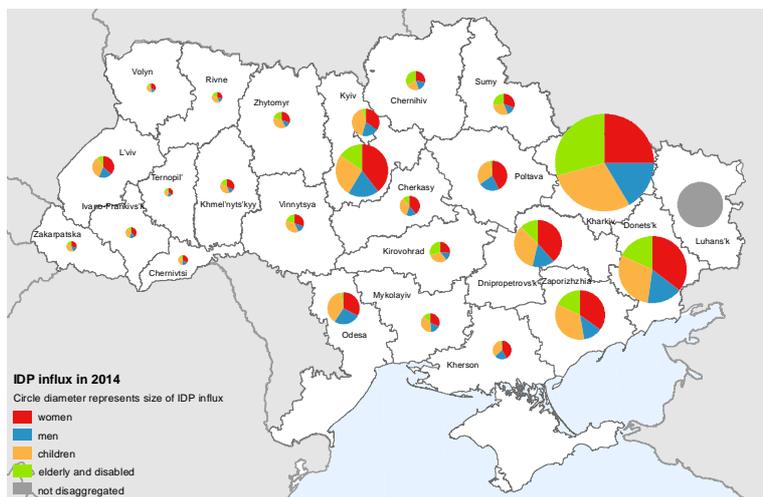




This report is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 4 – 10 October 2014, unless otherwise noted. The next report will be published on 17 October.

Highlights

- Serious ceasefire violations are reported daily and shelling has intensified in parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, despite the September ceasefire and nine-point Memorandum. Displacement continues and safety and security are prime concerns.
- Five children were wounded and two died as a result of unexploded ordinance (UXO) in Zuhres, Donetsk region on 4 October. UXO clearance and Mine Risk Education (MRE) are necessary throughout affected areas.
- Next week the humanitarian community will launch the Humanitarian Situation Monitoring project with the training of field monitors who will gather data on behalf of all sectors over the next six month period. The HSM will enable targeted and strategic sectoral information analysis to improve humanitarian planning and response activities.
- The sixth report of the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) has been released. The report covers the period of 18 August - 16 September 2014 and can be accessed [here](#).
- At least 3,682 killed (including 298 from flight MH17) and 8,871 wounded in eastern Ukraine as of 8 October (source: OHCHR/WHO)¹.



5.1m

Estimated number of people living in conflict-affected areas as of 3 October

402,034

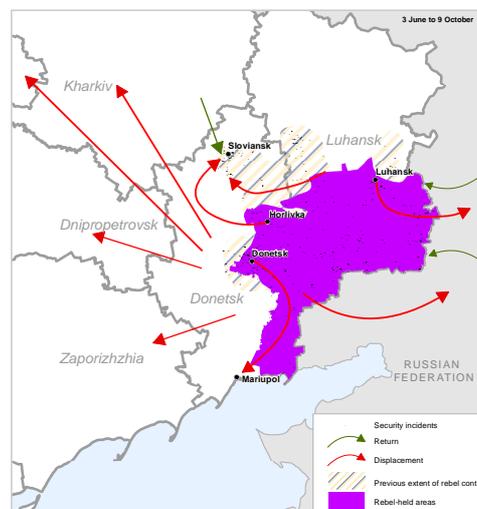
Internally displaced people as of 10 October (source: SES)

427,004

Fled to neighboring countries as of 10 October

Situation Overview

Ukraine is preparing for Parliamentary elections to be held on 26 October. Ministerial staff at senior levels change frequently, and partners continue to work with counterparts as appropriate and available. The Central Electoral Commission has announced simplified voting procedures for IDPs from the east. People from Donbas region can temporarily register to vote at a new address without changing their permanent electoral address. Additional supporting documents are not required, other than a passport showing registration in Donetsk or Luhansk.



¹ This is a very conservative estimate of the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine and World Health Organization based on available official data. These totals include: casualties of the Ukrainian armed forces as reported by the Ukrainian authorities; 298 people from flight MH-17; and casualties reported by civil medical establishments and local administrations of Donetsk and Luhansk regions: civilians and some members of the armed groups (without distinguishing them). OHCHR and WHO believe that the actual numbers of fatalities are considerably higher.

As of 1 October 2014, the Ministry of Social Policy has been designated lead on humanitarian assistance activities and the resolution of existing and emerging challenges. During the 10 October meeting of humanitarian agencies and diplomatic corps with Social Policy Minister Denisova, it was agreed to launch a working group among governmental agencies, international organizations, and NGOs to facilitate the removal of any obstacles to humanitarian response. OCHA will facilitate this working group under the leadership of the Ministry.

The safety and security of the conflict-affected populations and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel are of key concern. The humanitarian community mourns the loss of a humanitarian aid worker as a result of indiscriminate shelling in Donetsk city on 2 October. Serious ceasefire violations continue to be reported daily and shelling has intensified in parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Affected populations remain vulnerable and in need of support.

Humanitarian agencies continue access negotiations and scale-up of activities in the five most affected regions (Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia). A number of sector-specific coordination meetings are now being held at the field level, and OCHA plans to launch regular coordination meetings in key eastern hubs as of 13 October to strengthen field coordination mechanisms. At the capital level in Kyiv, the new Resident Coordinator, Mr. Neal Walker, formally launched the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) this week, with participation from key INGO, NGO, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and United Nations partners. The NGO community has launched an NGO Forum to address shared concerns, and a joint NGO-OCHA Forum will run alternate weeks to ensure information sharing across the humanitarian system.

This week, the convoy of 107 trucks arrived in Kyiv from Germany for dispatch to conflict-affected areas of eastern Ukraine. The humanitarian community has requested information regarding the contents and planned distribution locations in order to ensure maximum coverage of the affected population and avoid duplication of response. The Russian Federation has reported the dispatch of three humanitarian convoys to Donbas region in August and September, providing more than 5,700 tons of humanitarian assistance including food and water, medicine, bedding, generators and water filtering stations.

The provision of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected areas in eastern Ukraine must be conducted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and the approval of the Government of Ukraine. While recognizing the challenging humanitarian situation, any unilateral action has the potential of exacerbating an already dangerous situation in eastern Ukraine. All sides should continue to exercise maximum restraint and avoid escalation.

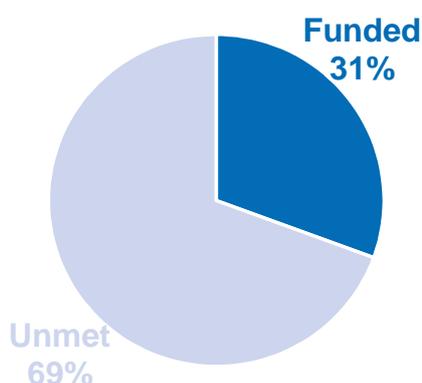
Funding

The Preliminary Response Plan (PRP) was launched on 14 August, against which UN agencies requested an initial \$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 10 October, donors have contributed \$10.2 million (UN only).

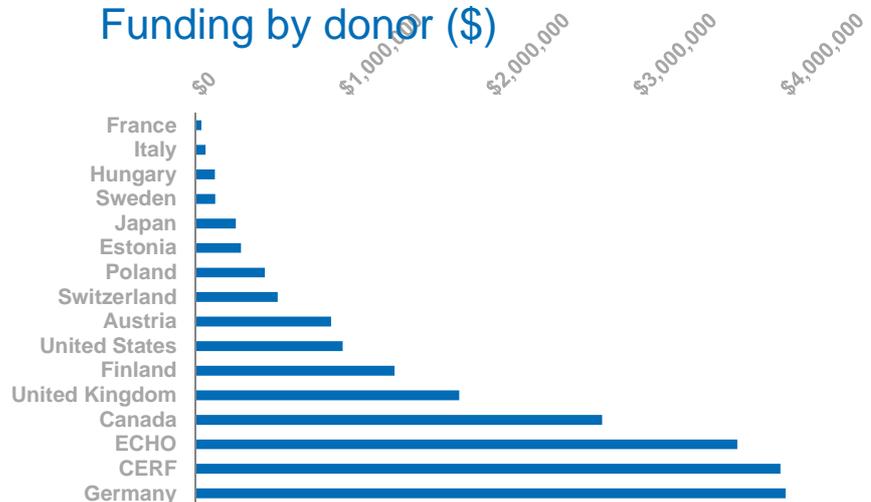
As of 10 October, the total amount provided by donors to international aid organizations for relief activities in Ukraine amounts to \$21.5 million.

Ukraine Crisis 2014

\$33.3 million requested



Funding by donor (\$)



Humanitarian Response



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

Preparedness:

- Meeting with Luhansk Governor and local government held on 9 October in Severodonetsk to discuss joint approaches and initiatives in winterization, reconstruction and livelihoods.
- Needs assessment mission planned to Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts from 12 – 16 October to develop a strategy on working with civil society and providing capacity building support to partners in reconciliation, social cohesion and human rights.
- The joint EU/UN/WB scoping mission developed an Aide Memoire outlining timing and parameters for current and planned recovery efforts in Ukraine. This phased approach will include a rapid assessment of short-medium term recovery needs and priorities in areas under Government control and an interim recovery programme which will be part of the proposed donor conference in early 2015. The second phase will focus on a comprehensive assessment of medium to long-term recovery and development needs and priorities in relation to a broader national development strategy and relevant policy and sectoral reforms, and cover all areas affected by the conflict.

Needs:

- No new needs identified this week.

Response:

- “New Donbas” project started in the city of Nikolayevka, Donetsk oblast. The project’s main goal is reconstruction of ruined public facilities, social infrastructure renewal in the cities of eastern Ukraine, as well as identification and mobilization of local activists.
- Local government continues the small refurbishment activities on the ground, including glazing and roofing in government controlled areas.
- 8 civil society organization projects aimed at documenting of human rights violations, reconciliation and trust-building in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts began activities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Ongoing ceasefire violations do not allow for access to plan and implement recovery activities.



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

Preparedness:

- On 1 October, authorities in rebel-held areas announced the beginning of the school year. Due to ongoing insecurity and lack of access, the number of children attending school in those areas remains unconfirmed.
- Schools in three districts of Donetsk city (Petrovka, Kievskij and Kuibishevskij) have not opened as of 9 of October.
- Child friendly spaces must be established in IDP centers to enable psychosocial support and improve the wellbeing of displaced children. Child friendly spaces have been established in Kharkiv, Poltava and Zaporizhzhia cities.

Needs:

- UNICEF Field Monitors in Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Odesa and Zaporizhzhia report the urgent and immediate need to scale up Mine Risk Education (MRE) and distribute mine risk education leaflets in schools. A separate MRE campaign for parents and teachers is also needed.

Response:

- MRE materials have been disseminated to 1,644 preschool and school educational facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.
- 37 Early Childhood Development Kits were distributed to IDP children and families in Donetsk city and Luhansk Oblast (city of Severodonetsk) and in Kyiv oblast.
- Local de facto authorities in DNR are repairing damaged schools and infrastructure. On the 5th of October, 600 m2 of window glass was placed and the roof was repaired in school #71 in Donetsk.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The number of pupils in the classrooms was increased from 30 to 35 pupils as per the decisions by Ukraine’s Cabinet of Ministers, which may potentially affect the quality of education.

- Ministry of Education and Science is having difficulties delivering mine risk education materials to areas of active fighting; therefore 40% of materials remains in stock in Donetsk and Luhansk. The possibility of information materials dissemination through other partners on the ground is currently being considered.



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

Preparedness:

- Regional sector coordination mechanisms have been reinforced by a second sector meeting held in Dnipropetrovsk on 9 October, focused on issues of local coordination, utility payments and taxation of humanitarian assistance.
- UNHCR continues preparations for shelter interventions in major IDP reception areas including Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhzhia regions. Assessment visits are conducted to identify shelter for refurbishment to ensure accommodation of IDPs over the winter.

Needs:

- The need for delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance is reported in rebel-controlled areas.
- Many IDPs that used to rent apartments can no longer afford rent fees and more frequently approach local authorities for assistance with accommodation. Upcoming cold weather forces more IDPs to leave non-winterized collective centers and search for alternative accommodation. With a start of the heating season, IDPs will face another challenge as they will have to cover higher utility bills.
- The municipal administrations of Nikolayevka, Seversk and Slovyansk in Northern Donetsk region approached UNHCR with a request for assistance with plastic sheeting and other construction materials to restore damaged buildings.

Response:

- UNHCR signed a MoU with Kharkiv City Council for winterization and repair of 7 accommodation facilities. UNHCR together with Donetsk Regional Administration distributed reinforced plastic sheets to returnees and local residents whose houses were severely damaged in Nikolayevka, Seversk and Slovyansk.
- 1,000 warm blankets and 400 sets of warm clothes were delivered by UNHCR for most vulnerable IDPs hosted in summer camps in Sviatohirsk, Donetsk region.
- ICRC, Caritas Ukraine, Dobraja Vest, PIN and UNHCR continue assessment and planning for glazing and small repairs of destroyed houses/apartments and collective centers in Kharkiv city and Kharkiv region, areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, controlled by Ukrainian authorities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of coherent and realistic statistical information on collective centers makes assessments vague and unclear.
- The need for delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance is reportedly high in rebel-controlled areas. Some civil society organizations have stated that while in the above areas, they must hide the fact of bringing humanitarian assistance from Ukraine from the *de-facto* authorities. Many residents and IDPs residing in elderly centers in rebel-controlled areas are in urgent need food, medicine, mattresses, bed linen and hygienic items. They are not receiving social allowances and have no access to banks to withdraw cash.



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

Preparedness:

- A rolling assessment on food security indicators is being carried out by WFP. First results are expected to be available mid-October and weekly updates will be available and shared with the Food and Nutrition Security Sector members and any other interested organizations. Samples will be collected throughout the five oblasts of eastern Ukraine. Security pending, current plans include the cities of Donetsk, Horlivka, Kostiantynivs'ka, and Luhansk.

Needs:

- In the past week, it was reported that residents of Horlivka (Donetsk) are “cash poor” and remain fearful they will not be able to buy food for the winter. While there are no full scale assessments to determine the prevalence of this situation, it is possible that this is indicative of a number of other towns within the Donbas region.
- Local media has reported that in some areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts the exportation of goods is prohibited. Considering the impact of the prolonged conflict on the local economy, as well as these added

market restrictions, the possibility of inflated commodity prices locally may further threaten issues of food access.

Response:

- INGO People in Need (PIN) distributed 4.5 tons of in-kind food to over 600 individuals in the last week. Distributions took place in oblasts of Donetsk (Almazna, Derzhinsk, Druzhkivka, and Krasnyi Liman) and Luhansk (Hirske and Zolote).

Gaps & Constraints:

- The report published this week by the UN office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, indicated that the delivery of basic commodities – including food – was complicated in the oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk due to security constraints. The report further noted the negative impact of the poor security conditions on food availability for individuals within public institutions.



Health (sector lead: Dr. Dorit Nitzan, DON@euro.who.int; Patricia Judith Kormoss, kpj@euro.who.int)

Preparedness:

- Mobile Emergency Public Health Units (MEPU) project is being finalized among the Ukrainian Red Cross, the Ministry of Health and WHO.

Needs:

- As of 8 October 79,398 IDPs from Donbas area including 35,274 children requested health care. Among them, 16,433 people were hospitalized, including 6,534 children and 696 babies were born².
- Anti-tuberculosis treatment for approximately 11,600 multidrug resistant TB cases is at high risk of discontinuation from January 2015 as procurement of the second-line TB drugs was not pursued³
- Antiretroviral drugs are urgently needed in Kirovograd, Kyiv, Mykolayv, Odessa and Volyn oblasts and starting from January 2015 for the whole Ukraine to the delays in state procurement. There are currently 49,825 HIV-infected patients.
- Vaccines, medicines and consumables for chronic diseases are urgently required. Provision of care for children with hemophilia and von Willebrand disease is most urgent.

Response:

- Reception of the recently distributed Interagency Emergency Health Kits, funded by Norway, was confirmed by 20 health care facilities in Kyiv, Kherson, Odessa, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia oblasts. Kits sent to Kramatorsk and Velyka Novoselivka will be distributed among all health care facilities in Donetsk oblast.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Regional Donetsk and Luhansk AIDS Centers are providing limited services while ART-sites in Krasnyi Liman, Shaktarsk, Snizhne, and the regional TB dispensary in Luhansk are non-operational due to the lack of human resources that result in uncontrolled follow-up of the patients. Delivery of health care (especially drugs from the regional warehouses) to rebel-controlled areas remains limited.
- Access to other specialized care, including chronic non-communicable diseases, maternal and newborn care and safe blood transfusion, remains limited for the residents of rural areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. At least 45 hospitals are destroyed or damaged⁴ and many are partially or completely not functioning. Provision of health products for HIV testing (pregnant, donors, confirmatory tests, and early diagnostics for children under 18 months) is critical.
- Although many health specialists are returning to Donbas a second outflow is expected due to non-recognized neutrality of health care workers by both parties to the conflict, backdated wages and other livelihood concerns.
- Health management in Donbas is currently of great concern as anti-governmental authorities are reforming the health care system by reducing the number of health care facilities and placing health care services under rebel control.
- An estimated 80% of IDP children have no medical records, with the exception of IDP children who are registered in Donetsk city.
- Outbreak surveillance in conflict areas is still of great concern although water purification is reportedly ongoing and no growth in infectious diseases cases was registered.

² Ministry of Health.

³ Ukrainian Center for Disease Control

⁴ Preliminary assessment of the governmental working group on reconstruction of infrastructure in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.



Protection (sector leads: Mr. Ilija Todorovic, todorovi@unhcr.org/ Ms. Fiona Frazer, ffrazer@ohchr.org)

Preparedness:

- The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) continues to monitor casualties, detentions, enforced disappearances, torture, ill-treatment, reprisals and access to basic social services in the conflict-affected areas.

Needs:

- The protection situation of minorities displaced by the conflict, particularly the Roma, needs to be addressed. Roma civil society notes that displacement has increased to around 6,000 following the deterioration of the situation in eastern Ukraine. Insufficient outreach activities, a lack of coordination among existing initiatives, as well as limited awareness among the Roma concerning available assistance exacerbates their vulnerability.
- No exchanges of detainees between the Ukrainian Government and armed groups were reported since 28 September. According to Security Service of Ukraine estimates, at least 500 people remain in detention by armed groups.
- Between 70 - 90% of IDP children in Kharkiv oblast have witnessed fighting and need urgent psychosocial assistance.

Response:

- With the largest numbers of IDPs registered in the 5 eastern regions, the Protection Sector is considering rolling out working groups in the field where needed. This will facilitate the coordination of protection interventions at the regional level within the framework of the national protection sector TORs and work plan.
- Formerly blocked bank accounts held by Crimean IDPs in Oschadbank and Privatbank branches in Crimea have recently been unlocked, allowing for access to funds now that they are IDPs.
- The HRMMU is monitoring cases of detention by both Ukrainian law enforcement agencies and armed groups.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The disruption of social payments and normal banking activities in the conflict zone is causing the affected population to regularly cross front lines to regularize payments in government-controlled areas and register as IDPs. These movements have separated families, blurred the lines between IDPs and affected populations, and placed them in greater insecurity.
- To date, nearly 40,000 small and medium businesses in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions have ceased activity due to the fighting, leaving thousands without income.
- UNICEF Field Monitors in the conflict-affected areas of Donetsk region report a high number of UXO and EWR in the areas adjacent to Sloviansk and Volnovakha.
- Also in Donetsk region, particularly Donetsk city, abandoned dogs are posing a risk to children.
- In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the human rights situation is marked by enforced disappearances; curtailed freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association, and of religion or belief; and by increasing intimidation of Crimean Tatars under the pretext of combating extremism.



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

Preparedness:

- There has been no significant improvement to the water supply situation in Donetsk oblast. The majority of the oblast still does not have water and people are digging shallow wells to cope with water shortage. Water utility companies continue to struggle to inspect the condition of the pipelines in conflict-affected areas, due to insecurity.
- Many settlements in Donetsk oblast have limited or no access to safe drinking water. There is a need for diesel generators to power the water pumps and water treatment units. While there are less acute problems with access to water in government-controlled areas, there are increasing requests for personal hygiene items from IDPs in Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Odesa and Zaporizhzhia regions.

Needs:

- Sanitation is a priority for people in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. According to requests received and confirmed by UNICEF monitors, temporary latrines and disinfection materials are urgently required. The inspection and repair of water supply infrastructure is still not possible due to ongoing fighting. It is crucial to repair damage before the temperature drops below zero.

Response:

- The sector has completed a Rapid WASH Assessment at IDP collective centers in Kharkiv oblast.
- 440 Adult and 310 Baby Hygiene Kits and 34 Early Childhood Development Kits were delivered to Donetsk city and Severodonetsk, Luhansk oblast.
- 25 Adult Hygiene Kits, 2 Baby Hygiene Kits and 3 ECD kits were delivered to Kyiv oblast.
- As part of the sector response plan, UNICEF has prepositioned 5 tons of water in Kharkiv to be trucked to Luhansk city next week.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Field level coordination on WASH related issues is required and is not taking place at this time.
- 45 % of rural accommodation locations for IDPS do not have separate toilets for boys and girls. Many toilets may be considered unsafe and without lighting.

General Coordination

- OCHA has reached an agreement with the Government of Ukraine to facilitate the registration of incoming INGOs in support of their rapid deployment of humanitarian personnel and activities. Please contact OCHA Kyiv should your organization require information or support with registration.
- OCHA is closely working with the Government of Ukraine, local and international NGOs, and donors on a range of issues related to simplification of procedures for humanitarian assistance and tax exemption.
- The **NGO Forum** meets every second Tuesday. The next meeting is scheduled for 21 October at 10:00 am at People in Need (PIN).
- The **OCHA-NGO Forum** will alternate with the NGO Forum to ensure coordination, information-sharing and support as INGOs and NGOs increase in-country. The first meeting will be held on 14 October at 10:00 am at OCHA Kyiv.
- Regular sector meetings are being held in Kyiv and the regions, where possible. General Coordination Meetings will begin next week at the field level. Please click [here](#) for the meeting schedule.

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. Ongoing daily ceasefire violations continue to be reported, despite the 5 September ceasefire and 19 September nine-point memorandums agreed in Minsk. Indiscriminate shelling and continued insecurity are placing conflict-affected people and humanitarian actors at risk.

The displaced population has significantly increased since early June 2014. To date, 402,034 people have reportedly been displaced and 427,004 people have reportedly fled to neighbouring countries. Of these, 369,229 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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