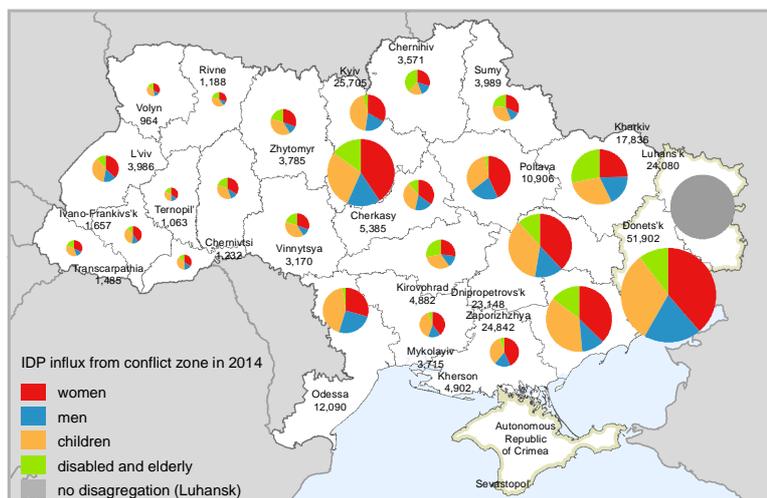




This report is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 6 – 12 September 2014, unless otherwise noted. The next report will be published on or around 19 September.

## Highlights

- A ceasefire was declared on 5 September by all parties to the conflict. Largely, the ceasefire has held, though isolated ceasefire violations have been reported daily.
- Humanitarian access to the conflict areas remains severely restricted to most humanitarian agencies.
- At least 3,171 killed (including at least 27 children) and 8,061 wounded (including at least 56 children) in eastern Ukraine as of 11 September (source: OHCHR/WHO).<sup>1</sup>
- The Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Chaloka Beyani, will be on mission to Ukraine from 16 – 26 September.



**5.1m**

Estimated number of people living in areas directly affected by the conflict as of 12 September

**262,977**

Internally displaced people as of 12 September (source: SES)

**366,866**

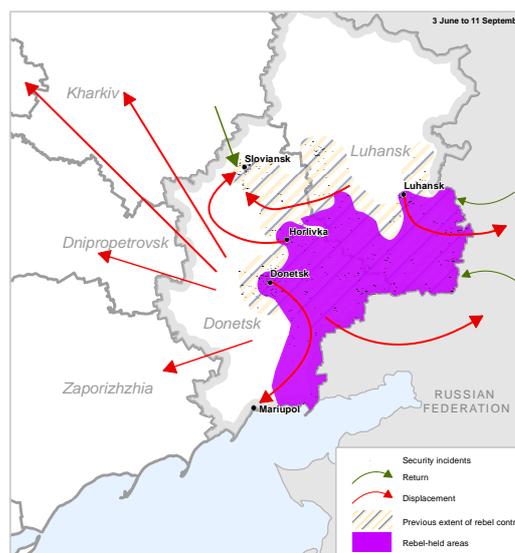
Fled to neighboring countries as of 12 September

## Situation Overview

Winterized shelter and access to basic needs and services are of urgent concern for IDPs in/from eastern Ukraine and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. As of 12 September, the number of internally displaced is 262,977, while 366,866 people have fled eastern Ukraine to seek refuge in neighboring countries. Of these, 325,907 have sought refuge in Russia.

The OSCE Observer Mission, which is monitoring two border checkpoints only (Donetsk and Gukovo), is currently operating at full capacity and has reported more people exiting the Russian Federation into Ukraine than those entering. The total number of return border crossings has increased, particularly after the ceasefire agreement entered into force. It is unclear whether these represent long-term returns, or whether people are returning to monitor the wellbeing and security of property, family and friends.

A draft peace deal is expected next week. If this materializes and holds, humanitarian access might greatly improve in eastern regions and increasing returns should be expected in the short term. People in areas previously inaccessible due to insecurity and those in locations of return will require humanitarian assistance and support.



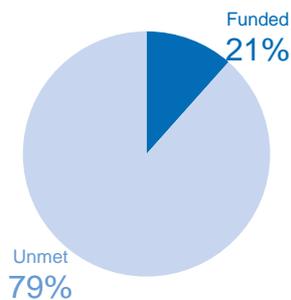
<sup>1</sup> These are very conservative estimates by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine and World Health Organization, and the total is likely to be much higher. Figures include Ukrainian armed forces, civilians and some members of armed groups.

## Funding

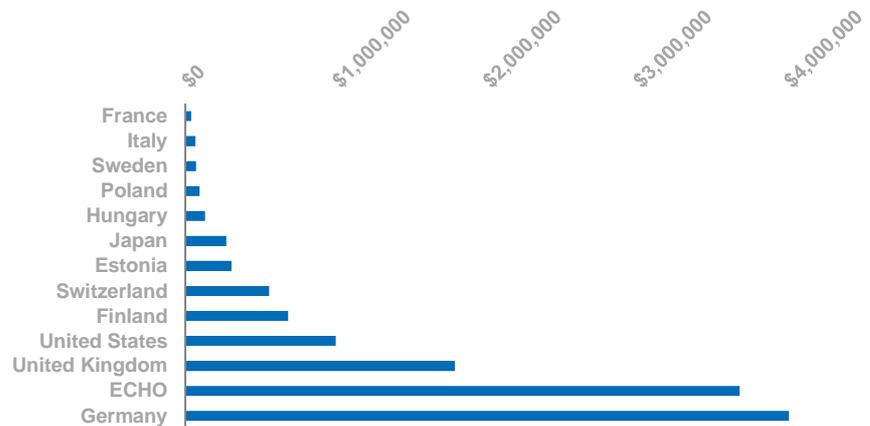
The Preliminary Response Plan (PRP) was launched on 14 August, against which UN agencies requested an initial US\$33.3 million for immediate life-saving needs. Since the launch of the PRP, the situation has significantly deteriorated and needs have risen further. As of 11 September, donors have contributed US\$3.8 million (UN only).

### Ukraine Civil Unrest 2014

**\$33.3 million** requested



### Funding by donor (\$)



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)

As of 11 September, the total amount provided by donors to international aid organizations for relief activities in Ukraine in response to the IDP crisis comes to \$12.7 million.

## Humanitarian Response



### Early Recovery and Livelihoods (sector lead: Ms Inita Paulovica, [Inita.Paulovica@undp.org](mailto:Inita.Paulovica@undp.org))

#### Preparedness:

- The government has established the Donbas Recovery Agency, a state institution to coordinate the early recovery activities in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts. The Agency is responsible for developing a comprehensive recovery program and implementing recovery activities in affected areas.
- The Senior Adviser on the Recovery Programme has provided support to the drafting and development of the strategy.
- Together with UNICEF, a 5-day training prepared on the provision of the primary psychological support to IDPs and prevention of emotional and professional burnout for representatives of centers for family, children and youth, working with IDPs (15-19 September 2014, 25 participants from different regional of Ukraine are expected).

#### Needs:

- According to government estimates, there are 11,325 facilities destroyed (both public and private), and recovery would require approximately US \$900 million.
- According to government estimates, at least 39,985 small and medium enterprises were affected by the conflict (suspended or closed). This led to loss of income by 54% of all Small Medium Enterprise (SME) employees in both regions. Wide-scale income generation support projects are required to restore normal operations.
- There is a need for key infrastructure restoration – water supply, electricity and heating. Private and public buildings – if rehabilitation is impossible before the onset of winter - should be protected from further destruction (e.g. roofs must be covered by insulation material).

#### Response:

- The call for proposals for early recovery partners was finalized. 54 proposals were received.
- Recovery activities are ongoing, supported by the government, civil society organizations and the private sector.
- Local governments started defining budgets, and received initial funding, for recovery activities.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Lack of an integrated government program on recovery and coordination between state organizations and civil society initiatives.
- Lack of information on employment opportunities among IDPs, particularly in small towns.
- Problems with re-registration of businesses from Donbas and Crimea regions at the new places of residence.
- Psychological barriers of IDPs: unwillingness to move to small towns and expectation of more assistance from the state.

**Education** (sector lead: Ms. Olena Sakovych, osakovych@unicef.org)**Preparedness:**

- The number of IDP children from Luhansk, Donetsk and Crimea attending school and preschool education facilities in all regions is approximately 49,195 (as of 8 September).
- The Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) developed instructions on strengthening the work and role of school psychologists during the crisis period.
- 168 preschool and school facilities, including 107 secondary schools and 61 kindergartens have been damaged by the conflict.
- To date, 50 facilities (33 schools and 12 kindergartens) have already resumed.

**Needs:**

- 118 education facilities remain damaged as of 10 September 2014, including 74 schools and 44 preschool facilities.

**Response:**

- As a follow up to the joint letter by Ukraine Parliament Commissioner on Human Rights and UNICEF to Prime Minister of Ukraine, the MoES has been assigned to draft an Action Plan on protecting the rights of children in the conflict-affected zone and those displaced. This will require assistance from all concerned agencies and organizations.
- UNICEF is distributing 13,600 school supplies and equipment to IDP children located in collective centers in Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk oblasts for the new academic year.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- New information on Luhansk oblast has yet to be reviewed and updated. Currently no new information is available.

**Emergency Shelter and NFI** (sector lead contact: Mr. Igor Chantefor, chantefo@unhcr.org)**Preparedness:**

- The new Emergency Shelter / NFI sector lead has arrived. A Shelter sector meeting was held in Kiev emphasizing the urgent need to set up a comprehensive strategy. A Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and Technical Committee were created in order to organize main policies and intervention within 1 week.
- Shelter coordination meetings were held in Slaviansk and Kharkiv on 8 and 10 September with the participation of international organizations (UNHCR, ICRC, Caritas, Catholic Relief Service, People in Need) and local authorities of Slaviansk, Artyomovsk, Kramatorsk and Nikolaevka to discuss the destruction in conflict-affected areas and plans for rehabilitation and winterization.
- A Public Council chaired by Representation of President in Crimea met in Kherson to discuss how to motivate regional authorities to search for additional facilities for IDP accommodation and to collect information on abandoned households in rural areas, which can be offered to IDPs.

**Needs:**

- Partners report an increasing number of requests for blankets, warm clothes and heating equipment as the cold season is approaching. Rehabilitation of destroyed shelter and relocation of IDPs from summer camps to winterized settlements are the main needs.
- Sector partners report lack of job opportunities and increased rent prices in the south of Donetsk region. The average rent of a one-room apartment is 2500 UAH (US \$193), which very few unemployed IDPs can afford.
- IOM Partner NGOs identified 372 new arrivals, including 189 children, in collective shelters in Dnipropetrovsk, Khmelnytskyi, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia and Ivanofrankivsk. Assistance will be provided within next few days.

**Response:**

- UNHCR delivered 500 food and NFI sets (including baby food) to Artiomovsk and Nikolaevka to be distributed among the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees. UNHCR also delivered 500 wool blankets, 100 mattresses, 200 bed sheets and 100 pillows to collective centers in Pervomaisky district and city of Mariupol. Following a request from Donetsk regional authorities, the agency will additionally provide 30,000 wool blankets, 150,000 sleeping bags for adults, 5,000 sleeping bags for children, 5,000 electric kettles, 15,000 sets of thermal clothing, warm clothes for 3,500 children.
- On 5-9 September, the Akhmetov Foundation's "Aid +Assistance" Fund provided 40 IDPs in Kramatorsk with beds, mattresses and bed linen.
- Aleksand Vikul's Ukrainian Perspective Foundation: delivered humanitarian assistance (water, food sets and medicine) to Avdeevka, Druzhkivka, Sviatohirsk, Ukrainian Red Cross in Dneporpetrovsk and Pavlograd. Some 5,000 people were evacuated to Kryviy Rih, where they were provided with accommodation and basic relief items.
- UNHCR together with its NGO Crimea SOS continues to accept applications from IDPs for small business grant programs.
- NGO Crimean Wave and Crimea SOS provided 134 IDP families in Lviv with warm clothes and food, 50 families were provided with school related items collected from private donations.
- NGO Dobraya Vest repaired 51 roofs in Sloviansk, demonstrating ability to implement 'quick fix' activities for returnees.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Inflation and rising prices will produce further strain on already financially constrained IDPs.
- Due to lack of financial resources and facilities, Government coordination bodies often refuse free accommodation to IDPs.
- Winterization and humanitarian assistance remain key while civil society response is weakening. Many NGOs and civic initiatives focus on supporting the Ukrainian army and victims of military activities.
- Pressure on IDPs to return to conflict areas was reported by multiple sources. Loss of employment and housing due to displacement are major concerns.



**Food and Nutrition Security** (sector leads: Ms Lani Trenouth, [lan.trenouth@wfp.org](mailto:lan.trenouth@wfp.org) [F] / Ms. Valeriya Taran, [vtaran@unicef.org](mailto:vtaran@unicef.org) + 38 50 385 4990 [N])

**Preparedness:**

- The Food and Nutrition Security sector has continued to engage with sector participants active in the affected regions to ensure timely and effective response.

**Needs:**

- Early findings from the 3 – 5 September WFP food security mission to Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts indicate that IDPs are primarily in need of food and shelter, especially ahead of the winter months.
- Some IDPs still indicate delays in accessing their social benefits.

**Response:**

- In Donetsk city and in nearby surroundings of Luhansk city, 10,000 daily rations were distributed over the last week. These locally purchased, immediate response rations were designed to support the needs of IDPs on the move or living in centres and hosting areas. The WFP objective with this intervention is to cover an immediate gap. The food package consisted mostly of ready-to-eat items.
- NGOs reported additional food distributions in the oblasts of Donetsk (Sviatorhorsk, Seledovo) and Luhansk (Zolote, Hirske) on 3 September.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Major challenges continue to disrupt humanitarian access to the insurgent-controlled areas, including insecurity, uncertain organization of anti-government entities, and a general lack of willing transporters. All efforts are being made to ensure food reaches these areas, especially considering the recent ceasefire.
- The Food and Nutrition Sector has continued to engage with sector participants active in the affected regions to ensure timely and effective response.



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

### Preparedness:

- WHO Emergency Interagency Health Kits (170,000 IDPs over a 3 month period) were approved and are waiting pre-customs clearance. These include basic and specific drugs, renewable supplies and equipment and 200 interventions for emergency trauma.
- The Ukraine Centre for Disease Control has assessed the needs for the treatment of drug-resistant Tuberculosis. All existing stock will be used to cover the needs of patients already enrolled in a course of treatment until the new shipment arrives. This emergency measure will prevent interruptions in treatment now, but the potential shortage of medicines in 2015 will require the full involvement of all partners working in this field.

### Needs:

- As of 11 September, at least 2,100 people <sup>12</sup> including 27 children were killed and at least 4,844 people including 56 children were wounded according to the records of health facilities of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The figures have stabilized recently due to the ceasefire agreement but are still assessed to be underestimated.
- Health services in Donbas region are still in need of medication and consumables, health workers, electricity, water, fuel, communications and security.
- As of 9 September at least 51,907 registered IDPs from Donbas area including 23,532 children requested primary and emergency health care services. Among them, 10,178 people were hospitalized, including 4,100 children. Health care for IDPs is jeopardized by underfunding and lack of coordination especially regarding expensive and state provided services (vaccines, diabetes, renal dialysis, HIV/AIDS, TB/MDR-TB and other) as well as special needs of the disabled and other vulnerable populations. Requests for the provision of pharmaceuticals and consumables are constantly received by Health sector partners.

### Response:

- Donors support is required to enable the Health Sector to fill in the health system's gaps and to respond to the increasing needs of the people. While applying for ECHO and CERF, WHO organized a donors' meeting together with UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR. The meeting was held in the UN Palais de Nations.
- Lists of medications have been handed to WHO Country Office by IDPs to UNHCR and local communities. Since treatment has to be tailored to the individual health status WHO is establishing the Mobile Emergency Primary Health Care Units. Using this platform, patient will be prescribed and treated as needed, using WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF medical kits and support, including mental health.
- Health Sector Partners continue addressing requests on the medical aid delivery to the conflict areas, covering basic health needs for emergency care and common diseases of IDPs. Health Sector Partners are asked to fortify the work and to focus also on other populations at risk.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Although the recent ceasefire agreement access to emergency, primary and specialized care (including chronic NCD, maternal and newborn care and blood products delivery) in the conflict areas of Donbas region (especially in Shahtersk, Shahtersky rayon, Snizhne, Yasinovataya, Yasinovatsky rayon, Gorlivka, Makeyevka, Torez and Luhansk) could not be guaranteed.
- About 32 hospitals in Donbas are not functioning and at least 18 hospitals were shelled and damaged.
- Gaps in human resources in health care services in Donbas region are still a major concern.
- Luhansk continue to experience unsafe environment and together with gaps in disease surveillance and monitoring induce the risk of outbreaks.
- IDPs continue to face lack of funds to procure their medicines and health services.
- Roma IDPs and returnees do not have access to any health and social services, both state and volunteers provided.



## Protection (sector leads: Ms. Noel Calhoun, calhoun@unhcr.org / Ms. Fiona Frazer, ffrazier@ohchr.org)

### Preparedness:

- On 16 September, the Ukrainian Parliament is scheduled to vote on a new draft law on IDPs, developed by several MPs in close cooperation with sector partners.

<sup>2</sup> As reported by civil health care facilities and include civilians and some members of armed groups.

- The Protection sector convened a meeting with the State Employment Service and civil society partners providing legal and employment services to discuss the legal issues involved in IDP employment and receipt of unemployment benefits. The meeting helped to clarify the advice to be shared with IDPs on how to obtain benefits when they lack their “labor books” or other documents.
- The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) continued to monitor the impact of armed hostilities (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.
- IOM, together with “The Free People Employment Centre” NGO, will organize a human trafficking prevention training for volunteers working with IDPs. Informational leaflets and posters on how to prevent human trafficking when going abroad for employment will be distributed to the IDP coordination centers, employment centers, social protection departments and collective centers.
- UNHCR called the first Protection Working Group meeting in Kharkiv with the participation of other agencies on 10 September, which identified and agreed on a number of issues to be followed up with local authorities.

#### Needs:

- Because IDPs lack warm clothes and durable shelter, some have returned to conflict-affected regions to gather their possessions. They expose themselves to significant risks in traveling to these areas.
- A uniform nation-wide registration system and clear legal framework are needed in order to make the government’s response more systematic and predictable.
- As IDPs are looking into migration/refugee status opportunities, they request more information on this. This month 72 IDPs contacted the National Migrant Advice and Counter-Trafficking Hotline with questions regarding safe migration and rights of Ukrainians abroad, refugee status applications, and processing/reissuance of documents. One IDP was identified as a victim of human trafficking and referred for services.

#### Response:

- Sector partners continue protection monitoring activities, including issues related to entry to Crimea, document restoration, official termination of employment relations.
- UN HRMMU continues to monitor the impact of the armed hostilities (casualties, detentions, enforced disappearances, torture, ill-treatment, reprisals, and access to basic social services) in the areas controlled by armed groups, as well as the situation of areas back under government control.
- UNHCR partner Crimea SOS provided 70 free legal aid consultations on documentation issues, new regulations on entrance to Crimea, and access to the welfare system. Nine regions have improved their services to IDPs in the last two months in terms of removing legal barriers to employment and becoming more active in helping IDPs to seek employment.
- From 5-9 September, the Akhmetov “Aid + Assistance” Fund evacuated 1,405 persons (including 545 children) from a number of eastern locations. While more requests were received for evacuation from Mariupol and Novoazovsk, in light of the ceasefire, some IDPs are requesting assistance with returns to Horlivka, Donetsk, Makeevka and Enakievo.
- UNHCR coordinated work of mobile groups of pension fund, social services and SES in the south of Donetsk region to provide outreach to persons living in remotely-located collective centers. They provided services in five stationary centers and three mobile centers.
- UNHCR facilitated a mission of a team of journalists to Slaviansk, Nikolaevka, Semenovka, Artiomovsk, to document the problems of IDPs and returnees.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- IDPs still face difficulties in safely leaving the conflict zones. For example, it was reported that on 4 September, IDPs leaving Kirovskoe had to walk 8 km in order to reach a bus.
- Pension funds are closed in six regions of Donetsk oblast and seven regions of Luhansk oblast. Persons in these regions do not receive their pensions, leading elderly people to face extreme hardship in these areas. There are significant delays for the transfer of pensions and other social payments to IDPs from regions where government offices are not functional.
- The civil society response to the crisis is weakening. Many volunteers were students/teachers who are no longer available with the start of the school year. Also, negative images of IDPs in the media are undermining public support.



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

### Preparedness:

- The access to water supply continues to deteriorate in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast for about 1,250,000 people. The main water supply in Donetsk remains stable although not sufficient. Luhansk city has been disconnected from water supply for 39 days.

### Needs:

- Water supply and access to drinking water remain a major challenge in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast.
- UNICEF together with ICRC is planning to do a comprehensive WASH assessment in the liberated territories.

### Response:

- UNICEF continues delivering drinking water to the city of Luhansk through its local partner.
- UNICEF has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the local partner in WASH – NGO ADRA to set up a sustainable partnership in water supply to affected areas.
- The hygiene kits were distributed in Sviatogorsk covering 60 children.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Although local authorities and State Emergency Service (SES) report a stable and adequate situation with water supply and hygiene in the areas under Government control, the areas of active fighting continue to be of a huge concern for the international humanitarian community.

## General Coordination

- OCHA has actively engaged the Government of Ukraine to facilitate the registration of incoming INGOs to support their rapid deployment of humanitarian personnel and activities. NGOs are advised to contact OCHA Kiev should their organization require information or support with registration.
- Regular sector meetings are held. Click [here](#) to get to the calendar of meetings.
- Consolidated 3W map information will be issued next week for all seven sectors active in Ukraine.

### Background on the crisis

In April 2014, armed groups in the Donbas region of eastern Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk) began to seize buildings and arms. As a result of ongoing fighting between armed groups and government forces, as well as the events which occurred in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) in March 2014, people have been forced to flee their homes and have become increasingly vulnerable as the conflict intensified and spread. Those staying in Donbas region, particularly in areas affected by fighting, face imminent security threats due to military activities by all parties to the conflict that are increasingly concentrated in densely populated urban areas. Provision of basic services has been disrupted, supplies are increasingly limited, and an upsurge in lawlessness has occurred.

The displaced population has significantly increased since early June 2014. To date, some 262,977 people have reportedly been displaced and more than 366,866 people have reportedly fled to neighbouring countries. Of these, 325,907 have sought refuge in Russia. Most have left with few belongings and are in need of shelter, food and non-food assistance, placing pressure on neighbouring regions.

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United Nations Ukraine – Humanitarian Situation Monitoring, Phase 2, Round 1 report:

<http://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-humanitarian-situation-monitoring-phase-2-report-round-1-21-july-2014>

UNHCR Ukraine external updates are available at: <http://www.unhcr.org.ua/externalupdate>

UNICEF Ukraine situation reports are available at: [http://www.unicef.org/ukraine/children\\_26254.html](http://www.unicef.org/ukraine/children_26254.html)