

UKRAINE

Situation report No.6 as of 8 August 2014



OCHA



This report is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 1 to 8 August 2014, unless otherwise noted. The next report will be published on or around 15 August.

Highlights

- Fighting in eastern Ukraine killed at least 1,543 and wounded 4,396 since mid-April up to 7 August¹, while an estimated 6,200 persons fled their homes last week.
- A sharp rise in displaced from Donetsk and Luhansk regions.
- Since 5 July, an estimated 24,000 IDPs returned to Kramatorsk and Sloviansk after Government regained control over the area.
- Human rights situation aggravates with abductions, detentions, torture and intimidation affecting population trapped in conflict areas.
- Shelling and fighting cause significant damages to life-supporting infrastructure.
- Government and humanitarian community scale up preparedness and response as joint needs assessment mission to Mariupol takes place on 8 August.
- Civil society and non-governmental organizations continue providing food and non-food items to IDPs settled across the country, though resources are restraint due to lack of external humanitarian funding.

139,170

internally displaced
Source: UNHCR

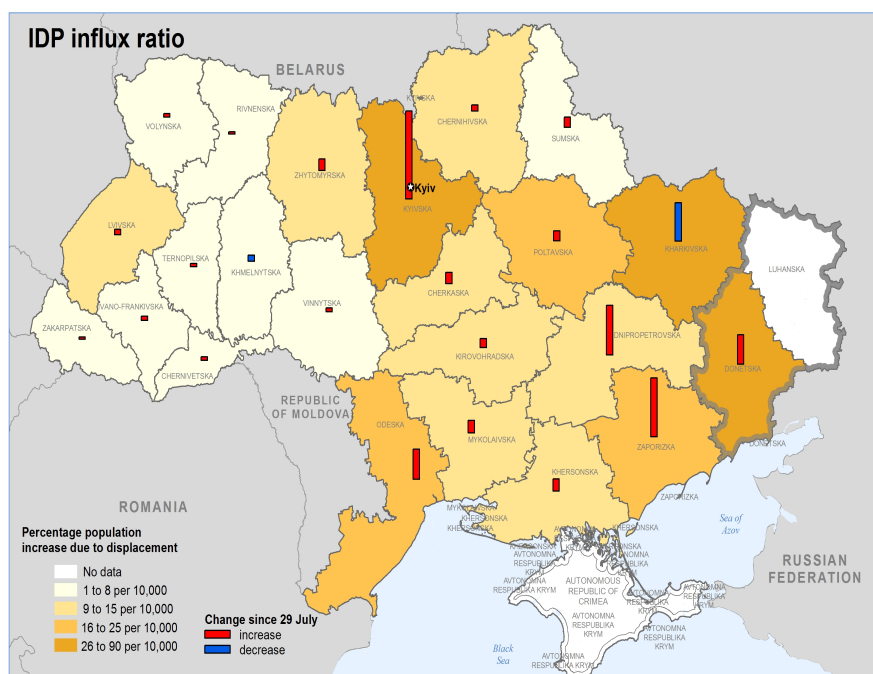
188,216

fled to Russia (January 2014 to date)
Source: UNHCR

Situation Overview

As shelling and fighting intensify in eastern Ukraine, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. As of 4 August, an estimated 117,910 people are displaced within Ukraine. At the same time, as of 1 August, 168,677 people have crossed the Russian border in search of safety. The number of people displaced from the Donetsk and Luhansk regions has risen sharply since early June from 2,600 to 102,600 early August. IDPs from eastern Ukraine now make up 87 percent of total displaced population in Ukraine; those from Crimea total at around 15,200 people.

The week in review witnessed a mixed picture of displacement with a significant increase of people fleeing violence around Donetsk, Horlivka, and Luhansk. Simultaneously, areas retaken under control of the Ukrainian Government only few weeks ago continue to observe substantial numbers of returnees. According to local authorities, an estimate of 4,000 persons have reportedly returned from Kharkiv to Sloviansk and Kramatorsk over the last week. Since 5 July, some 20,000 people have reportedly returned to Sloviansk.



¹ This is a very conservative estimate made by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine and World Health Organization, and casualty figures in the east are believed to be higher.

According to the Government of Ukraine, 924 persons were abducted by armed groups since mid-April 2014. This number includes advocates, border guards, journalists, judges, military, OSCE monitors, police, politicians, prosecutors, security personnel, and others. As of 7 August, the location of 465 persons remains unknown.

Although fighting intensifies in the east of Ukraine, many IDPs remain focused on returning to their habitual residence at earliest opportunity. This makes it more challenging for them to adjust in their current environment, and jeopardizes their willingness for example to enroll their children to local schools or actively seek employment in host communities. On the other hand, those who returned to cities where Government has retaken control face challenges finding jobs, as many businesses and industries have not resumed due to damages and other causes by fighting.

UN and humanitarian partner organizations initiated discussions with the Government of Ukraine on officially launching the Ukraine Preliminary Response Plan to scale up humanitarian preparedness and response.

Humanitarian Preparedness & Response: sector updates



Education (sector-lead contact: Mr. Peter Nuttall, nuttall@unicef.org)

Preparedness:

- A Coordination Forum on the rights of child to education with a focus on the challenge of the access to schools on affected territories was held on 7 August organised in the Ministry of Education and Sciences (MES) by the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights and UNICEF. The representatives of local authorities from Donetsk region, line ministries, charitable funds and NGOs participated in the Forum and agreed on the ways to harmonize the approaches of the different actors towards child-focused responses in protection of the children's right to education. Participants reviewed and discussed immediate needs in affected areas, including education facilities, human resources issues, and psychosocial support to children in schools. In addition, the participants assessed current humanitarian response. The Forum mapped required measures to address identified needs and agreed to establish a coordination mechanism under the MES. UNICEF and the Education sector will support the Ministry in development and implementation of the respective Plan of Actions to address the needs.
- The MES announced on 5 August that out of 36,000 registered school graduates in Luhansk and Donetsk regions, only 20,000 passed exam in other regions – which indicates about 40 percent of school graduates from Donbas could not pass External Independent Assessment.

Needs:

- According to field monitors, up to 80 percent of IDPs with children would like to return to their habitual residence, however they wish to stay at the places of reallocation as they consider return unsafe. Therefore, IDPs children will join local schools and "Back to school" accelerated action by partners is required to ensure educational needs of IDP children are fully met. According to the MES, around 20,000 children have been officially registered as IDPs to date.
- Many schools in the post conflict territories require renovation to the start school year. The Government is carrying out its own survey of damaged school buildings, and identified 117 schools partially damaged or destroyed. This information was reflected in the map of damaged or destroyed schools in Donbas region compiled by UNICEF and OCHA and will enable stakeholders to focus on areas with most needs.

Response:

- A stock of education supplies covering up to 2,000 IDPs families with children was delivered to the country. The stocks will be dispatched to Donetsk, Lugansk, Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia by UNICEF and Education sector in coming days.
- MES with support of the sector is developing a plan of actions to ensure timely enrolment of IDP children into education programmes in areas of relocation and to prevent disruption of education services for returnees.
- A mine risk education campaign (MRE) is being developed by the sector, MES and SES. The campaign will be introduced in two phases: 1) an immediate distribution of posters and leaflets identifying the threat and warning children and adults of the danger; 2) aimed at schools to teach and disseminate the same messages. Target groups will be children aged 6-18 years old, parents/care givers, teachers, school psychologists. In addition, Methodological Recommendations to teachers on how to talk with children about the mine risk issues was issued by MES.

Gaps & Constraints:

- According to the MES, safety and security will remain a main focus of extracurricular school activities and MRE should become an integral and routine part of it especially in Donetsk and Luhansk regions but also in all secondary schools in the country overall.
- A harmonised mechanism of coordination is needed to ensure immediate response to the needs and constrains for resuming education on 1 September 2014.



Food and Nutrition Security (leads: Ms Lani Trenouth, lani.trenouth@wfp.org [F] / Mr. Peter Nuttall, nuttall@unicef.org [N])

Preparedness:

- WFP has contributed to the development of a bi-weekly monitoring system focusing on critical areas of concern in the eastern part of the country.

Needs:

- Requests for food are being made by national/local authorities of areas recently re-taken by Ukrainian government forces; a trend which is expected to continue should government forces re-take more cities.
- Food needs for hospitals, care centres for the disabled, and other similar institutions are being increasingly signalled.
- According to monitors in Luhansk city food supplies are not properly replenished and shops are working with reduced hours to sell the existing stocks of food. One city supermarket has been shelled.
- According to Luhansk city authorities, the supply of food is hampered by the lack of fuel for transportation. Queues have been seen at some retail sites. Dairy processing in nearby plants stopped due to a lack of supply of milk, although bread and meat are still being produced.
<http://gorod.lugansk.ua/index.php?newsid=25148>
- Food needs are expected to increase in the coming weeks, even if hostilities abate. Debts are mounting among private and government facilities hosting IDPs. Existing civil society capacities are being overstretched.

Response:

- Food package distributions continue across the country, mainly organized by civil society.
- Ukrainian Red Cross is launching another appeal for food donations. Agreement was reached with two supermarkets to maintain bins to collect donations and to announce the most needed food items.
- Ukrainian Red Cross and ICRC will start to distribute food vouchers/cards based on an agreement with a supermarket chain. It is aimed to target 500-1000 people in Mariupol and 3000 in Kharkiv.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a challenge to obtain information on the situation in Luhansk city due to frequent power cuts and disruption in cellular phone service.
- There is increasing concern about the lag time between sudden food needs in specific localities (e.g. recently re-taken cities, cities where access has been cut, etc.) and local capacity to deliver.



Health (sector-lead contact: Dr. Dorit Nitzan, DON@euro.who.int)

Preparedness:

- Information on health needs, gaps and response, including mental health needs and vulnerable groups is consolidated and coordinated on a daily basis with partners by Health Impact Specialists (HISs) and designated Ministry of Health (MoH) officials.
- Working Group on Health Response Targeted at Roma People is preparing assessment of health needs of displaced Roma in Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Odessa regions.
- The Cabinet of Ministers is in the process of approving the list of humanitarian aid containing unregistered pharmaceutical and technology. This will allow the MoH to provide full clearance for WHO kits that are awaiting to be shipped.
- Inter-governmental Health Headquarters consisting of representatives from MoH, medical departments of the Ministry of Defense, National Guard, State Border Guard Service, Security Service, and Ministry of Internal Affairs has been designated in charge of coordination of health care in the ATO area and for IDPs.
- Sector partners continue carrying out IDP's needs assessment and response, while NGO partners mainly carry out implementation.

Needs:

- According to the estimates, as of 7 August 4,396 people including 30 children have been wounded.
- Emergency and primary health care capacities in Donbas deteriorated and are insufficient. Services are exhausted, have intermittent electricity and water supply, face extreme lack of pharmaceuticals, consumables and human resources. Luhansk water safety remains of a great concern.
- Outbreak surveillance system in conflict areas might be lacking the resources. Currently, no outbreak is reported.
- Care for patients in need of renal dialysis, vaccinations, insulin dependents, patients with rare (orphan) diseases, and disabled among IDPs, currently addressed with the local resources, is expected to be a challenge due to the constraint growth of number in needs.
- There are indications that incidence of Tuberculosis (TB) may increase due to the risk of treatment interruption or inadequate treatment.

Response:

- According to the MoH, as of 30 July 14,724 persons among IDPs were seeking medical care (6,665 children), 3,229 were admitted to the hospital (1,380 children), and 132 new-borns were delivered by IDPs. Follow-up for care is also carried out by the local health care services, including TB (at least 8), HIV (at least 63 patients, including at least 17 patients receiving ART), OST (at least 32), dialysis (at least 92), insulin dependent (at least 172 patients) and disabled (at least 224) patients, but some gaps and constraints are foreseen.

- Emergency kits will be delivered by WHO as soon as approved by the MOH and MoSP.
- Medical supplies for hospitals in Donetsk, Odessa, Kharkiv regions hosting ATO victims is provided by the State Services and NGOs.
- Targeted support to IDPs and affected population with dignity and RH kits, as well as psychosocial assistance, continues, including by psychiatric and psychological teams set by State Emergency Service and Social Service.
- MoH provided booklets for IDPs with instructions on medical services and mental health care.
- MoSP flagged the need in assistance in relocation and support to elderly in specialized institutions. Further assessment of needs and identification of solutions will be followed up by UNFPA.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Disbursement and delivery of medical aid is waiting for required waivers.
- Security issues hamper health services and access to health care in the conflict area. More doctors and nurses are needed.
- Health workers specifications and regulations make the use of medical volunteers difficult.
- Roma population displaced from Donbas experiences no access to government assistance provided to IDPs, including access to health and social services.



Livelihoods and Early Recovery (sector-lead contact: Ms Inita Paulovica, Inita.Paulovica@undp.org)

Preparedness

- Early recovery and livelihoods sector meeting held during the reporting period. Participants discussed key goals and objectives, early recovery strategy as well as participation of external partners.
- Terms of reference for the damage assessment in Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts were prepared and contracting of the company has been initiated.
- Terms of Reference for development of the website and mobile application that would enable collection, accumulation and dissemination of the data on infrastructure damages in Donetsk and Lugansk regions caused by the armed conflict was developed.

Needs

- Access to health care (including for HIV+), incomes, social services and basic infrastructure in Donetsk and Lugansk oblast is deteriorating

Response

- The Informational booklet «Road map on employment» for IDPs was printed (15, 000 copies).
- Coordination support to MSP on displaced women and families with children was provided. Map of social structures can be found: <https://mapsengine.google.com/map/edit?mid=zKY3E6zeACxl.k60QAD868w4M>

Gaps

- Lack of integrated government programme on recovery.
- Lack coordination between state organizations and civil society initiatives



Protection (sector co-lead contact: Mr. Vanno Noupech, noupech@unhcr.org / Ms. Fiona Frazer, ffrazer@ohchr.org)

Preparedness:

- Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers issued a decree to establish a new State Service for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and IDPs. This service may take up further leadership roles in coordinating the state's response to IDP. In the coming weeks, the service's new head will be appointed and its responsibilities clarified.
- Protection Sector held its regular meeting on August 7. Clarities of the designated Government agency leading registration process of IDPs is yet to be obtained. However, provision of information to IDPs has improved, with information about accessible services being available in many trains and train stations. However, additional difficulties are emerging, such as competition among IDPs and host communities over scarce resources such as pre-school slots, fatigue among host communities and civil society, and increased tension over the how the burden of military conscription is divided among communities.
- On August 4, civil society organizations in Kharkiv convened an IDP coordination council to share information and coordinate their assistance. Participants agreed to create a common call-centre for new arrivals, which will perform both a counselling and referral functions.
- Protection sector members conducted assessments in Ivano-Frankivsk, Khmelnytskyi and Mariupol (southern Donetsk region), as well as the towns in northern Donetsk oblast where returnees are increasing.
- UNHRMMU continued to monitor the impact of the security operation (casualties, detentions, enforced disappearances, torture, ill-treatment, reprisals, access to basic social services) in the areas controlled by armed groups, as well as the situation of areas where Ukrainian Government regained control.

Needs:

- It is increasingly difficult for civilians to flee the conflict areas. Trains no longer travel to Luhansk; IDPs report that the need to take circuitous routes and pass through numerous roadblocks means that a journey of 300 km can take nearly 24 hours. The reported number of IDPs from Luhansk is low given these circumstances. Displacement is taking place in larger waves from areas of northern Donetsk oblast affected by the armed conflict, particularly the area around Horlivka.
- The lack of a systematic and uniform registration system hampers the coordination and implementation of relief efforts. Currently the approach to registration varies greatly from region to region: in some regions, the department of social policy continues registration (sometimes in cooperation with volunteers), while in others this function was delegated to the State Migration Service or State Emergency Service, which also conducts registration at the transit points. Many IDPs do not register because there is little perceived benefit. As a result of weak systems and incentives, the state does not have reliable information about magnitude of displacement.
- IDPs cite security concerns, including the risk in crossfire, as the main reason for leaving their homes. Some people also expressed fears of persecution for their political views, ethnicity or forcible recruitment by government or anti-government forces. Some are reporting having experienced or heard of incidents of abduction, extortion and harassment in their neighbourhoods. Other reasons people cited for being forced to flee included damage to their homes, lack of services and damage to basic infrastructure in the region.
- IDPs who fled northern Donetsk oblast (e.g., Kramatorsk, Slavyansk) need information about the situation in those areas so they can make an informed decision about return. Returning IDPs need assistance in winterizing their damaged homes.
- There is an increasing need for conflict resolution between IDPs and host communities, as well as communities where returns have begun.

Response:

- *See Preparedness for monitoring*
- IDP help desk was arranged during the reporting period by local volunteers at the Kharkiv central railway station which provides new arrivals or transiting IDPs with information on assistance possibilities, accommodation options and basic orientation in Kharkiv. Around 500 persons are reported to approach the desk daily, with most of inquiries relating to ticketing to continue the trip to other regions.
- Legal counseling is being provided by protection sector participants in western Ukraine, Vinnitsya, Kyiv and Kherson. Most IDPs request legal assistance in order to obtain documents or access social benefits. IDPs from Autonomous Republic of Crimea also approach legal aid providers with questions about crossing the dividing line between Crimea and mainland Ukraine.
- Protection monitoring of IDPs is conducted in various regions of eastern/southern Ukraine. In Dnipropetrovsk, the Roma community was facing issues in accessing services; an NGO was mobilized to provide them with social and legal assistance.
- In addition, the protection sector is monitoring the situation of family reunification. With the onset of the conflict in early summer, many parents sent their children away to camps as a security measure. Now the children need to come home and be reunited with parents who are displaced, or in some cases have returned home.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Sector partners receive more reports about tensions growing in some regions between IDPs from the east and host communities. Some people in areas surrounding collective centers have threatened IDPs, accusing them of being traitors and threatening retribution if they do not go home or will not join the army.
- IDPs from Luhansk staying in Kharkiv region report their relatives caught in firing in the humanitarian corridors lately announced by the government (10am-2pm within a 200 m zone from main road heading Schast'ye). Several families reported violations of ceasefire pledges as experienced by fleeing family members.
- Crimean IDPs continue to report a number of problems in enjoying their economic rights due to legislative and administrative barriers. They have difficulty accessing savings in their bank accounts, opening new accounts, and obtaining loans.



Shelter and NFIs (sector-lead contact: Mr. Vanno Noupech, noupech@unhcr.org)

Preparedness:

- The second Sector meeting was held on 6 August focused on the approval of the Terms of Reference, information sharing, brainstorming on best practices in accommodating IDPs in different regions, agreement on the structure and geographically based sub-sectors as Displacement Areas; Return Areas; and Contested Areas. The need for sensitization campaign was highlighted to gather more solidarity from potential host families
- The WG agreed on the urgent need to develop a contingency plan for the school year and winter periods. Thirty-five participants attended the meeting, including five government participants; local CBOs, one international NGO (ADRA) and one UN Agency Representative (WHO).

- Shelter assessments in terms of preparedness for heating season and possible winterization are being done by regional authorities following an instruction by Deputy Prime Minister. The need to determine the IDP-hosting capacity during the school year period starting was also emphasized and government officials promised to try and determine this capacity by 12 August.
- UNHCR has signed an MoU with Donetsk Regional State Administration, aimed to support regional authorities in assisting some 20,000 IDPs in the region. The agency deployed staff to establish its presence in the region to advise local government officials and coordinate humanitarian aid distribution.
- UNHCR holds consultations with Kharkiv regional state administration to launch IDP cash assistance project according to the pre-set vulnerability criteria, as piloted in Lviv and Vinnytsia regions. Project description and model agreement are under consideration by the authorities. Kyiv is also being considered for this type of assistance, if remaining administrative hurdles can be overcome.
- Following an opening of the office in Kharkiv, Caritas Ukraine is preparing a project to repair/replace windows in Slovyansk and other war-affected areas in eastern Ukraine. It is planned to provide hygiene means for schools and healthcare sector in Slovyansk.

Needs:

- Head of Department of Procurement, humanitarian assistance and property management of SES approached UNHCR with a consolidated request of NFIs needed in order to winterize the Collective Centers throughout the country. The request is under consideration and will be shared with relevant partners to ensure complementarity of interventions. Winterization remains a top priority as many IDPs are accommodated in centers which are not suitable for winter.
- People are fleeing eastern Ukraine with limited belongings and increasing difficulties, including access to banking services. In addition, scarcity of drinking water is now becoming increasingly common.
- There is an increasing trend in percentage of families seeking shelter assistance, as the escalation of hostilities forces out of their homes families who were reluctant to leave their homes due to lack of options/connections.
- North of Donetsk region, Sviatogorsk, presently accommodating over 5,000 IDPs from Horlovka and Donetsk is nearly exhausting its free-of-charge accommodation capacities, as reported by the city council.
- IOM partner NGOs continue carrying out IDP assessment needs in five regions of Ukraine such as Dnepropetrovsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkov, Khmelnytsky and Vinnitsa and collecting requests for assistance. While most of 170 new arrivals, identified by NGOs in five regions, are provided with short-term housing, their major needs include clothes, medicine, kitchen utilities, medical treatment and food.
- Out of 1,400 persons registered with Caritas in Western Ukraine (Chernivtsi, Ivano, Lvi, Frankivsk and Volyn regions), some 540 persons and 103 families are in need of accommodation; 470 persons/ 139 families need support with food, 220 persons need medical help, 175 persons need NFIs.
- Kherson SES approached UNHCR with a request for essential NFI's, while ensuring its readiness to provide the necessary storage facilities.
- The representative of Nerubayske Village Council (Orlovka District, Odessa Region) has approached UNHCR with a request for NFIs. Financial assistance for workers and provision of internet connection in the village Collective Center, which hosts 96 IDPs.
- According to R2P assessment in Odessa Region, only socially vulnerable people (people with disabilities, mothers with many children) were accommodated in sanatoriums. The rest of IDPs are offered accommodation in the districts of Odessa region.

Response:

- According to government sources, Kyiv and Kharkiv Oblasts (now hosting 14,000 IDPs and 25,000 IDPs respectively) have exhausted their IDP-hosting capacity. IDPs receiving government's assistance to leave the ATO area through the three Transit Centers established to this effect - in Svatove City (Northern Luhansk); and in Krasnoarmiysk and Volnovacha (Donetsk) - are not therefore offered free transportation to these two Oblasts. At these TCs, they can access free transportation to any other Oblast of their choice. In view of the high number of requests for evacuation, priority is being given to women, children and the most vulnerable (elderly, disabled). Some 3,000 persons have so far availed themselves of this support to seek refuge in other Regions of Ukraine. Psycho-social and medical services are available at these TCs.
- In Dnepropetrovsk, Head of Regional Social Protection Department informed that six elderly people were transferred from houses for elderly in the Eastern regions to Dnipropetrovsk (Pridneprovsk Geriatric Pension).
- UNHCR delivered humanitarian aid for 4,500 IDPs (1,808 children) in town of Sviatogorsk. Hygiene items, cookware, bed linen, blankets and food packs will be channeled to most vulnerable IDPs from conflict-affected areas of Horlivka, Donetsk and Mar'yanka. Another 8 cubic metric tons of NFIs were delivered in coordination with Donetsk Deputy Governor to the town of Yalta, in Pervomaiskiy district.
- Humanitarian community will join the State Emergency Service in another shipment to the south of Donetsk region on 8 August. It is expected that the government will deliver 1.5MT of food items and UNHCR will provide 4.5MT of NFIs, which will be distributed to 5,000 vulnerable IDPs reported near Mariupol.
- UNHCR is engaging closer with the National Society of the Red Cross in Ukraine in its IDP assistance programme, where 100-130 IDP families are reported to apply for material assistance every day. The

shipment of food and NFIs intended to cover immediate needs of some 300 families under specific vulnerability criteria were transferred to the Red Cross for onward distribution.

- In cooperation with Kharkiv authorities, UNHCR seeks to establish a supply chain to channel its humanitarian assistance to displaced populations. While one warehousing facility has already been obtained being primarily used for Red Cross' distribution channel, UNHCR is in the process of arranging a bigger storage capacity with regional SES, which will be used for larger shipments of NFI aid.
- Caritas has provided assistance with accommodation for 300 persons, delivered food packages to 800 persons, hygiene kits to some 500 families and humanitarian aid to 96 families in four western regions of Ukraine, including Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Volyn and Lviv regions.
- Oleksandr Vilkul "Ukrainian perspective" Fund evacuated 85 children last week from Donetsk and Luhansk regions to summer camps near Kryvyi Rih and in Kherson region. More than 800 children, evacuated by the Fund as of this week, received clothes, shoes and sport equipment. The Fund also supports accommodation of 1,701 IDPs in Kryvyi Rih (including 48 families from Crimea) and provides basic relief non-food items.
- IOM provided basic NFIs such as cloths, bed linens, hygienic sets and medicine to 67 IDPs in Vinnytsia, 41 IDPs in Kharkiv, 44 IDPs in Dnepropetrovsk and 18 IDPs in Ivano-Frankivsk.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Housing options are becoming limited in Lviv. Authorities asked all districts to register exact numbers of IDPs who will be asked to leave hostels starting from mid August.
- Lviv regional state administration received an estimated USD 855,000 (calculated based on assumption that IDPs would reside for five months in sanatoria) under the Government resolution to cover the costs of accommodation of IDPs. As of 7 August, only around USD 61,000 was spent to compensate sanatoriums running costs as the procedure to access these funds, requires families write personal appeal to the local authorities is impractical. However, IDPs stayed in sanatoriums for two weeks max and then moved to rented apartments or other houses provided by locals.
- Dnepropetrovsk Deputy Head of Housing and Utilities Department informed that some 2,300 accommodation places are currently available in the region. Some 6,000 more can be potentially used but their availability is yet to be checked.
- It is still impossible for the region to access the funds released by Government under existing procedure. In his view, even those regions which are listed in the Regulation as eligible for this compensation, cannot spend it.
- According to government sources, there are a total of 1,500 elderly homes in Ukraine, with a capacity to host 3,000,000 elderly people. However, due to recent budget cuts, this capacity has been seriously curtailed.
- In some of the collective centers there has been a rotation of IDPs. While some leave, new IDPs arrive from the conflict active zone. In this regard, constant monitoring of the IDP places is required not to overlook the needs of the newly arrive.
- Securing long term housing and employment remain top priority for both government and civil society involved in the response to internal displacement. While State Employment Center has limited job options to meet the expectations of IDPs, some IDPs accept offers for daily work with unofficial payments which might result in fraud cases.
- Most of the assistance, which is coming from local citizens and volunteers, is gradually fading away.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (sector-lead contact: Mr. Peter Nuttall, nuttall@unicef.org)

Preparedness:

- The 6th sector meeting was held on 7 August, during which participants reviewed water situation in the affected areas and discussed logistical arrangements for quick response, as well as planning details of the coordinated hygiene awareness campaign.

Needs:

- The repair works have been started at Karlovka water supply and pumping station to restore three affected pipelines leading to Dimitrov, Dobropolye, Krasnoarmiysk, Belitckoye by the "Company" Water of Donbas ". Earlier in the month 'Karlovskoe' filter station "Water of Donbas" completely stopped the water supply due to damage by the armed fighting and incapability to repair the damage of water supply system under constant shelling.
- The chlorine supply was stopped in Luhansk city due to continuous shelling. The city water system has been functioning at an incomplete and insufficient mode.
- There are serious issues with access to potable drinking water, ranging from significant to severe in Donetsk and Luhansk cities, where the active fighting is now taking place. The major disruption to the cities' main supply may, if not fixed in the near future, cause critical problems for up to 250 k of citizens of Luhansk oblast and, according to the reports of the local authorities, up to one millions of people in Donetsk oblast, who remained in the ATO zone.

Response:

- UNICEF will respond to the current situation focusing on the life-saving approach by advocating that affected population have access to at least 7 litres of safe water per person per day, safe sanitary latrine and hygiene materials. The approach involves water trucking, distribution and use of family water treatment kit, distribution and use of hygiene kit, and access to hygiene messages. UNICEF is advocating the expansion of expertise in the sector to address gaps through technical support, leveraging of resources, partnerships, and sustainable responses to the crisis.
- In a joint effort, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and UNICEF work on the improvement of the scheme of supplies' distribution to cover all IDPs' needs.
- Hygiene kits for children to locations in the Donbas region have been provided during the reporting period. UNICEF delivered 141 hygiene kits of various types to Kirovograd, Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkiv: 15 WASH Family kit covering 15 families (about 90 people including children), 86 Hygiene kit for adults – covering 172 adults and adolescents, 40 Hygiene kit for children – covering about 120 children.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Severe funding constraints continue to hamper the planned WASH response.
- There is insufficient disinfection of drinking water in Luhansk oblast due to termination of delivery of chlorine to water supply facilities since 26 July.

General Coordination

- Six out of seven humanitarian sectors and one sub-sector are operational and meeting on a weekly basis, or as needed, resulting in increased coordination and information sharing.
- Inter-sector meeting was conducted to develop implementation strategy for PRP and coordination of preparedness and humanitarian response.
- Regular consultations with Government and other humanitarian actors are on-going on maintaining unilaterally established evacuation corridors to access the affected area.
- Information on 3Ws are being received to create database of humanitarian stakeholders.

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