, raped, castrated, mutilated, drowned, looted, deprived of humanitarian aid, deprived of drinking water and sanitation, deprived of medical help, forced to adopt Russian citizenship, filtration camps, being deprived of communications to the outside world, having your farm livestock killed, injured, starved, your fields mined.

Anastasia and Valery, of Kherson oblast, were murdered after refusing to accept Russian passports and cooperate with the occupiers. @Vlad7San22



Oleshki, a town on the left bank of the Dnipro River, Kherson Oblast, currently occupied by Russia. On 7 June 2023, Oleshki, along with many other towns and villages and farms, was catastrophically flooded after Russian forces blew up the Nova Kakhovka Hydro Dam. Estimated damages of \$14 Billion USD.



Testimony from a former Kherson farmer and produce wholesaler @Vlad7San22

*This is what **my hometown Oleshki** looked like .. after the Russians blew up the Kakhovskaya HPP. My heart was breaking with pain. **People lost everything, even hope...many people died.** People saved themselves as best they could, on the roofs of houses on a piece of styrofoam from the TV. Not everyone had boats, so the rescuers took boats from the residents in good time. The **Russian occupying authorities pretended that nothing was happening,** and Russians walked and laughed at the grief of people who loaded their hard-earned property on a bicycle and made their way to the center of the city, where it was dry. Residents of the city saw the war from the first day - 02/24/2022, lived under shelling but had a place to live. **But on June 7 people lost their homes - the only thing left was... they were simply washed away by water.** Great respect and thanks to those people who took responsibility and evacuated the injured people and animals on their boats. **Thank you to all the VOLUNTEERS** who, from the first day to today, have been providing food and medicine to the victims of the flood. Now the streets of the city were overgrown with weeds and became empty - where there was a joyful life, children ran and played - it became empty and deserted. **Here's what you need to know about russia, which is saving us...***

- > 100,000 children are believed to have been abducted into Russia itself.
- > 93,000 reports of sexual violence.
- > 4,000 sites of systemic mass torture carried out on Ukrainians in occupied areas.
- > 102,000 war crimes have been documented for evidence to date and many more are being investigated
- Missile attacks on Black Sea seaports and export grain infrastructure
- Heavy landmine concentration in agricultural production areas of Kharkiv, Kherson and Mykolaiv regions.

ON THE LEFT, OCCUPIED, BANK – VOICES OF THE OCCUPATION SHOUTING FOR HELP ! SOS !

Writing about his hometown in occupied Kherson Oblast which was flooded after the Nova Kakhovka Dam was blown up by Russia, farmer Vladyslav writes:

Voices of the occupation shouting for help.

How Ukrainians survive in Oleshki and how many died [from the flooding].

*Russian occupiers conduct thorough searches, **shoot dogs and throw grenades at people in the yards.***

Light came to the city a few days ago, but there is still no water.

About 1-2 thousand people are left in Oleshki. Many left after the flood; the elderly do not want to evacuate, and they feed the remaining animals, of which there are thousands.

The occupation leadership will not come here because the city is heavily shelled.

After the flooding there were 50-70 burials every day.

*Many people have gone missing, there are also areas not yet checked for the dead. **Bodies in apartments are still found.** An elderly couple was recently found, the husband was disabled therefore unable to evacuate and his wife did not leave him. Their bodies were close to each other.*

When the flooding began the Russians did not let people out of the city. Hundreds of Russian soldiers also died because they did not expect the scale of the explosion.

*On the left, occupied, bank [of the Dnipro River] the occupiers and collaborators are preparing for 'elections'. **You cannot get medical care if there is no Russian passport.***

Vladyslav warns collaborators that Russia will move the government of this region to Crimea, and that when that happens, they are unlikely to take everyone. He speaks of collaborators who were returned to communities and failed to escape.



3. GENOCIDE OF UKRAINIANS: ATROCITIES CARRIED OUT BY RUSSIAN FORCES, INCLUDING WAGNER, ON UKRAINIANS IN OCCUPIED AREAS



Objective information about Russian state-orchestrated atrocities inflicted on Ukrainians since 24 February 2022 is published by the Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights following an ongoing independent inquiry¹¹ and UN reports¹² up to 4 October 2023, as well as from multiple media and official sources, and analysts. The most direct classification of the myriad of violent and systematic actions inflicted by Russia on Ukrainians in Ukraine is that used by the Raoul Wallenberg legal analysis, summarised below.

¹¹ [The Russian Federation's Escalating Commission of Genocide in Ukraine: A Legal Analysis](#), July 2023, New Lines Institute for Strategy and Policy and Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights

¹² [UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission](#) 4 October 2023

3.1. ACTIONS THAT CONSTITUTE GENOCIDE OF UKRAINIANS:

- Continuing direct and public incitement from the highest levels of the Russian state to genocide of Ukrainians.
- The use of dehumanizing messages and language against Ukrainians.
- The intent and a demonstrable genocidal plan to destroy Ukrainians as a group.
- Genocidal patterns of violence against Ukrainians
 - Summary Executions of men, women, children
 - Missile strikes, shelling
 - Torture-induced deaths
 - Targeting evacuation convoys and civilian shelters
 - State celebration of mass targeting of Ukrainian civilians
- Wilfully causing serious bodily and mental harm to Ukrainians using multiple, systemic tactics in different locations in Ukraine
 - Extensive, industrialised torture
 - Rape and other forms of conflict-related brutal sexual violence targeting every age group including babies and the elderly
 - Nuclear threats, which cause mental harm due to the history of the Chernobyl disaster and the subsequent cover-up and negligence by the Kremlin.
- Deliberately inflicting conditions of life that are calculated to bring about death
 - Wholesale destruction of numerous cities
 - Expulsion of millions of Ukrainians from their homes and national borders
 - Use of 'filtration' processes designed to erase or eradicate Ukrainian expression of identity such as forced adoption of Russian citizenship, withholding food and medical access to coerce Ukrainians into accepting Russian dominance.
 - Bombing cities sources of electricity, water, natural gas and communications in close succession.
 - Targeting civilian infrastructure far from the front lines, during Ukraine's harsh winter.
 - Destruction of the Kakhovka hydro dam in June 2023 triggered major flooding, and a catastrophic environmental disaster which will have long term impacts on rights and well-being of people living in the area.
 - Widespread torture and ill-treatment of POWs, including starvation, overcrowding, no access to the outside world, no independent monitoring permitted, show trials.
 - The July 2022 missile attack on a penal colony at Olenivka, which killed 51 Ukrainian POWs and injured at least 139.
- Imposing Measures to Prevent the Birth of Ukrainians
 - Sexual and gender-based violence, affecting the desire of females to contemplate relationship, marriage and having children in the future
 - Castration of male Ukrainians, possibly more widespread and systemic than we know
- Forcibly Transferring Children to Russia
 - Over 19,000 Ukrainian children documented by Ukraine authorities

- May be in the hundreds of thousands according to both official Russian sources and Ukrainian sources.
- Children have their Ukrainian identity and citizenship stripped, and tracing these children and returning them to Ukraine is problematic.
- Orchestrated trails of concentrated physical destruction left by Russians upon retreat from occupied areas.
- Selective targeting of Ukrainian leaders and activists.

While the total number of civilians killed and wounded is not yet known due to many areas still being under Russian occupation it is expected that hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian civilians have died due to direct and indirect impacts of Russia's full scale invasion. Photo: A woman and her companion sit amongst their ruined village, Kherson oblast.



Photos: 72 year old Inna Valeriivna (left) is one of many elderly Ukrainians left to struggle in war-ravaged villages in Kherson region, as evacuation may not be an option that appeals to elderly residents who don't have family elsewhere.

A Story of Inexhaustible Hope by a Survivor of Occupation of Izyum, Part 2

Liuba, a survivor of Izyum who was under Russian occupation for six months following Russia's 2022 full-scale invasion, recounts the time she and her son spent living in terror.

by Olga German | September 24, 2023, 10:25 am



GENOCIDE OF UKRAINIANS

"There were missiles and war jets flying over our roofs all the time. You could just sit and pray it wouldn't be your house. I hope that soon we will contemplate the peaceful sky above our heads. And we would go to sleep with hope for the next day and joy in our hearts. We stood and survived in this horror. And never complained. We are sure to win. No doubt about that in my heart," explains Liuba, the subject of a Kyiv Post article about surviving in occupied Izyum, where hundreds of civilians and Ukrainian volunteer defenders

were tortured, executed and later found buried in mass graves.



The 'Dead District' 🇺🇦 🇷🇺 @TheDeadDistrict · 19h
The exhumation of bodies in Izyum has ended
194 men
215 women
22 military
5 children
11 fragments
Many bodies are missing limbs, genitals, gave head and chest injuries, rib fractures and signs of strangulation
#russiaisATerroristState #Nazirusssia #WarCrimes #putinIsaWarCriminal

«Ексгумацію тіл в Ізюмі завершено.
Статистика шокує.
Цивільних жінок навіть більше ніж чоловіків. 1 діти.
194 – чоловіки
215 – жінки
22 – військові
5 – дітей
11 – залишки осіб, стать не визначена.
У багатьох загиблих відсутні кінцівки, зв'язані руки, осколкові поранення, травми голови та грудної клітини, поранені або відсутні геніталії, переломи ребер, колотірізані поранення, скрізні кульові поранення, мотузки на шийі».

А нам треба з вами ще раз зрозуміти, що це знищення нас, нашої країни, нашої нації, мови, культури. І знищує нас російський народ.

🗨 67 🔄 678 ❤️ 1,240 📄 128.3K ↕

Even though the occupation scarred people deeply, they live in hope and act accordingly. Everyone does something to support our Defenders and Ukraine. Liuba remains optimistic and full of hope too - just like the crystal-clear water in her well she feels that the well of hope will never go dry. For her and others who have suffered in Izyum and elsewhere in Ukraine the continuing victories of Ukraine's forces give a promise that soon all of Ukraine will celebrate the Victory¹³.

Photo: Specialist investigators at the site of the first exhumation of hundreds of corpses from mass graves near Izyum, where remains of 424 civilian adults, 5 children, 22 military personnel and other remains were found.

¹³ <https://www.kyivpost.com/post/21915>

GENOCIDE OF UKRAINIANS

Recently, Andriy Yermak¹⁴, Ukrainian film producer, lawyer and the Head of the Office of the President of Ukraine reported that 6 children returned from Russia captivity met with European leaders in The Hague, as part of the “Stolen Voices” information campaign and Ukraine’s official Bring Kids Back UA



action plan. Andriy reports that Ukraine has managed to bring home 386 children illegally deported to Russia, he says that there are over 19,500 still waiting for rescue. But the real figures could be much higher, possibly hundreds of thousands of children have been systematically abducted from occupied Ukraine into Russia.

On 17 March 2023¹⁵, the International Criminal Court issued warrants of arrest for both Russian President Putin and Russia’s Commissioner for Children’s Rights Maria Lvova-Belova. Lvova-Belova is allegedly responsible for the war crime of unlawful deportation and transfer to Russia of Ukrainian children. The Geneva Convention prohibits the deportation of children from occupied territories during war, to the territory of the occupying country. Russia has failed to protect the identification of Ukrainian children and continues to abduct them.

Deportation heightens the risk that the identity and nationality of children will be erased, and this is exactly what has happened¹⁶.

Lvova-Belova herself claimed that 700,000 Ukrainian children had been deported to Russia by early April 2023, as part of a larger group of 4.8 million Ukrainians transferred under conditions of extreme duress from occupied regions of Ukraine. In Russia, deported Ukrainian children are placed in hotels, summer camps, recreation centres and shelters. A ‘network of re-education and adoption facilities’ in Russia and occupied Crimea have been identified¹⁷.

¹⁴ @AndriyYermak

¹⁵ International Criminal Court [Press Release](#)

¹⁶ [University of Waikato article](#)

¹⁷ Press Conference Lvova-Belova 4 April 2023 [cited in Kyiv Independent.](#)

4. How is Humanitarian Aid Organised in Ukraine?¹⁸

When Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February 2022, volunteers across the world mobilised to help. Neighbouring countries opened their borders and passed laws giving Ukrainian refugees the ability to live and work and access health services.

Within Ukraine, local organisations and volunteers were active immediately. For the first six weeks post-invasion, virtually all humanitarian aid inside Ukraine was organised and implemented by locals, including around 150 pre-existing national NGOs, church groups, and around 1,700 newly formed local aid groups.

Established in 2019, the UN Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) is a strategic and vital tool available to donors to pool their contributions into single, unearmarked funds to enable humanitarian partners to deliver timely, coordinated and principled assistance within the framework of Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and Flash Appeals.

The top 5 donor countries or regions to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund in 2022 were:

- The government of the USA (\$952.7 million)
- The European Commission (\$275.3 million)
- Governments of Japan, Germany and Norway (<\$100 million each)

On 27 February 2022, the UN [Humanitarian Coordinator](#) allocated the first envelope of US\$18 million to scale up humanitarian response across Ukraine to support the best-placed partners delivering life-saving assistance (like critical mobile health programmes, trauma and psychological first aid, safe drinking water, cash for food, shelter, among other priority interventions). With increased donor contributions to the UHF, the Humanitarian Coordinator has since increased the [ongoing reserve allocation](#) to \$30 million.

The first UN humanitarian relief convoy delivered aid in Sumy on March 18th three weeks after the invasion and it was another month before other international teams began setting up operations in Ukraine. The first International Red Cross Committee safe passage operation to evacuate civilians did not occur until early May 2022.

From March 2022, many individual volunteers, including foreigners living or traveling in Ukraine, began to evacuate people out of dangerous regions using their personal vehicles. Some of them left their usual life and work to help those who need it now.

Some experienced Ukrainian NGOs had contingency plans and partnerships with foreign NGOs (mostly national NGOs in Europe) prior to the invasion, which helped them to fundraise money at a very early stage of the crisis.

¹⁸ This section draws on the June 2022 report by [United Kingdom Humanitarian Innovation Hub](#) and the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund – [Situation Report by OCHA 5 Sept 2023](#)

An example of this type of organisation is [United Help Ukraine](#), a highly accountable and transparent US-based registered charity, which was highly visible on social media platforms including to foreigners wanting to help civilians in Ukraine. United Help Ukraine had extensive networks including near occupied regions where the need was greatest. To date, over \$USD8 million in humanitarian aid, 337 medical and evacuation vehicles have been delivered through this network. Over 56,000 Ukrainians have been provided with food, water and/or medicines by UHU.

Ukraine's own informal aid sector developed organically since the start of the war, mainly operating by pooling personal resources, responding to incoming requests for assistance in their area, and incrementally expanding their reach as resources allow. Some of these groups became exhausted of funds, fuel and physical energy over a period of months.

Other groups scaled up and became registered as new aid organisations largely by finding donors mostly from outside the formal humanitarian sector. One such group is [Kharkiv Peace](#) (Kharkiv Mir) which provides humanitarian assistance to Kharkiv residents affected by the Russian Federation's hostilities, as well as to meet the needs of defenders defending Kharkiv. The NGO relies on financial support from foreign partners and is one of several Ukrainian NGOs funded by Tautoko Ukraine Charity in Nelson-Tasman, New Zealand. The group includes drivers, warehouse workers and logistics managers who formerly worked as builders, teachers or programmers before Russia's invasion.

Among the international aid organisations already in Ukraine, lack of preparedness and contingency planning for a full-scale Russian invasion meant time was lost in re-entry and scale-up. Most of these international organisations shifted to non-emergency, resilience-oriented programming in response to the obstacles created by active combat in parts of the country.

By mid-2022, around 25 international NGOs, together with the UN humanitarian agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), had staff and programmes starting up inside Ukraine. However, operational data and publicity materials tend to overstate international aid presence inside Ukraine, which is still mostly concentrated in the west of the country and across the border.

Funding bottlenecks and failures in the international aid sector within Ukraine meant that three months after the start of the invasion, most of the significant sums of money raised in the first days and weeks of the crisis was still unused. These large international organisations are constrained from funding small volunteer groups by time-consuming compliance requirements that pose barriers to the smaller groups.

Less than 1% of humanitarian contributions had been transferred to national NGOs in Ukraine at November 2022. Of the 3.48 billion USD funding for humanitarian response in Ukraine reported to Financial Tracking Services, the vast majority was allocated to UN agencies. Smaller proportions were allocated to Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF), International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and international NGOs. (See Diagram 5 below).

Sadly, even aspirational objectives and benchmarks for 'localisation' were absent from international response plans, as have the previously agreed-upon basic tools for national organisations, such as single unified forms to enable simpler funding applications and reporting across multiple international

partners. The challenges for large international aid organisations of implementing humanitarian actions in the areas of greatest need in Ukraine included:

- Difficulty recruiting local staff due to martial law, widespread mobilisation and conscription, and displacement and emigration of large segments of the population.
- Start-up delays and accommodation issues for bringing in their own expats.
- The time taken to build trust, and lack of common operating systems, between different levels of organisation.
- problems of language and interpretation.
- Powerful feelings of national unity among Ukrainians in the face of the Russian invasion and terror attacks inevitably pervaded humanitarian action in the country. Rather than being characterised by 'principled humanitarian neutrality and impartiality' Ukrainians expressed their unity by solidarity – leading to the situation where to volunteers there is no defensible line separating aid to civilians with support to the military efforts, which they see as one and the same.

As a result, multiple cash distribution platforms were set up as these provided direct help to people in need who could then use the cash to buy essential goods and services. The least resourced and equipped aid entities are continuing to shoulder the biggest risks, raising ethical issues for the sector that uses them as de facto endpoint providers.

The UN found little evidence by November 2022 that the combined capacities of all levels of humanitarian assistance were being effectively recognised, harnessed or combined.



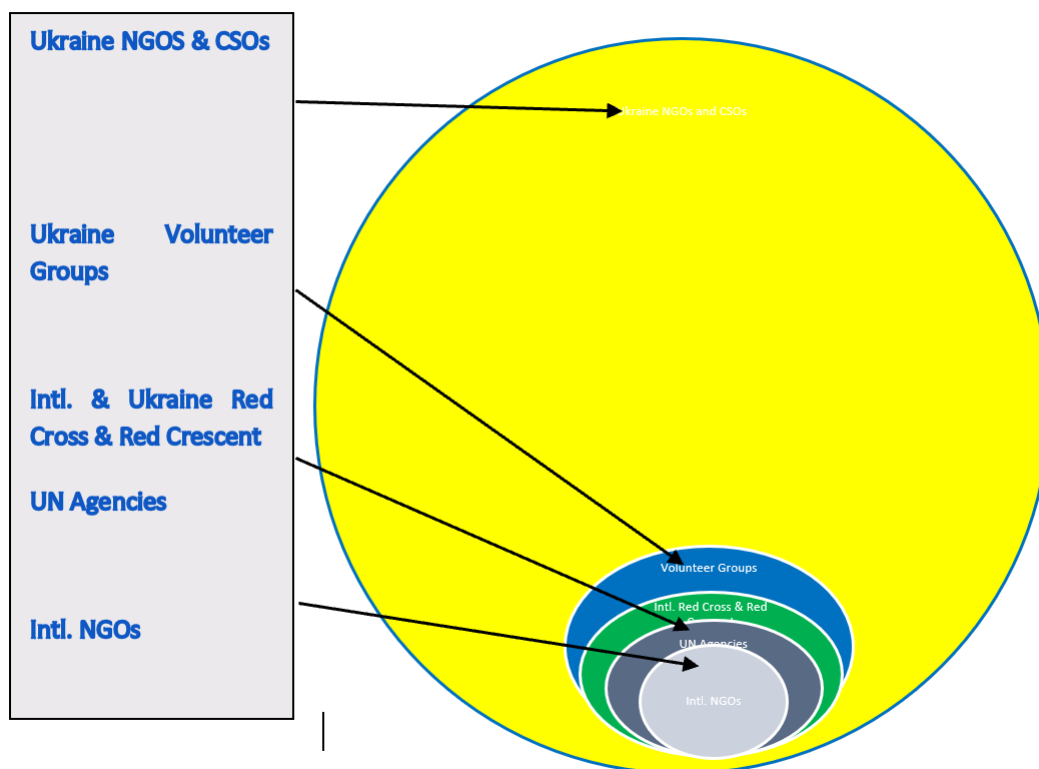
Civilians being assisted to evacuate from Irpin in 2022. Photo: Igor Kyivskiy.

The UHF launched, in March 2023, an allocation of \$67 million to 31 projects that will provide vital support to nearly 500,000 people impacted by the war. This included \$35 million (53 per cent of total funding) to Ukrainian organizations, including \$27 million (40 per cent) directly to 12 national NGOs.

In response to the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in early June 2023, the UHF supported the rapid response in the affected areas through cost extensions totalling \$3.4 million and flexible re-programming of ongoing projects.

In addition, another Reserve Allocation of \$55 million was launched in August and is underway to support winter response.

DIAGRAM 5: OPERATIONAL PRESENCE OF HUMANITARIAN PROVIDERS INSIDE UKRAINE IN JULY 2022



The large yellow area represents the humanitarian aid implemented by Ukraine’s own NGOs and Community Service Organisations, who did the lion’s share of the humanitarian work in the months immediately after Russia’s invasion. Volunteer groups formed by individuals using their own personal resources was the next biggest source of humanitarian assistance.

By the end of July 2023 humanitarian aid had reached 7.9 million people in Ukraine:

:

- 5.6 million people were reached with health services,
- 4 million people received food and livelihood support
- 3.3 million people were assisted with access to drinking water and hygiene products.
- Humanitarian partners have also provided emergency repair materials or critical household items to 1.7 million people uprooted by the war or those whose houses have been destroyed.
- 2.9 million people received multipurpose cash assistance
- Education services reached close to 1.1 million children and teachers
- Protection services (counselling, legal services and mine-awareness campaigns) reached 1.1 million people,
- 300,000 people took part in activities to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors.



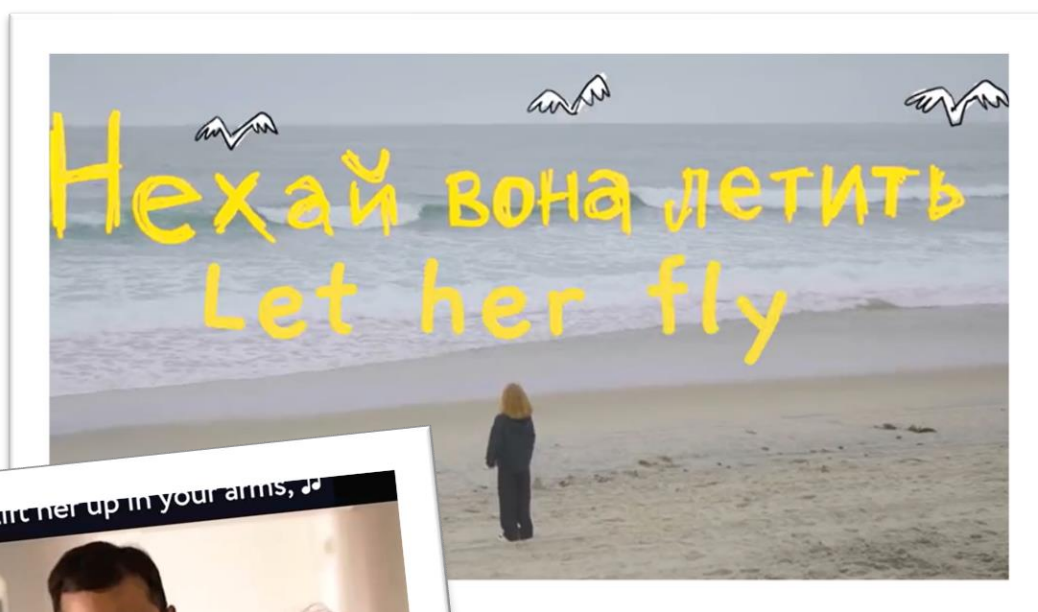
Photo: Tautoko Ukraine Charity Public Rally – Nelson, New Zealand

5. UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS ACCESSIBLE TO NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIAN DONORS

Below are details of a several volunteer organisations providing ongoing direct humanitarian assistance in Ukraine. These are reliable trusted organisations and charities that have direct ongoing contact with North Atlantic Fellas Organisation and / or New Zealand-based charities. While it can be tricky to send donation funds to Ukraine, the organisations and charities below make use of secure funding platforms which are either accessible online to the public, or which have New Zealand bank accounts that receive donations from New Zealanders, and which are then transferred through to the Ukraine recipient groups.

All of these organisations and charities have an online presence on social media and/or websites.

Most of the organisations and charities provide humanitarian, lifesaving, life-sustaining assistance to Ukrainian civilians living in or evacuating from dangerous regions, as well as to Ukraine's volunteer, territorial and military defenders, as Ukraine prioritises saving of all lives.



Yana had both of her feet blown off by cluster munitions fired at civilians awaiting evacuation at the Kramatorsk Train Platform in 2022. Her family returned to Ukraine after rehabilitating in hospital.



<https://ukraineaidops.org/donate/>

Ukraine Aid Ops is a registered charity in the US and is a recipient of NAFO fundraising. Finances are subject to strict oversight. Over 50 people from around the world joined together to make the Ukraine Aid Ops 100% volunteer team. Each team member gives our time and skills to make UAO what it is and accomplish our mission of bringing life-saving gear to Ukrainian defenders. Required articles are provided directly on the frontlines through UAO own supplier-to-people-on-the-ground pipeline in Ukraine, with no intermediaries. The massive growth of Ukraine's army means that the need still outstrips official supplies of gear and equipment, and logistical challenges make transport to the frontlines very dangerous.

UAO provides the following direct to the frontline defenders:

- Clothing (winter uniforms, shoes, thermal underwear, gloves...)
- Medical kits and other necessary things (sleeping bags, generators, power banks, shovels...)
- Protective gear & equipment (helmets, plates, body armor, safety goggles, ear protection...)
- Vehicles

UAO provides details of its campaigns and updates on its website. A variety of payment options includes PayPal and direct via the website.



<https://renegaderelief.org/>

Renegade Relief Runners is another US-registered charity, which mainly exists to transfer relief aid from Western Ukraine into Eastern Ukraine, where it is most needed. In partnership with other NGOs, it sources as many existing assets in the West that are known to be needed in the East. What cannot be sourced, is purchased directly from Ukrainian industries and suppliers with donations collected through the Foundation. If we cannot meet those needs at Ukrainian produce markets, farms, or local wholesalers, we turn to our international network to provide. We also support other NGOs by providing logistical solutions and material help to reduce their time-to-line. The work of this group has provided extremely effective. Donate via the website, which uses Donorbox.



<https://www.kiwikareukraine.co.nz/>

Kiwi K.A.R.E. was set up by former Tauranga Mayor and NZDF Tenby Powell, who is a force to be reckoned with.

Kiwi K.A.R.E has developed a strong network of charities, together with operational networks in Ukraine and Poland. We are able to deliver essential products directly into the hands of those who need them, without getting caught up in mismanaged warehouses and large administration fees, as is often the case with the big aid agencies.

KIWI K.A.R.E has bonafide networks and is led by Tenby Powell. With over three decades of military service in the NZ Army, a successful business career and service on government boards, Tenby is funding his own way while in Poland and Ukraine and seeks help with sustainable funding for Kiwi K.A.R.E's direct assistance of essential equipment and support to the people of Ukraine.

Donations via the website, which is connected to Givealittle, either by your credit card or debit card or NZ Internet banking or Givealittle vouchers. Windcave security operates on the website to keep your details safe. The bank account is verified by Givealittle.

The people of Ukraine need us. Schools, hospitals, homes and public areas have been destroyed or significantly damaged. Many are without shelter, food and basic essentials.

We have a goal to raise \$500,000 for a 2 year aid humanitarian and medical aid programme in Ukraine. This will allow us to un supply and evacuation vans into Ukraine and to setup a small NZ HQ to cover logistics for the dangerous but essential trips into Ukraine. Over \$400,000 has already been raised towards this campaign.

The money raised through Kiwi K.A.R.E will be used to buy much needed resources. And importantly, the products sourced will get through to those who need it most.

Every little bit of aid helps. From teddy bears and bikes for children, essential medical supplies and equipment, cooking facilities for the hospitals, sanitary products for the women, trauma kits, nappies for babies and animal food for the thousands of displaced pets.

We will also be providing an evacuation capability for people who need to escape dangerous areas in and around the Russian occupied South and East of the country. The distances from places like Mykolaiv and Kherson, for example, back to Warsaw are long and often those displaced are very emotional, sometimes needing medical and psychological support.



Tautoko Ukraine Registered Charity



Established in 2022 by a small group of Ukraine supporters in Nelson, New Zealand, this charity raises funds for three main Ukraine-based volunteer efforts. The group has a private Facebook page which you can ask to join, and a New Zealand bank account number is provided for donations. If you're out and about in Nelson – Tasman you won't want to miss the legendary Ukrainian food stalls and bake sales, as well as regular raffles and other fundraisers.

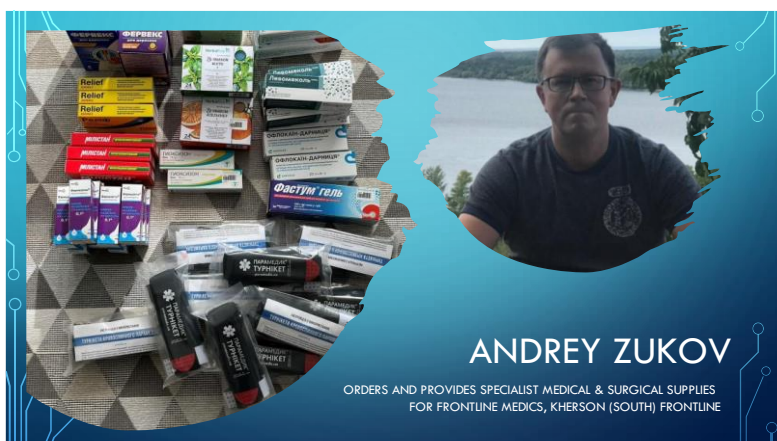
One of the beneficiary charities is [Kharkiv Peace](#) (Kharkiv Mir) which provides humanitarian assistance to Kharkiv residents affected by the Russian Federation's hostilities, as well as to meet the needs of defenders defending Kharkiv. The NGO relies on financial support from foreign partners and includes drivers, warehouse workers and logistics managers who formerly worked as builders, teachers or programmers before Russia's invasion. Kharkiv Peace worked with World Central Kitchen to provide nearly 60,000 servings of food, nearly 6500 food (for a week) given to people in July 2022.



As well as food, water and hygiene provisions, they have helped with evacuating citizens whose towns and villages are under attack and who struggle with the daily essentials of life such as drinking water, hot meals, medical aid, electricity generators. They've also supplied first aid kits to frontline defenders.

Tautoko Ukraine also supports Andrey Zukov of Kherson, a medical doctor who previously lived in Nelson. Andrey grew up in the area that is now infamous as one of the first airports in Ukraine to have been occupied by the invading Russians in Feb 2022, Chornobaivka on the east bank of Dnipro River near Kherson city.

His local neighbourhood included the also now infamous Antonovskii bridge over the Dnipro River. His mother is currently living under Russian occupation, while he and his wife are now based near Kyiv. He provides supplies for



medics and paramedics of the Southern front-line defenders. Donations from Nelson-Tasman fundraisers helped to supply front line medics with specialist equipment vitally needed to save lives, including tourniquets, primary dressing material incorporating hemostatics to slow blood loss, syringes with epinephrine, specialized dressings for chest wounds and splints.



Evgeny Radionov is the project manager for "**Everything Will Be Ukraine**" NGO in Odesa. In 2022 Nelson-Tasman fundraising contributed to an important pilot project to construct a large, refrigerated trailer unit to help supply front-line defenders from Mykolaiv with mobile fresh and safe frozen food supplies.

The mobile unit is powered by a generator, contains modern German equipment to commercial standards. Regular updates were received and in late June we saw photos of the completed trailer.

The next big project was the construction of a mobile army kitchen in a similar style. It included all of the equipment you would expect in a commercial kitchen, including gas stoves, refrigerator and freezer, dishwashers, a hot water cylinder, cabinets, and even shower. The kitchen was built and supplied in time for winter 2022, so that the military can enjoy hot food on cold days.

As well as the big projects this charity is also active on the humanitarian front providing bottled water, food, personal hygiene products for internally displaced people and other items.





NGO RA From the first days of the war, civilian doctors and paramedics from different counties began to send medical missions to front-line cities to provide medical care to the local population. These missions continue their work to this day. @TiramisuActual is a surgeon from the US, volunteering in Ukraine and training Ukrainian surgeons to manage the massive workload of traumatic soft tissue and orthopaedic injuries sustained by Ukraine’s defenders on the frontlines.

@ngo_ra_ NGO RA brings NATO-standard medical care to the front line. Incorporation ID 45070937, registered in Ukraine as a non-government, non-profit organisation. Team members also carry out evacuation missions, deliver aid and provide medevac to the wounded. The supplies we receive from our partners is accounted for meticulously.

NAFO recently helped to purchase an order of a years’ worth of surgical fixator plates, screws and mesh, needed for repairing serious limb injuries.

Fundraising campaigns are promoted on the group’s X account (using Donorbox which is accessible to NZ) and website ngora.com.ua



One of the great examples of NGO collaborations is that Renegade Relief Runners has set up an Amazon US wish list so that donors around the world can directly purchase the required surgical supplies, which RRR will deliver to NGO RA’s hospital in Ukraine. https://www.amazon.com/hz/wishlist/ls/2UW3UAGM2ALEO/ref=nav_wishlist_lists_4

Saint Javelin is a social enterprise created by Christian Borys, a Canadian who worked as a journalist in Ukraine from 2014-2019.

The team has grown to 15 people and has sold over 200,000 products and donated over \$2 million to Ukraine as the country continues to fight Russia's aggression. We have collaborated with organizations such as the Ukrainian World Congress, The Kyiv Independent, President Zelenskyy's fundraising platform United24, and others. Our products are loved by many supporters of Ukraine, military analysts, and government officials around the world.

Thanks to our community, we've helped Ukrainians with humanitarian aid and donated hundreds of crucial items to the Ukrainian defenders such as pickup trucks, generators, medical aid kits, winter clothing and more. Our goal is to support Ukraine till victory and beyond!



Saint Javelin and the NAFO online shop are the places to purchase clothing, patches, stickers, posters, pins and flags while donating to humanitarian aid in Ukraine.

<https://www.saintjavelin.com/collections>

<https://nafo-ofan.org/>



NAFO 69th Sniffing Brigade has some exciting campaigns going, mainly around protective clothing, winter clothing and vehicles – trucks, ambulances for Ukraine’s defenders. They also provide humanitarian assistance to civilians living and being evacuated from dangerous regions of Ukraine. Their model involves a number of independent campaigns run by different partners – high profile volunteers from a range of countries including the UK, the US, Finland, Denmark, Estonia and Japan. Many of their campaigns involve special unique collector patches in return for donations.

<https://www.help99.co/our-initiatives>

<https://x.com/69thSB/status/1716089427900944654?s=20> link to a video made by the members explaining why they support Ukraine.

Donations are via the website which uses Donorbox, and this works for New Zealand donors. They have an active Twitter/X account also.

*FOLLOW NAFO ON X (FORMERLY TWITTER) OR BLUESKY AT
@OFFICIAL_NAFO
#NAFO #FELLAS #NAFOASIAPACIFIC*



Ukrainian World Congress - Unite with Ukraine Campaign.

#UniteWithUkraine is a global fundraising campaign focused on providing vital protective and medical equipment to Ukraine's defenders on the front lines.

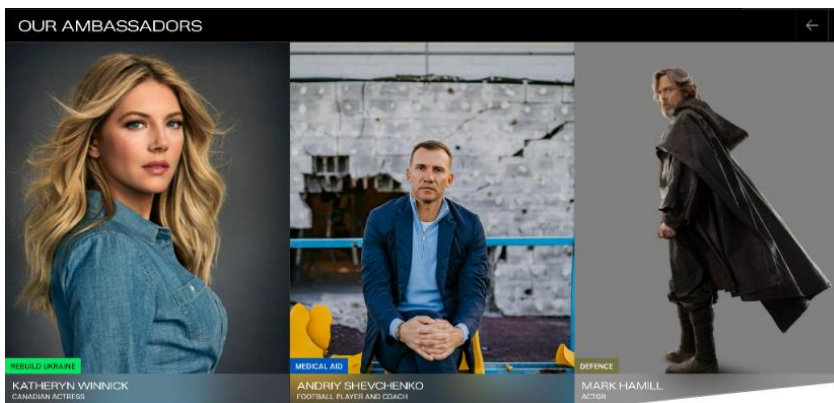
Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) is the global voice for the Ukrainian people worldwide. As an international non-governmental organization, we represent the interests of over 20 million Ukrainians in the diaspora, unite Ukrainian communities and organizations in 60+ countries, and work to support a democratic, prosperous, European Ukraine.



<https://www.unitewithukraine.com/>

United24 – Ukraine's Official Portal for Specific Fundraisers

SPECIFIC FUNDRAISERS IN DEFENSE, HUMANITARIAN, MEDICAL AID, REBUILD UKRAINE, EDUCATION & SCIENCE - [HTTPS://U24.GOV.UA/](https://u24.gov.ua/)



6. WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

The world must continue to support Ukraine through and beyond Russia's invasion, because the consequences of not defeating Russia's terror and aggression are dire for all of us.

There are many more ways to help, including contributing to the significant international fundraising effort to supply humanitarian and paramilitary equipment to Ukraine's defenders, military hospitals, medics, kitchens, logistics and mine-clearing efforts.

Mine-clearing, and recovery and rebuilding will be an ongoing work into the foreseeable future.

Ukraine desperate for help clearing mines, says defence minister

Exclusive: 'Most heavily mined country on Earth' critically short of sappers and equipment to clear frontlines

'You don't survive that': Ukraine sappers dice with death to clear Russian mines



📷 A member of Ukraine's 35th Marine Brigade conducts mine clearance work in Donetsk.
Photograph: Anadolu Agency/Getty Images

Ukraine is now the most heavily mined country on Earth and its army is suffering from a critical shortage of men and equipment able to clear the frontlines, the country's defence minister has said, as soldiers spoke of heavy casualties in the engineering brigades.

In an urgent appeal to allies, Oleksii Reznikov told the Guardian his soldiers were unearthing five mines for every square metre in places, laid by Russian troops to try to thwart Ukraine's counteroffensive.

He said the vast minefields could be traversed, but that it was critically important that allies "expand and expedite" the training already being