



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 09 to 15 August 2014, unless otherwise noted. The next report will be published on or around 22 August.

Highlights

- At least 2,119 (including at least 20 children) killed and 5,043 (including at least 30 children) wounded in east Ukraine as of 13 August; on average, at least 60 persons a day have been killed or wounded since mid-April¹.
- Continuing shelling in Donetsk and Luhansk increases number of displaced.
- More than 22,000 people have fled Donetsk and Luhansk in the last five days compared to 6,200 in the week of 1 to 8 August).
- Humanitarian needs continue to increase. At least 200,000 people living in Luhansk have been deprived of electricity, running water and communication for more than 10 days.
- More than five tons of non-food items, medical and education supplies donated by UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR supplies reached IDP collective centres in Yalta and Mariupol.
- Around 2,000 tons of humanitarian aid containing food and non-food items head to eastern Ukraine from Moscow. The Government of Ukraine has sent 800 tons of humanitarian aid that includes food, non-food items and hygienic kits to Eastern Ukraine. Both, Ukrainian and Russian humanitarian assistance are to be distributed by ICRC.
- Donor, Government and the humanitarian community joined efforts to launch resource mobilization strategy for Preliminary Response Plan and UN Funding Requirement.
- Lack of centralized IDP registration process continues to hinder humanitarian response.

155,800

internally displaced
Source: UNHCR

188,216

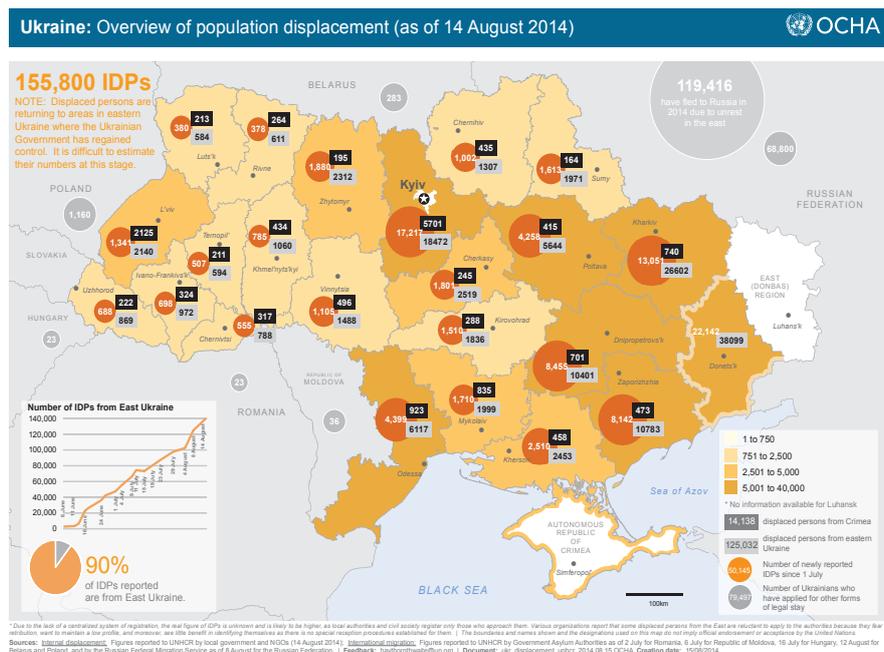
fled to Russia (Jan 2014 to date)
Source: UNHCR

Situation Overview

The humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine continues to deteriorate. Fighting and shelling in Donetsk and Luhansk continues to trigger more displacement. As of 13 August, the number of displaced increased to 155,800 while more than 188,000 people have fled eastern Ukraine to seek refuge in Russian Federation.

Shelling continues to present challenges accessing some parts of Donetsk oblast and major part of Luhansk oblast. Reports indicate there is a sharp rise in need of basic life supporting services such as water, electricity and health in areas of ongoing shelling. At the same time, humanitarian needs of displaced people in and around Donbas region rise.

On 8 August, the Government of Ukraine and a number of UN agencies conducted initial assessment of humanitarian needs of displaced people in Yalta and Mariupol. Assessment concluded that water and sanitation



¹ These are very conservative estimates by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission and World Health Organization, and the total is likely to be much higher. These totals include Ukrainian armed forces, civilians and armed groups.

as well as health related issues need quick attention in comparison to their NFI and shelter needs. To address existing humanitarian needs UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR delivered more than five tons of relief aid consisting of nonfood and medical items. International actors, civil society, local government and charity organizations continue providing basic life supporting assistance to displaced. Despite continuing efforts of Government and Humanitarian community, needs of the affected and displaced continue to rise. In-country resources begin to vanish.

The beginning of the school year (1 September) presents additional challenges as many IDPs live in student dormitories and boarding schools. The humanitarian community, Education and Shelter/NFI sectors are engaged in discussions with relevant government authorities and donors to develop and implement strategies that enables continuous education for IDPs and host community schoolchildren as well as children still living in conflict areas.

On 14 August, the Government and donor/humanitarian community launched the Preliminary Response Plan and the UN basic Funding Requirement (which amounts to 33,3 mln USD). Negotiations began with stakeholders on developing and implementing resource mobilization for humanitarian response.

On 12 August, Russian Federation sent more than 2,000 tons of humanitarian aid consisting of food and non-food items. The aid is sent in collaboration with the ICRC and is expected to reach Donbas region on August 16. According to Russian government more than 290 heavy trucks are addressed to cover the basic needs of the affected people in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

Humanitarian Preparedness & Response: sector updates



Education (sector-lead contact: Ms. Olena Sakovych, osakovych@unicef.org)

Preparedness:

- The armed confrontation in the Eastern Ukraine has had a negative impact on peaceful citizens, foremost it has had a negative impact on children. In addition to the physical and mental impacts, there are also particular risks caused by the mines on the territories that have been regained by authorities. Psychological trauma caused by being engaged in the armed clashes or even just witnessing firsthand violence is also a big issue. During the active fighting in the Anti-Terroristic Operation (ATO) zone, as of 12 August 2014, 165 educational facilities, including 40 preschool and 96 mainstream educational facilities, 12 vocational colleges, 14 higher education institutions have been reported damaged in Donetsk oblast. In Luhansk oblast, 31 secondary educational facilities and 7 kindergartens have also been reported damaged.
- On 7 August, UNICEF and the Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights organized a coordination forum in the Ministry of Education and Sciences jointly with the representatives of the local authorities from Donetsk and Luhansk regions, ministries, charitable funds and NGOs. The Forum mapped required measures to address identified needs in the area of education.

Needs:

- Many schools at the post conflict territories require renovation to prepare for the start of the new school year. The Government is continuing to conduct a survey of school buildings damaged in the fighting, and has identified an increasing number of schools partially or completely destroyed.
- The Coordination Forum for Education assessed ongoing humanitarian response and identified the needs in the affected areas – education facilities, staffing issues, psychosocial support of children in schools. In particular, it was decided to:
 - Ensure timely renovation of infrastructure, school equipment and transport service ‘school buses’ availability.
 - Ensure staffing of schools: teachers, psychologists, medical workers, nurses and other supporting staff.
 - Provide psychosocial support: Include capacity building trainings for teachers to cope with child stress and aggression.
 - Conduct information campaigns such as stress management, MRE and anti-violence campaigns.
- UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education and Sciences in development of the Action Plan that will be informed by the outcome of the Coordination Forum.

Response:

- To better protect child’s right to education, the Forum’s participants proposed to the state authorities to develop a data-collection, reporting, monitoring and evaluation framework around response on children’s access to education in Donetsk and Luhansk;
- With support of UNICEF MoES is developing a plan of action in order to ensure a timely enrolment of IDP children into education programmes in the areas of relocation as well as prevent disruption of educational services for returnees.
- MoES has issued to teachers a Methodological Recommendation on how to talk with children about mine risk issues. UNICEF’s MRE posters and leaflets will provide a tool to implement the Methodological Recommendations by the MoES.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Children’s safety and security remain the main focus of the extracurricular school activities and the 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.



Emergency Shelter and NFIs (sector-lead contact: Ms. Margarida Fawke, fawke@unhcr.org)

Preparedness:

- Regional authorities conducted shelter assessments in terms of preparedness for school and winter periods. Results indicate that, a total of 35,070 IDPs are currently accommodated in 1,648 collective centres. Out of this total, 3,653 will have to move to alternative accommodation before the school year starts on 1 September; and an additional 14,025 are staying in 169 collective centres that are deemed unsuitable for winter occupation. Odessa, with 2,247 IDPs in need of alternative accommodation in the immediate future is the Oblast most affected by the start of the school year; and Donetsk, with 11,514 IDPs in need of relocation before the winter season is the most affected by the onset of the winter in October.
- The SWG has adopted a harmonized Collective Center registration form to be used by all Collective Center Managers. The form will be submitted to the government for endorsement and further dissemination to Collective Center Managers.
- Caritas Ukraine plans to launch a USAID-funded project to provide glass/insulating glass units and repairing /replacing broken windows, aiming to reach 4,000 persons (1,000 household) and 400 children (up to 5 schools) in the return areas.

Needs

- SES, following the survey on winter preparedness, shared a list of needs for winter accommodation in collective centres with UNHCR; the needs presented by the government are thought to be extremely conservative, as they do not take into account many privately-owned collective centers, of which the government may not be aware.
- The humanitarian needs are rising just as the response from civil society weakens. In the area around Mariupol, some IDPs live in dire conditions. These IDPs sleep in tents, cars or decrepit summer camp facilities, which had been unused for years, and lack the most basic services, such as access to water.
- Numerous requests for food, medical and NFI assistance were received from Odessa, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Kherson, among other Oblasts. Resources are running out for ad hoc assistance to urgent needs.

Response:

- UNHCR delivered food/non-food items to the Red Cross office in Kharkiv for distribution to 25 IDP families, while arrangements are being made to deliver such assistance to another 300 families. UNHCR already supplied the humanitarian assistance consisting of 300 food and NFI sets to the Red Cross, distributed to 798 IDPs, incl. 265 children and 101 elderly persons.
- Out of 2,028 persons registered with Caritas in Western Ukraine (Ivano Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Volyn and Lviv regions), 1,356 people were provided with food, 1,395 were provided with NFIs, 482 were assisted with housing. Additionally, in Lviv region, NGO Crimean Wave reaches some 140 families on weekly basis with basic NFIs, collected from local donations.
- Oleksandr Vilkul “Ukrainian perspective” Fund evacuated another 67 children last week from Donetsk and Luhansk regions to summer camps near Kryvyi Rih (Dnipropetrovsk region) and in Kherson region. More than 900 children, evacuated by the Fund as of this week, received clothes, shoes and sports equipment. The Fund also supports accommodation of 2,400 IDPs in Kryvyi Rih (including 37 large families from Crimea and 1,186 children). 306 kits with basic relief items including household supplies, kitchenware and bed linen were distributed among nearly 800 IDPs.
- IOM provided basic NFIs such as clothes, bed linen, hygienic sets and medicine to 101 new arrivals (including 56 children) in Vinnytsia and Ivano-Frankivsk regions.

Gaps & Constraints:

- As reported during previously, procedures to access funds allocated by the central government for IDP accommodation are reportedly too cumbersome and unworkable, defeating the purpose for which they were made.
- Since about 95% of IDPs in the Lviv region stay with relatives or in private apartments, local government is considering offering one time grants upon arrival to the vulnerable families instead of transferring all money to collective centers where people stay only for 1-2 weeks.
- Regional and local authorities are providing emergency shelter for IDPs in collective centers, but large cities (Kharkiv, Kyiv and Lviv – where employment opportunities are generally better) report that they do not have any more vacant rooms to accommodate IDPs.
- Lack of funds is hampering timely assistance to acute needs of a growing number of displaced people.



Food and Nutrition Security (leads: Ms Lani Trenouth, lani.trenouth@wfp.org [F] / Ms. Valeriya Taran, vtaran@unicef.org
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Preparedness:

- No new activities to report during this week.

Needs:

- Owing to the decreasing availability of hosting facilities, recent IDPs are being housed in increasingly remote and un-serviced locations. This presents additional challenges to IDPs in obtaining food and having access to adequate cooking facilities.
- Information published on the website of the Mayor of Luhansk indicates that the majority of supermarkets are closed and food is being peddled on the street. The city has faced power, water and mobile outages for nine consecutive days, and many banks are not operational. The Head of the Economic Department of Luhansk city reports that dairy products are virtually absent from the shelves, while meat and vegetables are continuing to be supplied.
- According to the Donetsk Oblast State Administration, retail enterprises are functioning normally and essential foods are being supplied. However, the diversity of foods available in cities of active conflict is reportedly reduced.

Response:

- Ad hoc and un-quantified food package distributions continue across the country, predominantly organized by civil society; however, the State Emergency Service is becoming more involved in response activities.
- During this week, civil society organizations and UN agencies participated in the delivery of food to multiple sites. In Donetsk oblast 24 tons of food were delivered, in Luhansk oblast a total of 8 tons were delivered, and two tons of food and non-food items were delivered in Dnipropetrovsk oblast.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Frequent power cuts and lack of cellular phone coverage have meant that contact is unreliable for Luhansk city and information is increasingly difficult to obtain.
- There are conflicting reports about the situation in hotspots re-taken by government forces in terms of the needs and response to these needs. According to some accounts, the needs are being met whereas others continue to flag requests for support.



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

Preparedness:

- Health assessments were carried out during the WHO-UNICEF-UNHCR-OCHA/ECHO joint missions to Donetsk (Mariupol, Volnovakha, Yalta, Yuriiivka,) Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv oblasts.
- Amendments to the Law on Humanitarian Aid and the Law on Pharmaceuticals is enabling the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Social Policy to provide clearance for WHO kits and medical supplies to be brought into Ukraine from warehouses in Europe (eg. trauma interventions, medicines and diarrhea kits).

Needs:

- According to the estimates as of 12 August 2,978 people including 33 children have been wounded.
- Emergency, primary, specialized health care capacities and outbreak surveillance system in conflict areas are almost non-operative due to lack of infrastructures and services including, communication, electricity, water, and supply of fuel, pharmaceuticals and consumables. Lack of human resources in health in the Donbas.
- The overstretched health system cannot provide basic health services to IDPs. Pharmaceuticals, renal dialysis consumables, vaccinations, insulin, orphan drugs and medications for rare diseases cannot be fulfilled.
- IDPs with disabilities require specific attention and care (e.g. IDPs from Donbas in Odessa).
- TB, HIV and OST patients' follow up among IDP's is of great concern due to possible interruption. Many do not receive the fully required medical package.

Response:

- According to the MoH, as of 13 August countrywide health care was provided care to 19,334 IDPs (8,664 children), among them 3,807 IDPs were provided with in-patient care (1,578 children), 178 new-borns were delivered by IDPs. Follow-up was provided for at least: 10 TB patients (including 2 MDR-TB patients), 178 HIV patients (including 130 patients receiving ART) 115 OST patients, 101 dialysis patients, 187 insulin dependent patients and 536 disabled patients.
- Health sector partners continue to address basic medical needs of IDP's, although the needs are not fully covered.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Health services access in some conflict areas is restricted due to security issues both for patients and health care specialists.
- To allow mobilization of health workers to the regions in need the regulations and procedures should be changed.
- Luhansk is at high risk of outbreaks due to lack/unsafe water, inadequate waste removal, etc. The outbreaks might be detected at a later stage due to gaps in disease surveillance and monitoring.
- Lack of full and reliable data on health care needs due to insufficient IDP registration and response coordination systems.
- In-patient care for IDPs' common diseases is limited to only emergency care.
- Some vulnerable groups of IDPs (e.g. Roma, elderly, disabled) are not being served by State 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 was conducted.
- The contract for the damage assessment in Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts was signed.
- Contracting of a company 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 is being conducted.
- Visits to three IDPs collective centres in Kyivska oblast was conducted.

Needs

- The situation in terms of access to housing, incomes, social protection and services, health care, education and infrastructure in Donetsk and Lugansk oblast is deteriorating.

Response

- The Informational booklet «Road map 1» for IDPs - additional 10,000 copies were printed.
- The Informational booklet «How to survive in zones of ATO» was printed (5 000 copies).
- The Informational booklet «Road map 2»(with information on education, health, psychological support and other actual issues) for IDPs was developed.
- Coordination support to MSP on issues of displacing women and families with children was provided.

Gaps

- Lack of coordination among various stakeholders (both governmental and no-governmental).

**Protection** (sector co-lead contact: Ms. Noel Calhoun, calhoun@unhcr.org / Ms. Fiona Frazer, ffrazer@ohchr.org)**Preparedness:**

- On 12 August, Parliament failed to override the presidential veto on previously adopted draft legislation on internal displacement. Now parliamentary procedure allows for new draft legislation to be registered and brought for a first reading in parliament. Drafts are already in circulation for comment by civil society. Protection sector members are providing technical advice to the authorities on drafting legislation in line with international standards.
- 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 back under the control of the Ukrainian Government.

Needs:

- IDPs from eastern Ukraine are not receiving any documentation to confirm that they are displaced. Without this documentation and clear, uniform standards for how IDPs should be received, IDPs report inconsistencies in how they access government services.
- IDPs cite security concerns, including the risk of being caught 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.
- As of 12 August, pupils of Krasnodonskyi and Rovenky residential care homes, both in Luhansk region (302 children and young people with disabilities), are in need of evacuation to a safe territory.

Response:

- On 9 August, the Ukrainian Ombudsperson sent a letter to the Russian Federation's Ombudsperson concerning the evacuation of children from the Luhansk region (on 8 August, 8 children aged 0-2 suffering from cerebral palsy were illegally transferred by the armed groups to the Russian Federation).
- Legal counseling is being provided by protection sector participants in western Ukraine, Vinnitsya, Kyiv and Kherson. Protection monitoring of IDPs is conducted in various regions of eastern/southern Ukraine, covering

various issues such as discrimination, sexual and gender-based violence, family reunification. The protection monitors are following closely the situation of groups of children who were evacuated to summer camps from the area of hostilities, and risk facing difficulties in reuniting with their displaced or returnee families as the holiday period comes to an end.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Inability for IDPs to find temporary or more permanent employment because they were unable to officially resign from their previous job – one of many impediments to IDPs.
- Bank accounts and other issues, administrative hurdles (insistence of officials on receiving information/confirmation from conflict areas or Crimea) are still in place due to the lack of IDP-specific legislation.
- Low awareness of IDPs on the dangers of unscrupulous employment and immigration brokers and uneven response of law enforcement puts vulnerable IDPs in an even more precarious position.
- Negative media reports about IDPs are increasing. There are complaints that IDPs evade military mobilization, take scarce pre-school seats and are ungrateful for assistance.
- According to latest government reports, some 5,000 persons left Slovyansk using humanitarian corridors, established in early August. IDPs from Luhansk staying in Kharkiv region report their relatives caught in firing in the humanitarian corridors lately.
- The lack of a centralized systematic registration system hampers the coordination and implementation of relief efforts.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (sector-lead contact: Mr. Rudi Luichmann, rluichmann@unicef.org +38 50 312 9915)

Preparedness:

- Following an offer by OCHA to join the Government's Mission to Mariupol, OCHA, UNICEF and WHO together with UNHCR, Ambassadors of Sweden and Switzerland and Ruslana, the Ukrainian singer, visited IDPs camps in Mariupol. The visit was organized by the State Emergency Services (SES) and UNHCR. The agenda included visits to three IDPs' settlements and SES Transit Camp in Zaporizhzhya oblast and Mariupol.
- Following the Mariupol trip report the seventh WASH sector meetings on 13 August was devoted to confirming the implementation of the distribution plan for this particular and for future interventions. The participants reviewed the capacity building within the WASH sector partners.

Needs:

- Coordinated and holistic approach is needed to meet the basic humanitarian needs of the IDPs. While IDPs have received and/or have been accommodated to poor condition settlements, it has to be noted that their WASH and Health Sectors' related issues need quick attention in comparison to their NFI and Shelter Needs.
- Communication with IDPs and their active role in developing and implementing any response actions are strongly recommended.

Response:

- The first batch of the new supplies of hygiene kits for babies will arrive on the 21st August. UNICEF is preparing to stock water tanks, which will be kept in UNICEF's new warehouse facility provided by the State Emergency Service in Kyiv.
- WHO, UNICEF and OCHA carried out a joint assessment of the conditions in the settlements of Mariupol area, escorted by UNHCR staff that currently work in these settlements. UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR humanitarian packages were delivered in each of the settlements.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Severe funding constraints continue to hamper the planned WASH response.

General Coordination

- All humanitarian sectors and sub-sector are operational and are 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.
- Government, donor and humanitarian community met on 14 August to launch the Preliminary Response Plan and UN Funding requirement and develop, implement sector-specific response strategies.
- Information on 3Ws are being received to create database of humanitarian stakeholders.

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