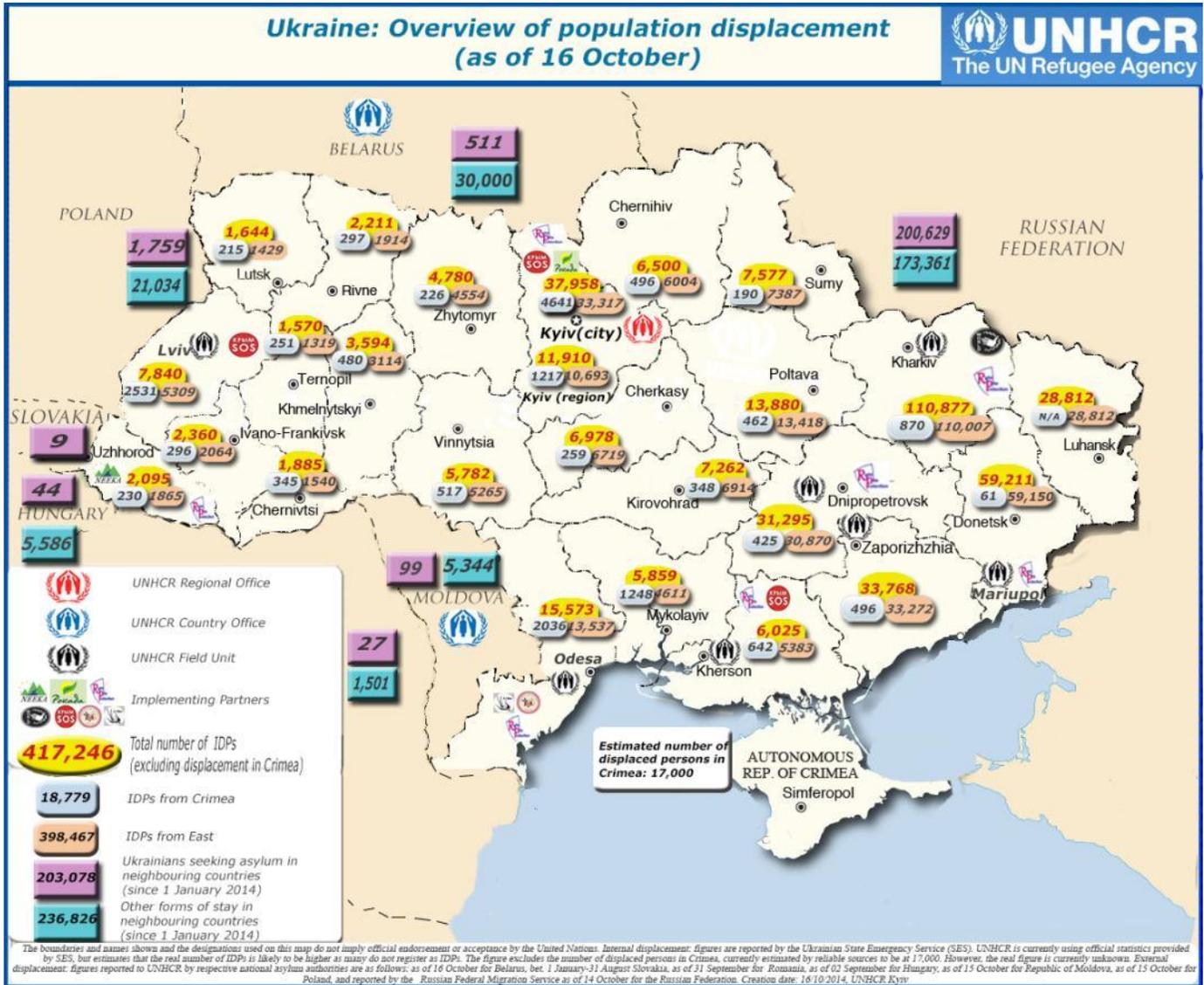




PROFILING AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) 17 OCTOBER 2014



FEATURED REGIONS

- Luhansk Region (NEW as of 15 September)
- Donetsk Region (UPDATED as of 15 September)
- Kharkiv Region (UPDATED as of 15 September)
- Dnipropetrovsk Region (UPDATED as of 17 September)
- Zaporizhzhia Region (UPDATED as of 25 September)
- Kyiv Region (UPDATED as of 23 September)
- Lviv region (UPDATED as of 18 September)
- Vinnitsia Region (UPDATED as of 3 October)
- Odesa Region (UPDATED as of 17 September)
- Kherson Region (UPDATED as of 19 September)

- Zakarpattia Region (UPDATED as of 19 September)
- Mykolayiv Region (UPDATED as of 19 September)
- Rivne Region
- Poltava Region
- Volyn Region
- Ivano-Frankivsk Region
- Khmelnitskyi Region
- Ternopil Region
- Chernivtsi Region
- Chernihiv Region

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UNHCR would like to thank the numerous government officials, representatives of NGOs and civic society who contributed to gathering information for this IDP profile. Special thanks also to colleagues from UNICEF and IOM who contributed to several assessment missions.

Internal Displacement Dynamics (March - October 2014)

#	Number of IDPs	March		April				May					June														
		07.03.	17.03.	25.03.	01.04.	03.04.	08.04.	15.04.	24.04.	06.05.	13.05.	19.05.	23.05.	30.05.	6.06		11.06		16.06		18.06		24.06		26.06		
1	Cherkasy					3	160	170	185	212	222	233	227	269	Crimea	East	62	235	211	238	258	238	322	235	418	235	649
2	Chernihiv						145	176	176	250	258	262	270	272	8	272	13	316	23	349	92	349	93	391	240		
3	Chernivtsi			20	70	75	75	133	196	223	265	265	300	338	229	136	262	121	232	191	232	210	232	197	234	316	
4	Dnipropetrovsk			27	27	23	147	147	300	491	500	518	533	556	257	132	583	143	254	467	254	674	267	1156	599	1524	
5	Donetsk					25	85	112	115	174	177	178	178	180			268		200	15000	200	17000	200	15000	200	15000	
6	Ivano-Frankivsk	17	170	240	155	148	207	207	243	249	249	286	286	380	238	88	243	117	241	153	241	153	241	153	259	275	
7	Kharkiv					85	196	374	347	418	466	466	546	595	657	595	657	624	3009	624	3450	630	8968	630	12365		
8	Kherson			13	18	23	4	44	60	144	144	166	166	190	184	14	189	33	147	49	147	49	159	140	159	201	
9	Khmelnytskyi			70	70	67	67	275	275	448	448	461	451	395	423	63	463	64	463	80	467	103	472	117	476	219	
10	Kirovohrad						116	116	116	187	187	229	235	240	245	55	250	61	256	99	256	99	236	256	258	320	
11	Kyiv	124	472	823	957	857	930	1968	2177	2508	2689	2914	3014	3130	288	3192	417	3272	745	3284	848	3484	2388	3484	2388	3484	
12	Luhansk					16	21	32	13	13	13	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13	Lviv	229	970	1526	1080	1080	1090	1157	1157	1220	1232	1336	1313	1364	1400	200	1400	200	2155	500	2155	551	1915	715	1948	820	
14	Mykolayiv					100	100	16	16	82	107	219	278	343	408	22	408	22	414	82	414	82	554	231	481	405	
15	Odesa			5	15	11	15	77	78	78	404	404	386	316	300	43	332	70	307	136	787	595	300	2186	300	2328	
16	Poltava					101	120	165	445	445	330	309	309	333	345	148	345	148	359	236	307	236	363	781	365	1151	
17	Rivne			25	25	25	25	78	162	162	167	165	203	302	179	144	182	145	184	153	232	159	236	212	194	242	
18	Sumy					44	102	175	98	98	107	107	134	115	107	115	107	120	122	120	167	147	366	147	366		
19	Ternopil			26	65	55	70	74	82	82	101	102	102	153	128	74	128	81	130	87	130	81	130	81	132	155	
20	Vinnitsia	300	300	400	400	373	386	386	386	386	405	433	422	39	422	39	445	85	422	161	437	233	469	410			
21	Volyn			56	74	74	74	101	132	166	177	191	203	218	206	35	206	62	207	73	207	82	207	104	211	146	
22	Zakarpattia			11	11	34	35	72	127	170	170	170	150	133	56	203	74	206	105	206	105	206	105	206	105	209	
23	Zaporizhzhia			10	10	10	112	112	110	200	314	314	374	392	405	230	405	558	415	1029	415	1430	436	2034	457	2272	
24	Zhytomyr			11	11	12	12	135	138	252	284	299	299	325	277	45	322	50	336	133	336	180	336	203	338	243	
	Total			2812	2954	3220	3672	4989	7114	8281	9271	9768	10201	10841	10113	2649	11020	3393	11521	22815	12023	26829	11772	36137	12161	42244	
															12762		14413		34336		38852		47909		54405		

#	Number of IDPs	July												August											
		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		18.07		22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		Total	
1	Cherkasy	235	728	235	864	237	1036	240	1276	245	1340	248	1752	244	1505	245	1782	203	2315	245	2311	245	2519		2764
2	Chernihiv	396	344	400	476	401	530	408	611	409	769	409	800	409	854	409	1049	1035	1150	435	1307	435	1307	1742	
3	Chernivtsi	234	316	234	381	237	432	237	433	234	473	234	524	234	581	312	591	307	660	327	736	317	788	1105	
4	Dnipropetrovsk	599	2048	623	2809	647	3920	623	3314	673	4897	679	5458	683	6535	683	7482	683	7895	699	9808	701	10401	11102	
5	Donetsk	200	15757	200	16757	200	22100	200	23600	200	18600	200	18600	200	18600	N/A	20058	N/A	21686	N/A	33869	N/A	38099	38099	
6	Ivano-Frankivsk	268	330	267	391	269	415	230	477	276	512	276	569	202	670	202	747	246	784	300	858	324	972	1296	
7	Kharkiv	630	13661	630	16227	630	18136	699	22208	699	22503	966	23520	709	26259	735	28323	739	24854	739	26503	740	26602	27342	
8	Kherson	170	231	179	335	596	372	603	585	611	713	616	853	538	1326	436	1441	405	1869	409	2039	458	2453	2911	
9	Khmelnytskyi	476	233	476	281	476	391	476	423	476	447	491	587	491	667	491	797	434	886	434	565	434	1060	1494	
10	Kirovohrad	258	356	260	518	264	651	264	693	266	745	266	891	269	947	275	1156	281	1342	284	1558	288	1836	2124	
11	Kyiv	3374	3582	3678	4315	3724	5011	3777	5415	3847	6150	5133	8080	4359	9493	4471	10340	4520	12252	3877	15074	5701	18472	24173	
12	Luhansk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A												
13	Lviv	1937	987	1947	1106	1967	1194	1969	1226	1969	1427	1969	1301	2040	1637	2067	1832	2097	1955	2109	2034	2125	2140	4265	
14	Mykolayiv	481	643	489	669	489	821	489	976	507	985	562	1039	668	1155	696	1245	709	1488	777	1740	835	1999	2834	
15	Odesa	313	2328	323	2837	323	2837	323	3273	323	3273	417	4244	417	4244	534	4888	995	5119	912	5931	923	6117	7040	
16	Poltava	359	1442	374	1832	379	2287	398	2591	398	2783	404	3150	406	3436	409	4080	411	4519	406	4552	415	5644	6059	
17	Rivne	208	289	209	347	258	387	258	326	263	334	265	359	265	411	218	478	264	534	264	534	264	611	875	
18	Sumy	374	148	150	635	150	635	150	733	154	825	154	999	154	1019	158	1265	159	1491	159	1741	164	1971	2135	
19	Ternopil	133	165	136	235	136	262	136	284	136	287	136	364	136	369	137	437	201	467	202	524	211	594	805	
20	Vinnitsia	469	410	469	555	469	678	467	727	467	727	467	865	467	865	503	1003	493	1194	493	1194	496	1488	1984	
21	Volyn	211	206	211	222	211	222	211	249	213	275	213	275	213	322	213	370	213	370	213	533	213	584	797	
22	Zakarpattia	194	209	210	317	210	359	210	438	210	485	224	554	224	597	224	690	224	733	222	799	222	869	1091	
23	Zaporizhzhia	457	2657	459	2883	459	3408	460	3659	460	3720	460	4551	465	4848	471	6063	473	7365	473	8825	473	10783	11256	
24	Zhytomyr	340	287	338	276	344	832	345	847	345	958	345	1004	345	1139	190	1420	194	1696	159	1997	195	2312	2507	
	Total	12316	47357	12497	55268	13052	66310	13173	74364	13381	73228	15134	80339	14138	87479	14079	97537	15286	102624	14138	125032	16179	139621	155800	
		59673		67765		79362		87537		86609		95473		101617		111616		117910		139170		155800			

#	July				August								September								October				Total				
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		15.09		22.09		02.10			09.10		16.10	
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	
1 Cherkasy	244	1,505	245	1,782	203	2,315	245	2,311	245	2,519	245	2,912	245	3,415	245	4,294	252	4,864	252	5,869	255	6,346	257	6,494	259	6,635	259	6,719	6,978
2 Chernihiv	409	854	409	1,040	1,035	1,150	435	1,307	435	1,307	451	1,844	454	2,487	455	2,725	462	3,253	476	3,912	482	4,507	484	5,454	486	5,655	486	6,004	6,500
3 Chernivtsi	234	591	312	591	307	660	327	736	317	789	317	920	321	1,025	323	1,104	327	1,178	331	1,279	337	1,389	338	1,436	341	1,497	345	1,540	1,885
4 Dnipropetrovsk	683	6,535	683	7,482	683	7,895	699	9,808	701	10,401	701	10,401	352	16,181	359	18,504	376	21,420	391	24,543	403	27,276	408	28,482	413	29,542	425	30,870	31,295
5 Donetsk	200	18,600	N/A	20,058	N/A	21,686	N/A	33,869	N/A	38,099	N/A	38,837	63	56,482	63	61,355	63	75,630	61	83,290	61	94,683	61	104,132	61	114,132	61	124,132	59,211
6 Ivano-Frankivsk	202	670	202	747	246	784	300	858	324	972	284	1,100	293	1,206	268	1,296	273	1,433	283	1,737	290	1,896	290	1,958	291	2,048	296	2,064	2,360
7 Kharkiv	709	26,259	735	28,323	739	24,854	739	26,503	740	26,602	759	31,934	759	27,673	767	44,748	770	55,671	841	18,612	841	19,435	870	94,044	870	106,874	870	110,007	110,877
8 Kherson	538	1,326	436	1,441	405	1,869	409	2,039	458	2,453	458	3,075	401	3,642	441	4,200	637	4,749	603	4,982	616	5,193	623	5,165	639	5,258	642	5,383	6,025
9 Khmelnytskyi	491	667	491	797	434	886	434	565	434	1,060	441	1,329	441	1,544	441	1,873	442	2,270	473	2,782	476	2,963	479	2,989	479	3,084	480	3,114	3,594
10 Kirovohrad	269	947	275	1,156	281	1,342	284	1,558	288	1,836	309	2,440	308	3,069	309	3,518	312	4,452	312	5,326	331	5,874	333	6,207	338	6,495	348	6,914	7,262
11 Kyiv	4359	9,493	4,471	10,340	4,520	12,252	3,877	15,074	5,701	18,472	5,137	22,228	5,356	24,615	5,378	27,037	5,415	31,196	5,478	35,299	5,546	38,228	5,579	39,769	5,814	41,877	5,858	44,010	49,868
12 Luhansk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,135	N/A	15,087	N/A	15,087	N/A	19,815	N/A	24,080	N/A	26,237	N/A	28,040	N/A	28,040	N/A	28,025	N/A	28,812	28,812
13 Lviv	2040	1,637	2,067	1,822	2,097	1,951	2,109	2,024	2,125	2,140	2,141	2,381	2,216	2,944	2,262	3,293	2,306	3,681	2,388	4,302	2,455	4,723	2,476	4,929	2,499	5,111	2,531	5,309	7,640
14 Mykolajiv	668	1,155	696	1,245	709	1,489	777	1,740	835	1,999	848	2,130	899	2,253	899	2,253	964	2,896	1,109	4,460	1,176	4,644	1,206	4,680	1,223	4,755	1,248	4,811	5,859
15 Odessa	417	4,244	534	4,888	995	5,119	912	5,931	923	6,117	989	6,320	959	7,620	963	9,720	1,972	11,800	1,999	12,240	2,013	12,700	2,017	12,861	2,023	13,092	2,036	13,537	15,573
16 Poltava	406	3,436	409	4,080	411	4,519	406	4,552	415	5,644	415	5,644	419	8,211	429	8,985	435	10,012	438	11,407	449	11,837	452	12,323	457	12,751	462	13,418	13,880
17 Rivne	265	411	218	478	264	534	264	611	268	739	268	813	221	999	268	1,170	289	1,236	295	1,424	293	1,456	297	1,707	297	1,914	211	2,211	
18 Sumy	154	1,019	158	1,265	159	1,491	159	1,741	164	1,971	167	2,354	167	2,354	170	3,372	170	3,854	170	4,723	178	6,827	190	6,954	190	7,329	190	7,387	7,577
19 Ternopil	136	369	137	437	201	467	202	524	211	594	217	624	235	757	236	816	243	981	246	1,097	249	1,229	249	1,257	250	1,297	251	1,319	1,570
20 Vinnytsia	467	865	503	1,003	493	1,194	493	1,194	496	1,488	821	1,753	505	2,163	495	2,402	488	3,170	496	3,893	496	4,254	520	4,823	509	5,067	517	5,265	5,782
21 Volyn	213	322	213	370	213	370	213	533	213	584	213	656	213	840	213	901	213	940	215	1,013	215	1,145	215	1,256	215	1,368	215	1,429	1,644
22 Zakarpattia	224	597	224	690	224	733	222	799	222	869	222	1,141	222	1,039	226	1,121	227	1,296	229	1,582	230	1,682	232	1,731	231	1,852	230	1,865	2,095
23 Zaporizhzhia	465	4,848	471	6,063	473	7,365	473	8,825	473	10,783	475	13,201	476	17,738	476	20,975	481	23,563	483	26,086	486	28,599	484	29,867	485	31,891	486	33,272	33,768
24 Zhytomyr	345	1,139	190	1,420	194	1,696	159	1,997	195	2,312	199	2,774	201	3,029	205	3,317	212	3,662	221	3,945	216	4,309	217	4,361	228	4,569	228	4,554	4,789
Total	14,138	87,479	14,079	97,537	15,286	102,624	14,138	125,032	16,179	139,621	16,077	170,876	15,773	206,187	15,845	243,896	17,308	292,956	17,794	257,695	18,096	277,060	18,289	360,770	18,613	383,421	18,779	398,467	417,246
	101,617		111,616		117,910		139,170		155,800		186,953		221,960		259,741		310,264		275,489		295,156		379,059		402,034		417,246		417,246

Summary of findings

KEY UPDATES:

- The number of IDPs has dramatically increased since the beginning of August 2014, from 155,800 on 13 August to 417,246 on 16 September.
- The largest number of IDPs is hosted in the areas immediately surrounding the conflict-affected area: in peaceful areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, as well as in Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts.
- Many IDPs have returned to northern parts of Donetsk oblast, and following the ceasefire, some IDPs have returned to the conflict-affected area.
- With the delay in the adoption of an encompassing government policy on IDPs (law on IDPs, uniform registration system, program of assistance), most IDPs continue to rely on their own resources, as well as those of family, friends, and civil society, to meet their basic needs. These resources are being exhausted, and IDPs are growing increasingly frustrated.
- The onset of colder weather and the beginning of the school year also create new humanitarian needs.
- With reports of over 1230 housing buildings having been damaged in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, affecting at least 6,618 families, as of 15 September, many IDPs report they cannot return home until their homes are repaired or re-built.
- IDPs from eastern Ukraine now make up 95 % of the total displaced Ukrainians, while those from Crimea account for 5%.
- The number of IDPs from Crimea continues to grow, from 14,138 on 8 August to 18,779 on 16 October.
- The profile of IDPs is updated in 11 regions and one new region was added to the Profile.

Number of displaced persons and registration: The number of IDPs continued to rise sharply in the period August to October—from 155,800 at 13 August to 417,246 on 16 September. During this period, IDPs fled the conflict-affected areas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts because of the increasing intensity of violent hostilities and the breakdown in public services. As of 16 October, the registered IDP population includes 31% children; 19% of IDPs are included in the category “elderly or disabled”. Of adult IDPs, 66% are women.

In most oblasts, a coordination council (“shtab”) organizes the registration of IDPs. With the procedures for registration varying among the oblasts, the lack of a centralized database, increasing numbers, and frequent movement of IDPs, it has become difficult for the authorities to maintain up-to-date records about the number and

location of the IDP population. Furthermore, many IDPs do not register with the authorities. While registration is important for persons who wish to transfer their social benefits or pensions from one region to another, or for people who want the authorities' assistance in finding accommodation, many IDPs see little if any benefit in coming forth to register: Registration does not give them any formal documentation to prove their displacement, nor access to any assistance program. There has been no public campaign to mobilize people to register as IDPs. Also, some IDPs report being afraid that the fact of their registration might somehow come to the attention of armed groups in the conflict-affected zone, and that this would result in their being perceived as political opponents. They fear this could lead to harassment of their relatives who have remained behind or damage to their property. They prefer to maintain a low profile, also in the hopes that they will return home in the near future. Based on discussions with many local observers and NGOs providing assistance to both registered and unregistered IDPs, UNHCR estimates that the number of unregistered IDPs could be at least two or three times higher than the number of registered IDPs.

Factors triggering movement: IDPs from eastern Ukraine report that they have left home due to security concerns (shooting, shelling) and/or the humanitarian impact of the conflict (lack of water, food, medicine). For example, Luhansk city lost electricity and water supply in early August, causing many to flee. Many IDPs delayed their flight until their daily life became entirely unbearable. IDPs tell UNHCR harrowing tales of living in basements for weeks at a time, trying to calm their children's nerves when shelling started, and then making the decision to flee only as a last resort.

In August, as train service became more irregular and eventually stopped, IDPs left by road in vehicles organized by courageous volunteers, often from church or civic groups, or by private entrepreneurs who placed small paper advertisements of their services on lampposts in affected regions. Given the danger and winding nature of the routes, the cost of a single outbound ticket by bus increased: a typical ticket from Luhansk oblast to Kharkiv cost about 350 UAH per person for a six hour journey.

As there was no agreement between the opposing sides to provide safe passage for civilians, IDPs had to make their own arrangements and take substantial risks of being caught in crossfire during flight. Many IDPs reported feeling insecure during their flight because of the fear of shelling. IDPs placed white flags on their vehicles and scribbled hand-made signs with one word "children" to place in the windows or dashboards of vehicles in an effort to mark themselves as civilians fleeing the conflict. IDPs report having to pass through multiple checkpoints controlled by both separatist and Ukrainian government forces during flight and often taking circuitous routes to avoid the heaviest shelling. In the last month, there were fewer reports of detention or extortion at the checkpoints.

Displacement from Crimea continues, and even started to accelerate in September/October, from 14,138 in early August to 18,779 in October. IDPs from Crimea report having left for reasons more specifically related to their personal situation. Some are politically active persons and journalists who are afraid of harassment. Some observant Muslims and Evangelical Christians mentioned a fear of religious persecution as a reason for leaving. Crimean Tatars are concerned about the pressure on their community, as there is an increasing number of searches in their homes and their community leadership – the Mejlis – was recently evicted from its office building. Others continue to leave due to the uncertain future. Owners of small businesses complain that their businesses are collapsing in Crimea; professionals such as accountants, lawyers, doctors or pharmacists say they left because of the requirement that they apply for Russian professional licenses and adapt to Russian procedures in their work under pressure from new supervisors brought in from the Russian Federation. Many students have had to interrupt their studies, as certain courses are being abolished, including Ukrainian language tuition.

Impact of displacement on women: Ukrainian women flee the conflict with heavy responsibilities. As the statistics show, many have left their male relatives behind to look after property or relatives who are unwilling or unable to flee. They have fled with their children, and often with elderly relatives as well. They carry the heavy burden of caring for others and trying to make decisions about the future. Many women report feeling overwhelmed by the magnitude of their daily tasks. They are crowding in homes with relatives or friends whose hospitality eventually wanes, or temporarily staying in collective centers in deprived conditions that generate inter-personal tensions and even greater stress.

Women also report family tensions relating to displacement. Some women say that their male family members pressured them not to leave home with the children because it was seen as an act of political betrayal to leave the region. Political differences create a new background and narrative for domestic violence. While women's organizations do not yet record an increase in numbers of domestic violence incidents, they are worried that the politicized context, militarized atmosphere in the country, and the trauma to men during the fighting are creating conditions for more violence against women in the months ahead.

Impact of displacement on children: IDPs are deeply concerned about the psychological impact of the conflict and displacement upon their children. Children have witnessed the terror of killing and destruction, the fear during flight, and bitter political arguments, even between people they love. Parents report negative changes in their children's behavior, such as higher levels of fear and aggression.

Situation of ethnic and religious minority groups: Among persons displaced from Crimea, many are Crimean Tatars, although ethnic Ukrainians, ethnically mixed families, ethnic Russians, refugees, asylum seekers and foreigners married to Ukrainian citizens who have fled Crimea are also among the displaced.

Among IDPs from the eastern regions, there are ethnic Ukrainians and ethnic Russians, as well as various minority groups, including Roma and foreign students. NGOs working with displaced Roma report that more than half of Roma have never had birth or identity documentation, and thus cannot be registered as IDPs or gain access to social services. Some collective centers have been reluctant to host Roma, and as a result, Roma generally rely for help on the over-stretched resources of their own communities.

Location of displacement: Most IDPs are geographically located in the areas close to their homes, particularly in the areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts under government control, such as Mariupul, Sviatogirsk, Krasny Liman, and Sviatove. Large numbers of IDPs have also moved to the first line of oblasts surrounding the Donbass: Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhie oblasts. The fact that they remain close to home suggests that wish to maintain close ties to family and property left behind, and to keep open the option of return. These regions now have fewer places available for accommodation, and while spaces are available in western Ukraine, most IDPs are reluctant to travel the length of the country to take up the offer of accommodation.

Food and clothes: IDPs fled eastern Ukraine with few personal belongings either because they left in a hurry to escape shelling or they feared being harassed at checkpoints and accused of betrayal if they were seen to be making a long-term departure from the region. As a result, most did not bring any winter clothing or warm blankets with them. There are reports of some IDPs returning temporarily to conflict-affected areas, even to areas of active hostilities, in order to retrieve warm clothing that they left behind. Furthermore, the socio-economic conditions in eastern Ukraine have been deteriorating over the past three months: many people have lost their jobs, been unable to collect pensions or social benefits from banks bereft of cash. These IDPs have naturally exhausted their savings.

Civil society has mobilized to try to meet the basic needs of displaced persons, providing donations of food and clothing. However, the immense energy behind this effort is now waning for various reasons: the numbers of IDPs are too big, many volunteers have had to return to school or work after summer holidays, financial pressures are pinching as a result of the weak economy and rising inflation, and the prospect of a long-term, unresolved conflict drains civil society groups of their optimism and hope. Without a rapid injection of support from government and international donors, civil society is likely to direct its remaining energies elsewhere – such as to the patriotic cause of supporting the army – leaving IDPs without any assistance at all.

Temporary accommodation: It is estimated that 80% of IDPs live in the private sector, meaning that they stay with relatives, friends, other host families, or in rented apartments. The rest are living in a variety of collective centers. Some collective centers have been created spontaneously by religious or civic groups, or even by generous individuals; others have been organized by the regional or municipal authorities using both public and private premises.

Questions remain about how the temporary accommodation of IDPs will be funded. In some regions, especially major cities, the regional authorities say they are no longer able to accommodate IDPs due to the lack of funds. For example, in Odesa region alone, the debts owed to sanatoria and summer camps is reported to be 11.4 mn UAH (more than \$875,000). Some private owners of the currently used accommodation centers complain about not being reimbursed for their running costs. While much of the food is being donated by volunteers, the directors note that their electricity bills are mounting. In another month, heating bills will be prohibitive. The central government has not yet allocated funds for reimbursing utilities costs for collective centers hosting IDPs from eastern Ukraine.

UNHCR estimates that 10% of IDPs live in collective centers that are not suitable for habitation in winter months (15 October-15 April). These are generally summer camps or sanatoria along the southern coast of Ukraine (Odesa, Berdyansk, Mariupul) or in forested areas (Sviatogirsk). As their usual purpose is to provide a quiet place for holidays in the countryside, these centers tend to be located in scenic, but remote areas where transport links are poor and employment options scarce. They are not suitable for long-term stay, even if they could be winterized. UNHCR field staff report that many IDPs have left sanatoria to move to rent inexpensive lodgings in the countryside, or to stay temporarily with friends or relatives. More worryingly, some IDPs, including women and children, have felt compelled to return to regions that remain quite dangerous, such as Debaltsevo, because they had no other place to go.

IDPs living in the private sectors also report multiple challenges. Not wanting to trespass for too long on the hospitality of their hosts, they sometimes move frequently among friends and relatives, which complicates their efforts to re-establish a sense of stability. Household conflicts are common. IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk regions report that prospective landlords are reluctant to rent to them, disparaging them as unreliable tenants. There are concerns about a broader pattern of discrimination against IDPs from Donbass on political grounds.

Social and economic rights: To ensure prompt payment of pensions to IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the Pension Fund of Ukraine simplified the procedure for the transfer of pension cases to other regions. Registration of pensioners and payment of their pensions can now be carried out at the new place of stay or residence on the sole basis of the personal request and documentary evidence of electronic pension case, without prior written request at the place of previous residence. According to information of Minister of Social Policy as of 2 October, 130,000 pensioners of Donetsk region from Luhansk regions requested the transfer of cases to other regions of Ukraine. Many IDPs report that the transfer of pension benefits takes from two weeks to two months.

On 3 September, the Ministry of Social Policy introduced a new procedure to allow for the transfer of other social payments, such as benefits for children and disabled persons, using electronic files rather than the request of paper files from the individual's home oblast. So far the full impact of this improved regulation is not clear, since many IDPs continue to complain about long delays (2-3 months) in the transfer of social payments. It appears that oblasts are not yet implementing the new procedures in a systemic manner.

The Cabinet of Ministers amended procedures for claiming unemployment benefits, simplifying IDPs' access to unemployment benefits and the right to work. The procedures allow electronic data on state social insurance to be used as the basis for confirming information about an IDP's employment history.

Nevertheless, IDPs have difficulties finding employment. The economic downturn has resulted in a weak labor market. When they approach employment centers, IDPs are usually offered jobs with low wages that do not cover the costs for renting an apartment. There are even fewer employment opportunities in regions where housing costs are low. In the last month, IDPs from eastern Ukraine also started reporting problems of discrimination when they sought jobs. IDPs complain to UNHCR legal aid partner that prospective employers refuse to hire people from the east for political reasons – accusing them of supporting the anti-government forces – or because it is perceived that they will leave the region soon. Sometimes IDPs are offered informal work at below-market rates.

Many IDPs report serious banking problems. They owe money on loans for cars or homes, and with their displacement and unemployment, they can no longer make payments on these loans and are forced into receivership. While the parliament adopted legislation to forgive interest payments on outstanding loans, this has not yet been signed into law. IDPs are losing their property not only to bombs, but to banks. In the conflict-affected areas, banks do not have cash available so people cannot access their savings before they leave. After being displaced, they often cannot access their savings because bank branches in other regions of the country claim they cannot confirm the level of savings at the branches in the person's home region. The result: many IDPs cannot access their savings.

Registration of residence of IDPs remains an important issue to resolve as it is linked to enjoyment of different economic rights, such as banking services and registration of private business activities. However, it is a sign of some progress that IDPs enjoy most social rights—education, medical care, social benefits, pensions—even if they do not have residence registration at their new place of stay. At the moment, no unified system of registration of temporary residence of IDPs is established and general rules are applied. IDPs encounter substantial practical difficulties in acquiring residence registration because of the legal requirement that they must present a rental contract and permission from other persons registered in the apartment in order to be registered. Many landlords refuse to provide supporting documentation for registration either because they do not want the rental arrangement to come to the attention of the tax authorities or to deal with the potential legal hassle of an official landlord-tenant relationship. Until recently, many IDPs from Crimea were reluctant to register their new place of residence because this led to the cancellation of their residence registration in Crimea, which then meant they would be perceived as outsiders, even foreigners, when travelling back to Crimea. However, in September, legislation was amended to make it possible for Crimean IDPs to reflect their address for official correspondence on a paper insert issued by the State Migration Service, without de-activating their permanent registration in Crimea in their internal passports. It is not clear that the amendment will have the desired impact though, since the insert is not legally equivalent to residence registration, and certain service-providers like banks are likely to continue to require that people provide evidence of residence registration.

Health issues: A significant number of the IDPs arriving from eastern Ukraine report that they feel the psychological impact of the stress and trauma they have experienced. While IDPs have access to the public health system, this

system does not cover the cost of medications. With their livelihoods disrupted, many cannot afford to buy the medicine they need. The situation is most complicated for persons requiring regular, expensive treatment, such as dialysis for diabetic patients or ART for patients with HIV. The oblast-level health authorities have an allocation of funds for these forms of treatment based on the number of affected patients in their oblast. Given their financial constraints and administrative procedures, they have had difficulty in increasing the quantity of treatments to meet the needs of sick IDPs streaming into their regions.

Education needs: With the start of the school year on 1 September, most IDP families registered their children for school in their new regions. Parents generally had no problems in registering their children for school, since the Ministry of Education simplified procedures to facilitate smooth access even when normally-required documents were missing. Some IDP families have chosen not to register their children for school since they still expect to return home before 1 October when schools are slated to open in the conflict-affected areas. The number of out-of-school IDP children is not yet known.

IDP children were given preference in enrolling in kindergartens without having to wait in the usual queue for scarce kindergarten slots. This eased their access to the service, but also created tensions with local parents who had waited months to send their children to kindergarten.

At the level of tertiary education, the Ministry of Education has recommended that IDP students should enjoy simplified procedures for transfer and be permitted to continue their studies on the same fee basis as in their region of origin. However, these recommendations do not oblige universities to change their regular practices. IDP students who earned a publicly-subsidized place at university must identify another university where there are free slots in their field of specialization; no additional slots have been created. Furthermore, many universities continue to apply standard procedures for transfer of students, including a requirement that the transfer student present a letter of consent to transfer from their home university. IDP students have been unable to comply with these requirements, so many are temporarily auditing courses at other universities.

Durable solutions: With the onset of colder weather, the start of the school year, and the tentative improvements related to the ceasefire, IDPs from eastern Ukraine have started to think about durable solutions. Some have chosen to go home—either temporarily to gather up their belongings or to get a feel for the atmosphere. Those who are returning home cite various reasons: They have left family members—usually husbands or elderly relatives—behind and want to re-join them; they want to look after their property; civil servants like teachers and doctors reported that they were ordered to come back to work or have their employment terminated; IDPs were living in temporary housing not suitable for winter; they had not received sufficient assistance to re-start their lives; or they just had a natural longing for home. Since the government has not established a predictable policy for assistance of IDPs, many IDPs report feeling uncertain about the future, frustrated at the lack of help, and pushed to return home. IDPs interviewed at the train station in Kyiv preparing to return home to Luhansk expressed anger at the lack of help they had received from the government. The number of returnees is difficult to estimate, given that many IDPs were not registered in the first place, even fewer report to the authorities about their returns, and the returns are mixed with pendulum movements.

Other IDPs from eastern Ukraine are trying to settle in new regions for the foreseeable future. Once they have enrolled their children in school, they are reluctant to disrupt the children's lives again by moving. IDPs cite other reasons for choosing not to return home: the fear that the ceasefire will not take hold and there will be a return to violence; political opinions; lack of public services and security; destroyed property and no money to re-build; or the fact that they have set down tentative roots in the region where they have taken refuge.

IDPs from Crimea generally arrive in the mainland with the firm sense that they will not be able to return home permanently in the near future. Therefore, they are focused on finding permanent accommodation and stable employment for themselves.

While local authorities are often willing to provide displaced persons with available housing stock in rural areas, urban IDPs are not enthusiastic about this option. Many opt to continue to live in urban areas, where there are better employment opportunities.

Coordination of humanitarian effort: The government coordinates its response to the IDP emergency through a inter-agency coordination council led by the State Emergency Services under the supervision of the Deputy Prime Minister Volodymyr Groisman. As a result of overlap between several actors' responsibilities at the central level and the uneven involvement of some government services, it is the governors of regions and mayors who are taking the lead in facilitating the reception, often using their own understanding of priority areas. Civil society is driving the assistance effort but lasting solutions will be contingent upon greater government engagement to bring sustainability to civil society's initiatives. Though the Cabinet of Ministers established a separate government service to handle issues of Crimea and IDPs in July, the head of this service has not yet been appointed, and it has not taken over responsibilities. Given the scaling up of international donor response, there is a real need to have a central body with overall responsibility for coordinating the IDP response. The state service should establish a clear system for the coordination of international and domestic humanitarian relief, streamline procedures for how international donations can be brought into the country, and manage information about the flow of assistance so that it reaches all affected populations in an equitable manner.

Legislation: The Human Rights Committee of the Verkhovna Rada has endorsed draft legislation on the protection of IDPs, following the presidential veto of an earlier piece of legislation adopted in June. The new draft legislation establishes a definition of an IDP and system for registration, simplifies access to various social and economic rights, and provides a guarantee of temporary assistance. Though the draft legislation was scheduled to come for a first reading in parliament on 16 September, there was no quorum for a vote when it was read out on the agenda. Consideration of this draft law is postponed at least until 14 October, which is the date of the final session of the current parliament before the elections.

Ukraine has already adopted a "Law on the rights and freedoms of citizens and the legal regime on the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine." This law establishes the legal framework related to Crimea and persons who have left Crimea. It regulates the movement between Crimea and mainland Ukraine, stipulating that all Ukrainian citizens moving between Crimea and the mainland Ukraine must have an identity document and pass through an official checkpoint, but otherwise are allowed to move freely. The law also addresses other issues of concern to IDPs from Crimea, such as how they can receive unemployment benefits, exercise their right to vote, and replace their identity documents.

In addition, the Cabinet of Ministers and various ministries have adopted other sub-legislative acts (resolutions, instructions) designed to facilitate IDPs' access to their pensions, social benefits, medical care, employment, and education. On 1 October, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted resolutions on registration of IDPs and financial assistance to assist them in acquiring temporary housing. The resolution on registration provides that the Ministry of Social Policy will take the lead in organizing registration, maintaining a unified database of registered IDPs, and issuing them a standard certificate. The Ministry of Social Policy is working with UNHCR and experts from Georgia on developing the tools for registration and data collection, as well as the software. UNHCR has shared its experience and suggestions regarding registration. It is expected that the registration exercise will start in mid-October. According to the resolution on financial assistance, able-bodied adults registered as IDPs will receive a



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monthly subsidy of 442 UAH if they are actively seeking employment or have found employment in their place of displacement, while individuals who are not able to work (children, elderly, disabled) will receive a monthly subsidy of 880 UAH for six months.

It is important that Ukraine proceed to adopt general legislation on IDPs, as the current legal framework creates disparities in the treatment of IDPs from Crimea and those from eastern Ukraine. For example, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution on 11 June 2014 to allocate resources to pay for the accommodation of Crimean IDPs in collective centers in 13 regions of Ukraine, but did not allocate any resources for accommodation of IDPs from eastern Ukraine. Some regions hosting large numbers of IDPs from eastern Ukraine, such as Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Poltava, will not receive any funds at all under this resolution. This disparity needs to be addressed speedily to ensure that all IDPs receive equal support.

LUHANSK REGION (NEW as of September 15)

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East											
Luhansk	N/A	N/A	N/A	14 135	N/A	15 087	N/A	15 087	N/A	19 815	N/A	24 080	N/A	26 237	N/A	28 040	N/A	28 025	N/A	28 812	28 812								

Statistical information: In early September UNHCR is considering establishing a presence in Sieverodonetsk and has conducted protection monitoring and security assessment missions to Svatovo, Kremenna, Sieverodonetsk and Lysychansk. Meetings with the city mayors, representatives from ICRC and OSCE, social protection and SES specialists were held. UNHCR has talked to IDPs in Svatovo, Starobilsk, Sieverodonetsk and Lysychansk. In April 2014, as a result of political events in the Ukraine, control over some part of the country was taken by anti-government elements (AGEs) who declared the Luhansk People’s Republic. At the time of reporting, some parts of Luhansk region are still in the conflict zone between separatists and the Ukrainian forces. Some northern districts of Luhansk region were liberated by government forces in July and government institutions started functioning again. As of September 12, different government institutions registered 19,725 persons displaced to the region from Luhansk and other districts of Luhansk and Donetsk regions. However, it is estimated that the real number of displaced is more than 50, 000 persons. Many IDP families are reluctant to register due to lack of trust of state organs or because they have sufficient resources to provide for themselves and hope to return soon.

The number of displaced population registered per area is as follows:

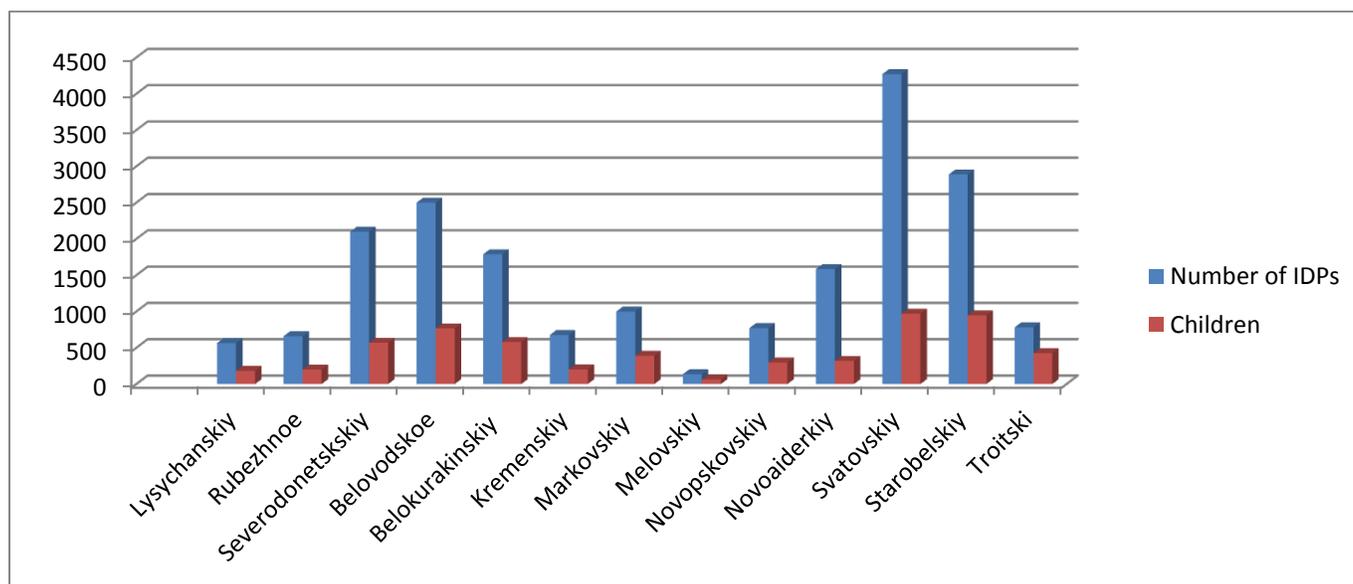


Diagram: Number of IDPs in the districts of Luhansk region where Ukrainian government regained control

Ethnicity and religion: Majority of IDPs in the visited districts of the region are ethnic Russians, followers of Orthodox Christian religion.

Factors triggering movement: Main factor triggering displacement is considered to be ongoing conflict between the government forces and AGEs when the latter established control over the area in April 2014. Most of the

persons displaced during the first phase of conflict (April- June) from northern parts of Luhansk have returned when the AGEs left and the Ukrainian government reestablished its control in late July. However, in August when government forces and the AGEs engaged again heavy combat operations, people started leaving their homes for displacement not only from the villages close to Luhansk city but also from other parts of the region and Donetsk. Their numbers in the absence of a systemic registration system and their immediate needs remain unknown. According to local authorities, many houses in Pervomaïsk, Lysychansk, Sieverodonetsk and Ruzbizhne are seriously damaged and need repairing. Currently, authorities are registering damaged property and preparing acts for possible reimbursement by the state.



Security: The general security situation in September was very tense in the region. The IDPs, local population and local authorities were expecting the withdrawal of the Ukrainian forces from the front line areas at any time and arrival of the AGEs. In some places such as Lysychansk, Sieverodonetsk and Starobilsk the presence of AGEs and armed individuals shootings during the day and night time was reported. Authorities reported active fighting in Shastiya, Stakhanov, Popasna, Mariupol and Pervomaïsk areas. The government forces retreated in late August from Luhansk airport, after destroying the airport runway, Shastiya, dismantling the filtration point, Khryashevate, Novosvetlovka, Lutugina, Rodakovo, Stanitsa Luhanskaya and Georgievka. On September 3, heavy fighting with artillery was reported to be still going on in Perevalsk.



The Luhansk Governor office was temporarily located in Svatovo but moved to Sieverodonetsk while some institutions are in Starobilsk.

Population movement: Northern parts of Luhansk region do not have large towns with an absorption capacity and are often used as a transit area. It is estimated that the area is hosting more than 50,000 IDPs who are widely dispersed. There are relatively few collective centers. Majority of IDPs is located in Starobilsk, Novoboskov, Sviatovo, Novoaidar, Belakorakino, Lysychansk, Sieverodonetsk, Kreminna, Shastiya, Gorsk and Popasna. Some IDPs are in transit and planning to travel further to relatives in other regions of Ukraine or Russia. Some IDPs who arrived from the areas where the armed conflict is in its active phase are planning to return to their homes when security permits. With the cold season approaching some IDPs are planning to use the ceasefire situation and return to homes both for checking property/households and taking back some warm clothes for their displaced family members.

Living conditions: IDPs in northern parts of Luhansk are accommodated in private houses, several summer camps and dormitories. Those in private houses/apartments are either with their relatives or renting a room/house. With the cold season approaching local authorities are looking for collective shelters which can be used to accommodate IDPs in the winter time.

The SES has established two transit centers in Svatovo (140 IDPs) and Lysychansk (442 IDPs including 116 children and 9 disabled). The temporary transit center in Svatovo is a tent camp. It has all basic services as kitchen, shower, medical points and tent for psychosocial counseling to IDPs. The SES reported that in total 4268 IDPs (969 children and 17 physically disabled) passed through it.

Transit centers serve as a temporary shelter only. Long term accommodation for IDPs is quite limited as all vacant rooms and houses in many villages and districts are already occupied. Local authorities in Starobilsk, Lysychansk and Sieverodonetsk reported that no empty space is left for IDPs and that new arrivals are advised to travel to neighbouring districts. Also, with the cold season approaching authorities are looking for alternative accommodation of IDPs, including old, for example premises of hospitals, former dormitories, premises of kindergarten and schools. It was reported that most facilities require winterization and repair of electricity, gas, sewerage and water supply.



Transit center in Svatovo, Luhansk region



Sleeping beds in transit center

Access to social services: Authorities established the regional coordination committee to coordinate humanitarian assistance and protect the most vulnerable. They assist IDPs and returnees with finding accommodation, restoring access to social benefits and finding temporary jobs. Authorities informed about provision of employment to 650 IDPs and existing opportunity to offer some temporary jobs to another 100 IDPs.

Education: In terms of access to education local authorities in the region reported about sharp increase of IDP registration with start of the school year. According to the regional education department, as of 1 September some 5,000 displaced children have enrolled into schools (more than 800 persons only in Starobilsk) and about 450 children registered to the pre-school institutions. However, there is a large number of IDP children who failed to enroll as their families have not decided on their final destination (either in transit to another region or waiting for return to home). During the mission, local authorities informed that their budget is very limited to accept all IDP children. In Starobilsk authorities reported that local budget cannot cover free meals for school children of 1-4 grades.

Social protection: Local authorities have established several hotlines to address concerns of IDPs. In total, 4,468 calls were received from IDPs in Luhansk, Brianka, Pervomaisk, Krasniy Luch, Novopskovsk, Bielovodsk, Starobilsk, Svatovsk and Troitsk. Some 40% of the received calls were related to humanitarian assistance while 30% of inquiries were related to restoring access to pensions, salaries and social allowances. About 15% of calls were from persons asking for evacuation from the conflict areas. Other calls were about assistance in shelter and reconstruction of damaged houses.

According to the Social Protection Department in Starobilsk, 636 out of 1,247 IDPs could restore access to their benefits. Other 500 applications were already processed in the system and, it was expected that these persons can receive their entitlements in September. As explained by local officials, child allowances are linked to local registration with the State Migration Service in order to prevent persons from getting allowance several times in several places.

Access to health: Local authorities in Starobilsk reported that some 743 IDPs have approached medical institutions and health centers. While the examination is free of charge, concerned individuals have to pay for the medicines.

Transportation: Intercity trains stopped functioning when the bridges between Sieverodonetsk and Lysychansk were destroyed on 20 June 2014. Public transport is functioning but only on main roads. The region is relatively difficult to reach from Kharkiv by 2 roads and about 4 hours drive.

Humanitarian assistance: Humanitarian assistance is limited in the area due to existing security limitations and concerns. In Starobilsk authorities reported three shipments of humanitarian assistance for IDPs. Relief items to the community of the Oshgorod city, were supported by Radical Party leader Oleg Liashko and Ukrainian government. The amount and volume of the aid. is not clear.

The delivery from Ukrainian government was transported to Starobilsk but it was meant to be delivered to the city of Luhansk and other places under the control of the AGEs. Reportedly, because of lack of agreement between the government of Ukraine and the AGE leaders, ICRC was requested by local authorities to distribute the mentioned aid among the most vulnerable IDPs and local population of Starobilsk, Svatovo, Sieverodonetsk, Lysychansk, Shastiya, Novobskov, Novoaidar, Belakorakino, Kreminna, Gorsk and Popasna area. The distribution of this delivery of humanitarian assistance was still in the process at the time of this present report.



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Local NGO 'Union of Veterans' collected 12,000 UAH donation from local population and started to distribute among the vulnerable IDPs (100-200 UAH per person). Local Red Cross is mobilizing volunteers and distributing received/collected donations, including from ICRC.

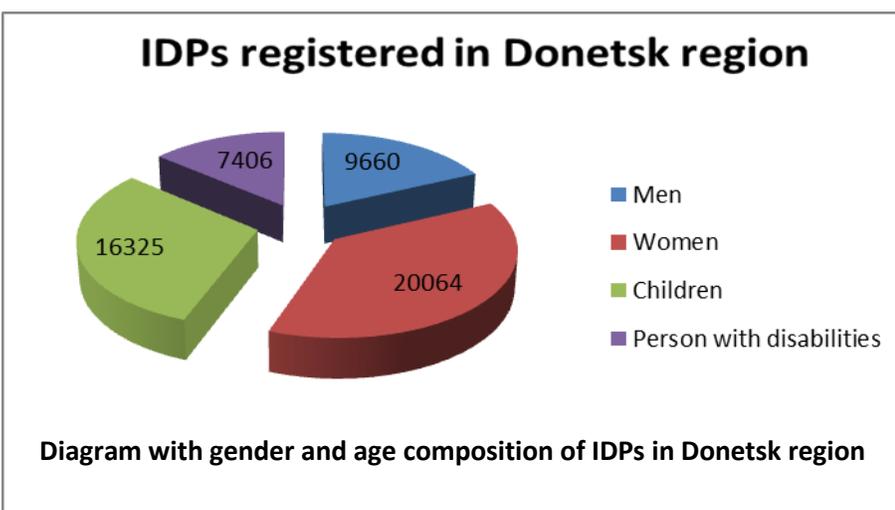
ICRC delivered medical assistance to the hospitals and health clinics in Luhansk city, Shastiya, Bielovodsk, Artiomovsk and Lysychansk. Also, ICRC reported about establishing its office for Luhansk in Sieverdonetsk. It reiterated readiness to help in evacuation of most vulnerable civilians from the conflict area if requested by UNHCR.

DONETSK REGION (UPDATED as of September 15)

#	Number of IDPs	June						July						August											
		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		22.07		4.08		8.08			
		Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East		
5	Donetsk	200		200	17000	200	15000	200	15757	200	16757	200	22100	200	23600	200	18600	200	18600	18800		21686	21686	33869	33869

Number of IDPs	July		August						September						October														
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	
Donetsk	200	18 600	N/A	20 058	N/A	21 686	N/A	33 869	N/A	38 029	N/A	38 837	63	56 482	63	61 355	63	75 630	61	53 290	61	54 683	61	54 132	61	55 702	61	59 150	59 211

Statistical information: As of September 15, UNHCR is aware of 53,455 persons displaced by the conflict in the northern Donetsk region. This data was provided by local authorities based on voluntary registration by IDPs.



Authorities recognize that it is difficult to estimate a real figure of displacement. Many families with financial means see no reason to register; while others are afraid of possible persecutions. According to local authorities, up to 50% of IDPs are reluctant to register. The seasonal increase in IDP registrations in early September can be explained by many IDP families enrolling children in local schools and kindergartens. Many of them have exhausted their savings and are applying for social assistance and benefits. Analysis of IDP

registration by age and gender shows that mainly women with children are registering with state organs (see chart below). Only about 13% of registered IDPs are persons with disabilities.

Ethnicity and religion: The Donetsk region population is composed of predominantly ethnic Ukrainians. According to the most recent census (2001), Ukrainians in the region made up 56.9% of the population, Russians 38.2%, Greeks 1.6%, Belarusians 0.9% and others 2.3%. There is little information on ethnic minorities, including the Roma population, due to the absence of a centralized registration system. According to the Roma communities in Mariupol and its neighborhoods, Mariupol might be hosting some 3,400 Roma IDPs. Most of them are currently not enjoying full access to assistance and registration in these areas.

Reportedly, over 400 members of the Jewish community, mainly elderly and disabled persons, remain in Donetsk. Jewish people who resided in Novoazovsk are now moving to Mariupol and Central Ukraine in response to hostilities in their home region and in order to attend religious holiday festivities (Rosh Hashana). According to a rabbi in Mariupol, there are over 250 displaced Jews currently residing in the city.

According to the German missionary organization “Light in the East”, Protestants have left Donetsk in order to escape possible persecutions by insurgents. Local media reported that insurgents in Donetsk seized the Christian University and destroyed the House of Prayer. According to the head of “Light in the East”, such actions could be explained by the fact that insurgents believe that Protestantism is the “manifestation of Western influence” and therefore contradicts Orthodoxy.

Factors triggering movement:

Situation in the Northern Donetsk region: The majority of IDPs from the Donetsk and Luhansk regions were forced to leave their homes due to the intensification of armed conflict in their hometowns. Most of the IDPs are from areas where armed conflict is active. They are planning to return to their homes as soon as the situation stabilizes. The population has already voluntarily started to return to many cities and villages where the government has regained control, specifically to Slovyansk, Krasniy Lyman, Kramatorsk, Lysychansk, Nikolayevka, and Artemivsk.

However, in August government forces attacked AGEs in Donetsk, and clashes using heavy artillery intensified. This increase in fighting triggered population flight, mostly women and children, to northern parts of Donetsk and other regions in Ukraine. Reportedly, in many displaced families, men decided to remain and attempt to protect their households from possible looting. In some families, men were unwilling to pass through checkpoints because of fears of being recruited to service in the military. Government forces also suspected displaced men of being or assisting AGE forces.

The majority of IDPs in the region, especially persons with disabilities and children, experience psychological trauma and require assistance of skilled psychologists.



UNHCR assesment visits and deliveries of humanitarian assistance to the summer camps in Krasniy Lyman in Northern Donetsk

Situation in the Southern Donetsk region: There are 4,043 IDPs staying in Mariupol who are in need of accommodation. At the time of writing, 1,395 individuals have left Mariupol and returned to their homes in Slovyansk and Kramatorsk or have moved on to other regions in Ukraine. However, many of those who returned to their homes were forced back to Mariupol as hostilities resumed in their home areas. Regular shelling has been

another factor forcing people to flee. 725 of those who left the city to return to their homes received support from SES through the “Reverse Movement” program.

Another cause of concern is AGE’s involuntary recruitment of men. According to IDP statements, men crossing checkpoints by car risk being forcibly recruited or enslaved. In AGE-controlled cities, AGEs have been known to enslave or even kill citizens who consume alcohol or drugs, break night-time curfews, or for other arbitrary reasons. “Violators” are forced to construct fortifications, cook, or perform other public works. Many cases of car hijacking have been reported in Mariupol and its outskirts. One such case was reported to UNHCR Mariupol by an IDP male whose car and belongings were stolen by three armed men.

As in Northern Donetsk, the majority of IDPs in this region, especially children, have experienced psychological trauma and require assistance from experienced psychologists. Exposure to prolonged artillery bombardments has had a major negative impact on children. The majority of children at the “Automobilist” sanatorium in Pershotravnevy district, for example, spent several days in basements hiding from bomb attacks.

Reception/living conditions:

Liberated areas of Northern Donetsk region (Artemivsk, Slovyansk, Krasniy Lyman) serve as a transit point as well as a place for temporary relocation for many displaced fleeing the active conflict zones. The majority of IDPs who stay in this region rent apartments or live in private houses with relatives. Some vulnerable categories of IDPs are being accommodated at collective centers/summer camps mainly in Sviatohirsk and Krasniy Lyman. In total, these two locations have currently accepted more than 18,000 IDPs. In rural areas, displaced population is sometimes offered accommodation in vacant or abandoned houses. And, in urban locations, vulnerable IDPs are offered a limited number of rooms in former dormitories or hospitals.

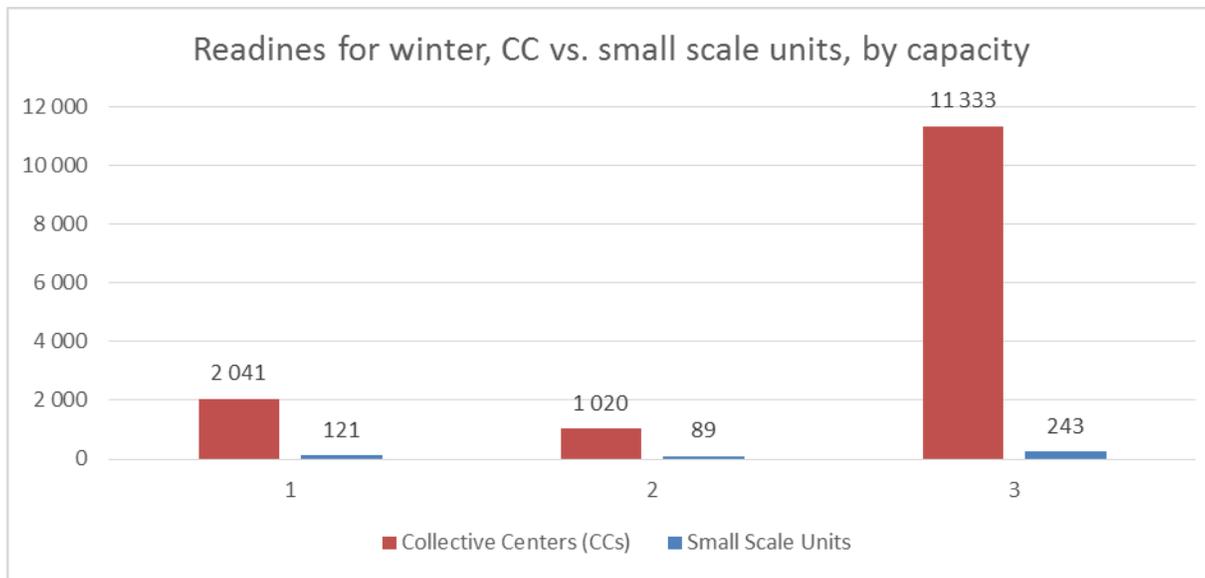
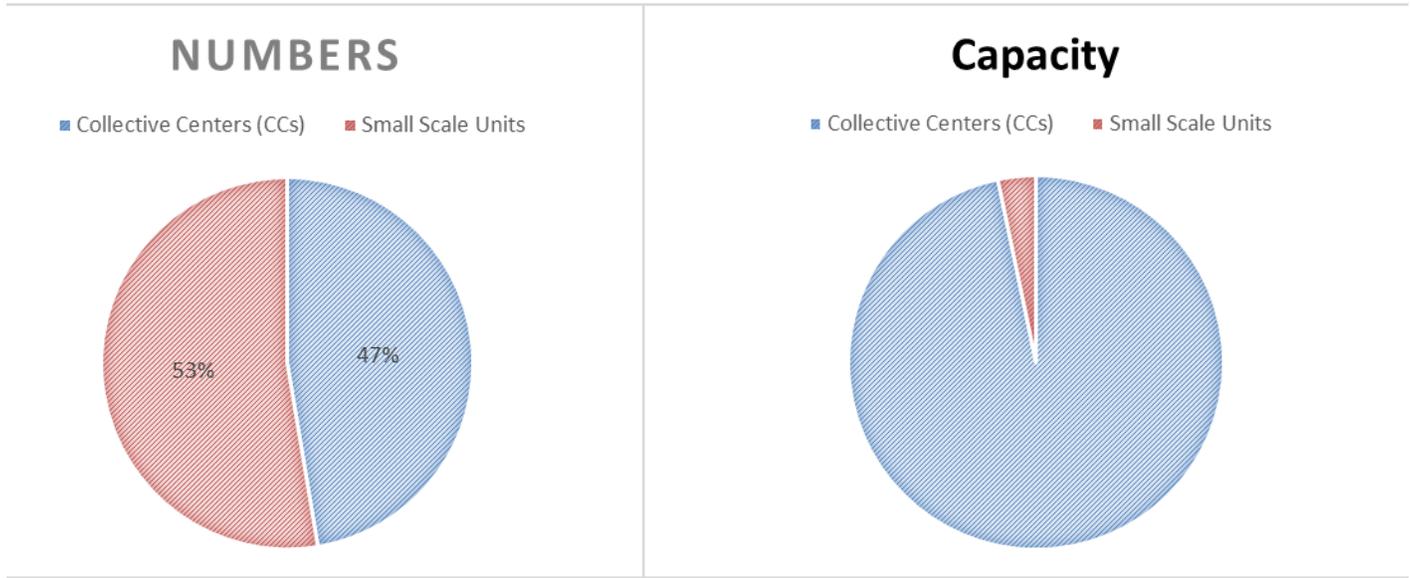
Donetsk Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	63	14 683	2 041	1 020	11 333	900
Small Scale Units	70	498	121	89	243	91
TOTAL	133	15 181	2 162	1 109	11 576	991

Number of IDPs	54 794
Projection, 10 %	5 479
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	2 041

With the approach of the cold season, IDPs living in collective centers (summer camps) are dependent on humanitarian assistance, because many of these facilities are located far from urban infrastructure and state services (schools, healthcare, social protection, employment); whereas, those living in private residences or urban centers are better positioned to cope with seasonal weather changes.

During this reporting period, UNHCR conducted protection monitoring visits and assessed living conditions in several collective centers. Vulnerable IDPs in Krasniy Lyman are provided with rooms in summer cottages in Shurovo village. There are also IDPs who need medical assistance for chronic illnesses or disabilities. Sanitation and security issues are moderate. Local authorities have assisted IDP families in enrolling their children in local schools and have organized school bus transportation.

Collective centers offer very basic services required such as outdoor toilets, bathing facilities, and a canteen. Local authorities have been able to offer one hot meal daily for approximately 600 displaced persons. However, they have limited capacity to provide food and NFIs to all affected and registered people. The Rinat Akhmetov Foundation has organized food distribution in Krasniy Lyman. There are concerns that humanitarian food distributions are inadequate and contain mostly vegetables but no canned meat, fruits, cooking oil, staple grains, or baby food. IDPs also reported a shortage of hygienic and sanitary items. Many affected people fled during the summer and do not have proper warm clothes for the cold season.

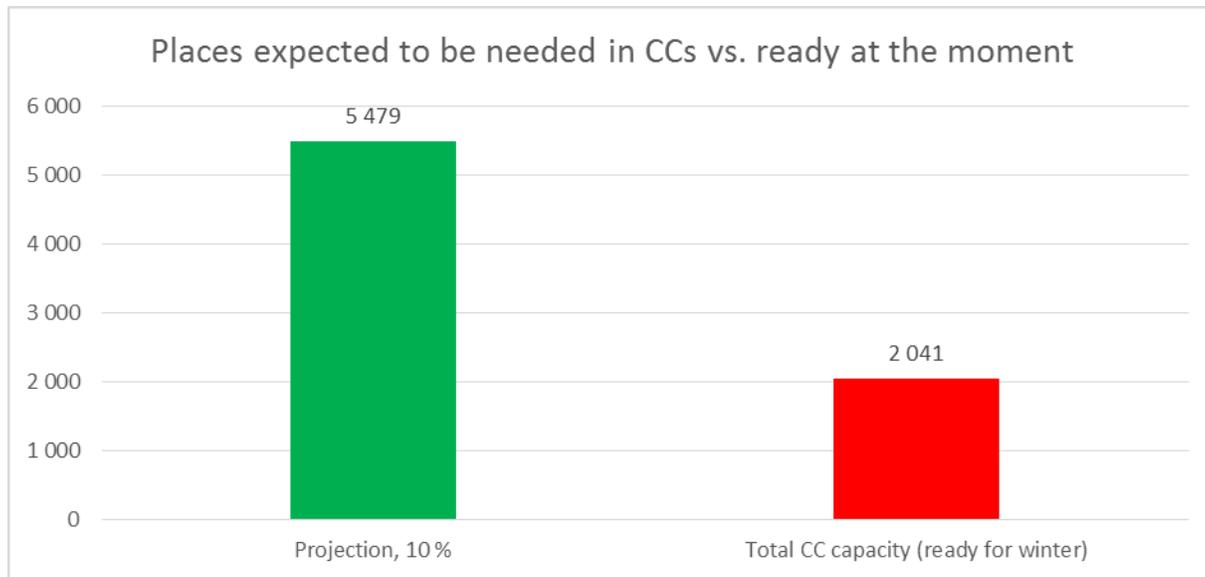


Because summer centers are not winterized, local authorities are encouraging IDPs to vacate these collective centers as of October and to find private housing; yet many vulnerable IDPs state that they have no means to pay for private housing nor relative with whom they can stay. In Krasniy Lyman, authorities requested UNHCR to provide warm blankets and electric heaters so vulnerable IDPs in the center could stay in summer cottages until the end of October. If other winter accommodations cannot be found, only 1,109 IDPs can be housed in the summer

camps’ brick houses, many of which are not winterized and require heating and water supply systems. Some IDPs have asked UNHCR and authorities to help negotiate the use of vacant private summer camps as these camps have year-round heating systems. Summer camp managers have expressed their concerns to UNHCR about receiving state compensation for utilities used in the accommodation of IDPs. At the end of August, local authorities prepared a contingency list of 125 collective centers in the region that could accommodate IDPs in the winter. They can offer shelter for 6,715 displaced persons, but about 60% of the proposed centers require winterization and repair works.

With the recently announced ceasefire, authorities have reported a growth in the number of returnees, many of whom are returning both to check on property/households and to retrieve warm clothes for their displaced family members. According to the Slovyansk city administration, about 90% of the 136,000 population has already returned to the city. In other locations city authorities have also reported that with stabilization and restoration of basic services more displaced persons are returning.

In Slovyansk, city administration estimated that some 55,000 square meters of glazing and 60,000 roofing slates are needed. It was reported that more than 1,500 private houses and 224 flats were damaged in the fighting. Artemivsk district administration reported 223 houses damaged and 24 destroyed. For winterization authorities estimate 1,620 square meters of glazing and 3,600 roofing slates and other construction materials are required.



Southern Donetsk region: During the reporting period UNHCR conducted 14 assessment visits to different collective centers in Southern Donetsk region to assess the needs of IDPs and shelter preparedness for the fall/winter season:

- Recreational center “Kommunalshchik” – 127 persons;
- Recreational center “Automobilist” – 50 persons;
- Recreational center “Alye parusa” – 286 persons;
- Collective centers in Mariupol – 898 persons.

So far, there is no confirmed data regarding collective centers in Novoazovsk district in view of ongoing hostilities in that area. UNHCR was informed about three collective shelters accommodating more than 200 IDPs (“Burevestnik”

– 167 people, “Volna” – 98 people, “Donbass” – 56 people). The transit camps in Volnovakha and Krasnoarmeisk have ceased their activities.

None of the above listed shelters is ready to accommodate IDPs during the fall/winter season. Moreover, all locations have problems with water supply due to the destruction of water pipelines in the north of Donetsk region. As a result most pipes in Pershotravnevy and Novoazovsky districts were switched to a nonpotable source leading to various health issues among IDPs. Furthermore, IDPs report shortage of food, especially for babies.

Many shelters do not meet standards in terms of hygiene with not enough water basins and toilets.

There is an urgent need for medications for elderly and disabled IDPs, including medications for heart diseases and diabetes.



IDP women in Artiomovsk received UNHCR aid



Ms. Amos meeting with IDPs in Krasniy Lyman (right)

UNHCR activities:

During the reporting period UNHCR has conducted the following activities:

- UNHCR RR conducted regular field missions to the region and met with authorities and State Security Service officials in Slovyansk, Kramatorsk, Artemivsk, Krasniy Lyman and Sviatohirsk. The mission discussed needs and gaps in humanitarian assistance to IDPs, preparation for the school year, and winterization of damaged houses and collective centers.
- UNHCR established a working group on shelter (UNHCR, ICRC, Caritas Ukraine-Catholic Relief Service, People in Need; local administrators from Kramatorsk, Slovyansk, Artiomovsk, Krasniy Lyman; and other actors) to coordinate international assistance for returnees to repair damaged houses and for authorities to winterize collective centers. Two working group sessions were held in Slovyansk to coordinate activities. UNHCR began negotiations with the main regional window manufacturer, started assessing damaged houses of the vulnerable categories of returnees, and finished assessing damaged houses in Slovyansk, Artiomovsk and surrounding district.
- UNHCR facilitated the Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator mission to the Donetsk region. Ms. Amos met with regional administration and IDPs in collective centers. She discussed issues of humanitarian assistance to IDPs, preparation for the school year, and gaps/needs in winterization.
- The UNHCR regional protection officer visited the region to conduct a protection assessment. Senior staff viewed the distribution of UNHCR humanitarian assistance in Kharkiv and Slovyansk, spoke with IDPs in Nikolayevka and Slovyansk, and reviewed the living conditions of IDPs in several Sviatohirsk collective centers.

- UNHCR facilitated a media field trip to the Donetsk and Kharkiv regions. The journalists met with local authorities and IDPs in collective centers and viewed UNHCR aid distribution in Nikolayevka.
- On 23 September, UNHCR facilitated a visit of Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons Dr. Chaloka Beyani to Mariupol. His agenda was to assess the situation in Mariupol and Priazovskiy district, evaluate the needs of the IDPs, and learn about the current response, as well as work to strengthen cooperation with local authorities. The delegation visited the Krasnomayakskaya Street collective center which hosts 137 IDPs.



Former premises of the school in Mariupol will host some 250 IDPs in winter following refurbishment by UNHCR

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- UNHCR established working group on shelter (UNHCR, ICRC, Caritas Ukraine-Catholic Relief Service, People in Need, some other actors and local administrations of Kramatorsk, Slovyansk, Artiomovsk, Krasniy Lyman) to coordinate international assistance to returnees in repairing damaged houses and winterization of collective centers proposed by authorities. Two sessions of the working group were held in Slovyansk to coordinate activities among main humanitarian actors. UNHCR has launched negotiation with main glass factory producing plastic windows and started assessment of the damaged houses of vulnerable categories of returnees and finished assessment of the damaged houses in Slovyansk, Artiomovsk and district.
- UNHCR facilitated the mission of the Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator to Donetsk region. Ms. Amos has met with regional administration and IDPs in collective centers. She discussed issues of humanitarian assistance to IDPs, preparation for school year and gaps/needs in winterization.
- UNHCR regional protection officer has paid field visit to the region to make protection assessment and get familiarized with situation of IDPs. Senior staff visited distribution of UNHCR humanitarian assistance in Kharkiv and Slovyansk and confirmed interviews with IDPs in Nikolayevka and Slovyansk. UNHCR has also reviewed the living conditions of IDPs living in several collective centers of Sviatohirsk.
- UNHCR has facilitated a field trip of media group to the Donetsk and Kharkiv regions. The journalists met with local authorities and IDPs in collective centers and visited distribution of UNHCR aid in Nikolayevka.

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UNHCR plans to mainstream deliveries of warm clothing and blankets in major reception areas to address the most acute needs of the IDPs in the view of upcoming winter

Humanitarian assistance: During the reporting period UNHCR provided the following humanitarian assistance in the region:

- UNHCR twice delivered humanitarian assistance to vulnerable IDPs and returnees in Slovyansk city. The first delivery was on 18 July and provided 20 tons of food and NFIs to 1,360 IDP families during the first days after the city was liberated and when city shops and markets were still closed. The second delivery was on 21 August and included 359 sets of NFIs. Distribution proceeded according to the vulnerability criteria earlier agreed upon by UNHCR and local authorities: persons with disabilities, families with elderly, large families with young children (and no access to social benefits or banks accounts), single female-headed families with children. In total, 1,605 IDPs and returnees were covered by humanitarian assistance in Slovyansk.
- In Nikolayevka UNHCR distributed 100 sets of food and NFI humanitarian assistance to vulnerable categories of IDPs and returnees. The town has around 172 IDPs but it was heavily damaged by the artillery shelling.
- UNHCR delivered 100 sets of baby food products and 400 sets of NFIs (blankets, hygienic items) to IDPs in Artemivsk district. Although, reportedly the Rinat Akhmetov's Foundation distributed food in Artemivsk, there was no food distribution in the district. Therefore, UNHCR organized a distribution of humanitarian aid in the district to help vulnerable categories.



Delivery of humanitarian aid to Artemivsk

NFIs sorted in the UNHCR warehouse in Slovyansk



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

- UNHCR delivered humanitarian assistance three times to Sviatohirsk. On 14 June UNHCR delivered 20 tons of food items that was distributed among 5,000 IDPs living in collective centers. One week later, the second delivery of 20 tons of NFIs was organized in Sviatohirsk for the same categories of vulnerable IDPs. A third delivery to Sviatohirsk was made on 31 July. It included 20 tons of NFIs and food. Additionally, upon request from local authorities, UNHCR provided 100 blankets, mattresses and bed linens for IDPs living in the “Golubok” summer camp.
- On July 9, about 12 tons of food and NFIs were provided by UNHCR to vulnerable IDPs and returnees in Krasniy Lyman. In August, UNHCR delivered and distributed 400 sets of food and NFIs to vulnerable IDPs in collective centers.
- In support to local authorities, UNHCR provided assistance to replace broken and damaged glazing in the Slovyansk city administration office. In total, 9 windows were repaired and replaced with new plastic windows.
- On 23 and 24 September, UNHCR distributed 1,650 blankets to the most vulnerable IDPs residing in summer camps in Krasniy Lyman and Sviatohirsk.
- UNHCR Mariupol identified the first premise for refurbishment in Mariupol. Located at 38 Brestskaya Street, the facility can host up to 250 IDPs after refurbishment.

KHARKIV REGION (UPDATED as of September 15)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East									
Kharkiv	595	657	595	657	624	3009	624	3450	630	12365	630	13661	630	16227	630	18136	699	22208	699	22503	23202

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East													
Kharkiv	709	26 259	735	28 323	739	24 854	739	26 503	740	26 602	759	31 934	759	27 673	767	44 748	770	55 671	841	18 612	841	19 435	870	94 044	870	106 874	870	110 007	110 877

Statistical information: Statistical information is provided by Kharkov Regional State Administration to UNHCR on a weekly basis. The administration collects data based on the number of requests for services received from displaced persons or when the IDPs approach the social protection and emergency services departments. The number has been growing since early April 2014. As of 15 September, 72,397 displaced persons were reported in Kharkiv, including 770 from Crimea, 53, 002 IDPs from Donetsk region and 18, 623 IDPs from Luhansk region. Kharkiv SES reported that they have provided accommodation to 18,125 individuals /7,931 families (3,170 men, 4,500 females, 5,253 children) including 5,202 disabled persons in the Kharkiv region in total.

Due to lack of a comprehensive and centralized registration system, the Coordination Center cannot provide an age and gender breakdown of displaced persons.

The profile of Crimean IDPs in Kharkiv is quite different to that in Western regions. Among IDPs from Crimea there are a disproportionate number of elderly IDPs who have joined family members in Kharkiv region, while there are relatively few children. The large number of women and children coming from the conflict zone is connected to the circumstances of departure (incidents have been reported in some locations where men were not allowed to exit their towns, and in many cases they decided to stay on their own to protect their movable and immovable property).

There was a rapid increase in numbers of IDPs from Donbas in the past four weeks, and Kharkiv now hosts the biggest number of IDPs in Ukraine. The substantial increase in the number of IDPs in Kharkiv region is due to the unfolding armed conflict in neighboring in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, with the vast majority of IDPs emanating from the nearby cities of Luhansk and Donetsk, Debaltsevo, Gorlivka and some other areas. The number of IDPs in Kharkov region also increased due to the fact that many, who have been displaced to Kharkov earlier did not register but started their registration due to the start of the school year and enrolment of their children in schools. Slovyansk, Artiomovsk, Nikolayevka and Kramatorsk in Northern Donetsk, retaken by the Ukrainian Army on 5 July after months of occupation by insurgents, are now experiencing a reverse flux of IDPs.

Kharkiv is one of the largest host regions in the East of the country; several hundred IDPs from Crimea have been reported in the nearby Donetsk and Luhansk regions, but their numbers and needs have been difficult to assess.

Coordination of local initiatives: Main actors providing assistance to IDPs include different institutions of Kharkiv Regional State Administration (SMS, SES, Social Protection and Health Departments, Employment Center) Kharkiv Regional Council, Kharkiv Red Cross, a group of volunteers at the Kharkiv Central Railway Station, Rinat Akhmetov Foundation and Alexandr Feldman Foundation, as well as various volunteer movements transferring the IDPs from the conflict zones to Kharkiv region. UNHCR, ICRC, UNICEF, OHCHR, Caritas Ukraine, CRS, USAID are also providing assistance according to their mandates. Some of these international organizations have established their presence recently and preparing for provision of possible support. OSCE is also monitoring the situation and sharing their findings with UNHCR and other actors as necessary.

UNHCR is enjoying support extended by the Governor's office, SES, security officials, SMS, social protection offices. The UNHCR office has signed an agreement with SES and received access to two warehouses in Kharkiv city. The Governor's office and the SES always support delivery of humanitarian assistance through provision of free trucks.

Kharkiv Regional Coordination Center was established by a decision of the Governor of Kharkiv Region on 28 March to provide support to the families displaced from Crimea and Sevastopol. The center, chaired by the Governor, includes representatives of key units of the Kharkiv regional administration, local self-government, Kharkiv SMS and other relevant government bodies. The Center meets weekly and has developed an action plan on provision of support for the IDPs. The Center conducts daily monitoring of the new arrivals. In accordance with the latest decision of the Government of Ukraine, State Emergency Service in Kharkov has taken the lead in coordination of assistance, supporting the Governor's office with this task, while Deputy Governor on social affairs is chairing the coordination meetings.

In August UNHCR Kharkiv has facilitated the mission of Ms. Valerie Amos, the UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator to Kharkiv and northern parts of Donetsk regions. Ms. Amos met with the senior Government officials in Kharkiv and Slovyansk cities and discussed humanitarian assistance to IDPs, activities by authorities in preparation for school year and gaps/needs in winterization. Furthermore, the office has contributed to the facilitation of visit of the ambassadors to northern parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.



UNHCR truck loaded with aid NFIs



UNHCR staff near the truck with humanitarian aid

UNHCR Kharkiv facilitated in September the mission of Dr. Chaloka Beyani, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons to Kharkov and northern parts of Luhansk regions. The mission met with the Governor of Kharkov and the regional IDP task force members, local Red Cross. He and UNHCR RR attended the forum of the volunteers providing support to the IDPs, appreciated their hard and valuable work and handed over UNHCR's certificates of excellence to 8 volunteers. They also talked to IDPs in the Kharkov train station and regional SES officials. The mission continued its visit to Sieverodonetsk and Kremenna, met with the Deputy governor and representative of the Ukrainian Army management in Luhansk region.

To improve overall coordination of activities of main humanitarian actors, UNHCR established three working groups in the region. The first group is on shelter in Slavyansk, where in addition to UNHCR, ICRC, Caritas Ukraine, CRS and People in Need, officials of Slavyansk, Artiomovsk, Kramatorsk, Nikolayevka and Krasniy Lyman are participating. The second s group is established in Kharkov with the participation of above mentioned international organizations, USAID and Kharkov SES. The tasks of these groups are to coordinate activities and assist local authorities with the

winterization of damaged houses and returnee population and collective shelters where more IDPs can be settled during the winter time.

The third one is the protection working group where UNHCR, OSCE, ICRC and OHCHR for Kharkov and Donetsk regions are participating. The group meets regularly to discuss protection concerns of IDPs and returnee population, in particular, issues of physical safety, material safety, legal safety and freedom of movement.

Ethnicity and religion: Majority of IDPs in Kharkiv region are ethnic Russians, Ukrainians also among them (Orthodox Christians). Out of the total number, 772 IDPs are from Crimea, including a small number of Crimean Tatars. There is also a small number of Roma IDPs from different parts of Donbas registered. The latter reported being treated differently by the state bodies and local population of Kharkov.

Factors triggering movement: Continued insecurity and escalation of armed conflict in the eastern parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, civilian casualties and destruction of houses have been stated as main reasons of displacement. Recent announcement of ceasefire, coming cold seasons and start of school year are also observed as contributing factors triggering movements in both directions.

Population movement: Kharkiv Regional and Slovyansk city administrations have reported a growing number of returns to the ‘liberated’ cities of Slovyansk, Artiomovsk, Nikolayevka, Krasniy Lyman and Kramatorsk. Unfortunately, due to lack of registration system local authorities cannot track returns. According to the Slovyansk city administration, about 90% of 136,000 population has already returned to the city. City authorities reported that with restoration of municipal services more persons are planning to return. At the same time, it worth mentioning that displacement of population is still very high in the region. Since local authorities decided that Kharkiv region has exhausted its capacity for hosting IDPs, new arrivals are encouraged to travel further to other regions of Ukraine and the most vulnerable individuals are offered free train tickets.

Many IDPs living in Kharkiv told UNHCR that they are not very much welcomed by the local population and are even accused of alleged support to the AGEs in the east of the Ukraine. Some of them also reported they are encouraged to travel and settle in other regions of the country as there is not enough capacity to absorb, local populations is reluctant to employ and/or rent a flat/house to IDPs. Some IDPs complained of shortage of humanitarian aid in the region.



Dr. Chaloka Beyani, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, awarding volunteers during his visit to Kharkiv



Elderly IDPs waiting for their train in the station

Living conditions/reasons with locals: Displaced persons arriving to Kharkiv are mainly living in private accommodation and dispersed over a wide geographical area.

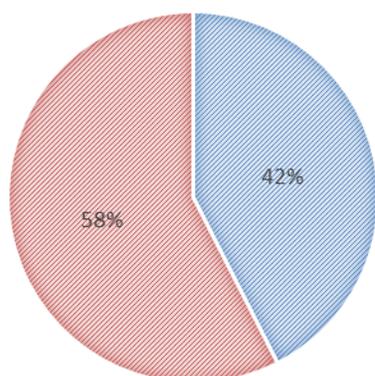
The central hub which receives majority of IDPs is Kharkiv Central Railway Station. It has one help desk staffed with SES representative, volunteers of the “Kharkiv Station” NGO and one visiting psychologist. Employees of the railway station also extended required support in the VIP hall and the room of disabled.

Kharkiv Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	17	3 072	723	190	2 159	190
Small Scale Units	23	163	112	51	0	51
TOTAL	40	3 235	835	241	2 159	241

Number of IDPs	99 636
Projection, 10 %	9 964
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	723

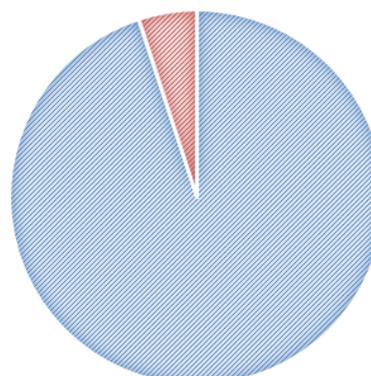
NUMBERS

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



Capacity

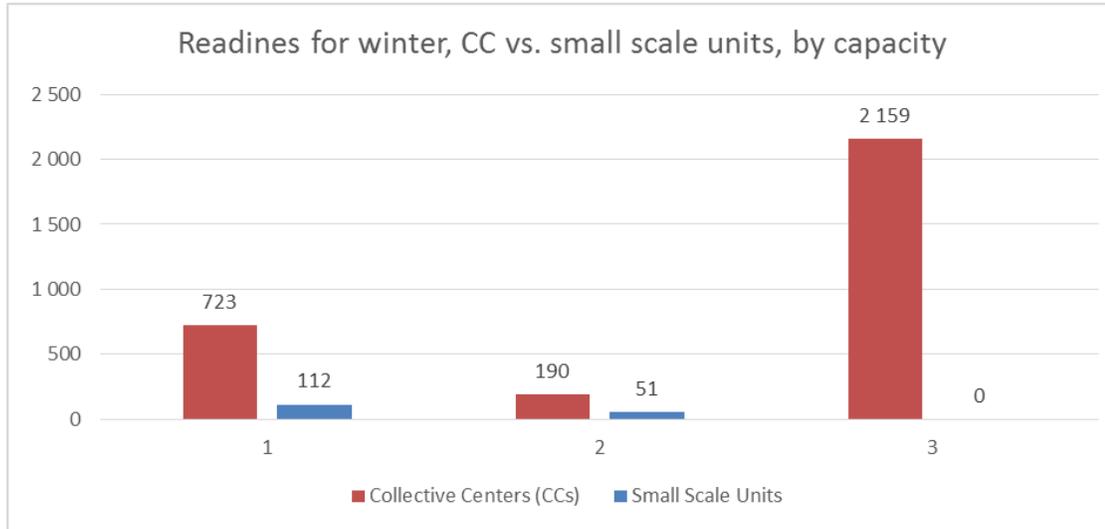
■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



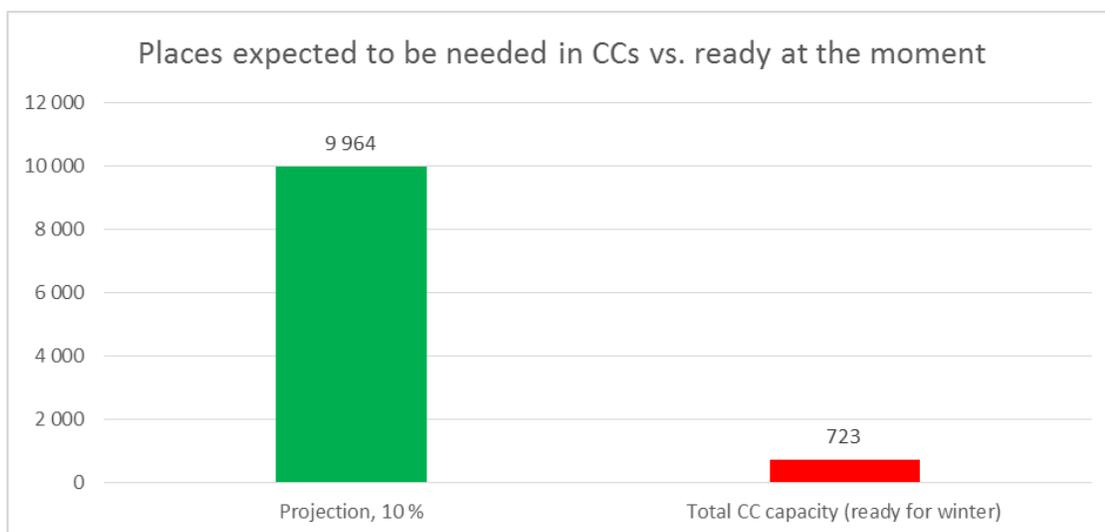
The most vulnerable categories of IDPs (mothers with minor children and elderly) are offered a free 1 night stay in the train station hotel “Express”. Since 29 May the hotel reported that it has provided temporary accommodation to more than 3,500 IDPs. Administration of hotel informed that 50% of 160 beds capacity is offered to vulnerable IDPs on a daily basis. Vulnerable IDPs and returnees (elderly, families with children, persons with disabilities) in transit, i.e. departing on the same day, are offered space in the VIP lounge of the railway station. Administration of the lounge room informed that more than 1,500 IDPs were served since 12 June 2014. For vulnerable IDPs administration of the train station has provided two rail carriages with sleeping space for up to 80 beds after 21:00. It makes many IDPs in the daytime to go out to the city or sit on the waiting benches all day long. The room for persons with disabilities in the train station is too small and has no sleeping beds.

Local NGO “Kharkiv Station” with support of train station administration has established the help desk at the station. It provides daily counseling to some 200-300 displaced persons. It is staffed with NGO volunteers and SES officers who help with local registration, humanitarian assistance and further transit to other regions of the

country, if required. UNHCR monitors IDP situation at the train station on a regular basis. At the moment, due to bureaucracy and lengthy procedures, it takes from 2 hours up to 3 days to get a free train ticket from SES. The mentioned group of volunteers is also running a food and NFIs center at Krasni October street of Kharkov city, where an average of 300 persons per day approach and collect available material/items needed. From the beginning of June until 15 September some 15,000 IDPs collected some kind of assistance at this center.



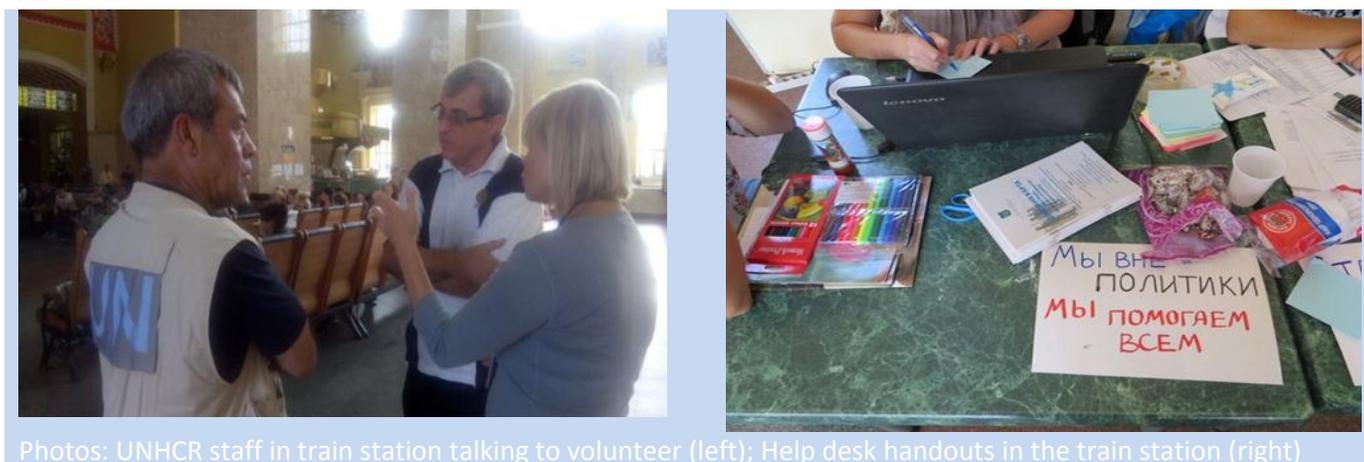
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There are 12 collective centers all over Kharkov region which were providing temporary accommodation for IDPs. Some of them were vacated as of early September as they are not suitable for the cold season. Local authorities extended stay of IDPs in several collective centers up to the mid of October. Also, in preparation for winterization of IDPs UNHCR has received a government roster of 38 collective centers in the region to accommodate 1,466 IDPs. However, 14 out of 38 collective centers require extensive repairs and winterization. As part of shelter assistance programme UNHCR has started assessment of conditions of proposed collective centers. In many places UNHCR has identified that the buildings were abandoned long time ago and currently are in poor conditions. Roofs are leaking, walls have cracks, windows and doors are absent or broken. In several proposed places it has been identified that water, heating, sewerage and electricity systems are not functioning or absent at all. Local shelter consultant was recruited in Kharkiv to speed up the assessment and winterization of damaged houses and collective centers. In September UNHCR shelter coordinator has visited Kharkiv to support UNHCR activities in this direction.

Besides, UNHCR has received the list of 10 collective shelters for winterization from the Kharkiv SES. These facilities are located in different districts of Kharkiv city and managed by the city administration. Based on assessments conducted by UNHCR, eight of these settlements are in need of winterization/rehabilitation work and all ten are in need of different NFIs. Winterization work will cost UNHCR around USD 25,000 and the procurement of NFIs will total another USD 6,000.

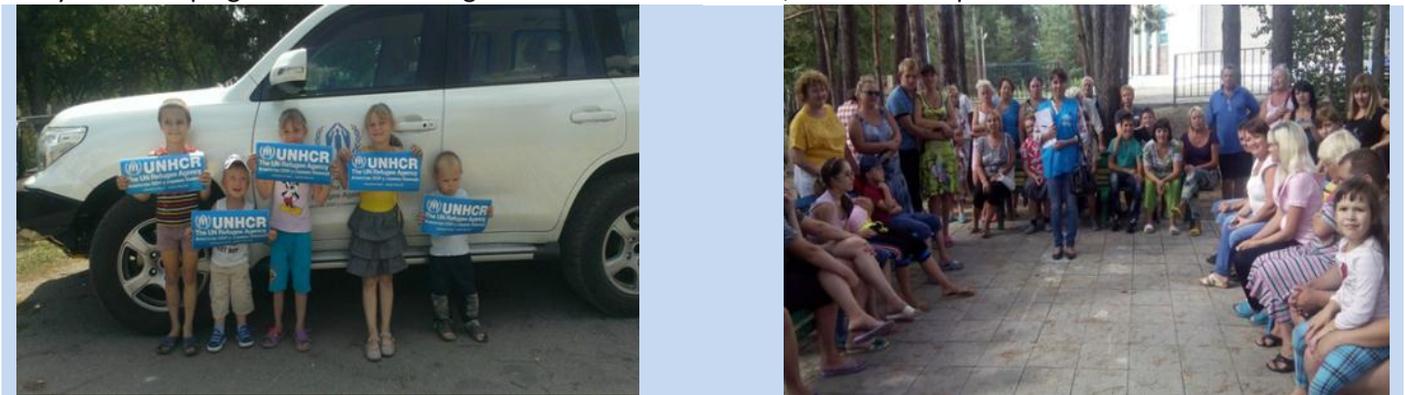
UNHCR organized several protection assessment missions in the region. The first one was done to summer camp “Lastochka”, which is located in Bogodukhov town and hosting 104 IDPs. According to the administration, current residents (4 men, 40 women and 56 children) are the second group of IDPs in the camp. The first group of 100 IDPs from Slovyansk has already vacated the camp. Residents are provided with meals by the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation. The IDPs asked for hygienic items, blankets, warm clothes, diapers and baby food. One large IDP family with a disabled child asked for a wheelchair. IDP children of school age are enrolled into school in a neighboring village. They need school utensils (notepad, papers, pens, pencils, bags, etc.). It was identified that building of the camp is not suitable for living in the winter period.



The second assessment mission was conveyed to the summer camp “Prometey” in Kupyansk. The camp is accommodating 211 IDPs from Luhansk and Donetsk regions. There are 79 children and 7 persons with disabilities. IDPs have all required basic services (canteen, bathrooms, toilets, and sleeping rooms). The meals are provided by authorities and with funding from the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation. The camp has 5 two-storey brick buildings but only 3 of them are suitable for living. In the participatory assessment meeting IDPs expressed frustration with uncertainty about their future and lack of any information from representatives of state organs. They complained

about the low level of support by local state organs in addressing medical issues of persons with special needs. The majority of IDPs informed that they can neither return home in conflict affected zones nor do they have any means to rent a flat locally. IDPs asked for hygienic items, blankets, warm clothes and shoes. According to administration of the camp, the building of the camp is not suitable for living in winter time because the boilers are destroyed, heating pipes are rusted and windows are very old.

Humanitarian assistance: The majority of displaced persons arriving to Kharkiv are women with children who fled in a hurry and could not take all necessary belongings when evacuated from conflict zones. They are registered by SES in the city and referred to Kharkiv Red Cross offices. However, the humanitarian assistance is very limited to accommodate needs of existing number of displaced population. IDPs have to wait in queue sometimes for 6-7 hours to receive one pack of food or non-food items. Many of IDPs in the Kharkiv Red Cross office complained that they were sleeping on the floor lacking basic items as mattresses, blankets and pillows.



Photos: IDP children in “Lastochka’ camp, Bogodukhov (left); UNHCR staff meeting with IDPs in “Prometey” camp, Kupyansk (right)

UNHCR has provided 625 sets of food and non-food items to the most vulnerable categories of IDPs via local office of the Kharkiv Red Cross. Also, UNHCR is planning to provide some limited number of NFIs (beds, mattresses, pillows, bed linens, blankets) as part of winterization to vulnerable categories of IDPs in 10 collective shelters of Kharkiv region. In September, UNHCR is expecting to provide 600 sets of warm clothes to the most needy IDPs.

Vulnerable IDPs in Kharkiv are provided with vouchers by Kharkiv Red Cross. The vouchers for 200 UAH (15 USD) are funded by ICRC and can be utilized in the local network of “Silpo” grocery shops. In total, ICRC informed about 4,000 such vouchers distributed. Also, sometimes the Kharkiv Red Cross offices are offering limited aid from private donations when available.

Volunteers in the train station helpdesk informed that about 500 IDPs were receiving some food and water from private donations and charity organizations every day. It was reported that the Kharkiv churches and the Baptist relief service have organized the mentioned food distribution. Volunteers of “Kharkiv Station” NGO also informed that some 300 IDPs were provided on a daily basis with food and NFIs sets by their office.

Access to social services: The majority of IDPs in the region are in transit and not many of them applied for the state social services including residence registration, provision of temporary accommodation, employment, child benefits, pensions, enrollment in kindergartens, medical services, and renewal of lost documents. According to the authorities, all IDPs were provided with access to the above mentioned services. However, IDPs reported difficulties in accessing social services due to lack of law and centralized registration system regulating these issues. Many IDPs do not possess financial means to follow lengthy and bureaucratic procedures. In the face of

bureaucracy, some IDPs are hoping to return soon to places of habitual residence and regain access to their social benefits.

Recently, UNHCR was informed about increase in the number of IDPs arriving without valid IDs (lost, damaged, required renewal, not yet received). According to IDPs, volunteers in the helpdesk refer them to district passport departments. To monitor the situation UNHCR has met with the head of Leninskaya passport department and discussed situation with restoration of IDs. Representative of passport department explained that 112 applications for restoration of IDs were received from IDPs since 29 July. He told that IDPs who need to insert photo or need ID after achieving the age of 16 are issued such document within 24 hours. Some 11 IDPs who have applied for new IDs due to lost or damaged passports are issued temporary certificate of citizenship which should be enough for travel within the Ukraine. He explained that the current procedures require verification of the identity of the concerned individuals through the system. In some situations it can take up to 2 months to verify identity and issue a new ID.

To monitor access of IDPs to labor market UNHCR has met with management of the Kharkiv Employment Center. According to the management, the Center has deployed one mobile team of specialists to the Kharkiv train station to assist IDPs in local integration and finding some temporary jobs. The mobile team has established a separate tent in the train station and provides daily counseling on current job opportunities available both in the city of Kharkiv and other regions of Ukraine. By the end of August the mobile team has registered 840 IDPs who approached them seeking for any job opportunities. Management of the Employment Center informed UNHCR that all IDPs can receive free services of the center including qualification trainings and other assistance in finding jobs.



UNHCR has established cooperation with National Society of Red Cross in Ukraine to supply NFIs and supplementary food to 5,000 IDPs in different locations around Ukraine.

First 300 packages were already distributed in Kharkiv region as a pilot project in July 2014, reaching nearly 800 beneficiaries. Another 325 packages were transferred to Red Cross in Kharkiv in August

Priority needs: The priority needs for IDPs in Kharkiv region remain winterization, shelter and humanitarian assistance with many IDPs having already exhausted their savings and ongoing reduced capacity of collective centers to accommodate displaced population in the cold season. UNHCR is considering one time winterization assistance in warm clothes and, possibly, issue of non-food vouchers for vulnerable categories of IDPs.

At the same time, the protection vulnerabilities of IDPs are not fully addressed with current work of human right NGOs and organizations not properly set up and, often, hindered by law enforcement organs. No single investigation on incidents of reported violations of human rights and arbitrary detentions was ever initiated and conducted in the region.

Durable solutions: While local authorities are focusing on winterization and immediate humanitarian assistance to IDPs no durable solutions are on the current agenda yet.

DNIPROPETROVSK REGION (UPDATED as of September 17)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Dnipropetrovsk	257	132	583	143	254	354	254	674	599	1524	599	2048	623	2809	647	3920	623	3314	673	4897	5570

Number of IDPs	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10		09.10		16.10		Total
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East									
Dnipropetrovsk	683	6,535	683	7,482	683	7,895	699	9,808	701	10,401	701	10,401	352	16,181	359	18,504	376	21,420	391	24,543	403	27,276	408	28,482	413	29,542	425	30,870	31,295

Statistical information: As of 18 September, UNHCR is aware of 24,934 IDPs in the region, reported by Department for Social Protection of Population of Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration. Of this number, 391 arrived from Crimea, while 24,543 came from Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Their age and gender breakdown is as follows

	East (Donetsk and Luhansk regions)	Crimea
women of employable age (18-55 years old)	9427	134
men of employable age (18-60 years old)	3496	117
older than employable age	2940	23
children (0-18 years old)	8680	117

In late August Dnipropetrovsk experienced an increase in number of registrations of IDPs from the East. As of 17 September, the number of IDPs from the East had increased to 24,543 persons with 187 new arrivals per day on average. The number of IDPs from Crimea had decreased to 391 comparing to 679 in July 18, as many people return to Crimea or move to other parts of Ukraine. After 1 September, the number of daily registrations dropped. One of the reasons may be the fact that unregistered IDPs applied for registration to enroll their children to schools.

Local authorities, however, admitted that the real numbers of IDPs remains unclear as many displaced do not apply for any type of assistance hoping that the situation could change and they will be able to return back home. Some IDPs see no reasons to register as they do not have any problems and do not need government assistance. Government officials believe there might be more IDPs who currently reside in the region with their relatives or friends. As Ukrainian army regained control in some parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk region, some IDPs expressed their desire to return to their hometowns hoping for peace. Due to lack of accommodation capacities and employment opportunities, local authorities are trying to redirect new arrivals to other regions of Ukraine.

According to State Emergency Service, the number of daily newcomers to the region has decreased in early September. One of the possible reasons is the announced ceasefire. Reportedly a lot of IDPs also request transportation to return to their hometowns due to the ceasefire, planning to stay there permanently. One of main reasons mentioned by many IDPs is statements by Donetsk People's Republic representatives about expropriation of property which will be vacated and unattended by mid-September. Pension Fund and Social Protection Department do not know whether they need to transfer pensions and social allowances of such IDPs back to Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

Ethnicity and religion: Most IDPs are ethnic Ukrainians. There are also several Crimean Tatar and Roma families.

Factors triggering movement: Many IDPs confirm that they were forced to leave due to security reasons. Majority of Crimean IDPs said they are not willing to return to the peninsula as they do not agree with the annexation and want to keep their Ukrainian citizenship. Some of them experienced personal intimidation due to their political opinions.

Most IDPs from the East have fled due to the armed conflict taking place in their hometowns; or as a preventive measure, due to fears that their hometowns might be engulfed by the raging war affecting the region. They plan to return home as soon as the situation improves. At the same time, some IDPs left more or less safe places where military actions did not take place. The reason for leaving is the fact that they are known as pro-Ukrainian activists and thus have personal security concerns. IDPs in this category often state they will not return even if the hostilities cease and will try to settle down in Dnipropetrovsk or other regions.

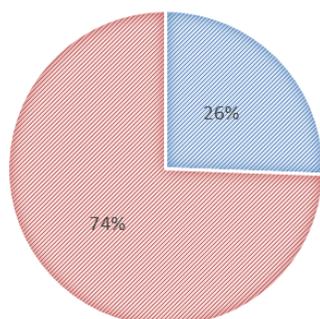
Reception arrangements: The Regional Coordination Center in Dnipropetrovsk was established on March 21, and in mid-June it moved to new premises. Almost 6,000 IDPs requested accommodation assistance and were provided with housing by the local authorities.

Dnipropetrovsk Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	57	4 251	1 430	64	2 757	24
Small Scale Units	166	626	371	80	160	73
TOTAL	223	4 877	1 801	144	2 917	97

Number of IDPs	29 522
Projection, 10 %	2 952
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	1 430

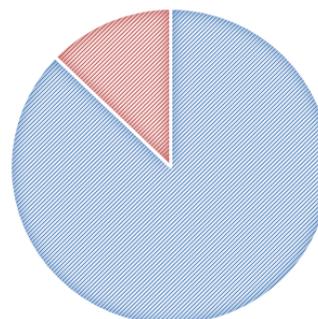
NUMBERS

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



CAPACITY

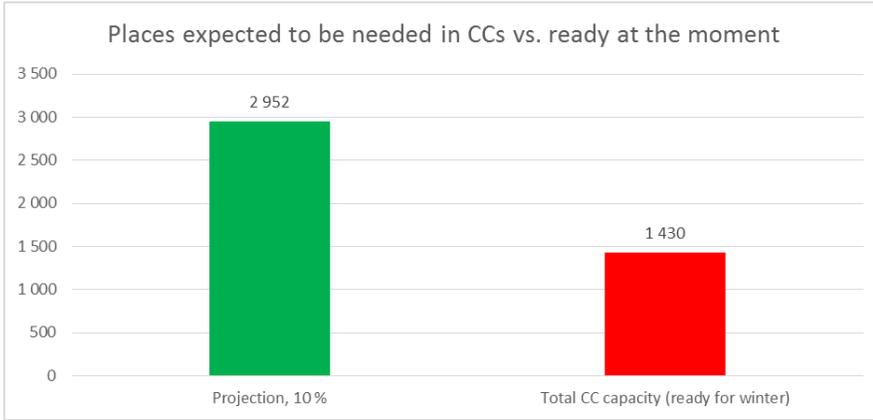
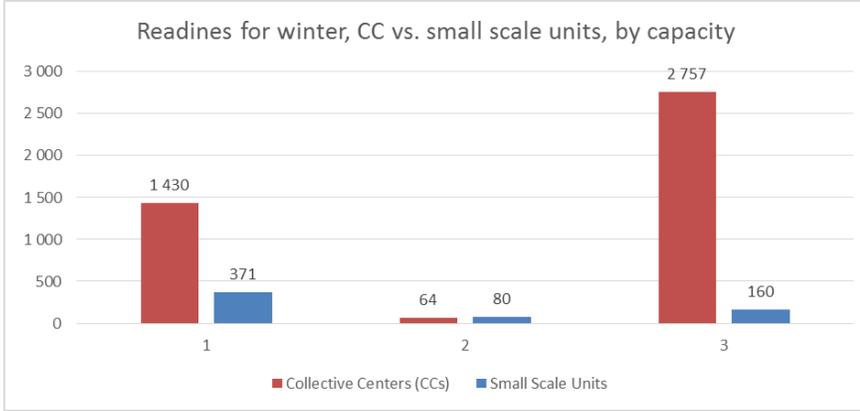
■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units





UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés



At the moment, the Center facilities and services include children’s room, canteen, psychological service, medical room, information stands with important hotlines and information on employment for IDPs, food and non-food aid inventory, several rooms equipped for a short-term stay for those IDPs who arrive late at night.



On 27 August, 1,000 food sets, 100 mattresses, sheets and kitchenware were transferred by UNHCR to the IDP coordination center 'Dnipro Assistance' in Dnipropetrovsk.

There is almost no free of charge shelter options left in the region. Only the most vulnerable IDPs are eligible for accommodation, most of new arrivals in need of shelter are redirected to other regions that confirmed their readiness to host them.

Humanitarian assistance: UNHCR distributed 1,000 food sets, 400 kitchen sets, 100 linen sets including blankets and pillows and 350 towel sets in Dnipropetrovsk. Also following the information about 38 disabled and chronically ill IDPs hosted in a former hospital in Slavgorod town, UNHCR supplied them with warm clothes, medications and linens.



Katya, a young mother from Alchevsk, is quite lucky as she stays in a private room in the Zorya hotel with her child and her partner Sergiy. They are concerned about upcoming cold season and lack of warm clothes. Katya explains that many IDPs decide to go back because of bad living conditions as many children get sick because of cold weather.

Katya also hopes to return home soon, as all her relatives left behind. In meanwhile Sergey tries to find a temporary job but constantly got rejected as he is from Donetsk region

In late August IDP Coordination Center “Dnipro Assistance”, being a focal point for displaced people all over the region, reported about lack of volunteers who had begun leaving the Center. UNHCR made a donation for transportation allowance for volunteers to motivate them to be involved in humanitarian activities and to engage more people. The most important task currently is to arrange a huge inventory of warm clothing available at the Center premises and supply it to IDPs to prevent people traveling back home just to pick up their winter clothes. Up to 100 IDPs have been supplied with warm clothing at the time of this report.

UNHCR has also supported Dnipropetrovsk Crisis Psychological Service which during the last three months assisted more than 1,700 adults and 2,500 displaced children. At the moment 25 psychologists are involved in assistance activities. UNHCR provides financial assistance to cover their daily activities (gasoline, recharge cards for mobile telephones) and provided some items (biscuits, plastic glasses, socks and stationery) for the children’s room in IDP Coordination Center.

Other international organizations participate in humanitarian activities in the region as well. UNFPA (through the Red Cross) and MSF distributed hygiene kits, WFP (through the Red Cross) delivered food aid. The civil society is also playing an important role in humanitarian assistance.

The government has been ensuring access of IDPs to basic social-economic services such as education, health care, employment, social allowances etc. No discrimination of IDPs has been observed.

Nevertheless, employment represents one of the challenges that displaced persons are facing. Employment opportunities in receiving areas are not always adjusted to the professional background of IDPs. Possible solution for this could be vocational trainings and other reintegration activities. Another aspect disabling some of professional categories to get an employment according to their professional background is a legal requirement to provide work record books that are usually kept by an employer. As a lot of IDPs are leaving their homes in

emergency situations, they often do not have a chance to properly arrange their documents. This issue should have a legislative solution.

Another challenge is shelter. Local authorities are doing their best to allocate free and social housing to IDPs, but are able to cover the needs of only the most vulnerable categories.

Priority needs: Regional authorities have requested UNHCR's support to repair buildings that can host displaced people during the winter season. 7 buildings with a total capacity of 1,200 places were selected for UNHCR shelter program as identification of other premises eligible for the winterization program continues.

Regional Health Department and Social Protection Department reported problems with transferring funds allocated for pensioners and persons with chronic diseases (especially those receiving hemodialysis treatments) from their home regions to Dnipropetrovsk region.

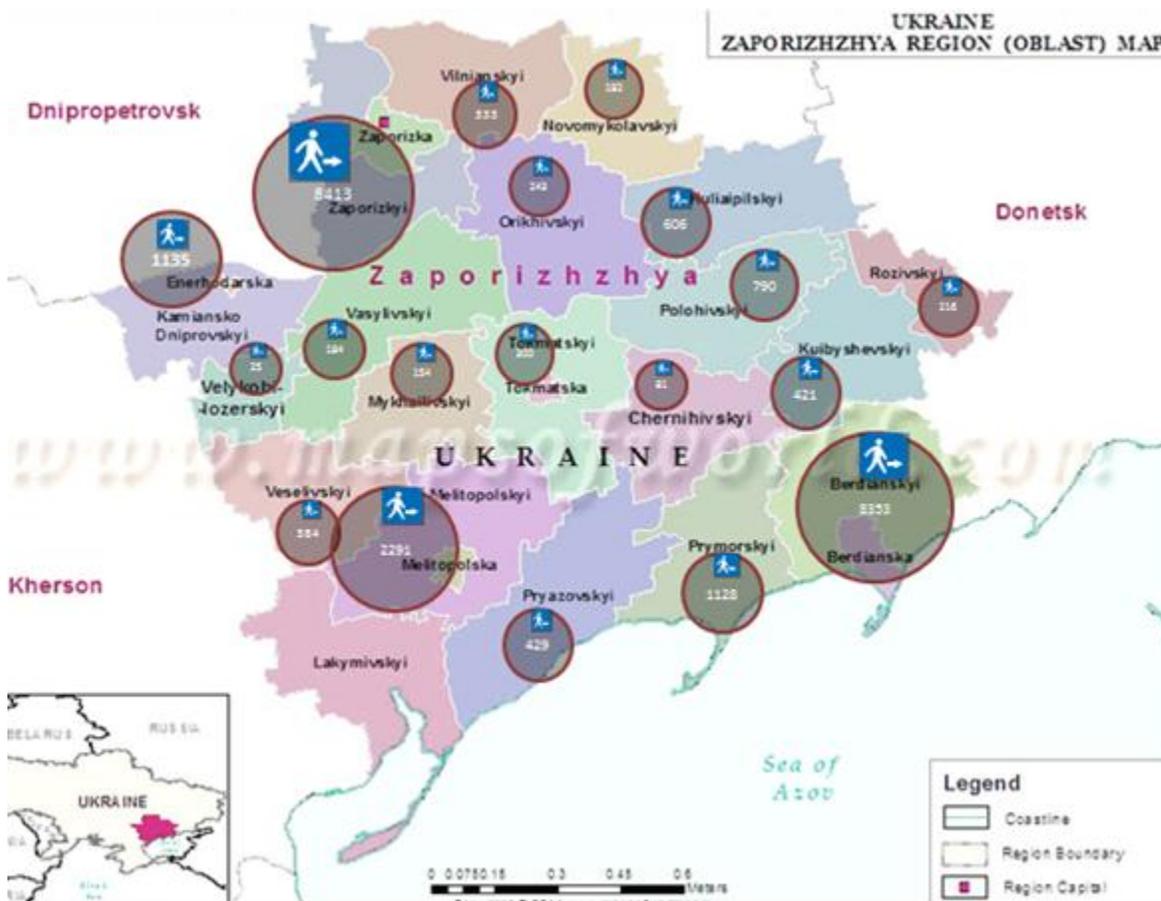
Durable solutions: Apart from addressing the issue of shelter and shelter-related items, serious efforts should be put into the reintegration of IDPs, facilitation of their coexistence and reconciliation with the host community.

ZAPORIZHZHIA REGION (UPDATED as of September 25)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Zaporizhzhia	405	230	405	558	415	588	415	1430	457	2272	457	2657	459	2883	459	3408	460	3659	460	3720	4180

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East									
Zaporizhzhia	465	4848	471	6063	473	7365	473	8825	473	10783	475	13201	476	17738	476	20975	481	23563	483	26086	486	28259	494	29967	495	31891	496	33272	33768

Statistical information: Number of IDPs has increased from less than 10,000 to 28,138 individuals from the beginning of August to September 25, 2014. With the approaching winter more families are registering with the State Emergency Service and the Social Protection Department in order to have better access to social and economic services.



The highest registration was observed by the end of August and early September due to conflict escalation in South Western Donetsk. 250-300 IDPs were registering daily.

Most of the registered are women, children and vulnerable categories. Only 11 % are men. It is partly due to the fact that men stayed back and those who have moved are hesitant to register fearing military recruitment.

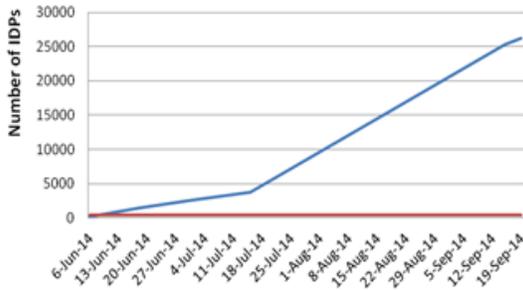


Total	Male	Female	Children	Elderly and disabled
28,138	3,209	10,294	10,310	4325
	11%	37%	37%	15%

80 % of the IDPs are registered in 4 main locations: Berdiansk (8,995), Zaporizhia city (8,713), Melitopol (2,385), Energodar (1,135) and Primorsk (1,165).

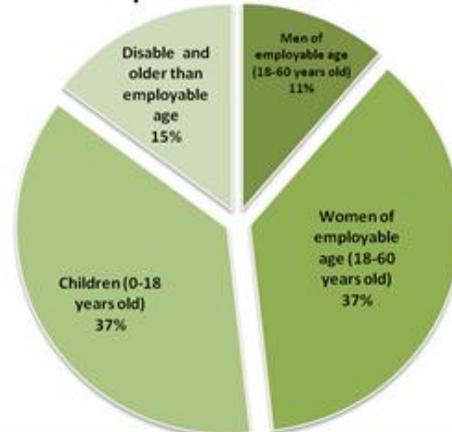
1,578 IDPs have reportedly deregistered to return to Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk.

Dynamic of population displacement from Crimea and the Eastern Regions for Zaporizhzhia Region



	6-Jun-14	18-Jun-14	1-Jul-14	15-Jul-14	15-Sep-14	19-Sep-14
— IDPs from the East regions	230	1430	2657	3728	25265	26264
— IDPs from Crimea	405	415	457	460	461	461

IDPs demographic in Zaporizhzhia district



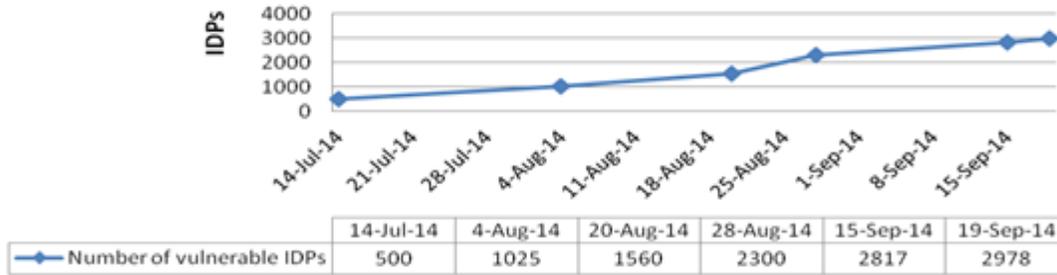
Factors triggering movement: Many IDPs confirm that they were forced to leave due to security reasons. Some IDPs said they are not willing to return to Crimea as they wish to keep their Ukrainian citizenship.

According to one IDP personal account, the children relocated from the zone of military actions suffer from psychological trauma. When leaving Kramatorsk city, for example militants, armed with automatic rifles, checked buses while, stopping them. The children were frightened; they were crying and hiding behind seats. Most children are now afraid of all male adults – if any male adult comes near them, they hide and refuse to talk.

There are 27,655 IDPs from the East officially registered in the Region. According to the Head of the Regional Social Protection Department, who has been in touch with these families, the situation in Donbas Region is very tense. IDPs say it is very difficult to get out of Donetsk and Lughansk regions. The insurgents have blocked all the roads and there is a big risk of ambushes. There is a volunteer organization called “Donbas SOS”, which is helping people flee of dangerous zones. They transport IDP families through the fields by off-road vehicles. Insurgents are said to be preventing civilians from leaving the conflict zone, including by train, by controlling the railway stations as well.



Number of vulnerable IDPs in Zaporizhzhia Region



Ethnicity and religion: Most IDPs are ethnic Ukrainians, displaced from Crimea and Donbas. There are 483 Crimean Tatar families.

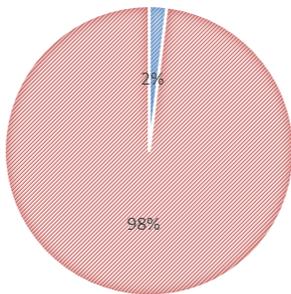
Reception arrangements: Zaporizhzhia region is one of the major reception areas for IDPs from Donetsk and Lughansk regions. Social services try to support IDPs as much as possible, supported by volunteers. The Red Cross B in Zaporizhzhia region is among one of the most effective in the country.

Zaporizhzhya Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	18	1 881	580	0	1 301	0
Small Scale Units	913	2 148	2 148	0	0	0
TOTAL	931	4 029	2 728	0	1 301	0

Number of IDPs	31 476
Projection, 10 %	3 148
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	580

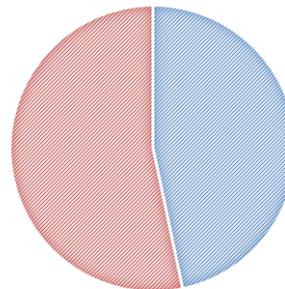
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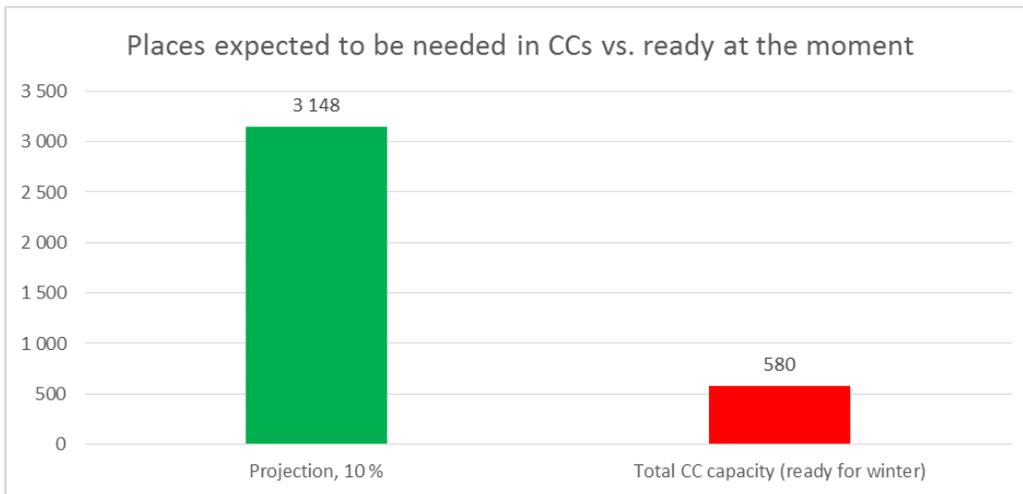
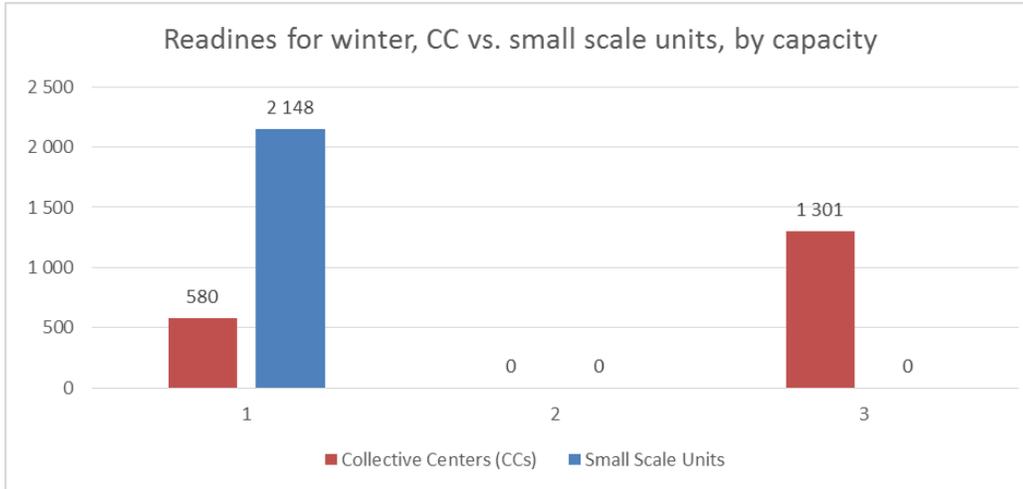
■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



Capacity

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units





A unified Coordination center responsible for all IDPs issues was set-up in Zaporizhzhia.

Humanitarian Assistance: Being the only UN agency permanently present in Zaporizhzhia, UNHCR has been trying to cover the most urgent gaps across different sectors.

Big amounts of food and non-food assistance are being collected and distributed through local volunteer and NGOs.

UNHCR is assessing the needs and coordinating the assistance through local organizations, UN agencies and INGOs based in Kyiv and in the region.

To cover the urgent needs in southern Zaporizhzhia, UNHCR procured 1,500 food packages for distribution in 700 Berdiansk (700), Zaporizhzhia (500) and Primorsk (300). The activity was coordinated with WFP. WFP has distributed 5-day food packages to a total of 700 IDPs in Melitopol and Zaporizhzhia.

IDPs have access to basic rights and services. The local authorities are trying to ensure that IDPs can enjoy their right for primary education, access to medical services and employment.

As of 20 September, 1,344 vulnerable IDPs from Luhansk and Donetsk have applied for social assistance to the Department of Social Protection of Zaporizhzhia region. 561 individuals are receiving regular financial assistance.

IDP Reintegration Center has been providing social, legal and psychological assistance to the IDPs. A total of 98 individuals have been assisted since June 26, out of which 12 individuals have been assisted during the reporting period.

18 individuals have been provided with legal assistance in obtaining documents as well as registering for social assistance based on vulnerability criteria.

4 individuals have been employed with government and non government entities during the week of 15-20 September.



On 19 September, following the needs assessments in Southern Zaporizhzhia, UNCHR has procured 1,500 food sets. 500 of them were provided to local NGO 'Union of Young Christians of Ukraine' for distribution in Zaporizhzhia and nearby villages. Another 1,000 sets were delivered to the local Red Cross for distribution in Berdiansk and Primorsk.

UNHCR is planning to support the center with material and technical assistance to increase their response capacity.

48 individuals are accommodated in the center.

City Assistance Center has distributed food packages to 1,174 IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk since July 10. 170 IDPs received food assistance during the last week. In addition, the Center also distributes food in hospitals, orphanages, and to pregnant women.

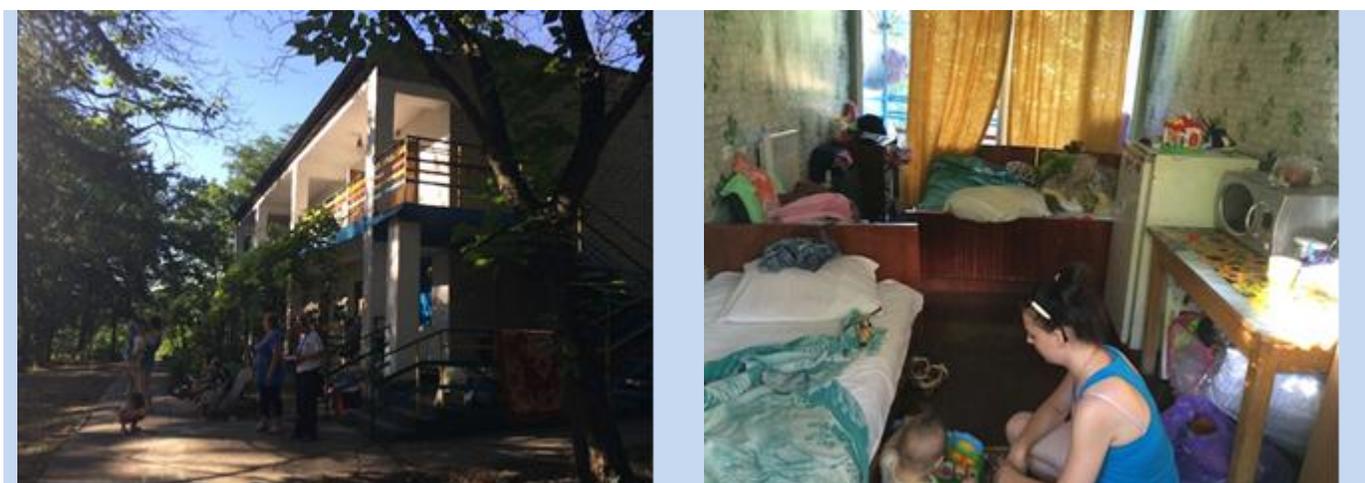
Employment: Lack of employment opportunities is one of the major concerns for most of the IDPs along with winter shelter. As of September 19, a total of 1,244 IDPs from Donetsk, Luhansk and Crimea applied to the Employment Center for consultation and employment assistance.

Shelter: Shelter has been emphasized by the local authorities as one of the primary needs of the IDPs in the region. 570 individuals have been accommodated in public buildings of Zaporizhzhia city. There are almost no available places to accommodate IDPs during the cold season.

	Donetsk Region	Lugansk Region	Total
Applied	930	320	1244
Received the status of unemployed	415	100	602
Employed	105	33	140

UNHCR met with the Deputy Governor and reiterated its readiness to support winterization of the identified 4 buildings with accommodation capacity of 600 individuals.

German GIZ (former GTZ) has met with Zaporizhzhia Governor and offered building prefabs for IDPs in Zaporizhzhia region.



Lidiia Kovaliova from one of the foster families accommodated at the Metalurg health resort, says that her three children suffer from an awful psychological trauma. When leaving the city of Kramatorsk, militants, armed with automatic rifles, who checked the bus, stopped them. The children were frightened; they were crying and hiding behind seats. Most children are now afraid of all male adults – if any male adult comes near them, they hide and refuse to talk.

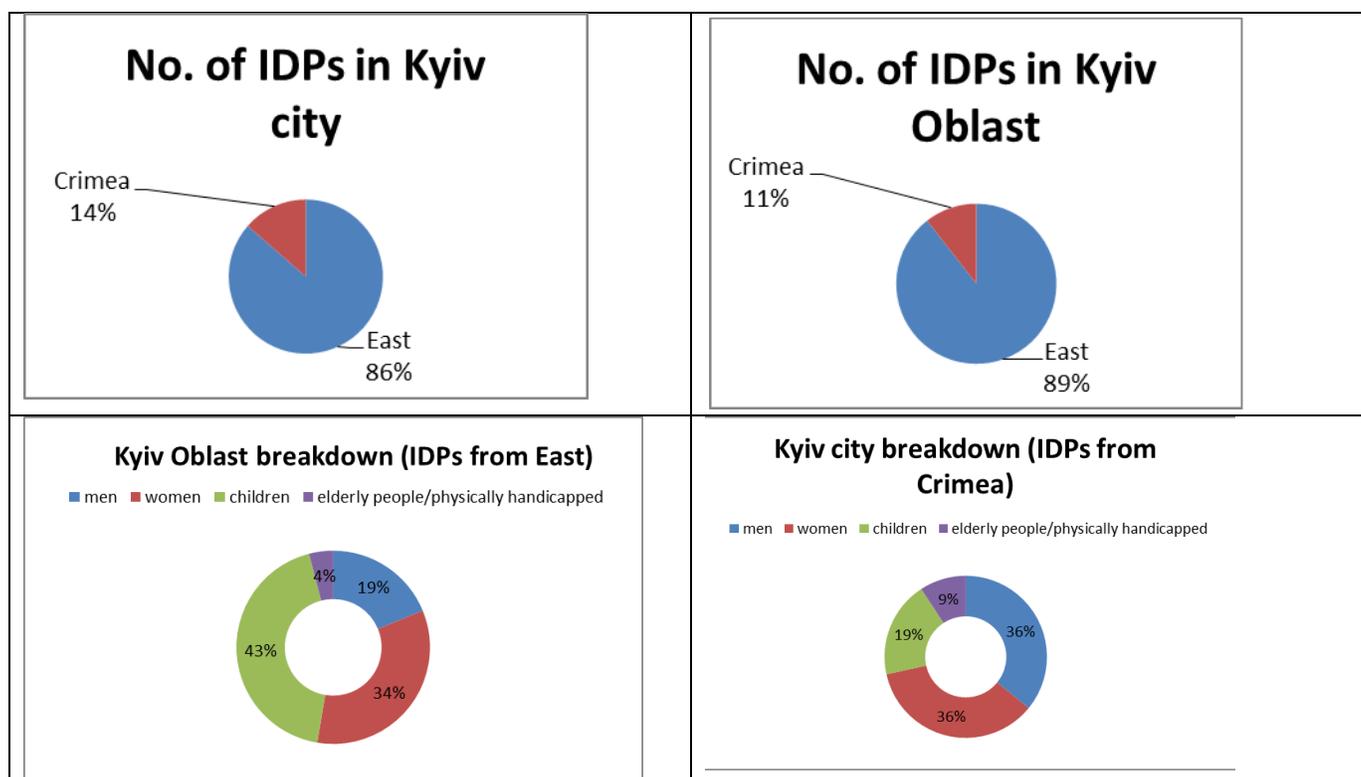
Access to social services: Education. All IDP children have been accepted to school and kindergartens as a matter of priority. Reportedly due to scarcity of spaces some families from the host community have difficulties registering their children in the kindergartens. This situation also has been causing tension between the IDPs and the host community. Health. IDPs have access to health services. Most of them approach clinics in Zaporizhzhia city. 172 pregnancies have been registered in the central health facilities of Zaporizhzhia. 15 women have given birth. 3,221 IDPs approached health facilities during the reporting period. 1,686 of them are children. 572 IDPs were registered for prophylactic/dispensary service. 264 of them are children.

KYIV REGION (UPDATED as of September 23)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Kyiv	3130	288	3192	417	3259	614	3284	848	3484	2388	3374	3582	3678	4315	3724	5011	3777	5415	3847	6150	9997

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	22.07	29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.			
Kyiv	4399	9493	4471	10340	4520	12252	3877	15074	5701	18472	5137	22228	5356	24615	5378	27037	5415	31196	5478	35299	5546	38228	5579	39769	5814	41877	5858	44010	49868

Statistical information: Since July, the number of displaced persons in Kyiv and Kyiv region has more than tripled and continues to grow exponentially. As of 23 September, 33,109 IDPs from Crimea and Eastern regions were registered in Kyiv and 9,829 IDPs were registered in Kyiv region respectively. This is the result of a constant inflow of IDPs from Eastern regions, who on 23 September numbered 28,609 in Kyiv city and 8,791 in Kyiv Region. While some 1,882 IDPs are being hosted at a sanatoria, many more reside in private housing provided by volunteers or share accommodation with friends or extended family in Kyiv.



Government response: The Coordination Center of the Department of Social Policy of Kyiv State Administration began operating in March 2014. On 24 July 2014 the Center was relocated to the Kyiv Central Railway Station, Hall #2. Their key tasks include coordinating with central and local authorities on accommodation and welfare issues and operating a 24-hour information support hotline.

IDPs register at the Center and receive counselling on collecting social benefits and transferring payments. An Employment Center representative has been assigned to the Center. Unfortunately, as revealed through interviews with IDPs, this employment support has been ineffective, mainly due to a lack of relevant job offers for experienced professionals.

Assistance is also largely provided by NGOs and civil society in Kyiv and Kyiv region. Six NGOs (Crimea SOS, Vostok SOS, Crimean Diaspora, Dom Druzei, Council of Public Initiatives and Vostok-Kyiv-Pomosch) are directly involved in relocating IDPs. Volunteer organizations also provide humanitarian, legal and psychological aid.

There are about 51 collective centers hosting IDPs in Kyiv and Kyiv region. During this reporting period, UNHCR conducted 15 assessment visits to calculate the needs of IDPs and evaluate the capacity of governmental and non-governmental agents to respond. Facilities include:

Location	IDPS accommodated	Numbers as of (if stated)	UNHCR 6 May visit (if stated)
“Metro” Sanatorium	90 persons (Two families left for Poland, and eight people decided to return to their homes in the East.)	10 September	121 IDPs, including 30 children.
“Puscha” Sanatorium	96 adults and 29 children	10 June	70 adults, 29 children
“Sputnik” Sanatorium	64 adults	10 June	44 adults
“Salut” Sanatorium	43 persons	10 June	No change
“Lastochka” Sanatorium	35 persons (21 persons left without informing the sanatorium. One family managed to find a room to rent in Kyiv Dormitory.)	1 September	58 persons
“Zhuravushka” Sanatorium	145 persons		
“Vorzel” Sanatorium	18 persons (including 3 Afghan war veterans and a single mother with 3 children)		
“Pobeda” Sanatorium	110 persons	10 September	19 persons (June 11)
Rehabilitation Centre in Kotsiubinske	182 persons (including 89 children)	10 September	
Proliski village makeshift barracks	0 persons (previously, 25)	As of 5 August, all IDPs have returned to Slavyansk	
Rogozove village dormitory	60 persons	9 September	
Schastlivoe village private house	11 persons	10 September	
Former Presidential Residence “Mezhygorie”	110 persons (35 children including 11 newborns, 3 pregnant women, 4 people with special needs, and 3 families with over 3 children)	9 September	
Retreat Center “Dzherelo”	250 persons	10 September	
Rehabilitation Center “Kovcheg”	30 unaccompanied children		
Retreat Center “Sosnovyi	65 persons	8 September	

Birr			
Cristian Church “Emmanuel”	196 persons	18 September	
Krasnogvardeiskaya St dormitory	60 persons (NGO “Chesna i Sviata Kraina” covers rent for 6 more families)		
Mazepy St non-residential building	36 persons		
Children’s camp “Forest Outpost”	11 unaccompanied children		
Ukrainian Specialized Medical Dispensary of Radiological Protection of Population of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine	49 children	15 September	

Living conditions: Accommodation conditions at both “Puscha” and “Sputnik” sanatoria are satisfactory (although slightly poorer than in “Metro” sanatorium): IDPs are provided with private rooms but share toilets and showers. In terms of location, it is easier for IDPs to commute from “Puscha” sanatoria to Kyiv to find employment. “Puscha” sanatorium hosts a group of organized volunteers “Puscha SOS”, which is managing the coordination of IDPs and humanitarian aid. The group manages the [Facebook page](#), where they post requests for assistance.

Kyiv Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	4	234	182	0	52	52
Small Scale Units	19	161	139	80	22	0
TOTAL	23	395	321	80	74	52

Number of IDPs	11 242
Projection, 10 %	1 124
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	182

Living conditions: Conditions at both “Puscha” and “Sputnik” sanatoria are satisfactory (although slightly poorer than at “Metro” sanatorium). IDPs are provided with private rooms but share toilets and showers. In terms of location, it is easier for IDPs to commute from “Puscha” sanatoria to Kyiv to look for employment. “Puscha” sanatorium hosts a group of organized “Puscha SOS” volunteers who manage the coordination of IDPs and humanitarian aid. The group maintains a Facebook page where they post requests for assistance.

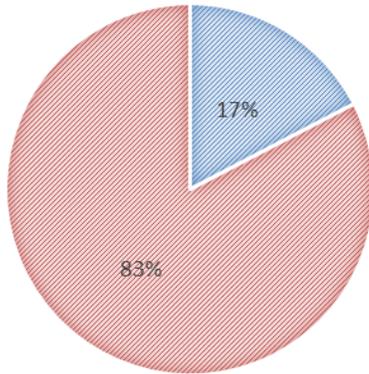
The facilities at “Metro” Sanatorium are generally good. IDPs are accommodated in private rooms with toilets, showers (hot water), central heating, TV, etc. The administration has allocated a room for prayer. The sanatorium has its own artesian well.

The “Lastochka” sanatorium facilities are in unsatisfactory condition. The buildings are quite old. One was built in 1921; the other one in 1960. The rooms are shared, and people complain of sleep disturbances as a result of poor noise insulation between rooms. In some rooms the ceilings leak and are caving in. Moisture and mold is a common

problem. Shared bathrooms and toilets have damaged flooring and exposed rust-covered pipes. The nearest metro station is 20 minutes by trolleybus.

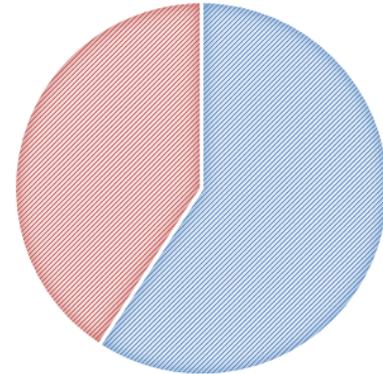
NUMBERS

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units

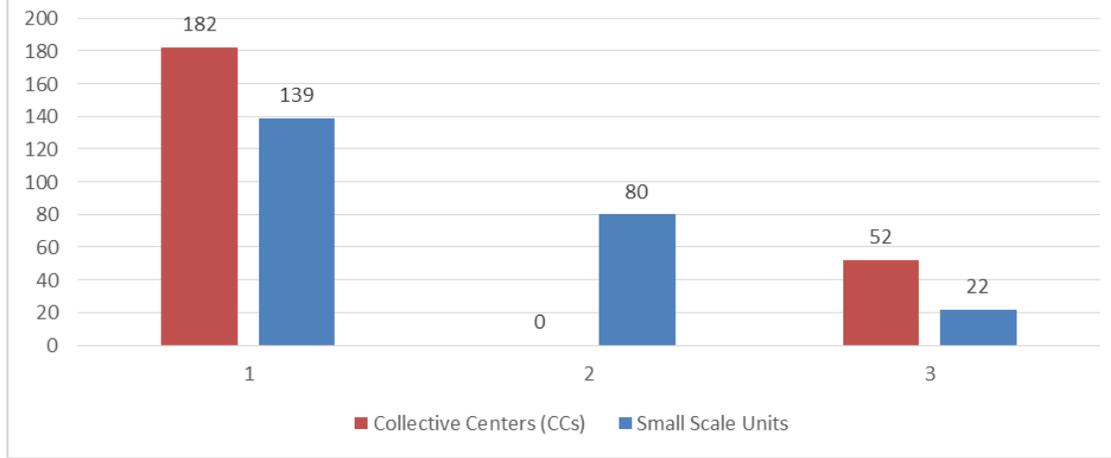


CAPACITY

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



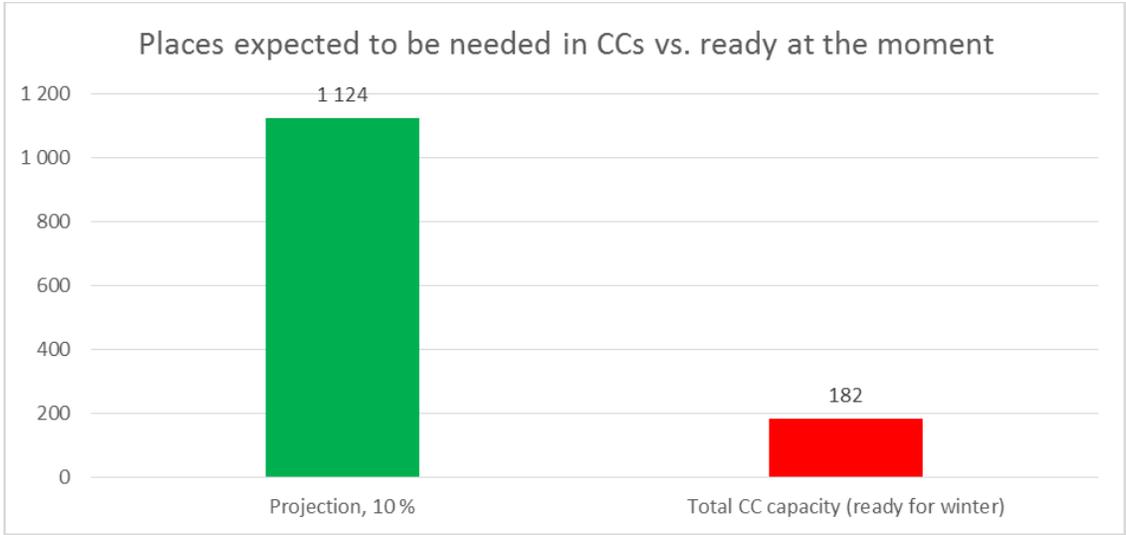
Readiness for winter, CC vs. small scale units, by capacity



The “Salut” sanatorium is designed for children’s recreation and is administered by the Kyiv City State Administration Department of Health. The facilities are in generally good repair with hot and cold water. Rooms, bathrooms and toilets are all shared. The sanatorium is situated in downtown Kyiv which make it convenient for IDPs to search for jobs and access services.

The quality of accommodation at “Zhuravushka” sanatorium is generally satisfactory. Cold and hot water is available. Volunteers provide food.

Conditions at “Vorzel” and “Pobeda” sanatoria are generally good. IDPs are accommodated in separate rooms with toilets and showers. However, there is neither hot water nor washing machines. Working-age adults complain about the very limited job opportunities in Vorzel. Moreover, the cost of travel to Kyiv is considerable: a minimum of 20 UAH per return trip.



The living conditions at the Rehabilitation Centre in Kotsiubinskoe are satisfactory, although there are a few overcrowded shared rooms (older boys even sleep on the floor). Cold and hot water is available. The Centre has been working with IDPs since mid-March when Crimean servicemen’s families first settled there. It is located on the grounds of a former kindergarten. People stay there free of charge. The Centre is designed to host around 50 people. By July 10, the number increased to 127 persons. Because of the increasing number of IDPs, the Centre Director Father Mykola expanded the accommodation space by 200 square meters using donor funds. UNHCR furnished 9 newly renovated rooms and a kitchen in order to accommodate additional IDPs. As of 10 September, the Centre has been hosting 182 persons. The Rehabilitation Centre has the capacity to accommodate more people. Construction is still uncompleted. The Centre management states there is no more funding to finish the work.



Non-residential building at 6A Mazepy Street despite its dire conditions became a home for 36 IDPs. The building requires winterization and basic support with NFI



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés



Local church in the village of Kotsiubinske, Kyiv region, has approached UNHCR with a request for assistance to increase reception capacities of the church-managed collective center up to 450 persons.

General conditions in the dormitory of Rogozove village are satisfactory. People live in separate rooms. Hot and cold water, TV, and other amenities are available. In terms of location, it is not easy for IDPs to commute from Rogozovo village to Boryspil or Kyiv to find employment.

The accommodation facilities in Mezhygorie are generally good. There are two groups of IDPs living in two separate hostels equipped with all necessary domestic conveniences. IDPs are satisfied with the accommodations except for its distance from Kyiv.

The “Dzherelo” Retreat Center is a three-store building with rooms that accommodate 2-3 persons (1 family). Each room has a shower, toilet, heating and hot/cold water.

The “Kovcheg” rehabilitation center is situated on 4 hectares in Puscha Voditsa, Kyiv. The Center consists of 8 buildings (two buildings are designed to accommodate girls and boys, another block is used as a canteen, one building is used as a school, and the rest are used by the administration). Each room has enough space for 2-3 people and has heating and hot/cold water. Showers and toilets are in the corridors. In addition children have access to well-organized playgrounds.

Accommodation at Emanuel Church is inadequate. IDPs are housed in a poorly ventilated former factory hangar. People sleep on bunk beds separated by hanging bed sheets and organized according to gender or family status. The hangar is not suitable for the winter season as it lacks heating. An athletic field is available, but no playground exists.

The “Sosnovy Bir” Recreation Center consists of four two-story buildings. In accordance with the Memorandum of Cooperation, one building was designated for Crimean Tatar families. Five families live on the first floor of this building (no repairs have been initiated). The second floor is being repaired by men from the Crimean Tatar community using construction material paid for by a local NGO. On the day of the visit two shower rooms and toilets, one laundry and one kitchen had already been repaired. Almost all windows have been replaced.

IDPs from Donbas are being accommodated in the rest of the buildings (2-3 families in each building). Premises are in good repair (except for the one given to the Crimean Tatar families). Each room has enough space for 2-4 people and has hot/cold water. Showers and toilets are in the corridors. There is a separate room with a gas boiler. In case

of gas delivery interruptions during the cold season, it is unclear how the building will be heated.

In the office building converted into a dormitory, IDPs are accommodated on the second and third floors with one room large enough for one family (average 5 individuals). Showers and toilets are in corridors. Both toilets and showers require repair. Heating as well as hot/cold water is available.



During his visit to Ukraine Dr. Beyani, Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons visited IDPs living in Kyiv hangars.

At the “Forest Outpost” children’s camp, IDP children lived in tents during the summer and are now being accommodated in one of the building at the recreation center. Two rooms in the building are being renovated to accommodate 4-5 children in each room. When all repairs are completed, the building is expected to have a total of 12 rooms. It was decided to make repairs to one of the Center's buildings for cold weather accommodations. The showers and toilets (in the corridors) require repair. Heating and hot water are not available.

At the Ukrainian Specialized Medical Dispensary of Radiological Protection of Population of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, IDP children are housed on the second floor of two bedroom blocks with 3-4 children per room. Showers and toilets are located in the corridors. Heating is provided by an autonomous solid fuel boiler, and hot/cold water is available. The playground is poorly organized.

In the nonresidential building on Malay St, IDPs are accommodated in 4 rooms by gender and family status. The majority of people sleep on the floor on mattresses as the rooms, except for two which have sofas, are not furnished. The 36 IDPs share 2 bathrooms and a shower made from a bucket. Although the premises are not clean, hot water is available.

IDPs hosted by private individuals must often find new accommodations as the hospitality of their hosts wane. This disruption causes multiple logistical difficulties, especially for families with children who must change education institutions.

Humanitarian assistance: Volunteers and NGOs play a crucial role in providing assistance to IDPs in the Kyiv region. Most collective centers run Facebook pages posting the regularly updated current needs of IDPs. Some volunteer initiatives connected with collective centers and provide support to specific locations on a regular basis. They are also trying to ensure that assistance is distributed evenly among IDPs.

In accordance with an agreement reached with Kyiv State Administration, the Red Cross paid for meals (48 UAH [4 USD] per person) from March to the end of May for “Metro”, “Salut”, “Lastochka” and “Zhuravushka” sanatoria. Since June, sanatoria have had to meet IDPs’ nutrition needs through budget or charitable funds. Currently, volunteers are providing food for IDPs at all collective shelters with the exception of “Sputnik” which rejected volunteer assistance. Kyiv Region Administration covers food expenses of IDPs being accommodated at the

“Pobeda” Recreation Centre.



Mattresses, bed linen and towels were delivered to “Zhuravushka” sanatorium of Dimir village and “Sosnoviy bir” sanatorium of Vorzel city to improve the living conditions of the IDPs housed there. Also, the families who are residing in the “Sosnoviy Bir” sanatorium received towels and kitchen supplies. Today of about 200 IDPs are hosted by these sanatoriums

Access to social services: Every collective shelter has ensured that all IDP children have been able to register and attend schools with few or no problems. The “Pobeda” Recreation Centre did report that a 14 year old boy could not attend the nearest school in Vorzel because all classes were overloaded. The boy’s mother decided to register him at the Butcha Secondary School. Finding places in kindergartens remains, however, a major concern at all collective centers. It was reported that preschool age children have been rejected from kindergartens until their mothers can produce evidence that they are employed.

At the majority of collective shelters, health care is not a major concern as IDPs have access to hospitals or polyclinics at their location. Inpatient care is provided by a network of oblast/regional hospitals, city hospitals (both general and pediatric), district hospitals and specialist hospitals. Outpatient services are provided at polyclinics. Services are provided free of charge to any resident in Kyiv or Kyiv region. Some sanatoria have organized first aid assistance on their premises. Volunteers have free of charge organized medical care for children at OKHMADIT in Kyiv. NGOs, volunteers, or IDPs themselves cover the cost of medications. Volunteers usually negotiate for free deliveries.

IDPs from the East have reported psycho-social issues when interviewed. The overall psychological condition of IDPs from Crimea tends to be better, given that they have not come from areas of active conflict. Volunteer psychologists are available twice weekly for counseling at “Metro”, Vorzel, Rogozovo, Schastlivoe, and the Ukrainian Specialized Medical Dispensary of Radiological Protection of Population of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Additionally, psychologists also conduct visits to collective centers around the region. State Emergency Service psychologists provide regular support to IDPs at the Kyiv Railway Station and via hotline.

Among the key concerns mentioned by IDPs to psychologists are:

- Provision of social services (adaptation, social services, payments) - 89%
- Employment – 68%
- Housing – 59%
- Stress due to adaptation to new living conditions (anxiety, fear, etc.) - 44%

Financial support – 39%

Protection incidents: Several NGOs which work closely with IDPs hosted in collective centers reported an increase in tensions and conflicts between different groups of IDPs; and between IDPs and locals (in the case of Kotsiubinskoe).

The main reasons for such tensions include:

- Differing political views
- Living conditions for most people are extremely tight
- Domestic issues
- Growing psychological tension

The problem of housing for Roma IDPs: Unfortunately, Roma are strongly stigmatized by the local population as tramps with a criminal lifestyle. In Kyiv, in late June there were 55 Roma from Slavyansk living in tents in "Pobeda" park. The issue about accommodating these people had not yet been resolved when the weather changed and the Roma left Kyiv. Chirikili Romani Women's Fund reported in July that they worked with local authorities to find accommodation for 28 Roma IDPs from Slavyansk. They managed to find a house in a village, but the local population shunned the IDPs and did not assist them in acquiring basic necessities, such as water.



Mykola and Nina, parenting 3 children, left Simferopol in Crimea. Following a referendum in Crimea in March, thousands left the peninsula for mainland Ukraine. Some have returned; as of early July, 13 000 Crimeans remain displaced in Ukraine. This family is currently residing at the Metro Sanatorium in the village of Letky, Kyiv region. Although for the moment they find their circumstances satisfactory, they are anxious about the future. In lack of sufficient assistance, guarantees, and a perspective for the future, the family is planning to emigrate to Canada.

Priority needs: IDPs interviewed express serious concerns about finding long-term in Kyiv region.

IDPs are concerned that they are not receiving concrete information about their entitlements and about procedures to access them.

The State Employment Center is unable to provide effective assistance with job searching in general. The Center proposes mostly service-related, low-pay assignments. IDPs with specialized professionals are unlikely to find jobs through this Center. There are, however, some volunteer organizations which help IDPs find jobs.

IDPs also expressed a need for free legal aid as in some cases they cannot access the simplified procedures various government agencies have established for Crimeans. Implementation of special legal provisions for IDPs appears to

be uneven.

IDPs from the Donbas or Luhansk region are often stigmatized and struggle against discrimination. People are often denied tenancy, and volunteers will sometimes arrange accommodations on their behalf by explaining that the apartment is for relatives. It is extremely difficult for IDPs to find jobs as many employers believe that they are not interested in a long term employment. In addition, as a result of a series of negative articles in the media, local residents have begun to change their attitude toward IDPs.

Heating is a crucial issue at some collective centers. Gas heating won't be possible at Vorzel, Mezhygoriye, Puscha Voditsya, or Krasnogvardeyskaya. Although there is a gas boiler at Mezhygoriye, it is not operating, and IDPs use 500 liters of diesel oil daily to fulfil heating needs. All collective centers desperately need solid fuel boilers.

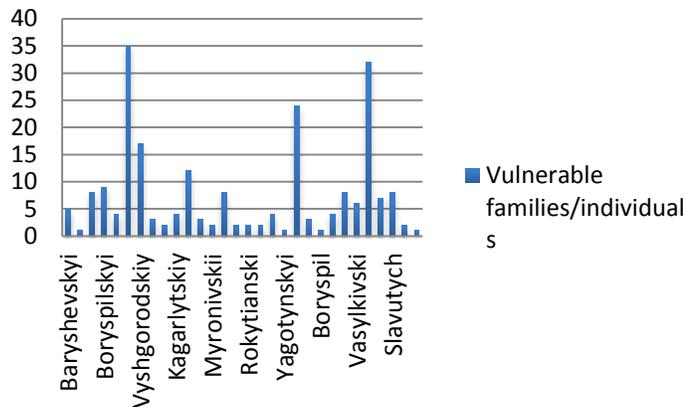
UNHCR activities:



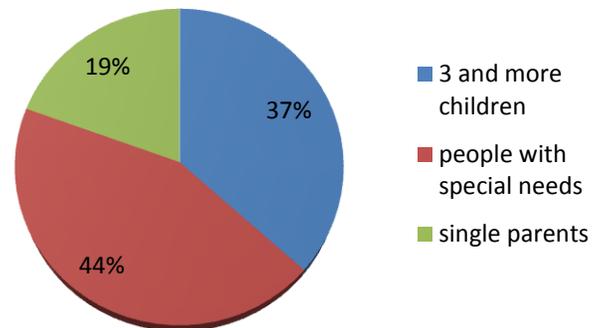
On September 17, 2014 UNHCR has signed the Memorandum of cooperation with Kyiv Regional state Administration. The UN Refugee Agency provided UAH 1.3 million to Kyiv region for targeted financial assistance to the most vulnerable internally displaced persons. More than 800 IDPs in Kyiv region received cash assistance from UNHCR in amount UAH 3,500 to 7,000 each..

Kyiv Oblast Administration has provided UNHCR with a list of beneficiaries. The total number of IDPs families is 221 (805 individuals), including 81 large families, 97 people with special needs and 43 single parents.

Identified vulnerable families per district:



Main vulnerabilities



It is important to note that 45,6% of families have not yet been able to receive social payments/pensions at their new place of residence; 48,8% have updated their contact details and are receiving payments; and in turn, 27,3% of families out of 48,8% by the time of their cash assistance application have not received social benefits. Out of the many children families, 5, 6% respondents do not receive social transfers for their kids because they reached school age and social benefits are not applicable anymore.

UNHCR implementing partner "Crimea SOS" continues to provide support to IDPs in Kyiv region, including legal counseling, social assistance and delivery of humanitarian aid.

On September 11, Crimea SOS organized a workshop with famous restaurateur Dmytro Borisov to help IDPs with self-employment or employment opportunities. The event was attended by 50 persons from Crimea and the East.

Crimea SOS has provided legal counseling to more than 400 individuals. The list of most frequent questions raised by IDPs during legal counseling sessions included:

- Is it possible to enter/leave Crimea and how? What documents are necessary?
- How can Crimeans get their deposits from Privatbank?
- How and where can I register a new place of stay/residence?
- How and where can I transfer and receive social benefits for my children?
- How can I protect my job if I had to move to another region due to fighting?
- How and where can Crimeans restore their Ukrainian passports?
- Where and how can a private entrepreneur change place of business?

Durable solutions: The state currently has no durable solutions to the problem of IDP accommodation. IDPs would like to see the State provide long-term loans for IDPs to buy real-estate.

Regarding employment, many of the IDPs in the 15 sanatoria and those who live in private housing are actively seeking work, although commuting between Kyiv and "Metro" sanatorium and Vorzel and Kotsyubinskoe villages will be challenging. Staff from the Employment Center visited the sanatoriums in Puscha Vodytsya and provided counseling to IDPs. One family has already moved to Kyiv since finding employment. Two families from "Metro" sanatorium immigrated to Poland and found work there. Some professional specialists are seeking jobs outside of

Ukraine in order to emigrate eventually with their families.

The local government in Puscha Vodytsya is considering provisioning land to IDPs. The head of the village would like to grant land to those who have serious intentions of living in Puscha Vodytsya. One IDP family has started to negotiate for land rights with the local government.

The “Dzherelo” Retreat Center administration developed a business plan aimed at long-term sustainability. The basic tenet is to support the entrepreneurial activities of IDPs with specializations, for example, bakery and pottery. There has already been a tentative agreement made between IDP bakers and the owners of several large stores for the production and commercialization of baked goods.

LVIV REGION (UPDATED as of September 18)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Lviv	1400	200	1400	200	1400	200	2155	551	1948	820	1937	987	1947	1106	1967	1194	1969	1226	1969	1427	3396

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East											
Lviv	2040	1.637	2.067	1.832	2.097	1.955	2.109	2.034	2.125	2.140	2.141	2.381	2.216	2.944	2.262	3.293	2.306	3.681	2.398	4.302	2.455	4.723	2.476	4.929	2.499	5.111	2.531	5.309	7.840

Statistical information: As of 18 September, Lviv Social Protection Department registered 6,442 IDPs including 2,389 persons from Crimea, 2,527 persons from Donetsk region and 1,529 persons from Luhansk region. Out of them, 2,278 are children. This number also includes 547 elderly people and disabled IDPs registered by State Emergency Service (SES), among them 16 children with special needs and 1 person who requires cancer treatment.

While majority of IDPs are registered with the social protection and education departments, there are many who did not approach local authorities. Some of them are not eligible for government assistance; others fear authorities or possible consequences of registration. 31 Roma IDPs residing in private households in different parts of Lviv decided not to register with social protection department.

Nearly 70% of registered IDPs from Crimea are Crimean Tatars. Following the intervention of Russian military to the Mejlis in Crimea on 16 September the number of Crimean Tatars leaving Crimea has increased by 2-3 families per day.

34 IDPs registered in Lviv region were mobilized for the army. In total 8,000 residents of Lviv region were mobilized to National Army with 5,000 deployed to the conflict area.

There are some 50 new arrivals from Donbas observed per day besides weekends when the influx is decreasing to 2-3 families. When Ukrainian government re-gained control over Slovyansk and Kramatorsk, 50 families decided to return home. The remaining IDPs are waiting until the infrastructure and water supply is restored. There are also a number of families who do not want to go back and prefer to stay in Lviv for a long term.

Population movement: Lviv became a major destination for IDPs in May after the local authorities and civil society made an announcement on TV and their hotline stating that displaced persons from Crimea were welcomed in the region. The intentions of IDPs in Lviv vary greatly and many of them still appear to be undecided about their future plans. Some intend to remain in Lviv, though individual family members may take short trips back to Crimea to settle administrative issues, primarily related to property. Those families and individuals who felt safe enough to do so went back to protect their properties and keep their jobs.

A new wave of arrivals from the conflict areas of Donetsk and Luhansk has been observed starting from June. Most of IDPs left their homes with limited belongings. Several IDPs reported that armed men at the checkpoints checked the documents of people leaving the area and only allowed women and children to exit Luhansk. Some report confiscation of IDPs private vehicles and valuables by those in control of separatist checkpoints. Many new arrivals do not trust either the government or separatist forces.

New arrivals from Donetsk report that men are taken as hostages by insurgents to be exchanged for a bailout from family members. Others are being forced to join anti-government elements (AGEs) and fight against Ukrainian army.

Recent events in Crimea such as a ban of entry to Crimea for Mustafa Dzemiliev and Rafat Chubarov and [intervention of Russian police to the Mejlis in Crimea on 16 September](#) caused a serious concerns among the Crimean Tatar community. Many feel unsafe to stay in Crimea and suggest to relocate Mejlis in a new location with more cultural and religious freedoms.

Living conditions/reasons with locals: According to Crimean IDP sources, new arrivals from Crimea are to be expected due to economic reasons – the owners of small and middle business face a number of obstacles from the Russian government, which restricts them from providing services. During July, arrivals from Crimea have subsided, with only 2-3 IDP families arriving per week. Most of them are looking for long-term solutions not willing to go back due to ideological reasons.



Illya Balabanenko, his pregnant wife Kristina and their 3 year-old son Illarion left all their relatives in Donetsk region and came to Western Ukraine. Since Illarion got a morbilli, his parents were advised to go to Yaremche where family spent 3 weeks in the hospital for in-patients. Now the family lives in Lviv. While Kristina is taking care about their son, her husband is working at the sport equipment shop.

Lviv has recently witnessed the departure of some 200 IDPs originating from Slavyansk and other areas over which the government forces have recently re-gained control.

95% of IDPs stay in private houses with relatives and friends. Many rent apartments while some are hosted by locals. The dynamic of arrivals was increasing during the second week of September when many IDPs were redirected to collective shelters, such as “Morshyn Kurort” sanatorium (58 IDPs), “Kateryna” hotel (24 IDPs) and state-owned hostel “Dobrotvyr” (18 persons).

In July, Lviv local government was one of the regions that received government funding (10 million UAH/less than 1 mIn USD) to cover the needs of sanatoria and collective centers that hosted IDPs. However, a significant amount of these funds (800,000 UAH) could not be spent due to existing requirements. The IDPs had to register at sanatoria and apply for such assistance in advance; however, most of IDPs changed their places of accommodation before the assistance was available.

As of September, Lviv Regional State Administration reports that 2,000 places are reserved for IDPs in sanatoriums but a demand is much higher as at least 40 persons arrive every day. The owners of sanatoriums do not trust the

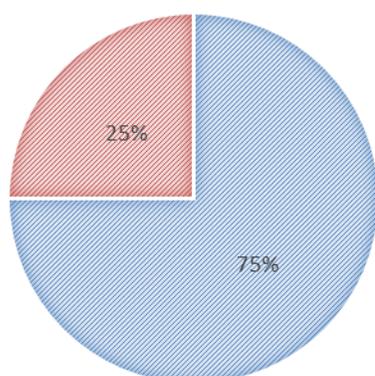
government and do not believe that their expenses (210 UAH per person per day/15 USD) will be reimbursed. They are reluctant to accommodate IDPs in big numbers. Local authorities drafted another appeal to the Government with a request to allocate 7 million UAH to cover needs of those collective centers willing to host IDPs during fall and winter seasons.

Lviv Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	3	70	70	0	0	0
Small Scale Units	1	11	11	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	81	81	0	0	0

Number of IDPs	7 518
Projection, 10 %	752
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	70

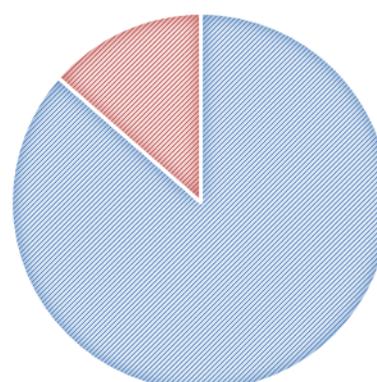
NUMBERS

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units

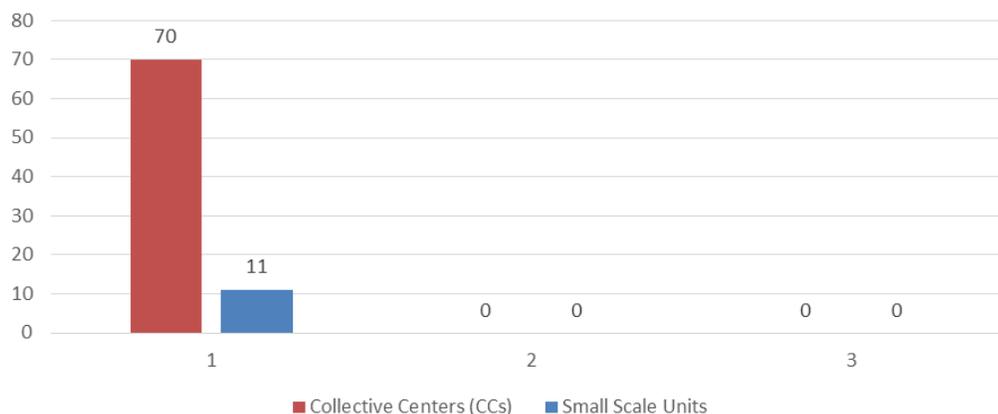


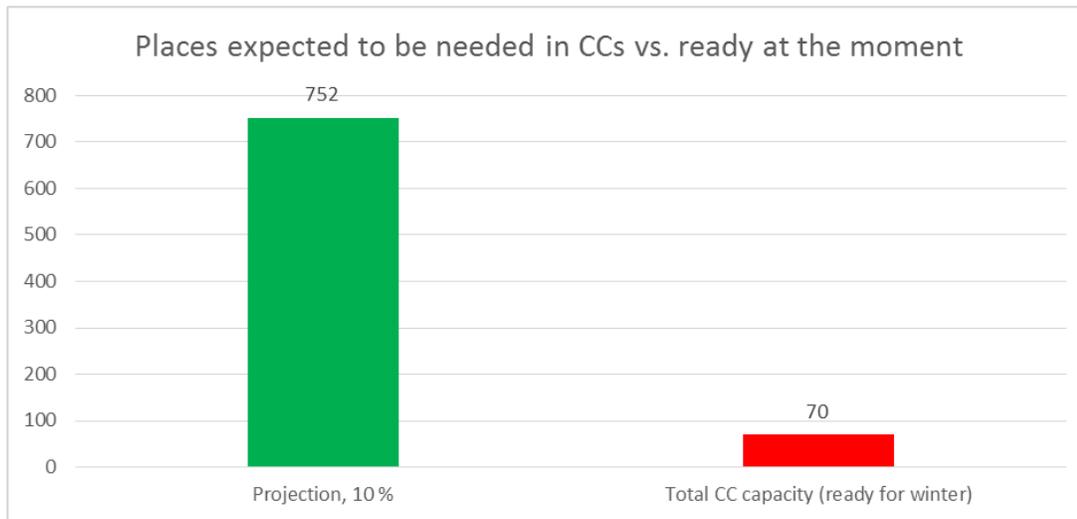
CAPACITY

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



Readiness for winter, CC vs. small scale units, by capacity





Durable housing solutions in urban areas are elusive. There are private houses in rural areas, in varying conditions of disrepair, available to IDPs free of charge or for a small rent for a short period. Long-term solutions are not yet identified. In light of this notification, Lviv government, acting together with the IDPs and the NGOs representing their interests, started settling the families in these houses.

UNHCR together with its Implementing Partner NGO Crimea SOS launch a small grant program, which is in particular aimed to improve the living conditions of IDPs

Relations with locals became more challenging for IDPs from the East starting from July when Lviv region started mourning [the first victims of the military operation in the Donetsk and Luhansk region](#). The tragic losses among hosting community lead to the increased negative attitude towards the IDPs from the East, in particular adult men. Many locals share a belief that young men should stay back at home and defend their motherland and not to escape to Western Ukraine and seek protection here.

Many real estate agents are reluctant to work with IDPs from the East as they claim that IDPs are not reliable in terms of their financial resources. Some claim that IDPs can belong to AGEs and can be dangerous for locals and problematic for owners of the apartments. The rent for one room apartment varies from 1,000 UAH plus utilities in small towns and up to 3,500 UAH and more in Lviv. Many real estate agents tend to charge rent in USD which put extra financial risks on IDPs while an average salary in Lviv remains at the level of 2,500 UAH.

A hostel in small town Turka is one of the few collective centers in Lviv which is not winterized. All three families accommodated here practice Islam as salafits and have three children with two young women being pregnant as of September. There is an urgent need for relocation or winterization of the facilities. The families prefer to stay in the area as all men found jobs at the local wood factory. Earlier the IDPs were selected as recipients of the UNHCR cash grants. They spent part of the funds on food and medicine for children. The families also saved some funds as they expect to receive land plots from local authorities.

Local NGOs and volunteers assist IDPs with a search of housing, whilst some IDPs identify their own solutions through social connections.



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Factors triggering movement: The first arrivals from Crimea started before the referendum, as people feared persecution on the grounds of their political opinions. A second wave started after the referendum, when some feared for their lives due to military movements, shootings, etc. Almost all families left at least one elderly family member behind, and later started to consider whether to go home, at least temporarily, to re-register property and also to verify the current situation. None of those participating in focus group discussions experienced direct harassment. However, some interviewees reported hearing about kidnappings and arbitrary detentions, as well as one case of murder. Third wave of IDPs from Crimea emerged in late August due to economic reasons. Many owners of small and medium businesses feel uncertainty regarding their future because of discrimination towards Tatars and oppression of their cultural and religious freedoms.

One or two families per week are arriving from Crimea. One of the key reasons is refusal to take Russian citizenship. People are contacting their relatives left back home and comparing the situation in mainland Ukraine and Crimea to make their final decisions. Local activists involved in social protests against Russian occupation— both Tatars and Ukrainians – face persecution in Crimea. There were two cases of disappearance on 23 and 26 May. HezbuTahrir is officially banned in the Russian Federation. Those who are members of this organization and other ordinary Muslims may not be able or willing to return. There are two families of asylum seekers from Russia who moved to Crimea from Russia and now from Crimea to Lviv due to their religious beliefs. Those who have returned reported discriminatory treatment by Crimean authorities. Crimean authorities are reportedly creating barriers to prevent people from fleeing to the areas controlled by the Ukrainian government; they do, however, allow people to move towards the Russian Federation.

Deterioration of the security situation in the East is the main reason for the continued displacement to Lviv region. According to the newly displaced families, lawlessness prevails and warring parties are targeting residential areas and buildings. Water sources are affected. Criminal elements act with impunity. The interviewed IDPs stated that

there is a growing number of armed individuals, who are occupying public buildings and abandoned houses. In some places, service providers have stopped importing food and non-food items. Hospitals are receiving only wounded individuals and suffer from a shortage of medicines. Many report difficulties during their flight from the Donbass Region.

Collapse of infrastructure in Luhansk city and neighborhood is another reason for IDPs to leave. In addition to the bad conditions – no electricity, water, heating – the criminal situation is not resolved. IDPs report that their houses being either ruined or robbed and they have no home to go back to.

Being perceived as a pro-Ukrainian activist, being active in pro-Ukrainian protests, fear of abduction and torture by separatists, being in the middle of fighting on the streets, not willing to be among pro-Russian separatists, fear of injury by indiscriminate actions of armed groups supporting pro-Russian activists were highlighted as the main reasons for departure. Some of the IDPs also stated that they started receiving messages on the Internet threatening to torture or kill them. Men depart as they do not want to be recruited to the rebel army and forced to fight against Ukrainian soldiers.

Ethnicity and religion: 70% of the IDPs from Crimea are Muslim Crimean Tatars. Five Roma families from Donetsk are hosted by local NGOs and prefer to keep a low profile. IDPs from the East of Ukraine are ethnic Ukrainians and Russians. Majority of them are Orthodox.

Crimean Tatars are looking for durable political and cultural solutions in order to integrate in the Lviv region. In August Lviv City Council allocated land for the Muslim cemetery. Muslim community is also planning to build several mosques and/or practice their religion openly. The weekend devoted to the Crimean Tatar culture was organized in Lviv, coordinated by Mr. Refat Umerov from the NGO “The Crimean Tatar neighborhood in Kyiv”. UNHCR Implementing Partner ‘Crimea SOS’ provides Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian language courses to support IDPs adaptation in Lviv.

Unaccompanied/separated children: UNHCR team deployed to Lviv identified 33 separated school-aged children. Three stay in Lviv with host families. 15 children from Mariupol are staying at a church-run orphanage in Vynnyky.

Humanitarian assistance: Caritas Ukraine has provided assistance to some 1,200 IDPs with accommodation and food in the region targeting the most vulnerable families and individuals. Caritas is in the process of identification of the beneficiaries for this assistance and has established a system of food collection. As reported in the press, Caritas received some 400,000 USD as a grant to support IDPs.

The IDP network “Crimean Wave” organized a storage space at the Department for Social Protection to collect second hand clothes, children’s toys and hygienic items from local citizens. The NGO also coordinates housing offers from locals and manages employment opportunities for IDPs. 557 families received items for children for the amount of 225,000 UAH.

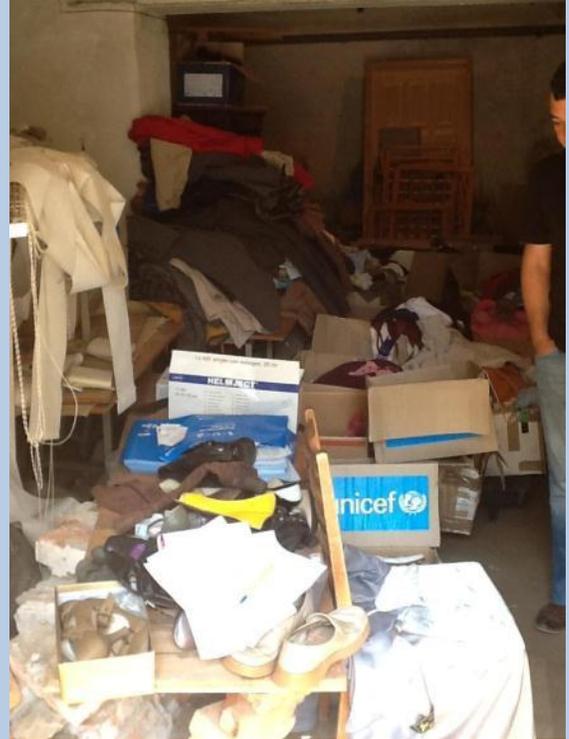
Another 400 families received hygienic items worth of 285,000 UAH from UNICEF and Hungarian Ecumenical Service. Local entrepreneurs provided food for 400 families worth 220,000 UAH.

Red Cross offices in the region provide second hand clothing for IDPs.



UNHCR

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Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés



55 sets of school items were collected via a joint initiative of UNHCR intern Ms. Lilya Helska and Crimean Wave NGO activists

NGO “Fast medical help to Maidan” assisted over 80 families with medical support. They also provided diapers for newborns and medical supplies for people with special needs for a total amount of 31,500 UAH. However, recently the focus of the initiative shifted to the support of the soldiers, and now this network has less capacity to support IDPs with meds. The department for medical protection registered 920 requests from IDPs with various medical needs. Not all of them have resources to buy medication and continue regular treatment.

IDP families located in rural areas have received less humanitarian assistance. UNICEF has provided 196 hygiene kits that were distributed in these areas by “Crimean Wave” NGOs as well as the Department for Social Protection. In addition, IDPs are receiving some ad-hoc assistance from individuals based on their specific needs, i.e. baby diapers; baby food; some specific medicines. This is generous, but not sustainable.

Priority needs: So far the number one priority is finding a long term solution for housing. Interviews have shown that some people are missing proper information regarding services provided by the local authorities, such as housing opportunities, social benefits, or registration with employment centers; social protection.

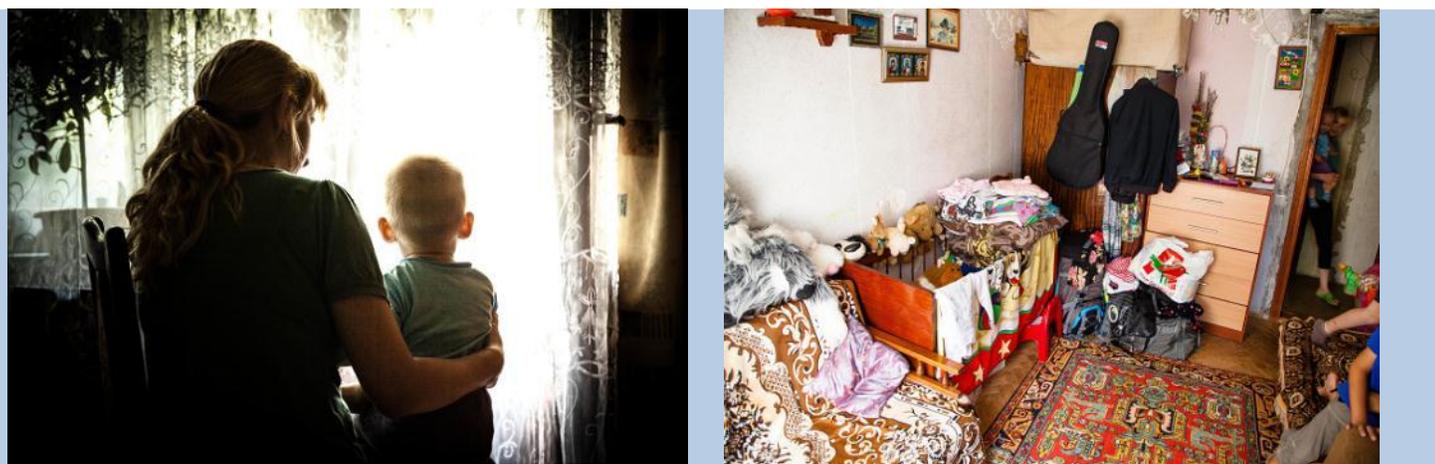
Social benefits in Lviv region are provided for 139 families. 136 people are receiving pensions. In order to receive social benefits in Lviv region, the special notification on cancelling social benefits provision in Crimea or Donbas should be provided by local authorities there on the request of the Lviv government. This process takes time and not all families are ready to go through it twice, as they are assuming that they will soon be able to return home.

Another major change in social benefits provision is that according to the Resolution # 208 of the Cabinet of Ministers (25.06.2014) starting from 1 July, the amount of money for children’s allowance decreased to 41,280 UAH per any newborn baby in the family. In the previous regulations the children’s allowance depended on the

number of children in the family and was increasing with every newborn baby. The allowance for the first child was 30,960 UAH, while for second baby was 61,920 UAH and 124,000 UAH for the third one.

The new resolution already had negative implications on the IDP families who had children and were expecting babies. Thus an IDP from Donetsk will receive an allowance amounting to 82,560 UAH for her two newborn babies, instead of the anticipated allowance of 248,000 UAH as she gave birth after 1 July.

Employment of IDPs is another key need as only 176 IDPs are officially employed in Lviv region. The main challenge has been related to so-called “work book” that the person should have to apply for the job, especially in state institutions. Most IDPs did not take this document with them as they did not have such opportunity or they do not want to lose their positions in the conflict area and see employment in Lviv region as a temporary solution.



Yuliya. from Lugansk came to Lviv on 28 June with her daughter. Her husband who works as a combine operator on the grain field stays at home. Currently Yuliya lives with her aunt and her 3 children in a 2 room apartment. There is no enough space for 7 people and the flat needs to be repaired.

UNHCR has noticed certain progress in the registration of temporary residence. According to the latest guidelines, the Department for Social Protection, acting together with the State Migration Service reported on development of a temporary registration procedure, which would allow for the issuing of separate registration documents, instead of stamping the passports. As a result of the pilot project in Lviv, now in all regions the “one window” registration services for IDPs will issue registration without stamping passports. If the IDP is not able to come along with the owner of the property, then he or she can register with the House of homeless people at 3A, Kyrylovska str. Once the permit for temporary registration is obtained, the IDP can either be registered at State Migration Service (SMS), through the House of homeless people services, or take the Notification of homeless status to the newly opened “one window” registration services.

UNHCR activities in the region: On 18 June, UNHCR signed an agreement of cooperation with Lviv Regional State Administration to support the most vulnerable IDPs in the region. UNHCR has provided 1,075,250 UAH as one time cash grants for 722 individuals. The funds were given to cover housing and household needs, and eventually support for income-generating activities. Payments were calculated based on the size of their families and/or their vulnerability, as per their registration with the Department for Social Protection.

Crimea SOS as the UNHCR implementing partner started to follow up with beneficiaries both in person and by phone, in order to confirm that they received the assistance, and to find out how it was used, in order to better understand the needs and target future assistance. The money allowance was delivered by the authorities through bank transfer. This required beneficiaries to share their bank details and contact information.

60% of contacted IDPs spent their money on housing: renting apartments in the city or improving living conditions in the rural area. One of the IDPs (a single man with special needs) who was visited by a monitoring team, spent his cash assistance to buy chickens and start a small farm in the rural area. Another IDP -a mother of 9 children - spent her grant (7,500 UAH) on food, children items, warm clothing and school stationary.

UNHCR Implementing Partner NGO Crimea SOS provides legal and social counseling to the IDPs in Lviv region. On The NGO provides 30 consultations per month on average concerning such issues as restoring access to bank accounts, clarifications regarding loans payments made in the conflict area, social payments transfers and business registration.

In September UNHCR together with Crimea SOS [launched a small grant program for IDPs](#). IDPs can apply for grants to improve living conditions and to start a business in the new place of residence. As of 18 September, 7 applications were reviewed by the grant committee in Kyiv and the first beneficiary was selected. Mr. Khalil Khalilov, a producer from Crimea, received music equipment to organize jazz concerts in Lviv with a participation of performers from Crimea. The first music performance was organized on 10 September in the Museum of Ideas in Lviv.

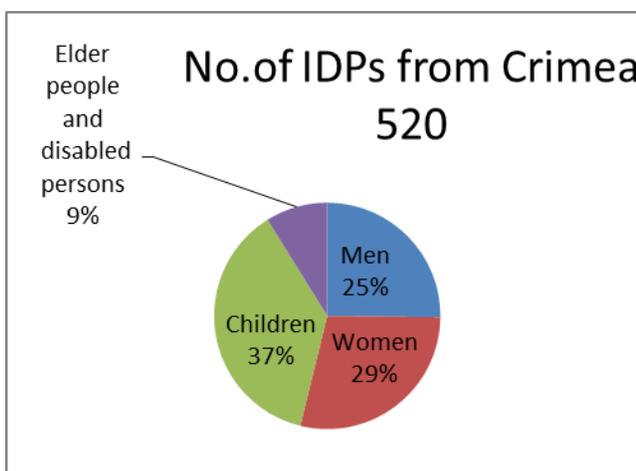
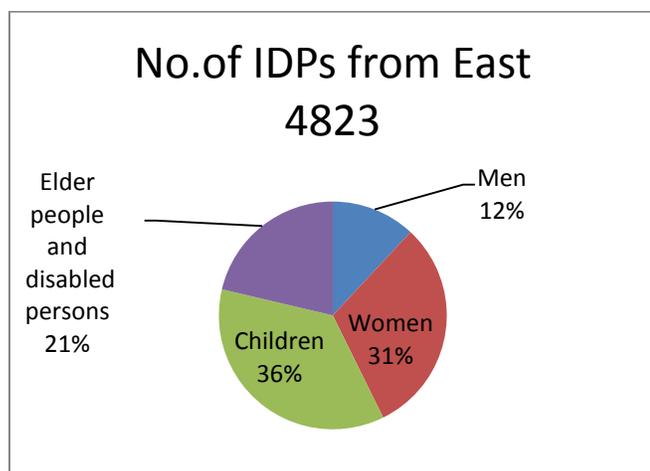
VINNYTSIA REGION (UPDATED as of October 3)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Vinnytsia	422	39	422	39	445	85	422	161	469	410	469	410	469	555	469	678	467	727	467	727	1194

Number of IDPs	July				August								September						October										
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	
Vinnytsia	467	865	503	1 013	493	1 194	493	1 194	496	1 488	821	1 753	505	2 163	495	2 402	488	3 170	496	3 893	496	4 254	520	4 823	509	5 067	517	5 265	5 782

Statistical information: As of 26 September, the number of IDPs in Vinnytsia Region totals 5,343 persons including 520 IDPs from Crimea and 4,823 from the East. Since the beginning of September, the number of displaced persons in the region has risen by 447 %.

5,343 IDPs			
men of employable age (18-60 years old)	women of employable age (18-55 years old)	children (0-18 years old)	older than employable age and disabled persons
707	1633	1929	1074



On 02-03 October, a UNHCR team carried out the third Needs Assessments in Vinnytsia Region and Vinnytsia city. Previous missions occurred on March 26, 2014 and May 28-29, 2014.

The Deputy Governor Mr. Igor Ivasiuk reported that Vinnytsia started receiving IDPs from Crimea since 05 March 2014. Within the past months 319 families (869 persons) from Crimea arrived to the Region. 95 families (349 persons) registered and left the territory of Vinnytsia.

Thus, there are 520 internally displaced persons from Crimea accommodated in 16 districts and 5 cities of the Region. 134 IDPs reside in Dormitory of Nova Greblia, Kalynivski district, 13 persons live in Dormitory in Skaletskogo Street, Vinnytsia.

Mr. Ivaskuk mentioned about 4,823 IDPs from Donbas registered in Vinnytsia. All of them are accommodated in private sector or by hosting families in 27 districts and 6 cities.

Employment trends:

Working adults from Crimea	Working adults from the East
36 persons applied to the Employment center;	260 applied to the Employment center;
8 – were employed through the Employment Center	45 - were employed through the Employment 54 – found employment on their own
28 got status of unemployed and receive unemployment allowance	183 – status of unemployed and receive unemployment allowance



UNHCR deployed a mission to Vinnytsia in October 2014 to assess changes in situation with IDPs in the region. Working meetings were held with local authorities responsible for assistance to displaced persons

Ethnicity and religion: Most IDPs are ethnic Ukrainians and Russians, displaced from Crimea and Donbas. Thus there are 224 Crimean Tatar families. Most Crimean Tatars are observant Muslims. Many IDPs do not register officially, often staying with family or friends in the region.

Reception arrangements and coordination of local initiatives: Vinnytsia Regional Coordination Centre (Headquarters) was established by the decision of Vinnytsia Governor, dated 26 March. The Center, chaired by the Deputy Governor, includes representatives of key departments of Vinnytsia Regional Administration, local self-government, Vinnytsia SMS, other relevant government bodies and NGOs. The Centre meets on a weekly basis and has developed an action plan on the provision of support for the IDPs. The Centre conducts daily monitoring of the new arrivals.

There are only two Collective Centers existing today. According to the Department of Social Policy, regional administration collects available offers for hosting IDPs. They have registration of housing funds and regularly update information on their website. If the number of IDPs increase and requires accommodation, the administration is ready to provide a Dormitory in Komorgorod village Tomashpilskogo district. The Dormitory is fit for the winter.

During the last trip to Vinnytsia Region UNHCR team visited the Social Rehabilitation Center for homeless people located in Voronovitsia village. The Center is considered as a potential Collective Center for IDPs. Mr. Bohdan Chorny, Director of the Social Rehabilitation Center for homeless people reported that the building is still under construction. For the time being the administration allocated funds to repair 8 rooms out of 16 on the second floor. It is planned to redesign the 1st floor in order to create more separate rooms, canteen, kitchen, separate room for physiological counseling. The facility is being planned for IDPs from the East and families in crisis situation. Mr.

Chorny informed that people will be able to stay free of charge for a period of 6 months; people will be able to re-register their social benefits in the district without problems because he works very closely with the Department of Social Protection.

vangelic Christian Baptists provided housing to 85 Crimean Tartars until the end of August 2014. Due to beginning of a new school year, the Tartar families had to leave the place. Two families of 13 people moved to the Dormitory on Skaletskogo street in Vinnytsia. Their accommodations are paid by the Church Community. Another 20 people moved to Nova Greblia Dormitory. Three families returned back to Crimea. Yet it is reported they plan to be back to Vinnytsia in the beginning of November.

During the meeting with UNHCR representatives Deputy Governor commented on a close collaboration they have with the administration of the Donetsk National University (DNU). In respect to decision of majority of students and teachers to remain in the Ukrainian educational system, a decision was made to transfer the DNU to the University of Vinnitsa. For educational building, one of the buildings which belongs to the plant "Crystal" was allocated. The building is in a good condition and is 16,000m² in size. It has a dining room area which can accommodate more than 400 people. The auditorium can host 1,500 people. The University has 700 international students out of over 4,000 students. The city has an opportunity to host 1,000 students in three dormitories. Most of students will take long distant learning and teaching will be held on a rotational basis (several weeks of teaching and then professors will return home).

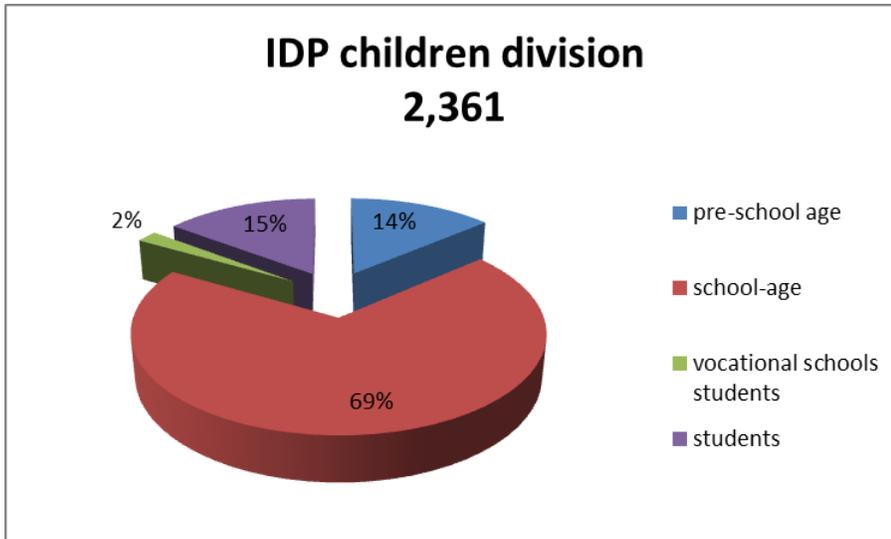
Deputy Governor highlighted the work of non-governmental organizations and volunteers. Owing to their work 618,000 UAH (approx. 47,540 USD) for the repairs of the Dormitory in Nova Greblia was collected and humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable families was provided. The renovation works were completed at the end of August. The children play yard was organized by the Evangelic Church Community. Nova Greblia Dormitory houses 134 persons. Out of 134 there are 60 children.

Access to social services: IDPs have access to medical services at their residence.

At the new allocation in Nova Greblia there is a rural district hospital. IDPs do not have problems to visit if necessary. UNHCR is aware of 2 men from the Crimean Tatars community hospitalized to the Central District Hospital. Women informed that during the summer time and even now most of children had dental problems. Thanks to UNHCR cash assistance this issue was resolved. But now children suffer stomatitis.

During the visit UNHCR went to see a few families living in rural area. Mother of a big family noted that due to the cooling of the weather younger children catch colds and the youngest 2 years of age had been ill with pneumonia. Costs for medications are higher in rural areas than in urban and often not all the necessary medications are available.

Educational issues: In total there are 2,361 children registered, 261 are pre-school age, 1,318 are school-age, 38 attend vocational schools and 279 are students in Vinnytsia Region. The Department of Education and Science simplified the system to enter school or University. For pre-school age children, a database was created to assist when children could attend kindergarten when places become available.



In addition, Vinnytsia NGO “Spring of Hope” provides psychological counseling to Crimean Tatar women and separately works with children from both areas of the compact settlement.

Circumstances triggering movement:

The influx of IDPs to the region began after announcement by the Vinnytsia Regional Council that it was ready to accept people from Crimea on March 3, 2014.

Causes for forced displacement should be divided between two

categories of IDPs (Crimea, East).

Main causes for displaced people from Crimea to flee are:

- Threats to families in Crimea (direct or indirect), sometimes painted on the walls of their houses (“Death to Tatars”), (“When will you finally leave?”, “This is just the beginning for you”).
- Devout Muslims are afraid to be prosecuted as extremists under Russian legislation
- Heads of the families (men) were mostly afraid for their wives and children
- Muslims fear that they could become suspects and be arrested without investigation as new Head of SBU in Crimea announced that they will fight with Hizb ut-tahrir members. Locals in Crimea also start expressing hostility towards Crimean Tatars.
- Crimean Tatars fear a repeat of a brutal history – new exile and deportation from Crimea
- Crimean Tatars migration had a chain character: after first families arrived to Vinnytsia through contacting and arranging their arrival with the local civil society and after settling, they contacted others and more families arrived.

Insecurity, situation of violence and armed conflict are now the main causes for displacement from Donbas area. People living in the conflict zone were facing imminent security threats and infrastructure has been damaged by fighting.

Living conditions: The IDPs find the living conditions in the Dormitory at Skaletskogo Street appropriate.

UNHCR visited two families of IDPs accommodated in rural area. Conditions in the houses are bearable. Cooking and sanitary facilities are often poor. UNHCR IP “Krym SOS” will propose small grants to improve the living conditions of identified families.



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Elena with five children live in her grandmother's abounded old house

On October 3, UNHCR conducted a visit to the Dormitory in Nova Greblia village to meet the administration and IDPs. Heating in the Dormitory was cut off during the last few years and still in the process of installation of heating boilers. As a result of chilly weather, the place is still very cold. Basic furniture is not available. People sleep on the floor on thick mattresses.



134 Crimean Tatars housed in Dormitory located in Nova Greblia village. The dormitory building was refurbished but not sufficiently for the cold season. In general the building is cold and families do not have equipment to heat the rooms.



Internally displaced Crimean Tatars are getting ready to celebrate Kurban Bayram feast

Humanitarian assistance: All assistance to IDPs is provided through personal effort, contact and pressure on the authorities from civil society activists.

Local people from Tulchyn raion provided the Crimean Tatar community accommodated in Nova Greblia withwashing machines.

The Evangelic Christian Baptists Church continues to support IDPs accomodated in Vinnitsia city and Nova Greblia. The parishes of the church purchased and installed the children’s playground for the IDPs community in Nova Greblia.

IOM and UNICEF Implementing Partner “Spring of Hope” NGO provides basic support to IDPs. It is planned to conduct a separate training for the community on business management.

Local people of Nova Greblia village planned potatoes for newcomers in the nearest yard. They were expecting IDPs to take care of the vegetable garden. For different reasons the garden was not taken care of well and the harvest failed.

USAID is planning to provide nsulation to the fascade of the Nova Greblia Dormitory.

On 02 July, 2014 as a pilot project in Vinnytsia Region, UNHCR has provided one-time financial assistance to 30 families (55 children out of total 107 persons) accommodated in Nova Greblia with housing and household needs related to their relocation (in total 180,750 UAH). Internally displaced families were selected on the following eligibility criteria: families with many children, pensioners (retired), handicapped and single parents. Families received an amount based on the number of members.

Unaccompanied/separated children: The Head of Service for children and family reported about 27 orphans hosted in Vinnytsia Region. Three out of 27 are hosted in two foster families; 7 children from Lugansk region accommodated in a family based care home and 4 are residing in the Centers of Social Rehabilitations.

Priority needs:

- IDPs cannot sell their houses in Crimea at the moment and the new government requires them to return to their homes within a month, otherwise – they fear – their houses will be nationalized and inhabited by other people. IDPs need help not only with housing and covering their basic needs, but also with social integration and employment opportunities.
- For most internally displaced persons cost for utilities becomes crucial for the winter. It is vital to decide upon subsidizing the most vulnerable families.
- Housing problems cause growing tension among IDPs and their hosting families. Temporary stay turned into long term stay for an indefinite period. Hosting family can not expel their tenants on the street. At the same time living conditions are tight, apartments are overcrowded and at this stage relationship become strained.
- One of the main challenges for the near future is conducting educational work among Vinnytsya population and in Nova Greblia in particular. Most of the population is made up of different Christian religions (99%). Islam is in minority. After arrival of Crimean Tatar families and 700 students from the University of Donetsk that profess Islam, social tensions could occur.
- People have access to medical services at their residence. The main problem is access to lab tests and medical examinations which are not available at the state domain hospitals or clinics and are costly.

- IDPs need not only housing and covering their basic needs, but also social integration and employment opportunities.
- During the visit the UNHCR team was able to talk with the Director of the Dormitory in Nova Greblia;
- Lack of communications between the Crimean Tatars community and local population;
- Potential threat that the community will not be able to pay for the utilities;
- Administration does not see the willingness of the Tartar men from the community to cooperate and build professional relationships.

Durable solutions:

- IDPs feel like they need to know their official status. They want to be protected by Ukraine as the guarantor of their rights. The IDPs are living in a situation of uncertainty, not knowing whether/when/how they can return home to Crimea or move to other countries. They are lost, confused, without IDP status they do not know what to do next.
- If the situation in Crimea does not return to normal, the families of some IDPs are considering settling in Vinnytsia region. IDPs abandoned their agricultural and farming lands, business in Crimea, and should they settle in Vinnytsia region they are ready to work in the new location, on the farm lands, in construction and take other work.
- IDPs have some plans regarding their integration: to start business on the basis of the technical school's Dining room producing Crimean Tatars sweets. On the basis of the technical school premises, to create a furniture assembly shop and to rent a close-by lake, to breed fish.
- During the assessment visit was identified potential candidates for UNHCR small grants for business or small grants to improve the living conditions;
- UNHCR together with Krym SOS considers possibility to conduct information campaign or event for the population of the village and Crimean Tatars community in order to remove the tension.
- UNHCR considers to launch cash assistance program to the group of the most vulnerable families and individuals of IDPs living in the territory of Vinnytsia Oblast. Targeted Group Eligibility criteria: Large families, single parents and families/individuals with special needs (handicapped).
- UNHCR will consider equipping the potential Collective Center in Vorovytsia village with mattresses, beds, pillows and towels.

ODESA REGION (UPDATED as of September 17)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Odesa	300	43	332	70	307	136	787	595	300	2328	313	2328	323	2837	323	2837	323	3273	323	3273	3596

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East													
Odesa	417	4 244	534	4 888	995	5 119	912	5 931	923	6 117	989	6 320	959	7 620	963	9 720	1 972	11 800	1 999	12 240	2 013	12 700	2 017	12 861	2 023	13 092	2 036	13 537	15 573

Statistical information: As of 17 September, the Odesa Social Protection Department has identified 12,240 IDPs from eastern Ukraine living in the Odesa region. In addition, some 2,000 servicemen and their family members have also been relocated to the region.

1,209 IDPs from the East are being accommodated in seven State-provided sanatoria and summer camps provided in Odesa and in two villages, Sergeevka (Belgorod-Dnestrovsky district) and Mayaki (Bilyaevsky district). This group includes 546 women, 320 disabled persons, and 169 men. The Kuyalnik sanatorium in Odesa hosts a group of 66 disabled IDPs from the East and 310 employees of Mariupol Sea Port and their families. Additionally, local NGOs and civil society activists reportedly used private funds to help accommodate several groups of IDPs at eight collective shelters. The majority of IDPs rent apartments in Odesa and surrounding neighborhoods. More than likely, a larger number of IDPs are staying with family and friends in the region, but as they have not registered or requested assistance, their numbers remain unknown. According to local authority estimates, approximately 25,000 IDPs live in the Odesa region.

As of 17 September, 445 orphans have been placed in Odesa region orphanages for permanent residence.

2,834 IDPs from the Odesa region reportedly returned to their places of permanent residence in Eastern Ukraine. 1,026 persons who plan to stay in Odesa for autumn and winter are in need of relocation to winterized facilities. This group includes 401 children (including 54 infants), 254 disabled persons, 96 elderly persons, and 38 members of families with multiple children. The authorities identified 80 winterized facilities able to accommodate 714 IDPs (including 128 places for disabled and elderly persons).

At the end of August, Head of the State Emergency Service Sergei Bochkovskiy visited the Odesa region to assess the situation with IDPs. Following his visit Mr. Bochkovskiy reported that assistance was being provided to IDPs in Odesa region at a high level of preparedness and efficiency.

The Regional Department of Social Protection collects data on IDPs, including Crimean civilians, servicemen and their families. According to the Department, the number of IDPs in the Odesa region from Crimea has increased from 1,450 IDPs on 15 July to 1,999 by 17 September, which is much lower than originally anticipated. The number of IDPs from Eastern Ukraine has, however, increased significantly from 3,273 to 12,240 IDPs since July due to the deterioration of the security situation in the Donbas region. People have been fleeing their homes due to active fighting and unbearable living conditions, including disturbances in electricity, water, heating, and gas supply. Most IDPs arrived during the summer season and are now in urgent need of relocation to premises suitable for winter.



Odesa hosts the second largest community of refugees and asylum seekers in Ukraine. It is now struggling with the continued influx of IDPs as it is running out of available accommodation and resources. On 20 June, UNHCR marked World Refugee Day with a range of events in the city. As part of the programme, UNHCR and Odesa Regional State Administration hosted a roundtable discussion “Internally displaced persons: meeting immediate needs and searching for durable solutions”. More than 80 representatives of NGOs, local authorities and the press participated in the event. / UNHCR / June 2014

Ethnicity and religion: The majority of IDPs in Odesa region are ethnic Russians and ethnic Ukrainians.

Factors triggering movement:

From Crimea: IDPs have reported leaving Crimea due to increased security concerns. A Crimean Tatar family expressed concerns about possible persecution and ill treatment on the grounds of their ethnicity. Other IDPs interviewed listed economic and other reasons as cause for their movement from Crimea.

From Eastern regions: IDPs reported leaving Eastern Ukraine mainly due to the deterioration of the security situation and poor living conditions.

Population movement:

From Crimea: In April-June, IDPs from Crimea travelled to the Odesa region by car or train. They reported no problems or ill-treatment when passing controls on the Russian-occupied side of Armiansk. Some families interviewed by UNHCR stated their plans were to receive travel documents and leave Ukraine.

From Eastern regions: Some IDPs interviewed stated that they were evacuated in groups with the assistance of civil society activists, local authorities, or political parties (people were evacuated by buses and personal vehicles to cities from which transportation to Odesa by train was arranged). Some IDPs arrived in Odesa in personal vehicles. Most of them faced a number of problems while going through checkpoints, including, for example, the threat of military recruitment (by AGEs or the Ukrainian army) for young men; requests for 500-1000 UAH “fees” imposed at AGE checkpoints; or, seizure of personal property and vehicles. Odesa became the destination for hundreds of disabled persons who were evacuated in wheelchairs from Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Many IDPs traveled through Kharkov, Dnipropetrovsk, or Bielgorod (Russia) in order to reach the Odesa region.

Currently many IDPs are traveling back to their homes in Eastern Ukraine to retrieve warm clothes and check on their homes and then returning, usually without informing authorities about their plans.



A boy pushes her mother up a ramp in a wheelchair. Many IDPs with disabilities are staying at temporary accommodation in Odesa, southern Ukraine. They left their homes in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk due to the persistent fighting and a consequent fear of death, injury, or persecution. Their transport across the country to Odesa was organised by a specialised NGO, whilst their accommodation is provided by the Regional State Administration in publicly owned premises, most often sanatoria and children's camps, across the region. / UNHCR / I. Zimova / June 2014

Reception arrangements: In March-June, IDPs who called a government hotline were referred to the Department of Social Protection which directed them to state-provided sanatoriums. According to most IDPs who arrived in Odesa in March-June, the counseling and referral system was quite efficient.

At the end of June, local authorities reported that their accommodation resources had been exhausted. IDPs in need of accommodation were referred to the NGOs Coordination Council, a local group consisting of volunteers and about 10 NGOs. This group was able to accommodate IDPs in the private sector, but their resources were exhausted within a week.

On 2 July, in response to a 11 June 2014 Ukrainian government resolution, the Odesa SES created a Coordination Council tasked with handling IDP social welfare issues and composed of representatives from key regional authorities, NGOs and UNHCR. The Council created an IDP coordination center at the Odesa railway station which functions as a one-stop-shop for IDP issues where, for example, the Regional Department for Family and Youth Issues counsels new arrivals on finding housing.

Following a request from Odesa SES, local authorities were tasked with identifying facilities that could accommodate IDPs. Accommodation is currently available mostly in rural areas, locations which offer few employment opportunities. As many IDPs refuse to be relocated in these areas, only 500 persons have been sent to districts and small towns in Odesa region, where they have been settled in dormitories and private houses. Many have been able to find employment.

Several charitable organizations, such as the Akhmetov Foundation, have provided free accommodation for the most vulnerable IDPs (single mothers, mothers with infants, mothers with more than 2 children, etc.).

Many Eastern Ukraine IDPs with disabilities were relocated to Odesa. Their transport across the country to Odesa was organized by a specialized NGO; while their accommodation in Odesa is provided by the Regional State Administration which houses IDPs in publicly-owned premises, most often sanatoria and children's camps, across the region. Odesa has become the home for more than 400 disabled persons who live with accompanying persons

in several sanatoriums in Sergeyevka village about 90 km from Odesa. They depend on volunteers and NGOs for medicine, hygiene products, and warm clothes.



Local NGOs assisted IDPs with stationery and school uniforms for children. School kits were collected by volunteers and sent to IDP children accommodated at the health resorts. More than 700 school kits were distributed by volunteers to families at the humanitarian assistance distribution center

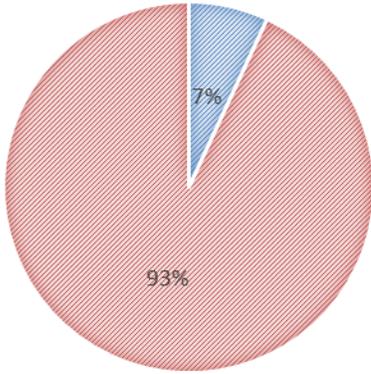
Odessa Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	7	1 518	325	0	1 193	0
Small Scale Units	94	439	369	21	49	31
TOTAL	101	1 957	694	21	1 242	31

Number of IDPs	14 993
Projection, 10 %	1 499
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	325



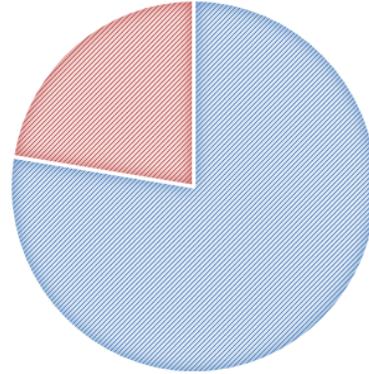
NUMBERS

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units

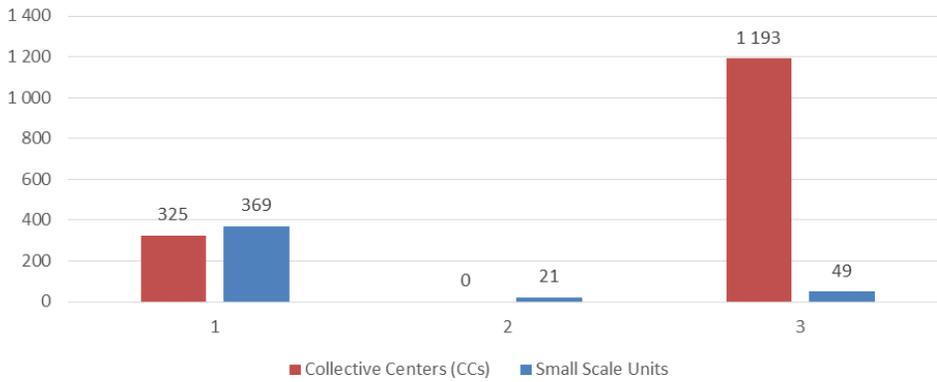


CAPACITY

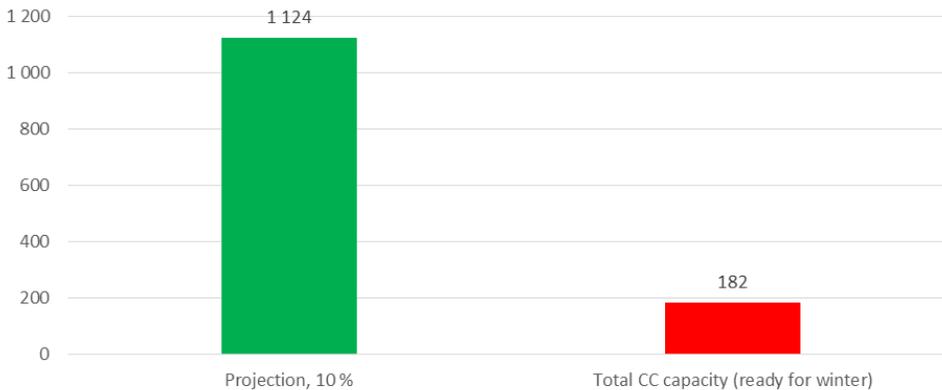
■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



Readiness for winter, CC vs. small scale units, by capacity



Places expected to be needed in CCs vs. ready at the moment



Humanitarian assistance: IDPs accommodated in state-provided sanatoriums have been satisfied with the immediate assistance provided by the government and with the living conditions of the accommodations. There is

little funding available, however, to pay for the room and board provided by sanatoriums, and the current debt owed by the State in the Odesa region has reached 11 million UAH (900,000 USD). IDPs have already vacated six sanatoriums, but the State has yet to pay for the food and accommodation provided.

Many volunteers and NGO groups assist IDPs accommodated both in state-provided sanatoriums and in the private sector by providing food packages, NFIs, hygiene kits, toys, clothes, and other humanitarian assistance. Most work as part of the Odesa Forum, and their service is recognized by regional authorities. Unfortunately, volunteers in many organizations are beginning to exhibit psychological burnout.

In early September, the Odesa mayor ordered the creation of a city coordination body and monitoring working groups on IDP issues at the district administration level.



Odesa has become the home for more than 4 hundreds of invalids, wheelchair having been evacuated from various Donbas regions. They live with accompanying persons in several sanatoriums of Sergeyevka village about 90 kms from Odesa. They are still dependent on the supplying of medicine, hygiene products, and warm clothes, which are provided by volunteers and NGOs.

Access to social services: The Coordination Center at the Odesa Railway station provides arriving IDPs with their initial access to social services.

Representatives of the following state agencies provide ongoing support to IDPs on a daily basis:

- SES (one employee and one psychologist)
- Regional Social Protection Department
- Regional Department of Family and Youth issues
- Regional State Employment Center
- Odesa Red Cross (visiting nurse)



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There are many volunteers and NGO groups assisting IDPs accommodated both in state-provided sanatoriums and private sector. Most of them work through social networks (Facebook, vkontakte), as part of the Odesa Forum. They are well known to the Regional authorities and closely cooperate with them. All volunteer groups and NGOs working with IDPs provide humanitarian assistance with food packages, NFIs, hygiene kits, toys for children, clothes etc.

If assistance cannot be immediately provided, the IDP is referred to the responsible authority (Pension Fund, Migration Service Department, Department of Education, etc.).

The Center works 24/7 and is staffed by a SES representative after normal business hours.

According to local authority estimates, only 30% of IDPs who applied for a transfer of their social benefits were able to receive them at their new place of residence.

Medical care is provided to all IDPs in need. However, the cost of medicines must be paid out of pocket. Often these costs are covered by volunteers.

The start of the school year was one of the most significant factors triggering registration among IDPs who were initially reluctant to contact local authorities. In the last few weeks of August some 200-300 IDPs were registered daily at two registration points. 3,004 children were enrolled in secondary schools. 402 orphans from Luhansk region were enlisted in boarding schools. Some 400 children were enrolled in kindergartens despite a huge shortage of places in Odesa kindergartens. 106 children were enrolled in vocational schools.

Additionally, 432 IDPs entered Odesa universities as freshmen. Furthermore 104 students transferred their studies from universities in Eastern Ukraine, and 462 students transferred from Crimea. 230 students were allowed to continue their studies on a temporary basis at Odesa universities.

Local NGOs assisted IDPs with stationery and school uniforms for children. School kits were collected by volunteers and sent to IDP children being accommodated at health resorts. More than 700 school kits were distributed by volunteers to families at the humanitarian assistance distribution center.



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Priority needs: IDPs are primarily concerned about long-term housing, employment and gaining access to their bank accounts. Many worry about the transfer of their social benefits, such as pensions. Other concerns include the status and condition of property left in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine and the lack of long-term durable solutions.

The Odesa SES, some volunteers and NGO groups submitted several requests to UNHCR for the provision of NFIs. The number of requests has increased with the cold season approaching.

Durable solutions: Most IDPs from the East plan to return to their homes once the situation in Eastern Ukraine has stabilized. Some plan to remain in Odesa, find private housing, and engage in income-making activities (through entrepreneurship or other employment). Odesa regional authorities instructed its districts to identify private housing options for IDPs in rural areas as such accommodation can improve the assimilation of newly arrived IDPs into local society.

The number of employment opportunities offered to IDPs has increased over the last 2 months. The government also plans to involve IDPs in paid public works projects.

KHERSON REGION (UPDATED as of September 19)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Kherson	184	14	189	33	147	40	147	49	159	201	170	231	179	335	596	372	603	585	611	713	1324

Number of IDPs	July				August								September						October										
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East											
Kherson	538	1.326	436	1.441	405	1.869	409	2.039	458	2.453	458	3.075	401	3.642	441	4.200	637	4.749	608	4.982	616	5.193	623	5.165	639	5.258	642	5.383	6.025

Statistical information: Today there are 1,623 IDPs in Kherson. 528 of them are children. Only 98 children started school, while 184 children attend kindergarten. Social services still do not know how many children are not enrolled in schools. In conversations with social workers, parents say they see no reason to send children to school, as they will soon go home. Additionally, UNHCR is aware of 59 students who transferred to Kherson universities from Crimea. The region also hosts some 382 servicemen and their families who left Crimea. Since July 1, State Emergency Service (SES) is responsible for all issues concerning IDPs.

Coordination of local initiatives: The coordination of assistance to IDPs is improving. Coordination center chaired by SES works really well.

IDPs registration point at Kherson train station point is well marked and easy to find. It works from 9 am till 6 pm with a lunch break from 1 pm till 2 pm.

There are 4 representatives of the following services present at the railway station 7 days per week.

- SMS representative registers IDPs in the paper-based journal while there is an additional employee who is responsible for input of the data into the computer-based registry;
- SES employee provides information on available accommodation options and informational support on where to receive assistance;
- Red Cross representative provides IDPs with basic food, clothes and first aid assistance if available.

Only SES representative stays at the station from 6 pm till 9 am to provide emergency support for the new arrivals. However, it is not sufficient, as during night hours the only accommodation available is a waiting room at the railway station (4 persons max) with neither food support provided nor other agencies providing assistance.

As there is no accommodation left in Kherson city itself, all new arrivals are redirected to the region, leading to following negative consequences:

- no food tickets provided to the IDPs hosted outside of the Kherson city, while in the city IDPs can receive food tickets and get two-three times meals per day;
- no accommodation is provided after 5 pm and before 9 am, as all local administrations in the region work from 9 am till 5 pm. If IDPs arrive later they cannot receive accommodation;
- men and women are accommodated separately, 10-20 persons per room with a common kitchen, bathroom and WC. This arrangement is inconvenient for families or mothers with children/ infants.

Center for displaced people continues its operation in Kherson focusing its work on collecting needs. The center collects clothes, toys and other necessities.

UNHCR colleagues in Kherson are also closely cooperating with the new border guard units in Kherson Region, monitoring border checkpoints and population movement. Good working relations are established with local NGOs, Odessa-based human rights monitors covering Kherson Region, OSCE representatives, and local Mejlis.

According to the Military Commissioner Sergei Koka, regional military commissariat has not carried out any work on conscription among IDPs. Neither conscription of men, nor information campaign was conducted.

Factors triggering movements: According to the head of the Department of Social Protection Gennadiy Prichina, there are over 600 IDPs who were returned back to their homes. Most of IDPs paid themselves for their tickets back. Those IDPs who had no money approached local authorities that organized transportation (buses) or provided financial assistance to IDPs.



Most tourists are using Kalahchak and Chaplinka checkpoints, the Chongar checkpoint is favored by residents from Donetsk and Luhansk regions heading to Crimea. Many of them wanted to go to Russia from Kerch by the ferry, but some also wanted to settle in Crimea. In early September Crimean authorities started a campaign of displaced persons relocation to other regions of Russia. Mainly displaced are offered to move to the northern regions of Russia and often to the cities with relatively disadvantaged economic conditions (Kolyma, Magadan, Perm etc.). As displaced persons are forced to leave Crimea, they prefer to return to the mainland. Local police in Genichesk region in private conversations confirm that a lot of displaced persons are returning back from Crimea and looking for cheap houses in the rural areas.

Reception arrangements: Skadovsk district of Kherson region. According to local authorities, some of the collective shelters that hosted IDPs did not get financial compensation. Thus, according to Deputy Head of Skadovsk district administration, the “Pivdenniy” sanatorium in Skadovsk region has a debt of 170, 000 UAH (13,000 USD). This money was promised by regional government for accommodation of IDPs. However, only costs for provision of food were covered so far, that is why the sanatorium is no longer able to host IDPs.

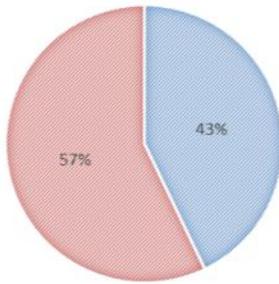


Kherson Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	12	325	305	0	20	0
Small Scale Units	16	139	98	7	34	7
TOTAL	28	464	403	7	54	7

Number of IDPs	5 829
Projection, 10 %	583
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	305

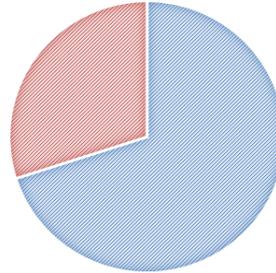
NUMBERS

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units

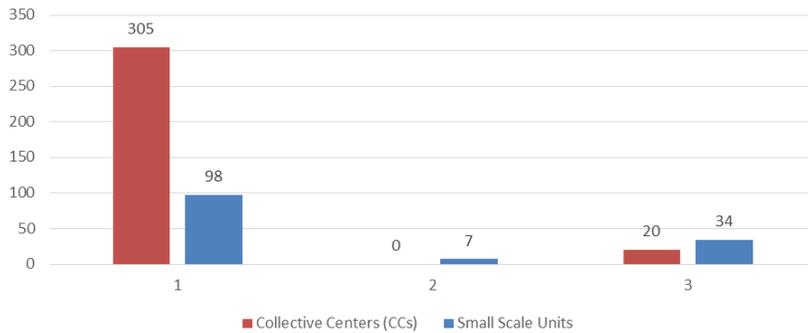


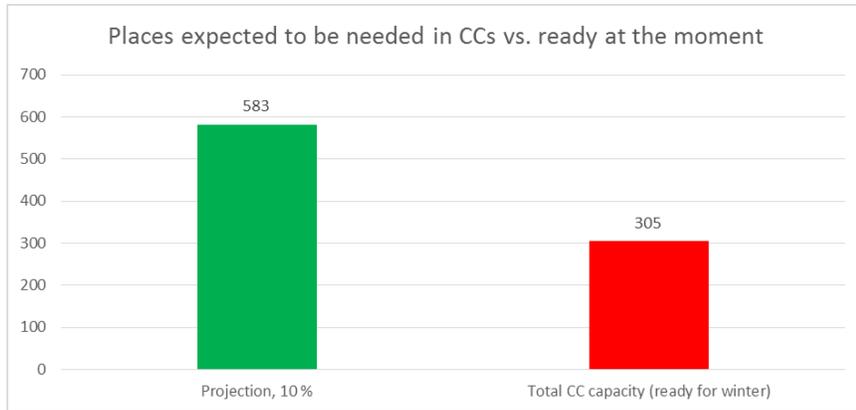
Capacity

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



Readines for winter, CC vs. small scale units, by capacity





According to Skadovsk authorities, the district schools can accept up to 1,000 additional pupils. IDPs children are given the priority right for placement in the local kindergartens despite a fact that there is a very limited amount of places and even locals have troubles with enrolling their children in kindergartens.

Social Protection Department had informed that there are 169 IDPs registered in Skadovsk, but SMS refers to the number of 435 individuals registered in total. Local authorities have no clear information on the number of returns. 47 children from IDPs families were enrolled to schools. Many IDPs prefer not registers as they are worried about their property back home and intolerance of local population.

75 IDPs applied to local authorities with request for financial support in amount of 300 UAH (22 USD) however, none of these requests was fulfilled. There are no available funds (22,000 UAH in total) in local budget and financial support from the Kherson regional budget which was promised by Kherson Regional Administration had not been fulfilled.

According to Deputy Head of Kherson Regional State Administration Dmitry Ilchenko, rural districts of Kherson region have enough free places for IDPs, however, people are not interested to settle there. Therefore, it was decided to submit a formal proposal to the Donetsk Regional State Administration to organize relocation of IDPs from the southern regions of Donetsk region, where many live in dire conditions, to the rural districts of Kherson region.

In August Kherson team visited **Genicheskyy rayon** to assess living conditions at the largest collective centers and current needs of IDPs. One of them is “Chaika 2” sanatorium, which now host 198 IDPs in 160 summerhouses. The main problem of this sanatorium is food, but there is an urgent need in provision of heaters, blankets, bed linens, mattresses, pillows and kitchenware.

Priority needs: The most required items (according to interviewed IDPS) are individual medicine kits, food kits, insect repellents and vouchers for mobile phone calls, to enable them to stay in contact with their relatives left behind, and to try and re-organize their lives in the displacement area.

Access to social services: Interviewed individuals reported no major problem with access to social services: children attend schools, medical assistance is available, and residence registration is provided if requested. The most important development is that Kherson City Council defined the list of places where IDPs can be registered. This means that Kherson is ready to issue temporary registration for IDPs and this will solve the problem with official employment, bank accounts, private entrepreneurship and taxation, etc. This decision is the result of the meeting between the UNHCR team and Kherson Regional State Administration.



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Kherson team visited the "Znannia" dormitory for students, where 35 IDPs from East were staying as they had no money to rent alternative accommodation or other places to live. The team met with IDPs, among them there were three mothers with three children (5 months, 6 years and 5 years old). They were provided with three UNICEF kits for mother and child. Afterwards, Team members met with Social Service representatives, who confirmed that they are looking for the accommodation for these IDPs. Also social service workers complained about lack of shoes and any kind of financial support for IDPs. It was mentioned that currently local authorities can barely cover needs of the insulin-dependent IDPs, but if more insulin-dependent persons will come, they will not able to support them.

SMS decided to allow Genichesk and Novotroitsk Passport Office to renew expired passports of IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk region. IDPs whose passports expired (25, 45 years) have to pay a penalty charge of 51 UAH, make two photos and go to the Passport Office. This operation takes only one or two days.

84 IDPs had their passports renewed by Genichesk Passport Office, while 31 had them renewed through Novotroitsk Passport Office. All other documentation issues have to be dealt with through their local SMS departments or in Kherson.

SMS allowed Genichesk and Novotroitsk passport offices to provide documentation services to IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk region using simplified procedures. IDPs whose passports expired (25, 45 years) have to pay penalty charge of 51 UAH, make two photos and go to Passport Office. This operation takes one or two days. All the other questions concerning the documents IDPs have to solve in their local SMS departments or in Kherson.

Durable solutions: IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk in Kherson face similar problems with their registration as in other regions. Many IDPs do not go to SMS or to other departments to register with the authorities. As a result, the authorities are not aware of the number and location of many IDPs staying in private homes.

Kherson Regional State Administration is trying to encourage IDPs from Crimea and from Donetsk and Luhansk to register at the railway station in Kherson by broadcasting announcements at TV channels and local radio.

On 9 July, former Kherson Governor Yuriy Odarchenko had called a regional IDP coordination meeting, focused on issues of permanent accommodation for IDPs fleeing the conflict zones and servicemen. During the meeting the Governor assured the participants that the region has capacities to provide people with land plots for private housing, as well as jobs.

According to this presentation of the local department of city planning and architecture, each district within Kherson region identified the land plots for residential construction and private farming. Thus, in Kalanchak region there are 149 free land plots for housing construction, with a total area of 33,94 hectares while in Genichesk region 373 land plots (81,32 ha) can be allocated. Head of the department estimates that construction will take 60 days and it will cost some 100,000 UAH.



The regional administration drafted changes to the regional «Own house» program, which provides cheap loans for house purchase and construction in rural areas (3% annual interest)

The mortgage loan will be provided for 20 years. The program will target young people (under 30 years old). The maximum loan amount for house purchase is up to 100,000 UAH, and up to 200,000 UAH for house construction. According to the program, families with three or more children are exempted from payment of the interest rate. During the meeting the head of the "Own house" Fund, Aleksandr Pronin, presented the main advantages of the program, which include:

- 1) the repayment inflation is not taken into account
- 2) interest is accrued on the balance of the debt
- 3) simple and convenient loan repayment is performed on a quarterly basis
- 4) no fees for early repayment
- 5) possibility (in case of force majeure) to postpone the payment of part of the loan

Kherson team had a meeting with Volodymyr Mykolaenko, Mayor of Kherson, and discussed the problems of IDPs, accommodated in the city. Mr. Mykolaenko said that Kherson city council decided to allocate 209,400 UAH (16,000 USD) for assistance to IDPs (provision of food and financial assistance of 300 UAH). They have a list of 880 IDPs, who are supposed to receive assistance from the Kherson city council.

Kherson city council began a social advertising campaign. Mayor Vladimir Mykolaenko together with Kherson city council appealed to local residents to help IDPs or volunteers that assist displaced people. Such initiative is expected minimize potential conflicts and improve tolerance towards IDPs.

ZAKARPATTIA REGION (UPDATED as of September 19)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Zakarpattia	133	56	203	74	206	105	206	105	194	209	194	209	210	317	210	359	210	438	210	485	695

Number of IDPs	July		August						September						October														
	22.07	29.07	4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10		09.10		16.10				
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East			
Zakarpattia	224	597	224	690	224	733	222	795	222	869	222	1141	222	1039	226	1121	227	1296	229	1582	230	1682	232	1731	231	1852	230	1865	2095

Statistical information: As of 19 September, the region hosts 1,597 persons (694 families) are registered from the East, including 201 men, 512 women, 550 children and 334 pensioners and disabled people.

There are also 229 IDPs (120 families) registered from Crimea including 49 family members of service men. Out of them, there are 70 men, 60 women, 73 children, 26 pensioners and disabled people.

In total, 1,826 IDPs (814 families) are registered in Zakarpattia. This number includes 271 men, 572 women, 623 children, as well as 360 pensioners and disabled people.

The number of new arrivals from the East increased substantially and reached 50-60 persons per day.

A good half of IDPs seem to remain unregistered – this was corroborated when UNHCR visited a few collective centers in September. Authorities estimate there actually may be up to 5,000 IDPs in the region. While definitely most of them see no reason to register or try to secure heads of households from conscription, another important factor is lack of information on registration procedures and associated entitlements (assurances on confidentiality of provided data, accelerated procedures to resume social welfare and pensions, facilitation of access to education/kindergartens, simplified procedures at SMS to restore documents, etc.).

IDP coordination center reported that some 72 IDPs left Zakarpattia region. 34 persons returned to Luhansk region and 32 persons returned home to Donetsk; 6 IDPs left to the other regions of Ukraine.

As there is no proper registration system, de-registration take place only in cases when the IDPs report their departure.

Coordination of local initiatives: In Zakarpattia, like in other regions, the reception work is carried out by the IDP Coordination Center established by the Regional State Administration and chaired by the governor, coordinating the inter-departmental engagement with IDPs in accordance with the Governor's order "About the provision of social welfare for citizens of Ukraine who moved from the temporarily occupied territories and regions of the antiterrorist operation". A local hotline has been established for IDPs , which can refer IDPs to the relevant department.

All the reception and assistance activities are led by the IDP regional coordination center, which unlike other regions is co-chaired by Head of Housing and Utilities Department and SES. SES is responsible for data management, while facilitation of access to services and reception work are coordinated by the Head of Housing and Utilities Department.

Zakarpattia Regional Council adopted the program "Turbota" to assist IDPs from Eastern Ukraine and allocated 1.8 million UAH for the transport needs, accommodation and housing of the IDPs.

Financing was distributed equally among 13 districts and five key towns. Most of funding was on accommodation of the IDPs.

Ethnicity and religion: Crimean Tatars and Ukrainians from the east. Tatars are mostly Muslims, Ukrainians are mostly Orthodox Christians.

Factors triggering movement: IDPs from Crimea reported that they had not experienced individual threats or persecution, but left because of general security concerns. Some of them stated that Russian authorities forced them to adopt Russian citizenship.

The region continues to host new arrivals from the east of Ukraine. In general IDPs from the East leave their regions due to security reasons. People have repeatedly witnessed civilian deaths and they fear for their lives. In addition, IDPs leave their regions and do not want to go back there because of the destruction of their homes and infrastructure. IDPs who come from the zones of the military operation report about lack of food and breakdown of basic services.

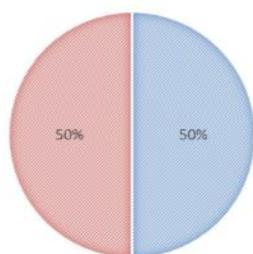
Reception arrangements: Reception and accommodation of IDPs is provided by means of the above mentioned “Turbotra” program, launched by Zakarpattia Regional Council.

Zakarpattia Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	3	144	144	0	0	0
Small Scale Units	3	16	16	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	160	160	0	0	0

Number of IDPs	2 020
Projection, 10 %	202
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	144

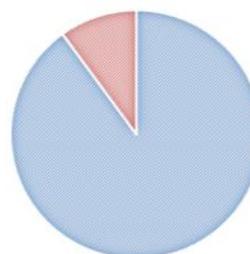
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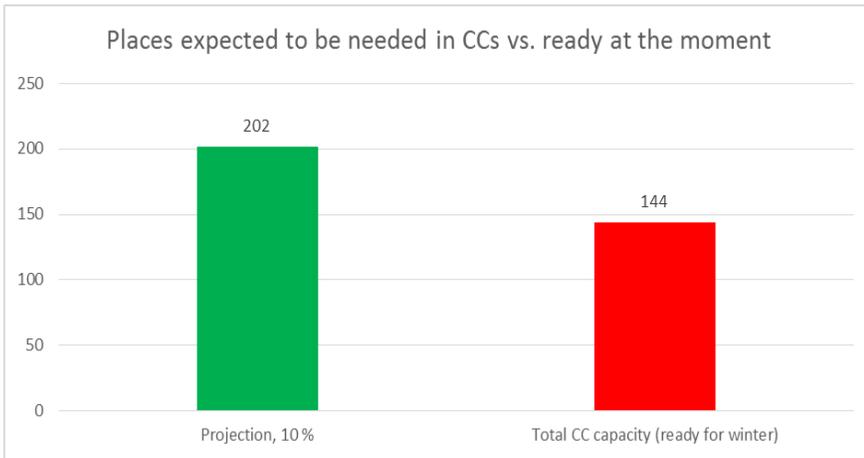
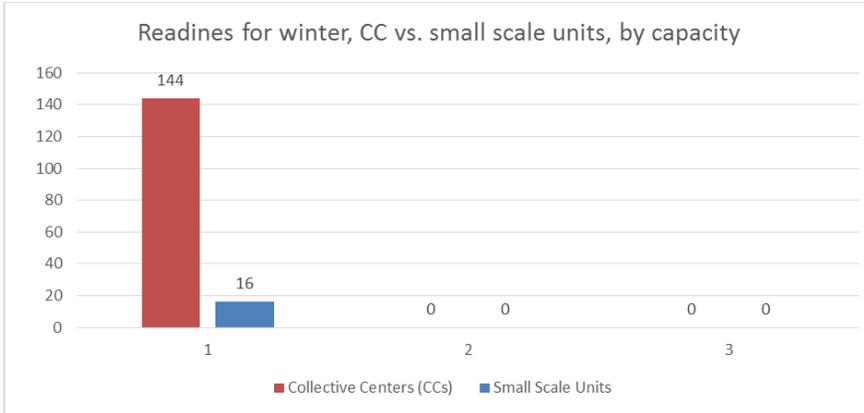
■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units



CAPACITY

■ Collective Centers (CCs) ■ Small Scale Units





When the new arrivals approach the IDPs Coordination Center with a request for accommodation, they are placed for few days in the "Intourist Zakarpattia" hotel in Uzhgorod. During their stay in the hotel, IDPs are provided with a possibility to choose a district for further accommodation. Their choice is afterwards confirmed by local authorities of the reception community.

As of September 19, 135 IDPs are accommodated in collective shelters with the assistance of IDPs Coordination Center. Other IDPs are assisted by volunteers and stay in private households. As not all collective shelters so far provided information to the Coordination center, the number of the IDPs accommodated in collective centers can be higher.

The largest number of IDPs is accommodated in the city of Uzhgorod and in Uzhgorod district, as well as in the town of Mukachevo and Mukachevo district. The funds allocated from the regional budget for these regions within the "Turbota" program are almost exhausted. The majority of IDPs are not willing to move to other areas due to poor infrastructure. In order to solve this problem, Zakarpattia Regional State Administration plans the revision of the program budget to meet current needs of the major reception areas.

As of 10 September, the region has identified 143 places in 7 winterized collective centers for accommodation of IDPs. Zakarpattia SES conducted an inventory of these premises to ensure their compliance with necessary standards.

According to the updated information provided by the Department of Housing and Public Utilities and the Regional Coordinating Center, local budget requires 6, 6 mln UAH to provide temporary accommodation for IDPs till the end of the year. This amount will cover payment for 467 available places in 8 hotels as well as in health resorts and sanatoriums for remaining 117 days.

As regards shelter, there still seems to be reception capacity for more. Moreover, all IDPs reportedly stay in winterized housing, and there is no need for relocation. The authorities however try to have some longer-range perspective and planning for shelter by looking at possibilities to increase the reception capacity. To this end, they have been surveying for abandoned/unused facilities requiring minor reconditioning, which might be transferred into communal property (like different departmental facilities – to date they identified a sizeable building belonging to Ukrainian Railways, no longer in use, which may be handed over to the local authorities).

Access to social services: 107 IDPs contacted regional authorities with requests for different types of social assistance. 59 IDPs were provided with assistance, 34 IDPs received payments, 48 people are in the process of transfer of welfare payments.

310 children were enrolled in local schools; most of them will study at the Russian-language schools in Mukachevo and Uzhgorod. 99 children are enrolled in the kindergartens. 24 teenagers entered higher education institutions and vocational schools.



On October 14, UNHCR Regional Representative for Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine Mr. Oldrich Andrysek and the Head of Zakarpattia Regional State Administration Mr. Vasyl Hubal have signed Memorandum of Understanding. Within the framework of cooperation UNHCR will launch a cash assistance program to the most vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs) hosted in Zakarpattia region. Som 160 IDP families who now live in Zakarpattia region will receive from one time grants in the amount from 3 500 to 7 000 UAH from the UN Refugee Agency.

417 IDPs have applied to the Pension Fund for transfer of their pensions. So far, payments for 316 elderly IDPs were transferred, while other are in progress of transfer. No complaints were received from IDPs regarding violation of their rights or delays related to the transfer of pensions. Transfer of payments takes approximately two weeks. To date 124 IDPs already received the compensation of arrears for the previous months.

According to the Zakarpattia Regional Employment Centre, the number of registered IDPs looking for employment options is 93 people (39 persons from Luhansk region and 54 persons from Donetsk region). Out of them, 16 people were employed.

State Migration Service reports that 192 IDPs have changed their residence registration and 51 person received international passports.

Majority of IDPs managed to renew access to social services. In case of difficulties in accessing services in each particular case the assessment is carried out and assistance is provided.

Durable solutions: Almost all IDPs from the East wish to return home in case of conflict resolution. Some people whose homes and businesses were destroyed by the conflict are trying to integrate in the Zakarpattia region.

After adoption of laws on amnesty and special status on AGE-controlled areas, many IDPs, who earlier were hesitating over returning to their homes, even during hostilities, are now determined not to return and settle in the displacement areas or move elsewhere, where self-reliance possibilities are available. Most of the interviewed see no prospects of reconciliation if they return, seeing amnesty as “legalizing those who looted, abducted, harassed their relatives, seized their property, caused their flight, etc.” (quoting). Moreover, many expect reprisals from combatants and secession supporters as a retaliation to their appeal for assistance to the government as displaced persons. Some report to be aware that in their absence their housing has already been seized and occupied by combatants, and supporting civilians. The presidential initiatives may therefore induce the displaced to change expectations and contemplate longer-term solutions (seeking permanent housing, moving elsewhere to seek employment, establishing gainful activities, if resources allow, etc.).

There is some positive perception and expectancy with the regional authorities as regards potential investments in economy of Zakarpattia by displaced populations from the East. Authorities were already approached by a number of small business owners from the East asking to facilitate their search for new opportunities. They report to have a number of suspended industrial facilities (wineries, food processing factories, light industry, sawmills, etc.), which require minor reconditioning to resume or re-orientate operation.

Delivered assistance to the region: The Ukrainian Red Cross branch like elsewhere is an important stakeholder in the assistance process. Along with the Committee of Medical Workers they are part of the regional coordination office and have well developed cooperation and strong confidence with regional and local authorities. Humanitarian aid (NFIs and food packs) is being mobilized and distributed through the Red Cross only, they are currently distributing hygiene kits provided by UNFPA. Other important area traditionally covered by the Red Cross is support in family tracing to date they report to have assisted 30 families in finding their relatives through ICRC, all being war prisoners in ATO area. Migration to/from conflict-affected areas generates a need to provide information. The need for an awareness raising campaign on possibilities of tracing missing persons through the local Red Cross is an issue as well.

The following assistance was provided for IDPs in the Zakarpattia region by Red Cross as of now

- 16,836 UAH for provision of food (210 sets)
- 12, 185 UAH for provision 1,215 sets of hygienic items;
- 26, 873 UAH for provision of 1,584 items of clothes;
- 5, 502 UAH for provision of 135 items of linen;
- 1, 692 UAH for other expenses.

UNHCR assistance: All the delivery of humanitarian aid, which is provided by Red Cross Society for IDPs in Zakarpattyan region is carried out within the area. The only delivery was 97 hygiene kits from the side of United Nations Population Fund UNHCR is negotiating with regional authorities to launch a cash assistance programme to support the most vulnerable IDPs in the region. Earlier such programs were implemented in Lviv and Kyiv regions.



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Local authorities are in the process of compiling the list of potential beneficiaries based on the criteria set by UNHCR. Preliminarily these are some 170 families. The would-be counterpart for the project will be the department of social protection, which has a territorial center of social services, reportedly authorized to open a designated account.

MYKOLAYIV REGION (UPDATED as of September 19)

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Mykolayiv	408	22	408	22	408	22	414	82	481	405	481	643	489	669	489	821	489	976	507	985	1492

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East											
Mykolayiv	668	1 155	696	1 245	709	1 488	777	1 740	835	1 999	848	2 130	899	2 253	899	2 253	964	2 896	1 109	4 460	1 176	4 644	1 206	4 680	1 223	4 755	1 248	4 611	5 859

Statistical Information: As of 19 September, UNHCR is aware of 5,715 IDPs accommodated in Mykolayiv region. Social Protection Department no longer keeps records of servicemen and their families. The last families of the servicemen had left to Odesa, Dnipropetrovs'k and Ochakiv to join their husbands. According to the Social Protection Department, some servicemen also stayed in Mykolayiv and joined corresponding military units.

Ethnicity and religion: The majority of IDPs in Mykolayiv are ethnic Ukrainians and Russians. No specific needs have been identified. The Roma family of 48 persons had left the region at the end of August; they did not wish to reveal the place where they are going and the reasons why.

Coordination of local initiatives: The local Social Protection Department has a social worker in each city and village, allowing them to reach IDPs in all locations around the region. UNHCR is aware of the successful charity initiative coordinated by the local Social Service Department of Mykolayiv. At the moment the funds are almost depleted. Local initiatives, charities are still active at Mykolayiv but not enough to cover most urgent needs of IDPs.

Factors triggering movement: Mykolayiv is perceived as a transit area for IDPs traveling from East and central Ukraine to Odesa region. Mykolayiv SES representative frequently receive instructions from Kyiv to support IDPs traveling to Odessa region with transportation.

Population movement: There has been an increase of registrations in Mykolayiv region recently caused by two groups. The first one covers new arrivals from the conflict-affected areas in Donetsk and Luhansk region and from Crimea. The second group is represented by people that have already been in the region for few months but did not want to register.

Their reasons vary. Some initially did not plan to stay for a long in Mykolayiv as they wanted to return home as soon as possible, however, the situation in their home towns did not change and they had to stay and send kids to schools in Mykolayiv. Thus, before September 1, registration rate increased to 700 IDPs per day. Others are afraid to be identified as IDPs as many men are trying to avoid military recruitment in future. Additionally, some of them are reluctant to register as they are concerned that their property back at home can be robbed.

Living conditions: Relocation of IDPs from summer accommodations to winterized ones at Mykolayiv functions well.

Thus, 16 vulnerable children were relocated from the summer camps to the Geriatric sanatorium in Mykolayiv. This information was shared by local social protection department. This decision was made as summer camps are no longer able to accept children due to lack of heating. UNHCR continues to monitor the situation.

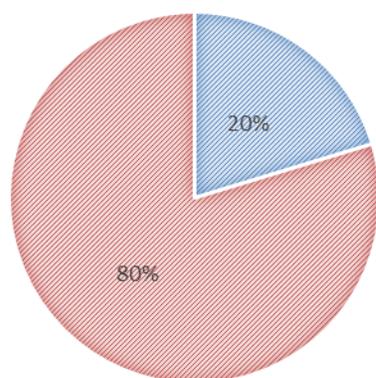
25 IDPs children deprived of parental care were moved from summer sanatoriums to Mykolayiv boarding school. Some children were relocated from the "Morska Hvilya" summer sanatorium in Mykolayiv region to winterized facilities in Odesa region.

Mykolayiv Shelter Sector Report						
	Number	Capacity	Ready	Not Ready	On Condition	without heating
Collective Centers (CCs)	13	502	502	0	0	0
Small Scale Units	51	237	212	0	25	0
TOTAL	64	739	714	0	25	0

Number of IDPs	5 881
Projection, 10 %	588
Total CC capacity (ready for winter)	502

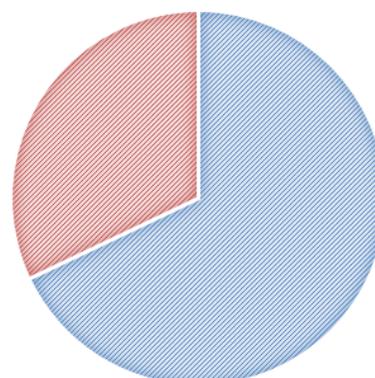
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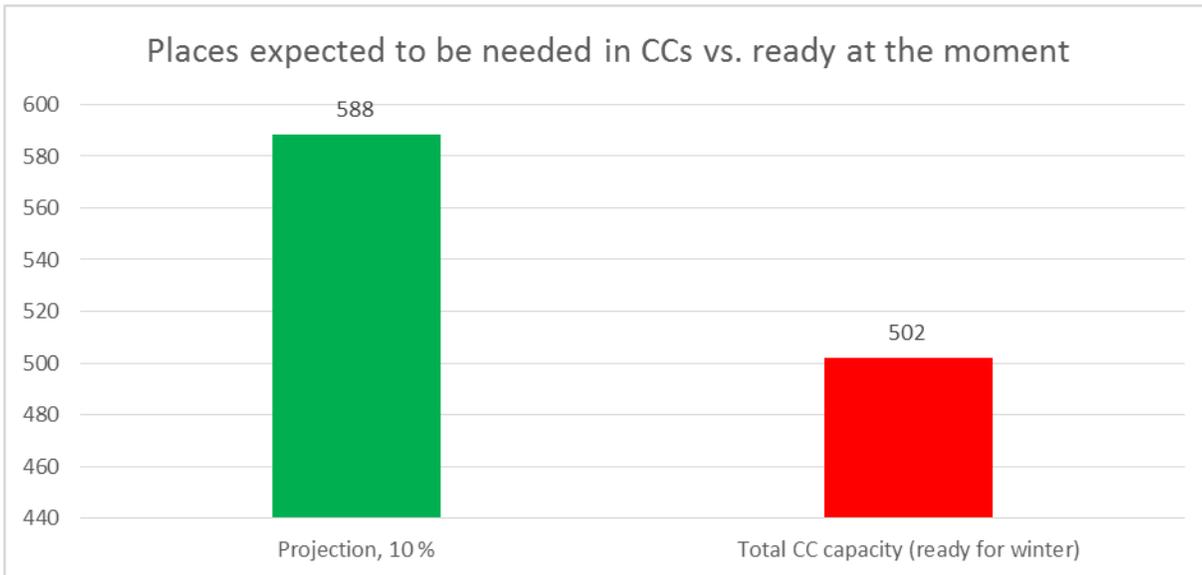
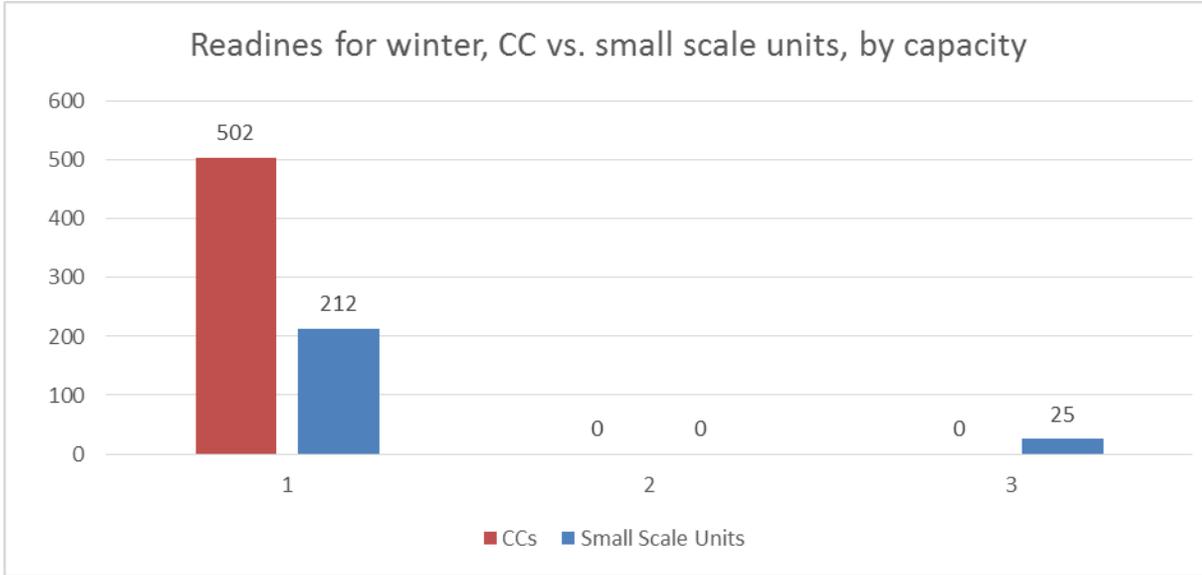
■ CCs ■ Small Scale Units



Capacity

■ CCs ■ Small Scale Units





The “Zhenchyzhina” sanatorium in Ochakiv hosts 50 persons: 42 children and 8 accompanying adults. In total, this sanatorium provided accommodation to 317 persons (290 children and 27 accompanying adults).

The “Nadiya” sanatorium in Ochakiv hosts 24 persons: 20 children (orphans, children deprived of parental care) and 4 accompanying adults.

The “Cosmos” sanatorium in Ribakivka village offered accommodation to 313 persons (277 children and 36 accompanying adults) while the “Morska hvilya” sanatorium in Ribakivka village accommodates 169 persons (106 children and 63 adults).

The state-run facility for social rehabilitation of disabled children how hosts 30 persons (15 children and 15 accompanying adults).

Humanitarian assistance: Social volunteer initiatives are active at Mykolayiv, volunteers are constantly bringing food, NFI and clothes for IDPs.

Access to social services: According to the Social Protection Department and IDP coordination headquarters chaired by SES, most of social needs are covered, but with the delays. In particular, some welfare payments were delayed before because there was a need to received IDPs' files from Kyiv in a digital format.

Priority needs:

- The situation with accomodation was problematic in the region, as all collective centers were full with only a few places left in private sector.
- The other major need of IDPs is warm and winter clothes.
- Mykolayiv Social Protection Department was able to cover only partially needs of those IDPs who requested support with school preparation.
- No funds available locally to provide financial support for the vulnerable categories of IDPs in Mykolayiv region.
- The demand for food packages among IDP is considerables.
- New working places are needed to employ new arrivals. Most IDPs are coming with the idea that factories are working in Mykolayiv, in particular Mykolayiv Shipyard. However, due to economic downturn, most local industrial facilities are closed. In general, IDPs are ready to accept any kind of work to be able to support themselves financially. One of the reasons is increase in average rent, which is now almost 3 times bigger than it used to be.

Durable solutions:

- IDPs are concerned about their legal status and inquiring about social guarantees provided by the Government of Ukraine. Most IDPs are looking forward to the IDP law defining their rights to be adopted in the Parliament. They expect that new law will help them to receive financial support, accommodation and land.
- The list of apartments with low rent compiled by Mykolayiv authorities is almost exhausted. No durable solution on accommodation is adopted in the region.
- Educated and skilled IDPs hosted in the Region face difficulties in finding suitable job opportunities. Moreover, now most IDPs are ready to do any kind of work at least to be able to support them financially.

RIVNE REGION

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Rivne	179	144	182	145	184	153	232	159	194	242	208	289	209	347	258	387	258	326	263	334	597

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East											
Rivne	265	411	218	478	264	534	264	534	264	611	268	739	268	813	221	999	268	1170	289	1236	295	1424	293	1456	297	1707	297	1914	2211

Unfortunately , UNHCR has not been able to visit this region since the last update on July 18

Statistical information (Updated as 18 July):

Total – 624

Crimea – 265 (218 civilians, 47- military)

Donetsk – 257

Luhansk - 102

Charkiv – 74

11 families (18 people) returned to Crimea and five families moved to another place.

Government response: The Regional department for Emergency situations collaborates with the Regional Social Protection Department who used to take full responsibility for the provision of all types of social assistance to IDPs. Social workers are in contact with the families and practice a case-by-case approach.

Residence Registration: As the majority of IDPs from Crimea are staying with close relatives, they were registered without any problems. Overall number of those registered with private addresses is 147 (permanent registration) and 69 (temporary registration).

Living conditions:

- Four families are living in their own apartments, which they bought recently.
- Eighty-nine families from Crimea, 24 families from Charkiv, 84 families from Donetsk and 34 families from Luhansk are living with very close relatives or friends.
- 367 people reside in State run centers, i.e. in Rivne Center for psycho-social assistance and state hostels.
- The living conditions vary from being settled in newly built houses to the buildings where utilities are shared between a few families.
- Host families are ready to host IDPs mostly for a short term period up to one-two months so most of the families informed that they have to keep finding new accommodation.
- Locals offered their houses in rural areas but living conditions in many of them are not appropriate for a long term stay(no gas, electricity or both, broken roof and windows etc.)

Ethnicity and religion:

- Most of the IDPs are of Slavic ethnicity and only 20 are Tatars. They had close links with Rivne, i.e. were originally from there and moved to Crimea either because of marriage or employment.
- The Christian community in Sarnytsky region hosted over 24 families who are members of the same protestant church on a long term basis.

Humanitarian assistance:

- Rivne regional center for provision of social services is providing second hand clothes and other needed items for IDPs.
- The Regional Red Cross Kostopil provided cash assistance to two families and supplied them with clothing, shoes and children's items. Twenty-four families from Charkow are hosted by the Pentecostal Church in a few villages of Rivne region

Access to social services:

With regard to social allowances, the social protection staff reported that all the IDPs who moved from Crimea and the East to Rivne, and who are entitled to social allowances (vulnerability payments, children payments) started receiving those. Referring to the necessity of providing a hard copy of letter confirming that social payments are ceased in Crimea, Rivne authorities mentioned that they managed to get those from Crimea, although with difficulties through personal network, friends and relatives.

It was mentioned that postal tariffs were changed and the cost of sending anything to/from Crimea is calculated as an international transfer, and charged accordingly. Authorities in Crimea don't have a budget to cover these costs; hence will not be sending the "physical files". As a result, 173 IDPs receive social allowances; Four persons received a one-time financial assistance of 5,000 UAH, three families received 1,000 UAH and three persons received 300 UAH based on the decision of the district councils, charging their local budgets.

Priority needs:

Housing and employment were mentioned as priorities for IDPs. The hostels for housing are available only till September when the new University semester starts. Majority of sanatoria in Rivne region operated like summer camps and they do not have the capacity to provide heating during late autumn and winter period as they usually remain closed during the colder seasons.

Houses offered by locals are usually in remote places where access to jobs is limited. Not all of them have good living conditions; some do not have water, gas or electricity provided.

Employment is another key issue for IDPs. Forty-eight people from Crimea and 29 people from the East got new jobs, 19 people from Crimea and 17 people from the East are receiving unemployment benefits.

Durable solutions: Rivne Regional State Administration offered the building state hostels to provide temporary residence for IDPs. Such proposal is not yet approved by the State authority.

POLTAVA REGION

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Poltava	345	148	345	148	359	236	307	236	365	1151	359	1442	374	1832	379	2287	398	2591	398	2783	3181

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East											
Poltava	406	3 436	409	4 080	411	4 519	406	4 552	415	5 644	415	5 644	419	8 211	429	8 985	435	10 012	438	11 407	449	11 837	452	12 323	457	12 751	462	13 418	13 880

Statistical Information: As of July 17, UNHCR is aware of 3,554 IDPs (3,150 – from the eastern regions and 404 from Crimea) accommodated in Poltava Region. UNHCR has unfortunately lacked the capacity to conduct additional visits to this region since July 17.

Government response: When a UNHCR assesment team briefly visited Poltava on 11 June 2014 the number of IDPs arriving from Donbass to Poltava had tripled during the past 10 days. Nevertheless, the regional authorities in Poltava considered that they had adequate capacity to continue receiving IDPs and did not suggest any measures to increase their reception capacity in order to respond more effectively respond to the situation.

According to information of local authorities of the Poltava region as of 11.06.2014 there were 120 places available for accommodation of IDPs, including 70 places in hotels. Former army cantonment could be prepared for hosting IDPs in case of influx. For the summer period several sanatoriums-orphanages are capable to host up to 1,000 children. Regional administration provided accommodation for 19 IDPs, 34 families received cash assistance from regional budget in the amount of 37.5 thousand UAH. Two hotlines for IDPs were established on the basis of regional department of social protection, special websites were also to be developed. The Coordination headquarters of SES established two transit centers at the train station and central bus station, where several temporary accommodation places are available.

Humanitarian response: The bulk of assistance was being provided by NGOs and volunteers. Most active volunteer organizations are United Information Center Maidan Poltava and Poltava Pereselentsy SOS. Their representatives described the situation of IDPs arriving to Poltava as very difficult, including difficulties in access to food. Volunteers also regretted a lack of proper response from the Government and lack of cooperation. No places were available in collective centers provided by the authorities. IDPs live mostly in private flats, summer houses and schools. Grodezhskiy orphanage hosted 88 unaccompanied children from the East on 4 July. Psychologists and volunteer students provide necessary assistance to them on a regular basis. 26 IDPs including 13 disabled children were transported from Donetsk to summer camp ‘Start’ of Kozelschenskiy rayon with the help of NGO ‘Raduga’.

The Information Center has a database of houses with a total capacity for 400 families (or about 1,500 persons), which is shared with the local authorities. The list of available houses in rural areas was to be compiled from the heads of villages’ councils (as some empty houses in a village might cost as little as 3,000 UAH, and there should be about 10-20 such houses in the country area). However landlords are worried about letting their properties to IDPs so the eventual use of these houses needs to be carefully monitored.

The Information Center also has hotlines and databases of people in need and volunteers; the stock of clothes provided by volunteers is available in their office. It needs to be noted that the Poltava Pereselentsy SOS registers IDPs in an Excel worksheet developed by the UNHCR RR Kyiv.

Food and medicines for IDPs are provided by volunteers. The Red Cross delivers clothes only.

During the reporting period nine women delivered babies in local maternity hospitals. All medical services and medicines, as well as strollers and pampers were provided free of charge.

VOLYN REGION

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Volyn	206	35	206	62	207	71	207	82	211	146	211	206	211	222	211	222	211	249	213	275	488

Number of IDPs	July				August								September						October										
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East											
Volyn	213	322	213	370	213	370	213	533	213	584	213	656	213	840	213	901	213	940	215	1013	215	1145	215	1256	215	1308	215	1429	1 644

Statistical estimates: As of May 23, there was a total of 203 IDPs in Volyn region, with the majority (over90%) concentrated in Lutsk. Only a small number of arrivals from Crimea stay with relatives, while the rest are hosted by the local population. Unfortunately, UNHCR has lacked the capacity to visit the region more frequently.

Coordination of local initiatives: The local Coordination Center headed by the first deputy mayor and including management of the regional state administration, concerned departments and civil societyvolunteers, aims at facilitating the reception activities for arriving Crimeans: resuming payments of social entitlements and pensions, assisting with accommodation, registration, medical aid and healthcare, ensuring access to education, informational support and employment.

Social protection department takes the lead in coordinating the reception work. It is the first contact point for all new arrivals, which then refers them to other responsible departments or agencies. The records they keep are household-based, like in other regions, and include social characteristics of hosted families, vulnerabilities, employment status, and type of requested assistance (as well as achieved results in this regard). All such data are regularly updated for the whole region and shared with the central level.

Ethnicity and religion: Interviews indicate that the majority of arrivals are ethnic Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars, however, no ethnicity breakdown is recorded by local authorities.

Factors triggering movement: The interviewed Crimeans did not experience ill treatment or violence in Crimea, and movement to the mainland was undertaken more as a precautionary measure due to overall security concerns as a result of pre-referendum escalating tensions with Russian supporters.

Reception arrangements: Civil society volunteers are primarily responsible for social support and assistance with accommodation to arriving Crimeans. Their office is stationed at the Lutsk city council. Through their own hotline they form a housing pool of locals ready to host Crimeans. To date, only several IDPs stay in governmental facilities in Lutsk, namely Crisis Center for People with Social Vulnerabilities and Geriatric Center, while the rest are hosted by local population. The initial reception and referral to ready-to-host families is done by volunteers, who also provide assistance with social employment.

On a weekly basis, the volunteers update the data on hosted IDPs and conduct visits to check places of residence/stay of Crimeans and report to the social protection department for follow-up with social welfare.

The local authorities are concerned about the inadequate central-level attention to reception activities. Most of the burden for reception and overall support of arriving Crimean rests with volunteers, and there are no avenues to allocate at least one full-time position for such a coordinator from the public budget. There is no compensation mechanisms for hosting families (e.g. subsidizing, lower rates for utilities, etc.), and the authorities lack funding

sources for food rations and essentials for new arrivals (all food and non- food items are collected from locals and distributed solely by volunteers).

Registration/documenting: As of April 18, 11 IDPs registered their place of residence in Volyn region and simultaneously de-registered in Crimea. 23 IDPs registered in Volyn as their place of stay (less than six months in a year). The place of stay for Crimeans in Lutsk is registered at the Center for Homeless of the OblastCharitable Fund "Preobrazhennia" at 15 Stanislavskogo str. Six IDPs applied for international passports (in process), and two for restoring internal passports (in process). Majority of Crimeans still avoid registering their place of residence due to expected difficulties in the event of returning to Crimea, (challenges with real estate or fear of possible persecution).

It should be noted that the region has started receiving calls from eastern regions, and volunteers already arranged for accommodation of first five families from Donetsk and Luhansk, which are supposed to arrive within a week. This being so, the local authorities and civil society are highly concerned over the lack of provisions for arrivals from the East of Ukraine, like currently prescribed at the central level for Crimeans (those simplified procedures of access to social welfare, education, medicine, local Migration Services, etc.).

Living conditions/relations with locals: The region has communal facilities which can be potentially used as reception sites, but there is no such need for now, and private accommodation is seen as a better option more conducive to speedier local adaptation.

Access to social services: Out of the total 132 IDPs in Volyn region, 27 children were assisted with enrolling in kindergartens and schools. There are no Crimean students who requested to continue education in Volyn. 11 IDPs received medical assistance. Three pregnant women also received attention.

Social welfare: 49 IDPs were assisted with resumption of their social entitlements, particularly 27 with pensions, 22 with social assistance (all who requested).

Employment: 20 IDPs requested the assistance of the employment center. To date, seven of them have been already employed, and the rest are in the process of selection interviews or entry medical examinations (where necessary).

Durable solutions: The interviews with Crimeans in Lutsk examined the various stages of local adaptation. The first family of five persons lives on the outskirts of Lutsk in a country house, and is totally dependent on volunteers' assistance and housing. This family of Crimean Tatars is vulnerable, consisting of an aged couple and 3 children who formerly lived in a dormitory in Simferopol. Both parents are partially disabled and unemployed. They are hosted by a family in a big country house in the outskirts of Lutsk. The parents were assisted in resuming their pensions and disability entitlements. The local public clinic is providing medical assistance to them. The daughter earlier studied in Simferopol but is currently reluctant to resume her studies in Lutsk and doesn't exclude the possibility of returning to Crimea. She and her brother are being hired by one of the local catering companies

In the second family of three persons, the women have already found employment in Kromberg factory, while the man receives a pension and is registered at the employment agency. The family is planning to rent their own apartment.

The third family of seven persons, one of the first arrivals in early March, was already doing private business successfully selling spare parts for cars. They rent their own housing and are preparing to help other Crimeans.

All visited IDPs praised the reception work carried out in the region and assistance rendered by local authorities and especially volunteers. The main focus of assistance, as stressed by civil society, was a self-reliance support. Once Crimeans contacted them about their intentions to come to Lutsk, the volunteers immediately started to look for employment opportunities to match their profiles. This helped to shorten the period of reliance on food and NFI contributions as well as provided immediate and dignified accommodation. In a few instances, those who consistently refuse employment offers have been excluded from the distribution of assistance.

Overall, Volyn region can be considered as very promising in terms of employment opportunities if compared to other western regions of Ukraine. There are several sizeable industrial facilities in the region that provide a source of employment, with favorable remuneration when compared to the region. For example, Kromberg & Schubert Plant produces cabling systems and employs over 4,500 persons. It has already employed several IDPs. Importantly, local authorities are committed to provide a supportive environment.

IVANO-FRANKIVSK REGION

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		
	Crimea	East	Total																		
Ivano-Frankivsk	238	88	243	117	454	150	241	153	259	275	268	330	267	391	269	415	230	477	276	512	788

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	22.07	29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.			
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Ivano-Frankivsk	202	670	202	747	246	784	300	858	324	972	284	1100	293	1206	268	1296	273	1433	283	1737	290	1896	290	1958	291	2048	296	2064	2360

Due to staffing constraints UNHCR has not been able to visit this Region since the last update on 17 April.

Statistical information: As of April 17, 172 IDPs (including 72 children, 57 women and 43 men) arrived from Crimea. Others originate from South-Eastern regions: Kherson, Kirovograd, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhia and Odesa. The registered IDP population in the region includes 48 men, 69 women and 90 children. Three of the women are pregnant and one has just given birth. 9 of the registered IDPs are pensioners.

Since the beginning of March, 313 IDPs were registered by the local initiatives associated with the Council. 106 persons have left Ivano-Frankivsk. Most of them decided to return to their homes, including 96 persons originating from Crimea and some from South-Eastern regions. 3 have relocated to Rivne.

Local authorities reported about approximately 150 more IDPs who are currently residing in Ivano-Frankivsk and not being registered with the Council. There might be even more IDPs in the region staying with their relatives or friends without being identified by the authorities and the Coordinating Council.

During the mission the team interviewed four IDP families of various ethnic and religious backgrounds who arrived to Ivano-Frankivsk from Crimea via Lviv. The team has also spoken to consultants at the reception center in order to monitor the service and advice available to IDPs.

Coordination of local initiatives aimed at assisting IDPs in the region: Assistance to IDPs in the region is delivered and coordinated through Ivano-Frankivsk Coordinating Council on Assistance in Emergency Situations. The Council is a network that includes a number of civil society organizations as well as representatives of local administration. The civil society organizations involved in the Coordinating Council include Caritas, local Red Cross Society, 'Etalon' Youth NGO (mgcetalon.org.ua), 'Youth Administration of Ivano-Frankivsk Region (molodizhka.if.ua), Ivano-Frankivsk City Youth Executive Committee and others. Regional administration is seemingly providing 'moral' and organizational support to the Council's initiatives on both the strategic and operational level. The local authorities however have no funding available for the needs of IDPs.

The help-line is operating from the office of a private business company and by company's staff who contribute to the initiative on voluntary basis. Consultants representing relevant authorities are providing basic advice related to education, access to social services and benefits, medical assistance, employment and residency registration and identity documentation (SMS) are present every working day at a reception center located in the premises of 'Prosvita' NGO. Humanitarian aid supplies (food, clothes, sanitation products and other basic necessity) are collected, sorted and stored also in the premises of 'Prosvita' NGO.

Reception arrangements: The Council has started operating in Ivano-Frankivsk since the beginning of March 2014. The initiative is not registered as a legal entity. It operates the help-line for IDPs. Help-line responded to 1800 calls since the launch. For the initial two weeks help-line reportedly operated 24/7. During the past two weeks the intensity of calls has decreased. Many of the IDPs who are currently residing in Ivano-Frankivsk were reportedly referred there by the initiatives assisting IDPs in Lviv, since the reception capacity in Lviv was already stretched.

Most IDPs registered by the Council are accommodated in private households mostly in rural areas, but also in the region. Newly arriving IDPs upon registration are often accommodated at 'Bandershtat' hotel for the first week upon arrival. During the week Council identifies the needs and conducts the 'screening' of those who requested assistance. Some were apparently turned away for various reasons. For example, a large group of young men was refused assistance for they were suspected of being 'provocateurs'.

To make basic social services available to IDPs accommodated in the region, the Council facilitates conclusion of short-term free lease agreements (valid for one week, subject to extension for up to one month) between the hosting locals and IDPs who are accommodated in their properties. The Council is acting as a guarantor for the purpose of those agreements. This measure allows IDPs to access medical assistance and other social services, including registration with employment centres and access to educational establishments.

It was reported that of 9 IDPs who were registered by the local employment centers, 6 were employed. During the interviews with consultants at the reception center it became apparent, however, that not all of those who wished to be assisted with employment were able to access the service, despite having the temporary registration. A consultant on employment issues at the reception center explained that majority of those who requested assistance did not have all necessary documents for the employment center to act on their requests or even register them. For example, many did not officially quit their previous jobs.

Circumstances triggering movement: The primary reasons for leaving Crimea were security concerns and uncertainty of their future under the Russian administration. Many interviewed individuals are expecting that their friends and relatives are going to join them soon in Ivano-Frankivsk. Some have cut the ties with their home communities in Crimea, including their relatives who have chosen to remain in Crimea.

Living conditions: All of the IDPs registered with the Coordinating Council are provided with accommodation free of charge. The local administration reported that they have a database of 6500 households ready to accommodate IDPs for free on a short-term basis. According to the local administration the region has a capacity to identify more premises for short-term accommodation. The administration officials reported that local religious organisations stood ready to provide temporary accommodation to IDPs and had a capacity to accommodate a lot of people. For now, however, available options were sufficient. They also reserved some 120 places for family members of military servicemen.

Unaccompanied/separated children: It was reported to the mission team by the local administration that there were two children residing in the region with their grandparents. Parents of these two children resided in Crimea and in view of the situation there brought them to stay temporarily with their grandmother in Ivano-Frankivsk region. The grandmother was not officially a guardian of these children. Because there was no legal guardian for them, local authorities were unable to arrange for any substantial assistance, such as placing them in educational establishments etc.

Humanitarian assistance: Basic needs of the IDPs are well served by local civil society initiatives. Most of the humanitarian aid products supply is coming from the local population. Caritas, Red Cross and a number of

Hungarian NGOs have arranged for relief consignments from abroad. According to the local officials there are enough second-hand cloth, sanitation products etc. to serve the needs of the current IDP population. Left-over supplies are channelled to local care homes.

Priority needs: Interviewed individuals reported that they were satisfied with temporary arrangements that were made available for them in the region. Since all of the interviewed families intended to remain in the region for longer term and even settle down, their primary concern was finding suitable long-term accommodation, sorting out documentation issues and being able to provide for their families. Two of the interviewed families were reportedly offered longer-term accommodation in rural areas far from available prayer place in IF, but were not happy with the suggested options. One family did not find the house in condition suitable for living. Another one was unhappy with remote location. All four families reported that once they are settled they intended to find employment, attend to their medical needs, get their children to attend schools, and in 2 of 3 cases re-establish receipt of children's support benefits.

Two of the interviewed families had documentation issues that barred them from accessing employment and social assistance. One father of five children was an Uzbek national residing in Ukraine on the basis of a temporary residence permit. He reported that prior to the events in Crimea, he had applied for a permanent residence permit and was about to get it. However, due to the recent events he was unable to obtain it. His temporary residence permit is about to expire. Lack of registration in the mainland Ukraine is making its extension difficult. Currently he is pre-occupied with regularising his legal status and being able to provide for his family. Another family is unable to get child benefits because they have left certain documentation in Crimea. Getting those documents passed to them is difficult because the family has cut their ties with most of their remaining relatives and due to the fact that postal service between the mainland Ukraine and Crimea is currently not functioning.

Durable Solutions: Neither the Coordinating Council nor local authorities had any definite plans of action to meet the needs of the IDPs who intended to settle in the region. The authorities were collecting information on households or premises that could be used for long-term accommodation free of charge. Such options were, as it seems, predominantly located in rural areas. The local administration was also looking into opportunities to fund at least to some extent the needs of the IDPs from the local budget, particularly with regard to accommodation. It was reported that the local administration participates in weekly discussions on the situation of IDPs initiated by the central authorities. The current position of the central government that was transmitted to the team by the local officials and appeared to be relevant to the long-term perspectives of IDPs was that the central government instructed the local authorities to not register IDPs as residents in their respective regions because such a registration would allegedly bar the possibility for bringing their cases before international tribunals

KHMELNYTSKYI REGION

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Khmelnyskyi	423	63	463	64	463	63	467	103	476	219	476	233	476	281	476	391	476	423	476	447	923

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October								
	22.07	29.07	4.08	8.08	13.08	19.08	27.08	1.09	8.09	18.09	25.09	02.10	09.10	16.10															
Khmelnyskyi	491	667	491	797	434	886	434	565	434	1 060	441	1 329	441	1 544	441	1 873	442	2 270	473	2 782	476	2 963	479	2 989	479	3 084	480	3 114	3 594

Statistical information: As of May 23, the authorities reported that they registered 451 IDPs in the region. They were not able to provide detailed breakdown of the composition of the population. The data includes individuals with Crimean registration who have settled in the region long before the recent events. The statistics provided by the authorities do not reflect the movement of IDPs out of the region, although it was reported that at least 32 IDPs originating from Crimea (all members of an evangelist community) recently left the region for Poland. Due to staffing constraints UNHCR has not been able to visit this region since the last update on May 29.

Coordination of local initiatives aimed at assisting IDPs in the region: Coordination of local initiatives aimed at assisting IDPs appears to be very weak. On 08 April by the decision of the Head of the Regional Administration (No.128/2014-p), a coordinating council was established. By the same decision the Governor approved an Action Plan for resolving welfare problems of IDPs from Crimea. There appears to be very little cooperation between authorities and the civil society, including the volunteers' group from Kamianets-Podilskyi and "Ksena" Charitable Foundation.

Reception arrangements: Some forms of support are available to IDPs arriving from Crimea from a group of volunteers based in Kamianets-Podilskyi. They offer a few temporary accommodation options and manage to gather and distribute among IDPs food, clothes and other basic necessities. It was reported that local community's support for IDPs available to this volunteer group is close to exhaustion, particularly with regard to housing options.

Accommodation for IDPs was also offered in a private hotel 'Domino' located in the Makiv village. There is some conflict between the owner of this hotel and the NGO, who claims that hotel owner has been misappropriating funds collected for support of the families he was hosting. The authorities on the other hand are happy with the private hotel hosting the IDP families as they are not ready to accommodate IDPs in state-owned or communal hotels and sanatoria. During UNHCR visit to the region, some IDPs residing in the Domino hotel were trying to move to Kamianets-Podilskyi Centre of Social Service 'Longevity' (municipally-owned health centre). However, the local social service refused to accommodate the IDPs: due to shortage of budgetary funds regional administration intended to avoid accommodation of IDPs in state-owned establishments. Moreover the IDPs were not satisfied with living conditions at the Center and decided to stay in the 'Domino' hotel. Crimean Tatars have already refused several options of accommodation in rural areas, and would like to be settled in a city close to each other.

"Ksena" Charitable Foundation got involved in supporting IDPs in the region relatively recently. Reportedly, it managed to mobilise support from entrepreneurs selling food, clothes and other items at Khmelnytskyi market and gathered aid for IDPs from them and the local population. The Fund has a sorting base in Khmelnytskyi and transports the goods from Khmelnytskyi to Kamianets-Podilskyi where they are distributed among IDPs.

Local authorities reported that they have created a temporary accommodation database of 1268 places in health-resort institutions and some privately owned apartments. However, the authorities underlined that they do not have funds in their budget to accommodate IDPs in those institutions. Civil society activists interviewed during the

visit reported that they were aware of only one case where local authorities assisted in providing temporary accommodation for an IDP. That person was accommodated in a local homeless shelter, which reportedly had dreadful living conditions.

Access to social services: Local department of the SMS reported that the service was unable to register IDPs permanently in the region because the lack of effective communication with the SMS branches in Crimea and consequently no opportunity of de-registration from the previous place of residence. Interviewed Crimean-Tatar families reported that they have applied for child benefits with the local authorities over a month ago, however, none of them were able to receive those payments yet. Local authorities claimed that they were unable to make them unless they received relevant files from their counterparts in Crimea or Kyiv. While leaving the region the team has got a confirmation that there was a reply from Kyiv regarding social benefits for the IDPs and that they would be paid in Khmelnytsky.

Circumstances triggering movement: The family from Luhansk region reported that they feared possible attack on the region by Russian troops, which the local gossip was expecting to come in soon, as they did not want to live under Russian administration. They also reported that because of their political views they have been outcast by the local community, even friends and relatives, feared intimidation in case their political opinion became known. Crimean Tatars families were driven away by the fear of anti-Muslim sentiments, which according to them were being incited by Russian media among the local population. One family reported that their house doors were marked with a cross before the referendum. They were felt intimidated by the armed men walking on the streets and feared that they as observant Muslims were likely to be scapegoated once the Russian administration establishes itself in Crimea.

Living conditions: Interviewed IDPs resided in comfortable private houses, which is only a temporary arrangement. It was reported that a group (19 Crimea Tatars) accommodated in the 'Domino' hotel in Makiv village was living in more-or-less comfortable conditions too. They, however, only had access to the kitchen and the dining room in designated hours and were not allowed to keep any food in their rooms. Such an arrangement was uncomfortable for families with small children. As reported to NGO, the owner of the 'Domino' hotel frequently misused alcohol which made observant Muslim families uncomfortable, to say the least. It was also reported that the remote location of the Makiv village made it difficult to search for suitable employment.

Unaccompanied/separated children: Authorities reported that there were some 20 children who were brought in by their parents from Crimea and left with the relatives for the time being. Parents returned to Crimea to protect their property and were waiting for development of the situation.

Humanitarian assistance: The monitoring team was unable to assess the situation in the region comprehensively as we were only able to meet those few IDPs who benefited from the support of local civil society activists. The former did not have contact with the rest of the IDPs in the region and were unaware of their situation. Local civil society activists so far are managing to gather enough donations from local population and businesses to serve for the basic needs of the IDPs over whom they have established patronage, however, this assistance will not be sufficient in a long term perspective.

Priority needs: Interviewed IDPs reported that they did not have enough money to cover their basic needs beyond a short period of time. Due to their bank cards being blocked, they did not have access to their savings nor did they have access to social security benefits, to which they were entitled (with the exception of one family from Luhansk).



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Durable Solutions: None of the interviewed intended to return back to their former places of residence, despite having left behind their houses and other property. They were all pre-occupied with finding durable solutions. The family from Luhansk region was concerned that it was difficult to sell their apartment in Lysychansk, wished to find long-term accommodation, get the children continue their education in Khmelnytskyi region. Crimean Tatar families were less certain about their future. They did not intend to return to Crimea but were not sure if they would stay in Khmelnytskyi region, unless they are able to find jobs and long-term accommodation, which would allow them to settle there. One family reported that they were thinking about applying for international travel documents, just so they have a back-up option of going abroad if they are unable to settle anywhere in mainland Ukraine.

The authorities reported that they were planning to allocate 100,000 UAH in the local budget for the needs of IDPs, most probably as one-time financial assistance for new arrivals. They expressed the view that most probably those people who have arrived to the region are not going to remain in Khmelnytskyi region for long time and would sooner or later return to Crimea.

TERNOPIL REGION

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Ternopil	128	74	128	81	130	87	130	81	132	155	133	165	136	235	136	262	136	284	136	287	423

Number of IDPs	July				August								September						October										
	22.07		25.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10		09.10		16.10		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East											
Ternopil	136	369	137	437	201	467	202	524	211	594	217	624	235	757	236	816	243	981	246	1 097	249	1 229	249	1 257	250	1 297	251	1 319	1 570

Statistical information: During the team's visit to Ternopil local authorities reported that 74 IDPs and 53 military servicemen (42 persons) and their family members from Crimea were registered in the region. Out of them, 38 persons are men and 36 are women. Six of the IDPs are over 60 years old and 28 are children. As of May 23, the number of IDPs increased up to 102 persons. Due to staffing constraints UNHCR has not been able to visit this region since the last update on May 29.

None of the actors involved have specifically enquired about ethnic origin of the IDPs in their region. According to their estimates majority of those who arrived to Ternopil are ethnic Ukrainians and Russians. However, there are up to 20% of Crimean Tatars among the registered IDP population in the region. The authorities also mentioned that among the IDPs in their region there were two pregnant women and one woman with 3-month-old twins. Local authorities informed the team that there might be more displaced people from Crimea and South-Eastern regions in Ternopil who have not come to the attention of the local authorities.

Coordination of local initiatives aimed at assisting IDPs in the region: According to the information provided to the monitoring team by Ternopil Regional Administration upon the instruction of Governor "Concerning organization of work aimed at supporting families, that are arriving from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea" on 26 March a special regional coordination center was established. The official report of local authorities also notes that a 24/7 helpline for IDPs was established (phone no. 097 828 75 27). It appears however that a Ternopil City Council "helpline" (which belong to the NGO activist) is more widely advertised (at least online) than the regional authorities' helpline number (0 800 507 309). Local authorities are making certain efforts to assist IDPs, but coordination of the efforts and actors engaged appear to be limited mainly to NGOs with some engagement of the state social services.

Reception arrangements: The City Council is operating the helpline and referring arriving people to either Avtomaidan Ternopil, who are arranging accommodation in the families, or one of the two hotels that are providing certain accommodation options for IDPs free of charge. The Ternopil City Centre for Social Services acting together with the City Council Department on Education and Science demonstrated flexibility and readiness to assist IDPs. They have already arranged transfers of a number of students from Crimean universities to Ternopil (5 students got transferred to medical university and 1 to pedagogical university) and placed children in kindergartens (7 children) and schools (11 people; including arranging transfer of the pupil's personal files from the schools in Crimea).

Free housing options crowd-sourced by Avtomaidan activists are very few, short-term and mostly located in rural areas. The initiative's priority is helping IDPs become able to sustain themselves through employment. They have negotiated with a number of broker agencies that those would help find apartments to rent for IDPs without charging any fee for their services. Local population and business as well as humanitarian agencies such as Caritas (but not so much Red Cross) have supplied enough medications, cloths, school stationary, sanitation products to cater for the basic needs of the IDPs registered in the region.

Residence registration: Local department of SMS was not sufficiently cooperative in registration matters (demanding agreement from landlords that they agree for the IDP registration in their apartments). While in some cases IDPs were able to convince the hosts to cooperate in such arrangements, in most cases it was simply impossible. Ternopil SMS refused to give any sort of registration or recommend any alternative solution for the problem.

Circumstances triggering movement: All of the interviewed individuals resided in Crimea prior to their arrival to Ternopil. Security concerns and uncertainty of their future under the Russian administration were among the primary reasons for leaving their homes. They had elderly parents and siblings remaining in Crimea with their families. One person reported that he severed ties with friends and family who have chosen to remain in Crimea.

Humanitarian assistance: Authorities and interviewed IDPs reported that the basic needs are being met, mostly as a result of the support and contribution of the local community, mobilized by Euromaidan Ternopil, and to some extent charitable organizations, particularly Caritas.

Priority needs: Interviewed individuals reported that they were satisfied with temporary arrangements that were made available for them in the region. Since all of the interviewed families intended to remain in the region for longer term and even settle down, their primary concern was finding suitable long-term accommodation, sorting out documentation issues and finding jobs to provide for themselves. One interviewed family need to apply for residence registration for accessing employment and social assistance. All three families interviewed reported that they had certain issues with blocked debit and credit cards. One person, a mother of three kids, needs to pay her loan off, but was unable to do that due to blocking of bank accounts opened in Crimea by Privatbank.

Durable Solutions: It does not appear that long-term solutions for IDPs were being discussed or prepared for in any other form, except for emphasis on self-reliance, in the region.

CHERNIVTSI REGION

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Chernivtsi	229	136	262	121	233	180	232	210	234	316	234	316	234	381	237	432	237	433	234	473	707

Number of IDPs	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.		09.10.		16.10.		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East													
Chernivtsi	234	581	312	591	307	660	327	736	317	788	317	920	321	1,025	323	1,104	327	1,178	331	1,279	337	1,389	338	1,436	341	1,497	345	1,540	1,885

Statistical information: As of 23 May, some 300 IDPs were registered in the region. Statistical breakdown of the IDP population available to local authorities at the time of the visit on April 15, however, only reflected the situation as of the first half of the previous day: 118 IDPs, including 31 children, 35 women of working age (18-55 years old), 22 working-age men (18-59 years old), 30 persons above working age. The authorities admit that there is a number of IDPs residing in the region who are not registered with them. They, however, believe that these are not more than a few dozen and intend to make an effort to identify those people and inform about available support. Due to staffing constraints UNHCR has not been able to visit this region since the last update on May 29.

Neither the authorities nor the volunteer-operated reception center recorded data on the ethnic and religious composition of the IDP population in the region. According to them prevailing majority of those who arrived from Crimea by 10 April 2014 were Slavs, but there were few Crimean Tatars (mostly in mixed families). Local authorities and the reception center did not specifically register particular vulnerabilities of the arriving IDPs. It was, however, reported that 4 pregnant IDP women were recently registered by local clinics.

Coordination of local initiatives aimed at assisting IDPs in the region: Some forms of assistance were made available to individuals arriving to Chernivtsi from Crimea by volunteer initiative coordinated [through social networks](#) already in the beginning of March. The initiative established a Chernivtsi Coordinating Centre which is run by the activists of Volunteer Movement of Bukovyna (initiative that formed from the activists of Maidan movement in Chernivtsi region and is currently pending registration as a local NGO), Suchasnyk NGO and People's Help NGO. The Coordinating Centre enjoys support of local authorities including the Chernivtsi regional authorities and Chernivtsi City Council. The former hosts a reception center run by volunteers.

At the official level, the following coordination structures were put in place at the end of March. The Department for Social Protection of Population was charged with playing a leading role in the Control Headquarters for assistance to IDPs, established by local authorities in the beginning of April and chaired by the Governor. A special working-group within the Department for Social Protection of Population was created to ensure coordination between relevant authorities and civil society initiatives for reception of IDPs from Crimea.

Reception arrangements: The reception center for IDPs in Chernivtsi region was established in mid- March and is operated by the civil society Coordinating Centre (Volunteer Movement of Bukovyna that involves up to 70 activists, Suchasnyk NGO and People's Help NGO) in the premises of Chernivtsi City Council. In its two rooms, the center receives displaced persons and stores humanitarian assistance. The Coordinating Centre operates a 24/7 helpline for IDPs. Information about the hotline is disseminated via social media, official websites of local authorities, and SOS Crimea initiative's helpline. Volunteers at the Centre register newly arriving IDPs, identify their needs, provide basic counseling, refer them to relevant authorities, assist with transportation and distribute aid supplies.

The Chernivtsi Department for Social Protection of Population also operates [a range of helplines for IDPs](#) including a 24/7 phone-line operated directly by the Department. The authorities are maintaining an up-to-date database of temporary accommodation options available for IDPs in the region. Those include both private households, private and state-owned hotels and sanatoria. The database is publicly available at the regional administration web-site. Under the auspices of the City Council the Centre for Documentation of Homeless Persons operated by People's Help NGO together with the Chernivtsi region Migration Service agreed on a mechanism for temporary registration of IDPs from Crimea in the region. The Chernivtsi regional authorities have committed to publish a leaflet with relevant contact details that is to be distributed among IDPs in order to facilitate their access to relevant services.

It should be noted that regional authorities are planning to allocate 1,5 million UAH in the local budget for targeted assistance to IDPs. This amount is to be administered through existing programmes of social assistance for population which would be extended to IDPs. For example, the Programme of social support to disadvantaged population "Turbota" for 2013-2015 is going to envisage funds for one-time aid payments to IDP families (non-military) arriving to Chernivtsi region amounting to 300-900 UAH per family. The authorities also envisage funding intended to contribute limited amounts of money (amount of each contribution would depend on the size of the family – up to 2500 UAH per month for a family with up to 3 children; up to 3200 UAH per month for families with 5 or more children) towards accommodation rent payments during a period of up to three months. As of the day of the visit, the funding plan was pending approval by the Chernivtsi Regional Council and was expected to go through on 11 April 2014. The authorities were still considering what mechanisms they should employ to determine eligibility for such assistance and to avoid abuse. They have not yet developed a clear picture of what should be a long term response to the IDP problem in the region, particularly with regard to accommodation and employment.

Circumstances triggering movement: The IDPs interviewed by the monitoring team in Chernivtsi reported that they were driven away from Crimea by security concerns and uncertainty for their future under the Russian administration.

Living conditions: According to the local reception structures, majority of arriving IDPs are of Slavic ethnic origin, but there is also a number of Crimean Tatars. Majority of the IDPs interviewed by the monitoring team reported that they have chosen Chernivtsi region as their destination because they had relatives or friends there. However, the network of their individual contacts in the region was unable to fully support their settlement there. Volunteers have reported that while they initially estimated the region would be able to accommodate over 3500 people, many offers of accommodation were later cancelled. Currently the region reports capacity to temporarily accommodate up to 2600 people. Most of the temporary accommodation options currently available in Chernivtsi region are located in rural areas. The IDPs who have arrived to the region mostly originate from urban areas in Crimea and are not ready to settle in the villages.

Unaccompanied/separated children: Not registered.

Humanitarian assistance: It appears that currently the basic needs of the IDPs are served sufficiently by local civil society initiatives. Most of the humanitarian aid products supply was coming from the local population and private businesses. Some of the supply of medication and second-hand clothes came from the Red Cross. Some restaurants were offering meals for newly arriving IDPs. According to volunteers running the reception center there is enough second-hand clothes, food, medicines, sanitation products etc. to serve basic needs of the current IDP population for the time being. The primary concern of the IDP population is a lack of means to settle and sustain themselves beyond a couple of weeks. Most of them do not have access to their savings due to blocking of their bank-cards and feel frustrated about their future.

Priority needs: Some individuals reported that they did not have enough money to serve for their basic needs beyond a short period of time. Due to bank cards blocking they did not have access to their savings. They would prefer to remain in Chernivtsi and settle there, but were not certain about chances to find employment in the region and, most of all, long term accommodation. Most of the interviewed IDPs reported that they have left their houses and other property in Crimea and were afraid that the lack of accommodation and work in Chernivtsi would force them to return back.

Many expressed frustration over the lack of comprehensive approach of the authorities to their problems. In particular the interviewed individuals were concerned with the local authorities' approach that allegedly the government was reluctant to treat the IDP problem as a long-term phenomenon and address the longer-term needs. Many of the interviewed IDPs were worried if they would be able to return and exercise ownership rights over their properties in Crimea after being registered as IDPs in the mainland Ukraine. Some were preoccupied if they would manage to get their families out of Crimea to join them.

Durable solutions: As to longer-term solutions, the authorities did not have a clear picture of how to arrange integration of those IDPs who intend to settle in the region. However, it appeared that they were certainly thinking about long-term perspectives for integration of IDPs and already making certain steps in that direction (see above information concerning allocation of funds from the local budget). Like in many other regions, the authorities in Chernivtsi were expecting guidelines from the central government.

The new government in the region reportedly had experience in managing trans-border development projects and planned to engage existing development programmes with the aim of addressing the needs of IDPs in the region. Authorities were hoping that some IDPs might be able to benefit from existing rural development programmes operating in the region. One of them was the state subsidized interest-free crediting for house construction and allocation of land for this purpose to individuals employed in rural areas of Chernivtsi region. It was unclear, however, if that would be possible in practice in view of the specifics of the IDPs situation.

CHERNIHIV REGION

Number of IDPs	6.06		11.06		13.06		18.06		26.06		1.07		4.07		9.07		11.07		15.07		Total
	Crimea	East																			
Chernihiv	272	8	272	13	316	23	349	92	391	240	396	344	400	476	401	530	408	611	409	769	1178

Number of IDPs	July				August								September								October				Total				
	22.07		29.07		4.08		8.08		13.08		19.08		27.08		1.09		8.09		18.09		25.09		02.10.			09.10.		16.10.	
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	
Chernihiv	409	854	409	1,049	1,035	1,150	435	1,307	435	1,307	451	1,848	454	2,487	455	2,726	462	3,253	476	3,912	482	4,507	490	5,456	490	5,655	496	6,004	6,500

Statistical information: As of 23 May, the total number of Crimeans having applied for assistance in the region is 262 persons. The authorities keep records on all Crimeans requesting assistance, in a tabular format, which are regularly shared with the central level for the country-wide data management. Due to staffing constraints UNHCR has not been able to visit this region since the last update on May 29.

Coordination of local initiatives: The Regional State Administration has formed an inter-agency task force/ coordination center for local IDP response, the Department for Social Protection is a primary responsible authority for coordination of reception work, access to social welfare and psychosocial rehabilitation of IDPs from Crimea.

Ethnicity and religion: Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars.

Factors triggering movement: Similar to other regions, persons are moving because of general insecurity, as well as economic reasons.

Reception arrangements: The Chernihiv region does not have high reception capacity having no developed recreational infrastructure, hence, the relatively small reception capacities in communal shelters. Accommodation is provided mainly by the local population, while the local authorities have only a referral role. Hitherto 7 IDPs applied for assistance with accommodation and were subsequently referred to hosting families: these are mainly countryside cottages (“dachas”) that locals provided for accommodation of 5 persons. The remaining family of 2 was accommodated in the so called Crisis Center, a facility run by the social protection department and primarily intended for temporary accommodation of victims of family violence and other vulnerable categories.

Another potential reception site seen as an option, should the locals’ housing possibilities be exhausted, is the Center for Social Adaptation of Homeless People. First 2 IDPs who applied for accommodation were initially referred here, they got warm clothes, and food here, however were shortly re-directed to hosting family. In principle the facility may be used only for staying several days, given lack of means for hotel, before the authorities find the appropriate accommodation options.

Humanitarian assistance is provided by local community.

Access to social services: As of 15 May, 10 applied to local authorities for accommodation, 2 for re- issuance of lost documents, 27 for school/kindergarten services for their children (21 already assisted, while others are in process), 17 for medical care/treatment (all assisted), 1 for rehabilitation services (assisted), 57 for accessing social welfare/pension/other entitlements (all assisted), and 9 applied for support with employment (of them only 3 have been so far successfully employed through the local employment center).

Channeling to social benefits is done very speedily due to the operation of the centralized database, thus making inquiries with Crimean authorities unnecessary.



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Local State Migration Service registered place of residence of 41 Crimeans, and place of stay (less than 6 months in a year) of 2 Crimeans, while they simultaneously deregistered 30 Crimeans (cancelled their residence registration in Crimea).

Priority needs include long-term housing, assistance with employment or start a new business in the new location.

Durable solutions: No durable solutions for IDPs have been discussed by local authorities yet

UNHCR Regional Representation for Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine website:

<http://unhcr.org.ua/idpprofile>

Latest statistics on internal displacement in Ukraine

www.unhcr.org.ua/maps

UNHCR EXTERNAL UPDATES on the situation of displaced persons in Ukraine

www.unhcr.org.ua/externalupdate