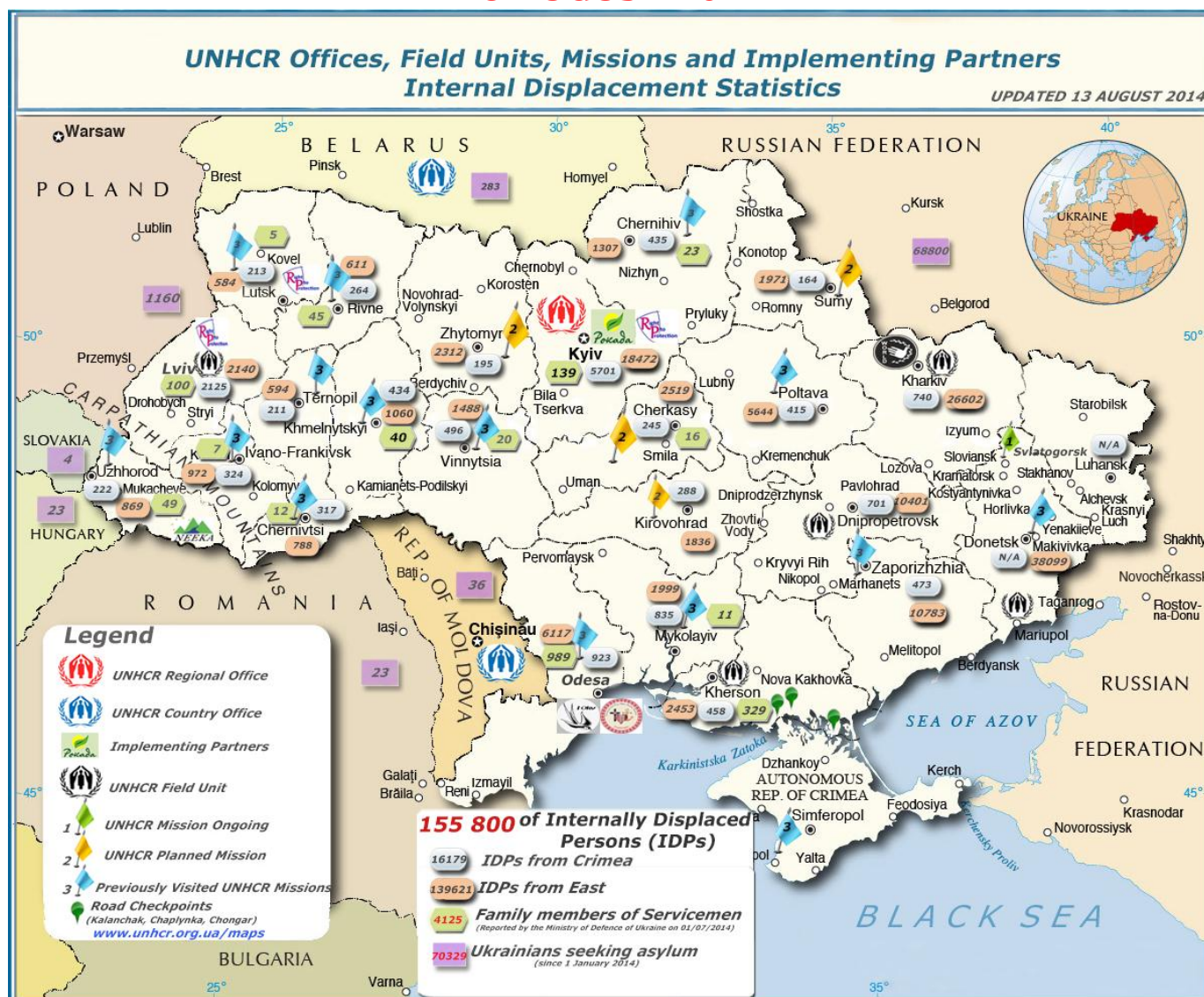


PROFILING AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) 18 AUGUST 2014



FEATURED REGIONS

Donetsk Region (NEW as of 13 August)

Kharkiv Region (UPDATED as of 17 July)

Kyiv Region (UPDATED as of 18 July)

Dnipropetrovsk Region (UPDATED as of 18 July)

Zaporizhzhia Region (UPDATED as of 16 July)

Lviv region (UPDATED as of 18 July)

Vinnitsia Region (UPDATED as of 15 July)

Odesa Region (UPDATED as of 17 July)

Kherson Region (UPDATED as of 18 July)

Zakarpattia Region (UPDATED as of 17 July)

Mykolayiv Region (UPDATED as of 18 July)

Rivne Region (UPDATED as of 18 July)

Poltava Region (NEW as of 21 July)

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 – August 2014)

		March			April				May						June											
#	Number of IDPs	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	
															Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East
	1 Cherkasy					3	160	170	185	212	222	233	227	269	222	62	235	211	238	258	238	322	235	418	235	649
	2 Chernihiv						145	176	176	250	258	262	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	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	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
	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
	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	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 Vinnytsia	300	300	400	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	170	191	150	133	56	203	74	206	105	206	105	206	105	194	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			
		Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East						
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	Khmelnitskyi	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	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		62705		79362		87537		86609		95473		101617		111616		117910		139170		155800					

Summary of findings

KEY UPDATES SINCE 30 MAY 2014:

- The number of IDPs has dramatically increased since the beginning of June 2014, displacement intensified from Luhansk and Donetsk regions from 2,649 on 6 June to 86,600 on 15 July¹.
- Donetsk region now estimated to host the largest number of registered IDPs – 18.800, including 18,600 from the East and 200 from Crimea. UNHCR has fielded a mission to Slavyansk on 18 July to assess needs.
- Out of the 24,219 IDPs registered in Kharkiv oblast, (23,520 from the East and 699 from Crimea) 15,000 are reported to have returned to their homes, mainly in Slavyansk and Kramatorsk in Northern Donetsk leaving a total of 9,219 remaining in Kharkiv.
- IDPs from eastern Ukraine now make up 85% of the total displaced Ukrainians, while those from Crimea account for only 15%.
- The profile of IDPs is updated in ten regions and two regions were added to the Profile.
- IDPs from eastern Ukraine arrive in their location of displacement with fewer resources and possessions, and many have experienced the effects of violence.
- Humanitarian needs are increasing.
- Many report destruction of their housing and cannot return until repairs are done.

Number of displaced persons: In the last month, the number of IDPs has risen sharply. This is mainly because of the increase in numbers of persons displaced from Donetsk and Luhansk regions. UNHCR began to record sharp increases in the numbers of the displaced from these eastern regions around the 10th of June.

While there were only 2,649 IDPs from the eastern regions on 6 June -- when UNHCR began disaggregated data collection regarding the eastern regions -- ten days later this number had risen to 22,815. The number nearly doubled to 42,244 on 26 June, and almost quadrupled to 86,000 on 15 July. The figure has been verified and validated through engagement with IDPs, local authorities, NGOs and basic registration organized locally.

The current system of registration has limited coverage. One of the basic problems remains that data collected by local authorities is neither unified nor disaggregated by age/gender/specific needs. This limits the usefulness of the data in determining assistance needs.

In each region, officials responsible for social policy create lists of displaced persons who have applied for assistance (accommodation, pensions, employment, etc.) They report these figures regularly to the Ministry of Social Policy. These lists do not include the many IDPs who stay with their relatives, or have sufficient means to establish themselves on arrival.

Some persons from eastern regions have told UNHCR that they are reluctant to register as they fear the information could be leaked and expose their family members remaining at home to risks. In addition, In light of the speed of the ongoing outflow from Donetsk and Luhansk regions and the lack of clarity on IDP legislation and registration procedures, and in the absence of an adequate mass information system, many families may not have realized that they can register as IDPs, or of the benefits that such registration might bring to them.

¹ The latest statistics on internal displacement in Ukraine is available at www.unhcr.org.ua/maps

It is difficult to obtain reliable estimates of the number of people who have left Donetsk and Luhansk regions. In the meantime, UNHCR repeatedly hears reports from local authorities about growing number of arrivals. It is also brought to our attention that significant proportions of the population, especially women and children, have left some affected cities, such as Slavyansk. The total population of Donetsk and Luhansk regions is nearly 7 million people. Given the consistent reports of large numbers on the move, as well as the lack of incentive and capacity for universal registration, it is reasonable to assume that the actual displaced population is at least some two to three times the number registered so far.

Displacement from Crimea continues, though less dramatically. At the beginning of June, some 10,000 people from Crimea had registered with the authorities as displaced persons. In early July, the number had risen to 13,000.

Ethnicity, gender and age: 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.

The IDP population is disproportionately made up of women and children and many IDP's have reported having left relatives behind to look after their properties.

Location of displacement: While in the last profile, UNHCR reported that the largest number of IDPs was in Kyiv and Lviv, the geographic concentration has changed significantly in the last month. The region with the largest concentration is Kharkiv oblast, with some 23,000 IDPs, followed by Donetsk oblast, where some 18,800 IDPs are reported to be staying in the area surrounding Sviatohorsk and Krasniy Lyman.

Due to the lack of secure humanitarian access, it has not been possible to make an accurate registration of this population or assess their needs. The regions surrounding Donetsk and Luhansk have also received large numbers of IDPs in the past weeks. Kharkiv, the closest metropolitan area with secure road access from northern Donetsk oblast, has received the largest number. Kyiv is now the third largest hosting oblast, with some 10,000 IDP's.

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). Many IDPs reported feeling insecure during their flight, as they had to pass through multiple checkpoints controlled by both separatist and Ukrainian government forces.

Cases of extortion and harassment were reported. There is also a significant risk of being caught in crossfire. Persons traveling by train -rather than by road -- generally feel safer. 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. Others continue to leave due to the uncertain future. Owners of small businesses and professions such as accountants, lawyers or pharmacists from Crimea are unsure about the possibility to acquire Russian professional licenses. Many students have had to interrupt their studies, as certain courses are being abolished, including Ukrainian language tuition.

Food and clothes: Persons arriving from eastern Ukraine are arriving with few personal belongings. Due to the circumstances of their flight, they do not want to draw attention to themselves at checkpoints or increase the risk of extortion by carrying big suitcases. Furthermore, the socio-economic conditions in eastern Ukraine have been deteriorating over the past two 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, it is unclear how long such charitable action can be sustained, especially in light of rapidly increasing numbers of IDPs and uncertainty about how long the crisis will last.

Temporary accommodation: The state authorities are beginning to accumulate more structured and comprehensive databases of buildings suitable for temporary housing of IDPs. The Ministry of Regional Development recently piloted a web-site with lists of living spaces available around Ukraine, although figures are still contradictory.

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. Some private owners of the currently used accommodation centers have started to complain about not being reimbursed for their running costs. While much of the food is being donated, the directors note that their electricity bills are mounting. Many centers being used for temporary accommodation are summer camps, and are not suitable for habitation in winter months (15 October-15 April). Also, as their usual purpose is to provide rest in the countryside, these centers tend to be located in scenic, but remote areas where transport links are poor and employment options scarce.

In addition to the government efforts, the local population and activists have been generous in finding and providing free temporary accommodation for IDPs. Such arrangements are suitable for a couple of weeks or months, but cannot provide a durable solution.

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 the Pension Fund as of 14 July 13,172 pensioners of Donetsk region and 1,319 pensioners from Luhansk regions requested the transfer of cases to other regions of Ukraine. Those pension payments are provided in accordance with the schedules in due course. Meanwhile, 789 people have already expressed a desire to go back to the place of permanent residence (772 - to Donetsk region and 17 - to Luhansk region). Also there are 2,299 displaced pensioners from Crimea registered by the authorities of the Pension Fund of Ukraine.

Transfer of other social payments takes more time and efforts as there is no single electronic database and regional social protection departments have to make requests to the departments in conflict zones to get beneficiary's paper case.

Registration of residence of IDPs remains an important issue to resolve as it is crucially linked to enjoyment of many social and economic rights (registration of business activity, ownership, employment, medical and social care, etc.). At the moment no unified system of registration of temporary residence of IDPs is established and general rules are applied. In this view IDPs meet significant difficulties because of strict legal requirements to present housing order, ownership certificate, rent (sub rent) agreement or other documents for registration. Besides there

are certain constraints with deregistration from the previous place of residence. This issue affects mainly refugees from Crimea, who are looking at permanently moving to a new oblast. One of the solutions for residence registration might be registration at state-owned shelters for the homeless. The first such case was successfully negotiated by the UNHCR Implementing Partner for an IDP from Crimea.

Banking services are limited in the eastern regions of Ukraine due to danger of looting. Meanwhile, activity of the Ukrainian banks and their branches in the territory of Crimea was suspended due to the Resolution of the National Bank of Ukraine and accounts of clients of the mentioned banks were blocked. A big number of IDPs from Crimea, especially clients of Privatbank and Oschadbank, are unable to get any money from their accounts. Currently there is no unified mechanism, stipulated by the National Bank of Ukraine or by the Ukrainian Government to resolve this issue. The above matter is closely related to the problem of residence registration of IDPs (propiska) and social security. Many of the clients of blocked accounts are social beneficiaries and have no other source of income. According to the last information of our partners in the field, Privatbank and Oschadbank banks are trying to resolve each client's case individually, based on their social status and the amount of the deposit at the account. In many cases banks request certificate, approving registration at the new place of residence of IDP that could be very hard to get due to the certain gaps of the Ukrainian legislation in this sphere.

The lack of free access to kindergartens is a major issue faced by most IDP women, who find themselves unable to resume employment in the areas of displacement due to their inability to cover the fees for the child care of their young children.

The specific situation of Roma IDPs in Ukraine: Roma organizations estimate to 200,000-400,000 the Roma living throughout Ukraine while official figures place their number at around 48,000. Since February 2014 Chirikli Romani Women's Fund has been receiving reports from Roma organizations and communities of attacks and violence against Roma communities. The organization considers these incidents as provocations aimed at increasing interethnic tensions.

Due to the prevailing insecurity, more than 1,000 Roma people moved out of Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk to the Central Regions.

The situation of Roma in Crimea is reportedly rather difficult. Forty percent of Roma don't have any documents, which results in difficulties when trying to leave Crimea. Many Roma IDPs who managed to go to Kherson couldn't find accommodation or employment. As a result, they had to go back to Crimea.

Roma population from Luhansk and Donetsk Regions made a decision to move to the neighboring Regions, such as Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk, and only few Roma families opted to go to Western Ukraine.

Many Roma IDPs face a negative attitude from the local people. Local authorities try to move Roma people outside of urban centers. There are in addition some cases of people living in forests and one person died due to health problems.

Roma people are afraid to be registered as IDPs because they are afraid of being persecuted or followed by some groups once they return. At the same time, not being registered creates another problem, as they cannot get social payments in accordance with their entitlements.

670 Roma IDPs are living in Kharkiv, Kyiv Region, Zaporizhia and Lviv. Only 83 out of 670 Roma registered. They hide their ethnicity pretending to be Greeks, and hope in this way to get assistance from the government.

Roma NGOs are facing huge problems with funding to cover IDPs basic needs of food and accommodation.

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. Many are worried about their children who are scared by loud noises and thus sleep deprived. 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 necessary medications.

Education needs: Unless families are able to return to their homes in the next few weeks, they will need to make plans for enrolling their children in schools at the places of their temporary residence. There are likely to be numerous challenges for those who decide to pursue such a solution. Some of the accommodation centers are far from schools. Families do not have enough money to buy school uniforms or supplies; and there may be a shortage of available school placements in the areas of major IDP concentrations. Children are disoriented by the displacement. So far neither the authorities nor IDPs themselves are planning for how to prepare IDP children for the new school year starting on 1 September nationwide. There will be more updates on this issue in forthcoming reports.

Durable solutions: IDPs from eastern Ukraine are not yet thinking about durable solutions, as their displacement is only recent and the situation fast evolving. They have varying perceptions. Some say they doubt they will be able to return in the next months because homes and infrastructure have been destroyed, and there is a proliferation of weapons in eastern Ukraine that poses a latent security risk in itself. Others are eager to return home the moment their hometowns are reasonably safe.

Since many IDPs from Crimea left their homes in March-April, they are a group of PoCs that tends to think more about durable solutions. As their priority needs, they continuously highlight the need to find permanent accommodation and secure sustainable employment for themselves. Few can afford to rent or buy a new property, as their assets in Crimea remain blocked.

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.

Overall, unemployment rate in Ukraine is high and economic situation is deteriorating. It will be difficult to meet IDPs' expectations of employment opportunities and salary levels.

The housing problem remains a key issue in terms of medium-term needs.

None of these issues can be solved without central government policy that would allocate land or start up grants, or at least provide guidance to the international community as to the best strategies to be adopted in a timely manner, before winter sets in.

Coordination of humanitarian effort: The government's response to the crisis is developing. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine established a new coordination body on 11 June and tasked the State Emergency Services to take the lead in mounting humanitarian response under the supervision of the Deputy Prime Minister Volodymyr Groisman. Their role is still being defined. 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.

Legislation: On June 19, Ukrainian Parliament adopted draft legislation on the protection of IDPs after rapid consideration, but it was vetoed by the President on 16 July. The President provided several reasons for the veto, noting that the draft legislation did not create a holistic mechanism for providing assistance and protection to IDPs and did not comply with various constitutional principles and legal norms. In providing reasons for the veto, the President also mentioned UNHCR's position that the definition of a "forced migrant" in the draft legislation did not comply with international norms and that the provisions for determining eligibility for IDP status were unacceptably vague.

UNHCR is working with the Ministry of Justice to develop an alternative piece of draft legislation on protection of IDPs. Once a new draft is published, it will need to be submitted to parliament and undergo the full parliamentary procedure. Given parliament's planned schedule of sessions, it is reasonable to expect that parliament may consider new draft legislation on IDPs in mid-August.

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, various ministries have adopted specific regulations and procedures to facilitate the access of persons from Crimea to education (including higher education), medical care, and social benefits. Nevertheless, a number of key issues, particularly housing assistance, residence registration and the related issue of business registration, still need to be addressed by legislation/regulations.

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. Furthermore, various ministries have adopted separate procedures to assist persons from Crimea and from eastern Ukraine, so the simple process of changing the location for receipt of social benefits is different for the two groups of IDPs. This current approach is overly complicated to administer and leads to unfairness.

UNHCR is also encouraging the Ukrainian authorities to adopt a unified approach to registration and data management regarding IDPs. Currently various government agencies collect information about IDPs, but no single agency has a comprehensive overview of the number of IDPs and their needs. The Ministry of Regional Development and Ministry of Social Policy are working together on developing the tools for registration and data collection, as well as the software. UNHCR has shared its experience and suggestions regarding registration.

DONETSK REGION (NEW as of August 13)

		June						July								August										
#	Number of IDPs	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	Total	Crimea	East	Total	Crimea	East	Total
5	Donetsk	200		200	17000	200	15000	200	15757	200	16757	200	22100	200	23600	200	18600	200	18600	18800		21686	21686		33869	33869

Statistical information: As of August 8, UNHCR is aware of 33 869 persons displaced by the conflict in the Donetsk region. This data was communicated to UNHCR by local authorities, who also confirm that it is difficult to estimate a real figure of displacement. Many families that have financial means see no reason to register, while others are afraid of possible persecutions. According to the local authorities, up to 80% of IDPs are reluctant to register.

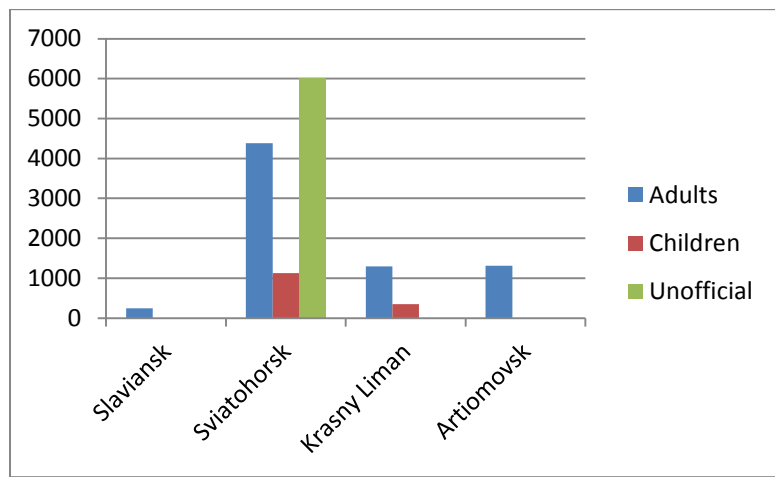


Diagram of number of IDPs in the north of Donetsk region

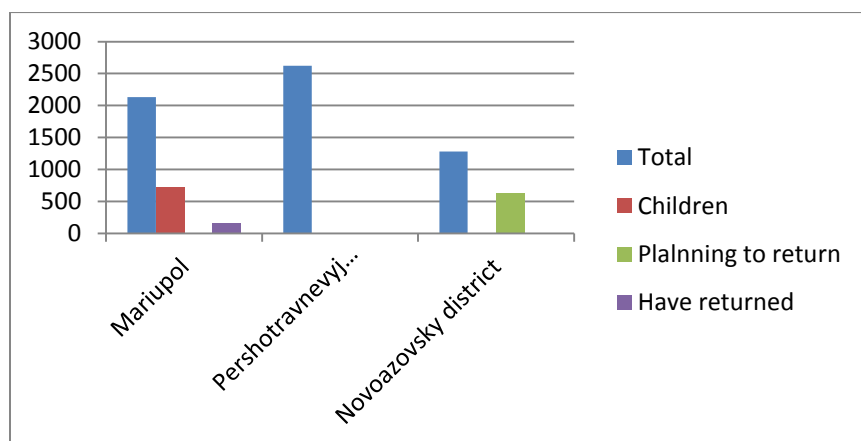


Diagram of number of IDPs in the south of Donetsk region

Ethnicity and religion: Most IDPs are ethnic Ukrainians. According to the Roma communities in the Donetsk and Kharkiv region, Donetsk region might host some 3,000 Roma IDP. Roma IDPs are currently not enjoying full access to assistance and registration in both regions.

Over **300** members of the Jewish community have fled Donetsk due to the increasing hostilities and are currently accommodated in Sedovo, Novoazovsky district, in the city of Mariupol (over **100**) and in Zarechany village, Zhytomyr region (over **200**). The Chief Rabbi of Donetsk estimates that over **400** members of the Jewish community, mainly elderly and disabled persons, remain in Donetsk.

According to the German missionary organization “Light in the East”, Protestants leave Donetsk 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 the “Light in the East” organization, such actions can be explained by the fact that insurgents believe that Protestantism is the “manifestation of the Western influence” and therefore contradicts Orthodoxy.

Factors triggering movement: Majority of IDPs are from Donetsk and Luhansk regions, they were forced to leave their homes due to the armed conflict in their hometowns. Most of the IDPs from the areas where the armed conflict is in its active phase are planning to return to their homes in 1-2 weeks, whereas some IDPs from the cities where the government regained control such as Sloviansk, Krasny Lyman, Nikolayevka fear to return. Thus, 835 IDPs accommodated in Mariupol by the local authorities voiced their decision to settle down in Mariupol even if the hostilities cease.

Majority of IDPs in the region, especially children, experienced psychological trauma and require assistance of skilled psychologists.



Left: Children from Donetsk in the recreation center in Yalta, Pershotravnevy region

Right: Child in the recreation camp “Avtomobilist”, Yalta, Pershotravnevy region

Men are often afraid of forced recruitment by the non-government forces. According to the IDPs’ statements, men crossing checkpoints by car risk being caught and forcibly recruited or enslaved. In the cities, rebels can enslave or even kill a person for consuming alcohol and drugs, breaking a night-time curfew, etc. “Violators” are used for constructing fortifications, cooking food for rebellions, doing other public works.

Regular shelling is another factor forcing people to leave for more safe places. Frequent explosions have a huge negative impact on children. For example, majority of children, accommodated in the sanatorium “Avtomobilist” in Pershotravnevy district, spent several days in the basements of their houses hiding from bomb attacks. There is a shortage of food and drinking water in the small towns which also forces people to leave.

Ethnic and religion minorities such as Jewish community and Protestants are forced to flee due to increasing hostility towards representatives of the both groups. According to the Protestants IDPs fleeing Donetsk, some of their pastors were caught and tortured by the insurgents.

Reception arrangements:

North of Donetsk region: According to the volunteers in Donetsk, more than 60% of IDPs have returned to the areas, where Ukrainian government regained control. Exact figures are difficult to estimate as many IDPs refused to register. A shortage of construction materials to rebuild damaged structures, primarily roofing and glazing materials remains one of the most acute needs in the region. Apart from partially damaged public facilities like schools, universities and medical institutions, only in Slovyansk **250** private houses were totally destroyed. Current estimates indicate the need for over **55,000** m² of glazing materials. Authorities consider inviting donors and aid agencies into recovery projects. They also agree such assistance will need a lot of coordination and well-designed beneficiary criteria.

Slovyansk is seen a transit point by many IDPs from the area of the conflict. However, its reception capacity is very limited, as there are many returnees and severe damages in residential areas.

Sviatohirsk has been one of major destinations for IDPs fleeing hostilities in Horlivka and Donetsk northwards. Local authorities have registered 4,381 IDPs from this area, while the displaced residents of Slovyansk and Kramatorsk have left for home cities, with only 50 persons still in Sviatogorsk.

60% of the registered IDPs in Sviatohirsk are accommodated in collective centers free of charge. Rest of arrivals either pay for their stay or arrive with vouchers for vacation centers. According to the city mayor, free of charge reception capacity is exhausted.

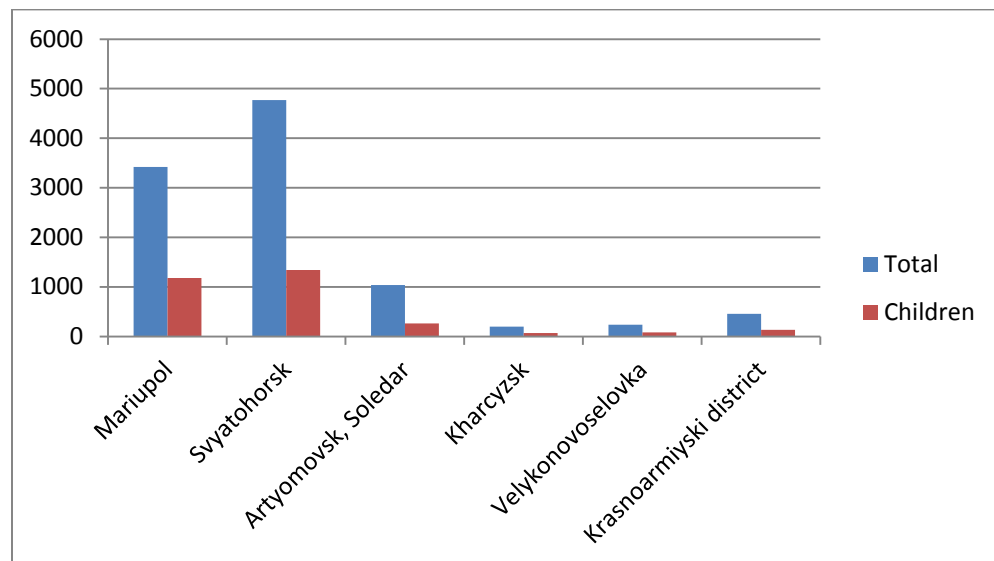
Although many collective centers have been accommodating IDPs from ATO area free of charge, now there is a problem of compensation for utilities – canceling penalties for overspent electricity (they have limits for pre-set number of visitors).

The town council organized 2 points providing free meals to the most vulnerable persons. Currently daily they manage to deliver food for **319** persons only.

One of main issues discussed with present officials was preparedness for heating season and winterization needs of reception sites. The mayor shared a list of collective centers which can provide accommodation in winter (is available with FO), where the total capacity is 3,098 (public and private ownership).

South of Donetsk region: According to information provided by the contact center of the Donetsk state regional administration, Velykonovosilkivsky district has a capacity to accommodate 1770 new arrivals, while Krasnoarmiysky district and Amvroziivsky district can offer 570 and 160 places respectively. However, IDPs are

reluctant to settle down in small towns or villages due to unavailability of work places. Donetsk authorities are still identifying premises, meeting standards for winter accommodation and those in need of repairs.



Accommodation of IDPs in the cities of Donetsk region

During the reporting period UNHCR conducted 16 assessment visits to the following collective centers to assess the IDPs' needs and shelter preparedness for the fall/winter season:

- Recreation center "Ahoskie zori" – 170 persons;
- Recreation center "Avtomobilist" – 200 persons;
- Recreation center "Alye parusa" – 300 persons;
- Recreation center "Kommunalshchik" – 200 persons;
- Transit center in Volnovakha – 77 persons;
- Recreation center in Sedovo "Donbass" – 50 persons;
- Recreation center in Sedovo "Volna" – 80 persons;
- Sanatorium in Mariupol – 205 persons.

Living conditions: None of the above listed shelter is ready to accommodate IDPs during the fall/winter season. Moreover, all the places have problems with water supply due to the explosion of the water pipelines in the north of Donetsk region. As a result most pipes in Pershotravnevy and Novoazovsky districts were switched to another source. A new source of water is not suitable for drinking since water is desalinated, leading to various health issues among IDPs. Furthermore, IDPs report shortage of food, especially for babies.



Living conditions in the recreation center “Alye parusa”, Yurievka, Donetsk region

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, various pills and insulin.

Humanitarian corridors: Three humanitarian corridors were lately opened from conflict-stricken areas, operating from 10.00 to 14.00 on the exit roads from Donetsk (towards Maryinka), Gorlovka (towards Druzhkovka), and from Luhansk (towards Schast’ye). However, new arrivals from Luhansk confirm that humanitarian corridors are occasionally shelled during the above specified time. As of 30 July, authorities deployed 2 transit/filtration sites for arrivals going along humanitarian corridors from ATO areas, in the village of Dachnoye, Maryinka district in Donetsk region, and in town of Schast’ye, Luhansk region.

Within a week 2,630 IDPs passed through this site in Schast’ye, with some 500 persons arriving daily over the last few days. There was no displacement through the facility in Dachnoye.

Departure from Donetsk: The only relatively safe way to leave Donetsk is by train. Roads are blocked by insurgents who often take away cars from people trying to escape the conflict zone. According to the IDPs reports, at the check points single men are taken by insurgents, while , men with families can leave Donetsk. Taxi drivers help to people to leave the dangerous zones, however, such travel to Russian Federation will cost some 400 UAH, while escape to the areas controlled by Ukrainian government will cost up to 1000 UAH.

Donetsk railway: Railway station in Mariupol is managed from Donetsk. IDPs report that some instruction was allegedly issued to the management of the Mariupol railway station forbidding them any cooperation with Ukrainian authorities. Currently, the station has neither IDP reception center nor special announcements about possible accommodation option due to the possible risk of explosion.

UNHCR activities: On 01 August 2014, UNHCR Regional Representative for Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine signed an agreement with Donetsk Regional State Administration on assistance to IDPs. The document outlines key areas of cooperation between Donetsk local authorities and UNHCR. UNHCR has established a field presence and deployed

several staff in Mariupol to provide ongoing support to the government officials and coordinate distribution of humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable IDPs.

Humanitarian assistance: UNHCR delivered a total of 16.5 metric tons of food and non-food items to the south of Donetsk region and over 80 tons to the north of Donetsk region in July – August 2014.

Authorities of Sviatohirsk are actively distributing humanitarian aid from other donors/agencies, incl. several MPs, MSF, etc. Given a considerable percentage of children among hosted IDPs the authorities particularly fall short of baby food that is one of the priority needs.



Delivery of humanitarian assistance to Pershotravnevy district, south of Donetsk region

KHARKIV REGION (UPDATED as of July 17)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Kharkiv	595	657	595	657	624	3009	624	3450	630	12365	630	13661	630	16227	630	18136	699	22208	699	22503	23202

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 17 July, 24,219 displaced persons were reported in Kharkiv, including 699 from Crimea and 23,520 from the East. Of the latter, 92% have arrived in the region from Donetsk region and 8% from Luhansk. 17118 eastern IDPs have been registered with the Department for Social Protection and 6402 with the District State Administrations across the region's 9 districts. According to the authorities, some 15,000 of these IDPs have already returned to Slavyansk.

Unfortunately, due to lack of a comprehensive and centralized registration system, the Coordination Center cannot provide an age and gender breakdown of displaced persons. We are, however, aware of a total of 5,808 families, 102 of these from Crimea and 5706 from Donbas. According to data provided to us by the State Emergency Service, 7268 IDPs have been accommodated in Kharkiv oblast. The District State Administrations' aggregate number is 7127; the 141 difference is attributed those leaving the centres, recorded by the DSAs. Furthermore, 16951 IDPs are privately accommodated with family, friends, acquaintances and at rented houses/apartments. On 16 July, Kharkiv SES reported 665 free places left.

The profile of Crimean IDPs in Kharkiv is quite different to that in Western regions. Among IDPs from Crimea there is a disproportionate number of elderly IDPs who are joining 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 (from some places incidents have been reported 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 Donbass in the past two 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 Donetsk and Luhansk regions, with the vast majority of IDPs emanating from the nearby cities of Luhansk and Donetsk, Derzhensk, Gorlovka and some others. Slavyansk and Kramatorsk in Northern Donetsk, recently seized by the Ukrainian Army 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 need have been difficult to assess. On 13.06.2014, Donetsk RSA reported 200 IDPs from Crimea. With Luhansk RSA, there is still no technical connection.

Coordination of local initiatives: The list of main actors providing assistance to IDPs includes Kharkiv Regional State Administration, Kharkiv Regional State Council, Kharkiv Red Cross, , the Railway Station of the Southern Department of Ukrainian Railways, Kharkiv SMS, representatives of the civil society (Rinat Akhmetov Foundation, Alexandr Feldman Foundation). Various volunteer movements took part in transferring the IDPs from the conflict zones to Kharkiv region. UNHCR, ICRC, UNICEF, MSF, IMC are also providing assistance according to their mandates.

Kharkiv Regional Coordination Centre was established by a decision of the governor of Kharkiv Region, dated 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 Centre meets weekly and has developed an action plan on provision of support for the IDPs. The Centre 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.



Regional interagency meeting on IDPs in Kharkiv chaired by Kharkiv Governor on July 4

Further to earlier efforts of the OHCHR monitoring mission in Ukraine, UNHCR advocated for the governor's office to take the lead in the coordination. To this effect, the governor held an inter-agency coordination meeting on 5 July with the participation of UN agencies, International organizations, CSOs and relevant government institutions. It was agreed that the State Emergency Service is going to call and organize regular inter-agency coordination meetings with the participation of the above actors.

Ethnicity and religion: The majority of IDPs in Kharkiv region are ethnic Russians and Ukrainians (mainly Christians). 40 persons of Crimean Tatar background have been registered. Among the IDPs from Donbas, Roma families have been registered. Some of them reported discrimination by state bodies and a lack of support from their community in Kharkiv.

Jointly with OHCHR, UNHCR organized a meeting at a cultural centre with representatives of various groups from the Muslim community in order to understand how they are experiencing the current situation in Ukraine. They reported that they perceive Kharkiv as a multi-ethnic city with many foreigners. Five mosques function in the city. They did not report any harassment. Members of the community said that the political situation at the moment did not have an impact on their religious freedom in the city.

Factors triggering movement: IDPs have reported leaving Crimea due to increased security concerns and growing pressure to change their citizenship. IDPs from Donbas mostly left for security reasons.

Population movement: Kharkiv Regional State and Sviatohorsk city administrations have reported a growing number of returns – primarily, to the recently 'liberated' cities of Slavyansk and Kramatorsk – but has so far been unable to provide any figures. According to the Slavyansk city administration, around 15000 IDPs have returned to their homes and many more are planning to do so once the problems with running water and electricity are solved.

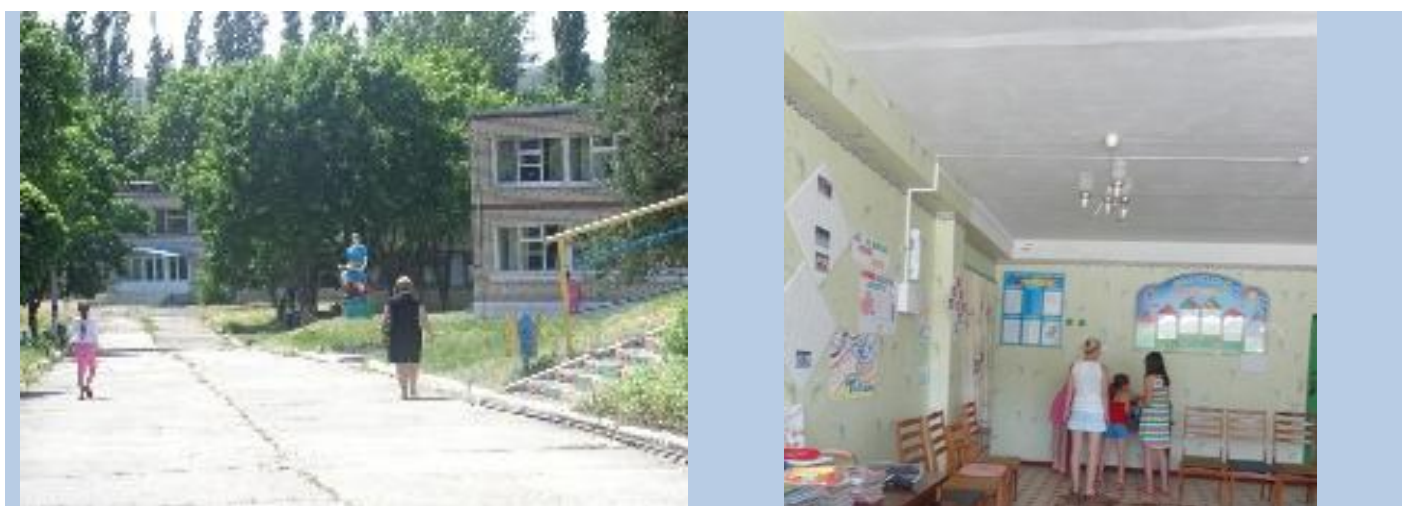
The local authorities have recorded only 2 cases of returns to Crimea. However, there are statistics available on persons who cancel their residence registration in Kharkiv region and move to Crimea (KRSA reported on 741 registered applications).



UNHCR staff is monitoring population movement at the bus station in Izyum

Living conditions/reasons with locals: The persons who arrive to Kharkiv are all in private accommodation dispersed over a wide geographical area.

Many IDPs from Donbas are accommodated at relatives, friends, rented houses/apartments, but the number of persons who are accommodated at collective centers also grows constantly. As of 04.06.2014, 150 IDPs were accommodated in the suburban recreation and rehabilitation facility “Prometey” (Kupyansk district, Kharkiv region).



Suburb recreation and rehabilitation entity “Prometey” (Kupyansk district, Kharkiv region)

The monitoring mission of OHCHR and UNHCR IP Kharkiv Charity Fund “World” conducted a visit to this rehabilitation entity to assess the needs of IDPs. The collective accommodation center is half an hour from

Kupyansk or about 15 minutes from the village of Kovsharovka by bus. The bus takes the IDPs to the market once a day for free. There are more facilities available in Kupyansk; people go to the village of Kovsharivka mostly to buy food and hygienic items. The IDPs are expected to stay at the center until the end of the summer as there is no heating system a limited capability to pay to suppliers has been reported. The administration of the center reported that there is a stream with artesian water available, as well as a water-tower that provides water for the center. During the visit, a car was observed carrying waste from the camp. IDPs were trying to get involved in the daily routine, cleaning the rooms, corridors and gardens. Children were not attending schools as the summer is a holiday period. There were no children who had to pass exams for the universities.

Another collective center, [“Lastivka”, is situated in Bogoduhiv, Kharkiv region](#). About 100 IDPs are accommodated there. This group of IDPs was transferred to Kharkiv region and accommodated by Kherson Regional State Administration in cooperation with Rinat Akhmetov Foundation.



Roma tent settlement in Kharkiv



On 09 June, a group of homeless IDPs (16 persons of Roma ethnicity), living in camps near railroad tracks, was identified. The IDPs, hailing from Slavyansk, moved to Kharkiv region on their own and did not know where to apply for assistance; they received support mostly from the locals and volunteers of the Red Cross.

Humanitarian assistance: The persons who arrived to Kharkiv by the end of May 2014 mostly stayed with their relatives, who were helping them with basic necessities. The flow of IDPs from Donbas has been observed since the beginning of June 2014. People were mostly leaving conflict zones with only small handbags. All new arrivals are in a strong need of accommodation, food, and hygienic items. Kharkiv Regional State Administration, together with UNHCR, organized a delivery of humanitarian assistance to IDPs based in Sviatohorsk.

Access to social services: The IDPs in the region applied for the following services: residence registration, provision of temporary accommodation, employment, social benefits (including allowance for children), pensions, enrollment in kindergartens, medical services, and renewal of lost documents. According to the state administration, all IDPs were provided with access to the abovementioned services. IDPs residing in collective centers reported difficulties with access to social services as the officers of governmental bodies have not made visits to address the problematic issues of IDPs.



Following a request of local mayor UNHCR delivered 20 metric tons of hygienic items and 20 tons of food to Sviatohorsk, that hosts some 16,000 displaced from the areas affected by violence.

Priority needs: The priority need for IDPs from Donbas remains shelter and humanitarian assistance as the numbers of IDPs in Kharkiv region is growing rapidly and the capacity of existing collective centers is limited. Hostels of operated by the Ministry of Education are not ready to accept IDPs without a proper normative base. Throughout the second and third week of July around 70 families approached the local red cross office for food and NFIs.

Many IDPs from Crimea reported that they need free legal assistance as one of the key challenges is obtaining proper long term residence registration at their new locations. Such registration is crucial for exercising other social rights, such as the right to open a business, as well as for the restoration of blocked Privatbank cards. One of the solutions for residence registration might be registration at state-owned shelters for the homeless. The first such case was successfully negotiated by the UNHCR Implementing Partner for an IDP from Crimea.



UNHCR staff visit Sviatogorsk to conduct needs assessment and delivery second dispatch of humanitarian aid, which will be distributed by Mayor to the most vulnerable families

Durable solutions: Local authorities are focusing on providing immediate assistance to IDPs with the help of NGOs. No durable solutions have been discussed yet.

KYIV REGION (UPDATED as of July 18)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Kviv	3130	288	3192	417	3259	614	3284	848	3484	2388	3374	3582	3678	4315	3724	5011	3777	5415	3847	6150	9997

Statistical information: Since the end of May, the number of displaced persons in Kyiv has more than quadrupled, and it continues to grow exponentially. As of 18 July, 13,213 IDPs were registered in Kyiv City and Region. This is attributed to a constant flow of IDPs from the Eastern regions, who numbered 8,080 on 18 July. While some 974 IDPs are hosted at the sanatoria, many more reside in private housing provided by volunteers, or share accommodation with their friends or extended family in Kyiv.

Government response: Coordination Center of the Department of Social Policy of Kyiv State Administration has started its activities in Kyiv (7, Komarova Street) since March 2014. At the Center each IDP gets registered and can obtain consultation on social benefits and transfers. Representative of Employment Center has been appointed to assist IDPs on the basis of the Coordination Center, although interviews with IDPs revealed inefficient response to their employment needs, mainly due to a lack of professional job offers on the market.

In turn, NGOs and civil society were set-up in Kyiv and Region to help IDPs. Five NGOs (Crimea SOS, Vostok SOS, Crimean Diaspora, Dom Druzei, and Council of Public Initiatives) are directly involved in relocation of IDPs. There are also volunteers' organizations giving humanitarian, legal and psychological aid.

There are about 52 collective places of compact accommodations of IDPs in Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast.

During reported period UNHCR conducted 15 assessment visits to assess the needs of IDPs and capacity of the government and non-government to respond. The list of visited facilities includes:

- **Sanatorium "Metro"** accommodating 98 IDPs as of 12 June. The number has decreased since the UNHCR visit on 6 May (121 IDPs, including 30 children). Two families left to Poland.
- **Sanatorium "Puscha"** hosting 96 adults and 29 children as of 10 June 2014. The number slightly increased since UNHCR visit on 6 May (70 adults and 29 children)
- **Sanatorium "Sputnik"** hosting 64 adults. There has been a slight increase since the last visit on 6 May (44 adults)
- **Sanatorium "Salut"** hosting 43 persons. No changes since the last visit on 6 May.
- **Sanatorium "Lastochka"** hosting 37 persons as of 6 May. This number has decreased since 6 May (58 persons). Twenty-one persons left the Sanatorium and didn't inform anyone about their plans or destination.
- **Sanatorium "Zhuravushka"** hosting 145 IDPs according to the authorities, whereas the IDPs report that there are 110 IDPs, including 40 from the East.
- **Sanatorium "Ukraine"** hosting 15 persons including 3 veterans from Afghan war and a single mother with 3 children.
- **Sanatorium "Pobeda":** Number of IDPs is 19, including a large family with 3 children and a single mother with two children.
- **Rehabilitation Centre in Kotsiubinske** hosting 127 IDPs including 55 children as of 10 July.

- **Makeshift barracks** located in Proliski village accommodating 25 IDPs from Slavyansk , Donetsk region.
- **Dormitory accommodation** in Rogozove village hosting 30 persons from the East as of 6 June.
- **Private old houses in Schastlivoe village** accommodating about 15 persons as of 6 June.
- **Former Presidential Residence “Mezhygorie”** accommodates 70 IDPs as of 18 June. Number of children is 29 (6 of them are newborns), 4 pregnant women, 4 people with special needs, 3 families with over 3 children.
- **Retreat Center “Dzherelo”** as of June 23 hosts 164 IDPs from the East Region.
- **Rehabilitation Center “Kovcheg”** accommodates 30 unaccompanied children from the East (Luhansk and Donetsk Oblast)

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.

The facilities in “Metro” Sanatorium are generally good. IDPs are accommodated in separate rooms with toilets and showers, cold and hot water, central heating, TV, etc. The administration has allocated a room for prayers. The sanatorium has its own artesian well. IDPs mobilized financial resources to cover these expenses.

The general condition of the facilities at “Lastochka” sanatorium is not satisfactory. The buildings are quite old. One was built in 1921; the other one in 1960. The rooms are shared and people complain that they cannot sleep normally due to lack of acoustic insulation. In some rooms the ceiling leaks and caves in. Moisture and mold is a common problem in rooms. Bathrooms and toilets are shared. The floor in the bathrooms is broken. Pipes are covered in rust. It takes approximately 20 minutes to get from sanatorium to the nearest metro station by trolleybus.



Sanatorium Lastochka that is a home for 37 IDPs requires significant repairs

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

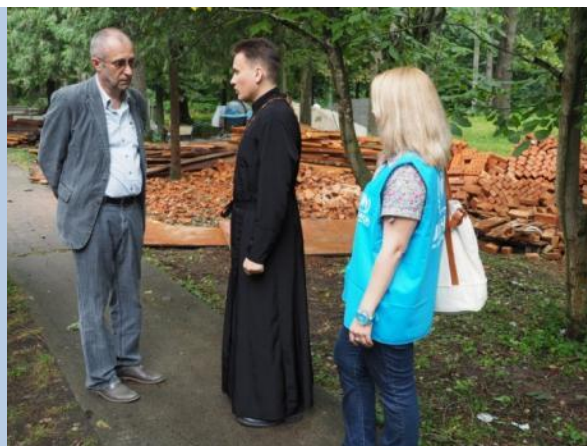
The quality of accommodation at the sanatorium “Zhuravushka” is generally satisfactory. Cold and hot water is available. Volunteers provide food for IDPs.

Accommodation conditions in the sanatoria “Ukraine” and “Pobeda” are generally good. IDPs are accommodated in separate rooms with toilets and showers. However, there is no hot water. No washing machines are available. Working-age adults are complaining regarding employment; there are very limited job opportunities in Vorzel. Moreover, the cost of travel to Kyiv is considerable: 20 UAH minimum per return trip.

The living conditions at the Rehabilitation Centre in Kotsiubinskoe are satisfactory; although there are a few shared rooms that are overloaded with people (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 basis of former kindergarten premises. People are staying there free of charge. Center is designed to host around 50 people. By July 10, the number increased up to 127 persons. Because of increasing number of IDPs Father Nicholai, the director of the Center, has expanded accommodation space in the same building by 200 square meters, using funds from different donors. The Center requires support to furnish these additional premises, in order to be able to accommodate additional IDPs.



Kotsiubinskoe Rehabilitation Center



UNHCR staff meets Father Mykola to discuss needs of IDPs

Basic conditions at the makeshift barracks located in Proliski village are acceptable. A few times a week, local volunteers provide food to IDPs, but they cannot store it due to a lack of refrigerators. There are only 2 microwaves available, and it is forbidden on safety grounds to use any other form of stove (gas) in the barracks. There are not enough kettles, irons, or slow-cookers (crockpots). The barracks are situated in a small village quite far from Kyiv, which makes it inconvenient for IDPs to search for jobs and get access to services.

General conditions in the dormitory of Rogozove village are satisfactory. People are staying 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.

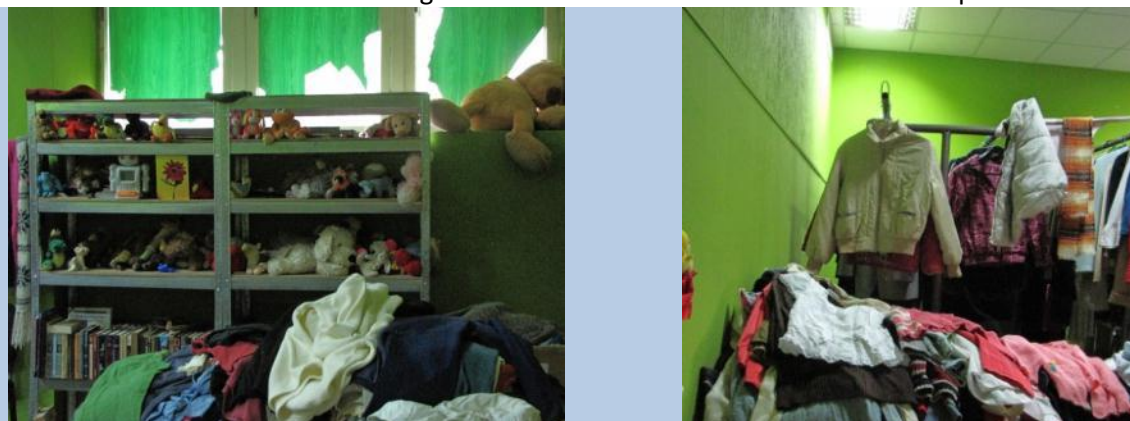
The accommodation facilities in Mezhygorie are generally good. There are two groups of IDPs living in two separate hostels, equipped with all necessary domestic appliances. All IDPs are satisfied with accommodation and conditions, except for distance to Kyiv.

Retreat Center “Dzherelo” is a three-store building. One room accommodates 2-3 persons (1 family). Heating system and cold, hot water are available. There are showers and toilets in each room.

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 canteen premises, one building is used as school of external studies and the rest are used by administration). Accommodation premises are good. There is enough space for 2-3 persons in one room. Heating system and cold, hot water are available. Showers and toilets are in the corridors. In addition children playgrounds are well organized.

IDPs hosted in private housing often have move to alternative accommodation as the generosity of their hosts dwindles. This causes multiple logistical difficulties, including to families with many children who need to change schools, kindergartens.

Humanitarian assistance: Almost at each collective shelter IDPs' Initiative groups developed Website pages that describe actual needs and act as a go-between with NGOs and other interested parties.



Humanitarian assistance organized in Sanatorium “Puscha” by initiative group “Puscha SOS”

In accordance with the Agreement reached with Kiev State Administration the Red Cross paid for meals from March to end of May in the following Sanatoria (48 UAH/ 4 USD per person): “Metro”, “Salut”, “Lastochka” and “Zhuravushka”. Starting since June, nutrition needs had to be met by means of either own budget or by charitable funds. For the time being food for IDPs is provided mostly by volunteers at all compact accommodation places except “Sputnik”. The administration from “Sputnik” rejected any volunteers’ assistance.

In all sanatoriums IDPs are provided with 3 meals per day. The “Metro” sanatorium provides a special menu for Muslim IDPs.

Access to social services: At every collective shelter questions with school and kindergarten were properly addressed and resolved. But due to the summer period, children are on their summer vacations (local children and children of IDPs). Education issues are likely to become a major issue of concern to IDPs at the beginning of the

school year in September, particularly in view of the scarcity of placements in kindergartens and contingency planning for this Sector must start immediately.

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/region hospitals, city hospitals (both general and pediatric), district hospitals and specialist hospitals. Outpatient services at secondary level are provided by departments of territorial polyclinics and polyclinic departments of hospitals. As in polyclinics, the primary and secondary levels of care are not strictly separated, with specialists providing care both to patients referred to them by Physicians and to those who come to visit them directly. The services are provided for free of charge as to any resident of Kyiv city or Region. Some Sanatoria organized first aid assistance within their premises. Volunteers organized medical observation for children free of charge at OKHMADIT in Kyiv. The medicines expenses are covered mostly by NGOs, volunteers or IDPs. Volunteers usually negotiate for free deliveries.

There are **reported psycho-social issues** among the IDPs from eastern regions interviewed. Children and adults have suffered a great amount of stress posed by military aggression. The overall psychological condition of IDPs from Crimea tends to be better, given that they did not face an armed conflict and as a result of the hospitality they received; good accommodation conditions and the work of psychologists who provide necessary assistance to IDPs at “Metro” sanatorium. Volunteer psychologists have already been assigned to Prolisky, Rogozovo and Schastlivoe villages for counseling twice a week.



UNHCR delivered mattresses, bed linens, kitchen and household appliances to three sanatoriums in Kyiv region to improve living conditions of 300 IDPs

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

The main reasons:

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

There are systematic calls to police department from the following Collective Centers: "Zhuravushka" (p. Velyka Dymarka, Kyiv Region) "Sputnik1", "Puscha", "Dzherelo" (Kyiv, Puscha Vodytsya).

The Director of Rehabilitation Center in Kotsiubinskoe village, Father Mykola informed that there was a group of people from the village who opposed the reception of IDPs from the East. A few times drunken men were shouting in front of the Center words like "Go back to the East" or "We will do a military mobilization because our guys are shedding blood for you in the East!"

Father Mykola appealed for help to the SBU. The organizers of these meetings are unknown. One of the possible reasons could be that the neighbors did not want a fence around the Centre, which they perceive as an infringement on their access to the parking lot (though the land belongs to the center).

The problem of housing for Roma IDPs: Unfortunately, there is a problem of stigmatization of the Roma among the local population. Most people perceive the Roma as tramps with a criminal lifestyle. In Kiev, in late June at the park "Pobeda" there were 55 Roma from Slavyansk living in tents. An issue about accommodating these people has not been resolved. When the weather turned bad, Roma moved to the station and then left the city. Chirikili Romani Women's Fund reported the following information: In the beginning of July, the organization had a meeting with local authorities in Kyiv region and asked to accommodate 28 Roma IDPs from Slavyansk. They managed to find a house in a village for them but IDPs were rejected by the local population. Each time the Roma wanted to get water, their neighbors were closing their doors in rejection.

Priority needs: On 05 June UNHCR organized a focus group discussion (FGD) with IDPs from the East and identified two cases with special needs for potential material assistance. Interviews demonstrated that the lack of long-term residence prospects is becoming a key concern to IDPs in Kyiv region.



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.

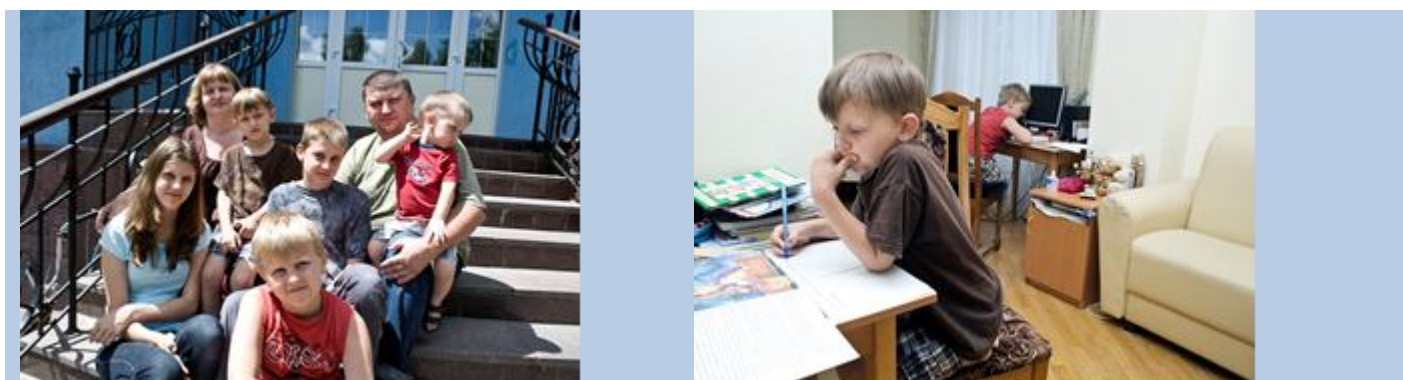
The IDPs raised the concern that they are not receiving concrete information about their entitlements and procedures to access it. They complain that it does not suffice to tell IDPs that they are entitled to their rights as citizens, according to the Ukrainian legislation. Some IDPs report a lack of funds to rent an apartment as they

cannot find a job. **The State Employment Center is unable to provide effective assistance with their job search in general.** The State Employment Center can propose mostly service-related assignments which are low paid; Specialized IDP professionals are unlikely to find jobs through this Center. Yet, some volunteer organizations try to help in finding jobs for IDPs.

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

Durable solutions: The IDPs are concerned about lack of any state program for securing durable solution to their problems with accommodation. They would like to see the State providing long-term loans for IDPs to buy real-estate.

IDPs in 15 sanatoria and in private housing are exploring opportunities for employment, although the distant location of the “Metro” sanatorium, Vorzel and Kotsyubinskoe villages can be challenging for daily commute to work. Staff from the Employment Center visited the sanatoriums in Puscha Vodytsya and provided counseling to IDPs. One family already moved to Kyiv since they managed to get employment. . Two families from “Metro” sanatorium immigrated to Poland and found work there. Some professional specialists are seeking jobs outside of Ukraine to eventually emigrate with their families.



Lyudmila and Petro are from Nizhnehorsk, Crimea. They are raising 5 children. Until their flight, they were running their own beeyard and apiotherapy business on the peninsula. Like many others, they fled their family home because they resent Russian rule, wish to remain Ukrainian citizens and live on Ukrainian territory. While staying at the Metro sanatorium near Kyiv, the father, Petro, is looking into his legal options to obtain permanent housing and re-establish his business. The family is not planning to return to Crimea as long as it is under Russian rule. / UNHCR / I. Zimova / June 2014

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

Administration of the “Dzherelo” Retreat Center developed a business plan aimed at long-term sustainability. Its basic idea was to start businesses such as baking muffins, producing of pottery, etc, since there are enough specialists among the displaced persons (bakers, potters, etc) who are willing to make a fresh start in a new place. There has already been a tentative agreement made between IDP bakers and the owners of large stores, for the production and commercialization of bakery products.

UNHCR has recently selected an Implementing Partner to directly provide assistance in the Sectors of Shelter and Livelihoods. The partner's role is to conduct the social work required for the grant applications, review, and monitoring of the livelihoods programme; and to provide ad hoc shelter assistance. This program will be conducted in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Policy.

DNIPROPETROVSK REGION (UPDATED as of July 18)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Dnipropetrovsk	257	132	583	143	254	354	254	674	599	1524	599	2048	623	2809	647	3920	623	3314	673	4897	5570

Statistical information: As of 14 July 2014, UNHCR is aware of 5,173 IDPs in the region, reported by Department for Social Protection of Population of Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration. Of this number, 671 arrived from Crimea, while 4,502 came from Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Their age and gender breakdown:

	East (Donetsk and Luhansk regions)	Crimea
women of employable age (18-55 years old)	1582	211
men of employable age (18-60 years old)	576	132
older than employable age	858	143
children (0-18 years old)	1486	185

Dnipropetrovsk has experienced a wave of IDPs from the East: As of 18 July, the number of IDPs from the East had increased to 5,458, indicating an average of 187 new arrivals per day, while the number of IDPs from Crimea had increased to 679, indicating a rate of arrivals of only 2 persons per day. 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 of the 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 without being registered. As in early July the cities of Slavyansk and Kramatorsk were brought back under government control, dozens of IDPs have expressed the desire to return to their hometowns. Local administration is discussing possible mechanisms for deregistration of IDPs and accurate accounting of returnees.

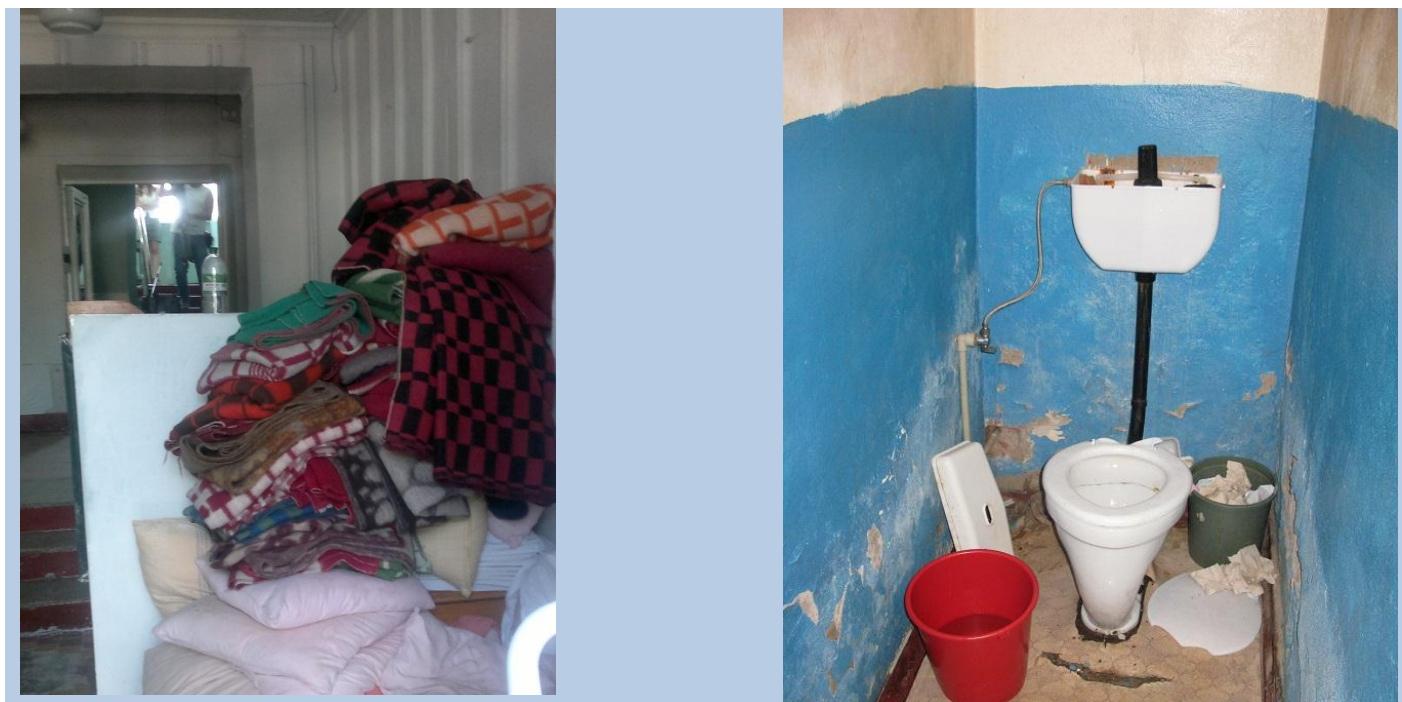
Ethnicity and religion: Most IDPs are ethnic Ukrainians. There are also several Crimean Tatar and Roma families. Roma IDPs are currently not enjoying full access to registration and assistance in Dnepropetrovsk, and more community outreach and mediation needs to take place in order to ensure their inclusion.

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 don't 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 didn't 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 won't return even if the hostilities cease and will try to settle down in Dnipropetrovsk or other regions. Priests are subject to special persecution in the East. According to the information of several Donetsk IDPs, armed men who took control over the territory declared their plan to create a Unified Orthodox Church, and eliminate other churches. Several displaced men claimed they fled because of rumors that armed groups were conducting forced conscription targeting all males.

“We don't want to shoot other Ukrainians” - they said. Many Eastern IDPs experienced psychological trauma, and some of them need psychiatrist assistance.

Reception arrangements: The Regional Coordination Center in Dnipropetrovsk was established on March 21, 2014 and in mid-June it moved to different premises. Almost 4,000 IDPs requested accommodation assistance and were provided with housing by the local authorities.



Accommodation conditions at some collective centers in Dnipropetrovsk

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.

Housing is increasing short supply, particularly in big cities, where most IDPs prefer to congregate. The Department of Housing, Utilities and construction has recently announced the availability of some 750 places for accommodation of IDPs in Dnipropetrovsk region, but as past experience shows, this figure could be significantly lower in practice because of inaccuracy of data or inadequate housing. If the conflict prolongs and IDPs are unable to return before the end of August further challenges will be faced as some of the schools and student dormitories being used as shelters will have to be vacated by the end of August, when the school year will start. The State Emergencies Service provided its calculation of 25,000 housing places in the region, the biggest part of them are premises usually not intended for accommodation (schools, kindergartens, palaces of culture, 7,000 hospital beds etc). They could, however, be used in case of a big influx of IDPs.

IDPs can apply at the Governor's office hotline (0800.505.600) for any assistance, including free legal aid. It was mentioned by local government officials that all financial assistance provided to IDPs is allocated not from the regional budget but from private businesses.



Accommodation conditions at some collective centers in Dnipropetrovsk

Humanitarian assistance: Currently, IDPs basic needs are covered by local civil society initiatives and local population. All interviewed IDPs said that the local authorities and civil society activists provided assistance without any delay. They are satisfied with the quality of the assistance.

Access to social services: According to local authorities, 217 children were enrolled in kindergartens, 157 in schools; 1,000 persons have transferred their pensions to the Region; 470 transferred other social benefits; 57 IDPs have been employed; 55 pregnant women are currently registered in health care institutions. There have been reported delays in transferring social benefits from Eastern Regions, as local authorities there cannot always cope with the high number of requests they receive.

Priority needs: Interviewed individuals reported they were satisfied with assistance provided by the Regional co-ordination center and other relevant institutions. Some of the Crimean IDPs expressed their wish to sell their immovable property in Crimea in order to move permanently to mainland but it seems impossible for the moment as there is no way to transfer money from Crimea.

Durable solutions: As in other regions, main issues of concern to IDPs are permanent housing and employment. As their financial resources are depleting, many IDPs will soon face an inability to pay their rents.

ZAPORIZHZHIA REGION (UPDATED as of July 16)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Zaporizhzhia	405	230	405	558	415	588	415	1430	457	2272	457	2657	459	2883	459	3408	460	3659	460	3720	4180

Statistical information: As of 16 July 2014, UNHCR is aware of 4,319 IDPs in the region, reported by the Coordination Centre of Zaporizhzhia Regional State Administration. Local authorities confirmed that the real number of IDPs remains unclear as many displaced do not apply for any type of assistance hoping that the situation changes and they will be able to return home. There are 461 IDPs from Crimea and this number has been stable for the last two weeks. The number of IDPs from Donbas is 3,858 and rising.

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

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 of the IDPs, the children who were relocated from the zone of military actions, suffer from an awful psychological trauma today. When leaving Kramatorsk city, 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.

There are 3,858 IDPs from the East officially registered in the Region. According to the Head of the regional Department for Social Protection, 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 Luhansk regions. The insurgents have blocked all the roads and there is a big risk of ambushes. There is a volunteer organization called “Donbass SOS”, which is helping people get out of dangerous zones. They transported the mentioned IDP families through the fields by offroad vehicles. Insurgents are said to be preventing civilians from leaving the conflict zone, including by train, by controlling the railway stations..

Reception arrangements: Zaporizhzhia region is one of the most sought after by IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Stories of each family leave nobody unfazed. Social services try to support IDPs as much as possible, supported by volunteers. The Red Cross Branch in Zaporizhzhia region is amidst the most effective in the country. As in other regions, a unified Coordination center responsible for all IDPs issues was set-up in Zaporizhzhia (Griaznova str. 26).

The Mayor of Kherson, who is Head of the Coordination Centre, has informed that State Emergency Service is now responsible for coordination of all IDP related activities. Nevertheless, other organizations, such as the Department of Civil Protection, Department of Social Protection and Pension Fund of Ukraine will continue exercising their functions related to IDPs as before.

Humanitarian assistance: IDPs get here from the zone under the ceasefire in different ways. For example, children from several foster families from Donetsk region were evacuated with the assistance of the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation, who has been running a special program aimed to support foster families for last five year. This very

fund covered expenses for their accommodation and meals at the “Metalurg” health resort on Khortytsia Island. The living conditions are good; all minors are nourished at the health resort. Volunteers have brought a lot of toys, provided with consumer electronics.



Lidiia Kovaliov from one of the foster families accommodated at 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.

Lidiia is worried about schooling that needs to be organized for her children by September 1. She has serious doubts that they will be able to return home before the beginning of the school year.

The Christian church has established the camp “Rehogov” on the other bank of Dnipro River in the area of Velikii Luh Park. The parish, headed by their priest, evacuated the IDPs emanating from the area under the ceasefire. Now all these people live in “Rehogov”, which is an abandoned children’s camp in fact. The living conditions are not very good, there are no shower units, few toilets; the rooms are old and grey; the amount of food is determined by what the volunteers can gather. There are approximately 150 people living in the camp today, most of them are families with multiple children. The biggest family has eight children. Most of these people lived on state social benefits. Now their bankcards are blocked and they can’t even afford the round trip to town to resolve urgent documentation issues.

There are more than a hundred IDPs from Slavyansk, housed in a vacation hotel close to the town of Akymivka. They are mostly women and unaccompanied children. They were cared by the organization “Nash gorod”. Some children were sent by parents to places, distant from military operations, and have now not only places to live, but also foster families who care for them. In several cases all the children’s relatives died. Six people died in one family overnight. The children are not told about the awful grief yet; the camp is situated very far from population centers and is now in great need of provisions. The children are nourished only with cereals and vegetables, brought by people from the nearest village. Volunteers’ assistance can be hardly relied upon since the camp is situated in backwoods and volunteers have difficulties accessing it. Most IDP women experience anxiety as they came from Slavyansk without any documents (vaccination cards, school certificates, etc.) so they have no idea what vaccinations their young children need or how and where to enroll their older children in school. There is a central heating system in the camp; however, it is currently out of order and the need to fix it is under discussion given that it is feared that their displacement may last quite some time and the winter is approaching.



Reception conditions at Rehogov camp

Access to social services: Zaporizhzhia Regional State Administration provides accommodation assistance to IDPs. The problem is that many IDPs are not willing to move to rural areas and there are not enough places in schools, kindergartens in Zaporizhzhia City.

Retired people are required by the Pension Fund to register their new place of residence. However, in order to do this, they need their electronic personal file to be sent from Donetsk region to their present place of residence. There are already more than 5,000 such requests in Donetsk region. The Pension Fund of Donetsk is not managing to process the requests in time and IDPs remain deprived of their pensions. Unable to afford even the simplest medicines, feeling that nobody cares about their comfort during displacement. For example, unacquainted men and women, or even families with children and strangers can be settled in one room at “Osnova” hotel. Unlike other collective centers, this place can house people in winter. It is very important since for many inhabitants of Slavyansk whose houses were destroyed, going home is not an option in the short-term.

Priority needs: Some IDPs interviewed in the region complain that they cannot register their children in Zaporizhzhia and are therefore unable to enroll them in school or kindergarten. Others seem reluctant to move to rural areas, while employment in the city is often scarce. The main priorities for IDPs in Zaporizhzhia remain obtaining proper documentation for the entire family and the resumption of social transfers, employment and permanent housing.

Durable solutions: As in many other regions, finding permanent housing and employment remains a key challenge for IDPs in Zaporizhzhia. The local authorities do not have a clear picture of how to integrate the IDPs who decided to settle in the region. It is, furthermore, very difficult for them to host IDPs from Donbas, because the flow of people is extremely fast and they need financial, psychological and other support. The authorities in Zaporizhzhia are expecting guidelines from the central government regarding the treatment to be provided to IDPs from the East. The situation in Zaporizhzhia region (e.g. Berdiansk) is even worse. They still did not get any money from the regional budget for IDPs’ accommodation and meals.

LVIV REGION (UPDATED as of July 18)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Lviv	1400	200	1400	200	1400	200	2155	551	1948	820	1937	987	1947	1106	1967	1194	1969	1226	1969	1427	3396

Statistical information: While most IDPs are registered with the regional social protection and education departments, there are many who have not sought assistance (not eligible; fear of the authorities; or otherwise fear of the consequences of registration). Activists, and even ordinary people and businessmen from the south and east, do not trust the authorities on either side. The number of relocated/displaced servicemen and their family members is considered confidential, therefore difficult to obtain. The IDPs from the south include around 20 individuals who have been displaced to Lviv region after the events in Odessa. As reported, they arrived from Odessa, Kherson, Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhia and Dnipropetrovsk. Many have now returned home.

31 Roma IDPs residing in private accommodation in different parts of Lviv city have also decided not to be registered by the social protection department. On 17 July, a few families with children registered with the authorities, expecting to receive the anticipated UNHCR cash assistance.

IDPs are arriving from the Donbass Region at an average rate of 50 per day, a bit less during weekends when the rate of arrivals decreases to 2-3 families/day. After Ukrainian military claimed that Slavyansk and Kramatorsk were safe, only 6 families decided to return home. The remaining IDPs are waiting until the infrastructure and water supply is rehabilitated. There are also a number of families who do not want to go back and prefer to stay in Lviv for the long term.



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.

Population movement: Lviv became a major destination of IDPs after the local authorities and civil society made an announcement on TV and their hotline stating that displaced persons from Crimea were welcome 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 make 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. Most IDPs left their homes with only small handbags. According to the interviewed IDPs, armed men at the checkpoints check the documents of people leaving the area and allow the exit of women and children but not of adult male individuals registered in Luhansk. Some report confiscation of IDPs private vehicles and valuables by those in control of separatist checkpoints. Many do not trust either the government or separatist forces.

According to IDPs, departure is safest by train, during daytime. They have reported that some families planning to leave are afraid to do so after the reported [shooting of a family at a pro-Russian checkpoint in Luhansk](#).

According to Crimean IDP sources, new arrivals from Crimea are to be expected due to economic reasons – the owners of small and middle business faced 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. 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.



Houses in rural areas of Lviv region open for IDPs' temporary stay

In the first week of June, local authorities and the Ministry of Regional Development notified UNHCR that Lviv region does not have sufficient resources to cover the expenses of hotels/sanatoria. In July, local government was one of the regions to receive a government funding (10 million UAH) to cover the needs of sanatoria and collective centers that hosted IDPs. According to local authorities, they need 41 billion UAH to cover needs of 1,500 IDPs hosted in sanatoria for 6 months.

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 CSO representing their interests, started settling the families in these houses.

Living conditions/relations with locals: 90% of IDPs are living in private houses and 10 % - in sanatoria and collective centers. Housing is provided for IDPs by the Social Protection Department through cooperation with the local population, many of who offered their property to temporarily accommodate IDPs from Crimea and East. Due to the start of the holiday season, sanatoria and private hotels refused to host IDPs. There are no more than 1,500 places still available to host IDPs in Sanatoria. IDPs living together with local families longer than a month or two also start to feel that their hosts are tired to share their apartments. However, some hotels, like “Kateryna”, continue to host 3-4 families. The same kind of free accommodation is provided by Caritas Ukraine in Drohobych and Sokal districts as well.

Community- based organizations are providing assistance with the search for housing, whilst some IDPs identify their own solutions through social connections.

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.

One or two families per week are arriving from Crimea, largely because they refuse to take on Russian citizenship. People are contacting their relatives left back home and comparing the situation in mainland Ukraine and Crimea to take 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. Hezbu Tahrir 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 Oblast. 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..

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.

Ethnicity and religion: Most of the IDPs from Crimea are Muslim Crimean Tatars. Nine 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. The local population has received IDPs in a tolerant manner ; there are no security concerns and IDPs feel safe in Lviv.

In order to avoid incidents between Muslim IDPs and the local population, some of the local authorities and IDP representatives are considering launching of a program on religious tolerance. According to them, this would be reasonable if these IDPs stay for a longer period and if they intend to, build mosques and/or practice their religion openly.

Furthermore, UNHCR is aware that the IDPs, jointly with the social protection and cultural departments, are also working on programs to prevent negative incidents.

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

Humanitarian assistance: Caritas Ukraine (Greek Catholic Church) works on issues related to health, emergency and displacement. Caritas have decided to engage in the provision of assistance to IDPs. They are planning to assist 1,200 IDPs, 50% with accommodation and 20% with food assistance, 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. In total, the project costs around USD 400,000. According to Caritas, the main challenges include a lack of clarity on the status of displaced persons, a lack of psychological counseling/assistance, the taxation of assistance, a limited absorption capacity of the local state administration in the provision of shelter, as well as statements of some politicians suggesting that Lviv is not ready to accommodate Muslims for a longer period of time.



The IDP network “Crimean Wave” has organized 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.

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

NGO “Fast medical help to Maidan” assists in medical support, provides diapers for newborn children and medical supplies for people with special needs. Together with “Crimean Wave”, it organized a social movement composed by IDPs and locals to collect items to support the Ukrainian Army

IDP families located in rural areas have received less humanitarian assistance. UNICEF has provided 400 hygiene kits that were distributed in these areas by “Crimean Wave” 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 priority number one 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 center; social protection.

Social benefits in Lviv region are provided for 10 families from Donbas and 127 families from Crimea. Another 20 families from Crimea are starting to receive social benefits in July after they were stopped in March to avoid duplication with social benefits provision to the same families in Crimea. LRSA send notifications to stop paying social benefits in Crimea. The difference in number of families receiving benefits among the two groups (Crimea and East), as explained local government, is due to the perception that families from Donbas are in a situation of temporary displacement, and are willing to go back home as soon as the situation improves; whereas families from Crimea are planning to stay for the long-term. Another reason could be that 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: First child – 30,960 UAH, 2nd – 61,920 UAH, 3rd – 124,000 UAH).

The new resolution already had negative implications on the IDP families who had children and were expecting babies. E.g. Mrs. Ryabokon, 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.

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, wrote a letter to Prime Minister Yatsenyuk asking for the development of a temporary registration procedure, which would allow for the issuing of separate registration documents, instead of stamping the passports. As a result, the “one window” registration services for IDPs, which officially opened on 24.06.2014 at 212, Bohdana Chmelnytskoho str., approves in written form the permit for temporary or permanent registration, on the basis of a Notification from Social protection and the confirmation of the authorization by the house or apartment owner that the IDP can stay at his property. 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 SMS, through the House of homeless people services, or take the Notification of homeless status to the newly opened “one window” registration services.



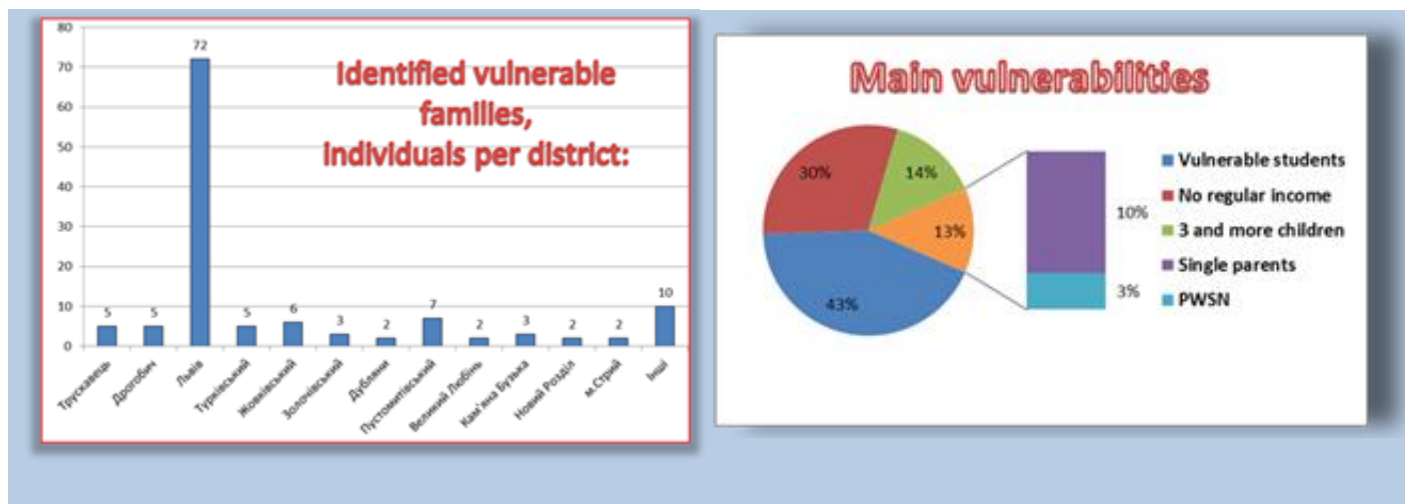
Tetyana Levitska, a math teacher from Mariupol, came to Vynnyky (Lviv region) with her son Vladislav and daughter Anna. 5-year old Anna Levitska has hemangioma, she has gone through 8 operations in Kyiv and needs more treatment in the Austrian hospital. 9-year old Daniel is a child from the orphanage. For almost a year Tatyana has been preparing all documents needed for his adoption. Tatyana's husband stays in Mariupol to keep an eye on their house. He is an IT specialist, currently all his clients have left the city, so he does not have any assignments.

In order to understand the number of children and persons with specific needs, as well as to develop a targeted assistance project, UNHCR has analyzed the database provided by Lviv authorities and interviewed 200 families hosted in the region. Priority was given to large families with several children.

UNHCR activities: The office, jointly with the regional and district social protection departments as well as "Crimean Wave", continued the verification of vulnerabilities of IDPs from Crimea and East. Based on the joint assessment, the Agreement between UNHCR and Lviv regional state administration has been signed on 18.06.2014 to provide 1,075,250 UAH to 654 individuals. They will be provided with a one-time unconditional financial assistance meant to cover housing and household needs, and eventually support for income-generating activities. Beneficiaries will receive an amount based on the size of their families and/or their vulnerability, as per their registration with the Department for Social Protection.

UNHCR will follow up with beneficiaries in person or 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 is delivered by the authorities through bank transfer. This requires beneficiaries to share their bank details and contact information.

The office has also entered into an agreement with Crimea SOS for the provision of legal assistance and information counseling to needy IDPs in Lviv oblast.



UNHCR continued its phone interviews with IDPs, which showed that the majority of pre-school-aged children are not enrolled in kindergarten. In Lviv city, only 28 IDP children were enrolled at local kindergartens. There are several factors leading to such a situation, including the fact that many mothers are unemployed and prefer to focus on raising their children; a frequent change of accommodation (addresses); religious grounds (some families have a specific approach to early childhood education); and special diet, linked to religious beliefs. Some parents have not enrolled their children in kindergarten due to the false rumour according to which there were no placements available in the existing kindergartens. In reality, those with children attending kindergartens did not face any problems with access. This situation points to a need for better dissemination of information about pre-school education.

Durable solutions: The majority of assessed Crimean IDPs expressed willingness to stay and integrate in Lviv region. They would consider the option of returning to Crimea only if it is returned to Ukrainian control. Some families have returned to Crimea to reassess the situation; others have returned temporarily with the intention of ultimately returning to Lviv. Many remain concerned about the security situation in Crimea and Russians control of Crimean territory.

New arrivals from the eastern regions of Ukraine are busy looking for housing and many have started transferring their social benefits through local authorities. Those who are engaged in private entrepreneurship are not registered at the employment center and hope to transfer their businesses to Lviv region. (This requires registration at the SMS for temporary or permanent stay). Most of their businesses (sports equipment sales, organization of holidays and mass events, food sales) were based on the local context in their areas of origin, and might therefore prove difficult to adjust to the reality of Lviv. IDPs from Crimea and recently from Mariupol informed that they did not get access to their bank accounts at Privatbank. Those who use other banks are able to access their accounts and receive social benefits. Generally, though, their savings can only cover their household needs for a maximum period of one month.

Due to the lack of clarity in their residency status, IDPs have little access to social services. In displacement areas, local authorities have supported them as they could, however their capacity is minimal.



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.

IDPs identify shelter as their main concern. Some IDPs have proposed that the regional government allocate them land plots so that they can build their own houses. Crimean Tatars say that they prefer living in compact settlements with at least 10-20 households grouped together.

A second concern is employment. Many female IDPs have little or no working experience; male heads of household are looking for work providing sufficient income to support large families. This is not easy in the current economic conditions.

Interviews with male IDPs showed that they are ready to work in order to be able to rent apartments and support their families. Some had private businesses back in Crimea and are interested in re-establishing their businesses in Lviv. In three locations in Lviv city, IDPs from Crimea have started cooking and selling their traditional fast food “Czebureky”. One Tatar restaurant, “Andreoly” served traditional food in Andreoly Passage near Rynok square in Lviv. The restaurant, however, closed in July due to lack of clients and management issues.



Crimean Tatar Restaurant opened in Lviv city center was closed shortly after its opening due to lack of clients and management issues

State Registration Service informed UNHCR that IDPs from Crimea managed to transfer 12 private businesses to Lviv region. After opening the opportunity to be registered as homeless 2 IT specialists from Soft Serve Company transferred their businesses to Lviv. The procedure was completed in 2 days only.

Twenty-six IDPs got jobs through the State employment center; 14 reported having found jobs by themselves; 39 got registered as unemployed; and 20 were in receipt of unemployment benefits.

According to State Migration Service (SMS), 22 IDPs have received national passports; 40 others have renewed their passports by inserting their new photos in the old passports; 86 have received international passports; and 12 children have received travel documents. Furthermore, 177 individuals have been registered in Lviv, while canceling their registration in Crimea. Sixty are registered temporarily in Lviv.

VINNYTSIA REGION (UPDATED as of July 15)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Vinnysia	422	39	422	39	445	85	422	161	469	410	469	410	469	555	469	678	467	727	467	727	1194

Statistical information: As of 15 July, the number of IDPs in Vinnytsia Region totals 1,194 persons including 467 IDPs from Crimea and 727 from the East. Since the beginning of June, the number of displaced persons in the region has risen by 160 %.

On 28-29 May, a UNHCR team carried out Needs Assessments in Vinnytsia Region and Vinnytsia city. Mrs. Marina Koval, Director of Social Policy of Vinnytsia State Administration, reported that throughout March-April 2014 203 families from Crimea (615 persons) came to the region. Of these, 58 families are now temporarily absent. Due to resource constraints, UNHCR has been unable to visit Vinnytsia Region since late May.



UNICEF staff play with IDP children from Crimea in the Podilskyi Artek Sanatorium in the town of Ladyzhyn in Vinnytsia region during the joint UNHCR-UNICEF visit. The 98-strong Crimean Tatar community will soon have to vacate this facility. Another, similar, one has been offered to them in the village of Nova Greblia, and some of the men in the community are already there preparing the ground for the women and children. However, due to poor communication between the community, the government, and the NGOs coordinating assistance, it is unclear how long the new place will be available and on what conditions. With social payments stalled, the IDPs are facing uncertain perspectives. / UNHCR / V. Shelest / May 2014

The IDPs are predominantly by Crimean Tatars, but there is a growing number of ethnic Ukrainians fleeing Eastern Ukraine. In many cases, husbands have brought their families to Vinnytsia region and then returned to Crimea. Most of the 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:

- Until 29 May, 98 displaced persons resided in sanatorium "Podilskyi Artek" (120 km from Vinnytsia, Zaozerne village, Tulchinskyi region), among them 25 children. Estimated cost to

accommodate 100 persons in "Podilskyi Artek" sanatorium for a period of one year is 3.5 mln UAH (appx 90 UAH per person per day). Sanatorium "Podilskyi Artek" won the tender for the allocation of 500 children. Therefore, the Crimean Tatar community is planning to move into the dormitory located in Nova Greblia village

- 85 persons (48 children) are hosted by the Church of Evangelia (Vinnytsia city, 3a Maksymovycha Str.)
- 238 IDPs reside in other regions of Vinnytsia region hosted by local families

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.

Following the request from local authorities, the Evangelic Christian Baptists Church have accommodated up to 85 IDPs (approximately 12 women, 10 men and 48 children), mainly those in need of medical treatment. The Church is ready to accommodate the IDPs at least until the end of the summer 2014, but they depend on supplies and support of local community.

The Church staff and the Crimean Tatars try to avoid discussing religious topics. The church has allocated one room to serve as the praying room for the Muslim IDPs

UNHCR is in contact with local NGOs that assist IDPs accommodated in Vinnytsia region, who are taking primary lead in hosting IDPs. One activist made all arrangements with the local authorities of Nova Greblia. IDPs seem to be satisfied that all Crimean Tatars are living in one place as a community, so they can help and support each other. Furthermore, local activists believe that accommodating all IDPs in one place helps to make the authorities more aware of the IDPs' situation.



Crimean Tatar IDPs pack their possessions onto a lorry at the Podilskyi Artek Sanatorium in Vinnytsia region. As they have to vacate the Sanatorium, thus far their temporary home, the community is moving to another facility in the nearby village of Nova Greblia. However, due to poor communication between the community, the government, and the NGOs coordinating assistance, it is unclear how long the new place will be available and on what conditions. With social payments stalled, the IDPs are facing uncertain perspectives. / UNHCR / V. Shelest

The Dormitory in Nova Greblia is under renovation. International Charity Fund “Without Border” reported that the Fund collected 618,000 UAH for the repairs of the Dormitory. The works are expected to be completed in 25 days. Until people can move in, they will be temporarily accommodated on the premises of a specialized school. There, IDPs will be temporarily separated on the basis of gender (men’s wing and separate women’s and children’s wing respectively) for the next 3 weeks. The Vinnytsia authorities already provided 90 beds for the temporary accommodation. Vinnytsia Region State Administration with Tulchyn Region State Administration organized transportation for IDPs (buses and trucks).

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

While Crimean Tatar IDPs were hosted at the “Podilskyi Artek” sanatorium, all of them had initial medical check-up upon moving in. During IDPs stay in the sanatorium, medical staff repeatedly provided medical services to children, women. 5 children were hospitalized with acute respiratory infections and are being treated in Ladyzhyn hospital. Reportedly 13 persons received dental treatment from a mobile detail point. At the new allocation in Nova Greblia there is a rural district hospital. IDPs don’t have problems to visit if necessary. UNHCR is aware of 2 men from the Crimean Tatars community hospitalized to the Central District Hospital (one case is blood-stroke and other one is lung trouble).

IDPs living on the basis of Evangelic Baptist Church face the following health care issues: 3 women recently delivered; there are 8 pregnant women and the Church pays for their lab tests (doctor’s visits are for free except lab examinations); IDPs children often get sick and now the situation with their health conditions is getting worse

Educational issues: All children from Crimea were registered. The Department of Education is ready to provide all kind of educational services such as individual form of studying. They already purchased schoolbooks for 20 thousand UAH from the Fund. IDPs children will have to get additional educational programs during the summer time in order to start attending school in autumn. Some Crimean Tatar children express that they need gender-segregated classes.

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 are:

- Threats to families (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;

Main causes for displaced people from the East Region include insecurity, fear of revenge attacks, raids, the security operation and rising tensions.



IDP women and children have their meal at the canteen in the Podilskyi Artek Sanatorium, in the town of Ladyzhyn in Vinnytsia region. The sanatorium's 98-strong IDP community are, like a disproportionate number of all those displaced from Crimea, Crimean Tatars. Due primarily to historical reasons, the community resents Russian rule more than most. People of the community in Podilskyi Artek rely on each other to solve their many issues with accommodation, work, and finances. They are intent on staying together even though they have soon to vacate the sanatorium and move to another facility in a nearby village. / UNHCR / V. Shelest /

Living conditions: The IDPs find the living conditions in the Church appropriate.

Conditions in the temporary accommodation (specialized school) are bearable, but not good. Cooking and sanitary facilities are often poor. With minimal investment and work, they can be improved.



Dormitory in Nova Greblia is under repair to host 98 Crimean IDPs

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



Humanitarian assistance provided by people from Tulchyn district, Vinnytsia Region.

Local people from Tulchyn raion collected humanitarian aid for the Crimean Tatar community accommodated in “Podilskiy Artek” sanatorium: washing machines and food (8 tons).

The Evangelic Christian Baptists Church has received no support from the authorities so far, although it has been visited by migration and social security services. Financial support in cash comes from the parishes of their church and Evangelic Christian Baptist Church Union, as well as regular dwellers of Vinnytsia, who bring food, clothing, toys, and strollers.

International Charity Fund “Without Border” collected 618,000 UAH for the repairs of the Dormitory Accommodation in Nova Greblia village. They are planning to cooperate with sister town Birmingham regarding IDPs support.

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.
- The renovations of the dormitory are likely to take considerably longer than 20 days. The water and heating systems require repairs; windows need to be changed; toilets need to be installed where there used to be a kitchen; laying flooring.
- Urgent healthcare issues: children suffer from chickenpox and paratitits (high probability of epidemic); children are not isolated from the rest, some even attend Church services.
- People have access to medical services at their residence. The main problem is an access to lab tests and medical examinations which are not available at the state domain hospitals or clinics and are costly.
- The accommodation issue is becoming urgent: no one has explained to IDPs how long they can stay at the Church facility; the Church leaders think this responsibility must be born by the Vinnytsia authorities.
- IDPs need assistance with issuing documentation, passports, receiving social payments.

- Crimean Tatar women are very reserved and do not share their need easily even with volunteers. IOM partner NGO “Spring of hope” established trustful relationship with some of the women and received a list of their needs, consisting mostly of undergarments and other feminine products. They hope to be able to cover these needs with the help of charitable donations for now.

Durable solutions:

- IDPs need to know what their official status is. 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 the status they do not know what to do next.
- IDPs express concern over the uncertainty of their future accommodation and living conditions after they will need to vacate the Church premises - in the near future - so that it can start working normally. They are ready to send their children to local schools and if they are provided accommodation, they would prefer living close to cities and not far from each other (meaning several families together).
- If the situation in Crimea doesn't 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. A local meat processing plant has already proposed employment opportunities.
- IDPs plans regarding their integration: start business on the basis of the technical school's Dining room to start a business 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.
- UNHCR intensifies cooperation with government at central and regional level in planning further assistance to IDPs, including cash assistance programs. UNHCR has provided one-time financial assistance to 30 families accommodated in Nova Greblia with housing and household needs related to their relocation. Families received an amount depending on the size of the family, as per their registration at the Department of Social Protection.

ODESA REGION (UPDATED as of July 17)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East
Odesa	300	43	332	70	307	136	787	595	300	2328	313	2328	323	2837	323	2837	323	3273	323	3273
																				3596

Statistical information: As of 15 July, there were 3,273 IDPs from eastern regions (including 2,117 from Donetsk region and 1,156 from Luhansk region); in addition to 323 civilian IDPs and 1,127 relocated servicemen from Crimea registered in Odesa region by Regional Department of Social Protection of the Population.

1,867 IDPs from eastern regions were accommodated in State-provided sanatoria and summer camps located at the Odesa region resorts of Sergeevka village of Belgorod-Dnestrovsky district and Tatarbunary district.. A group of 84 IDPs from the eastern regions and 13 civilian IDPs from Crimea was accommodated at the sanatorium Kyualnik in Odesa city. Additionally, there is also a group of some 643 IDPs from Eastern Ukraine reported to be accommodated by local NGOs and civil society activists both in private sector and non-state sanatoria in Odesa city and resort areas in Zatoka village of Belgorod-Dnestrovsky district and Mayaki village of Belyaevsky district of Odesa region. There is likely to be a larger number of IDPs staying with family and friends in the region, but as they have not registered or requested assistance, their numbers are unknown.



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

The main government department in the region responsible for keeping the records on IDPs is the Regional Department of Social Protection. It has to be stressed that their data on Crimeans often includes both civilians and servicemen (which is not the case for IDPs from Eastern regions).

The number of IDPs from Crimea in Odesa region is so far lower than originally anticipated. The number of IDPs from Eastern regions has, however, been increasing significantly since the beginning of June 2014 due to the deterioration of the security situation there.

Ethnicity and religion: The majority of IDPs in Odesa region are ethnic Russians and ethnic Ukrainians. Many are family members of service men from Crimea. Many are family members of servicemen, evacuated from Crimea.

Factors triggering movement: From Crimea: IDPs have reported leaving Crimea due to increased security concerns. In particular, they voiced concerns about general security in Crimea, where armed military personnel are scattered all over the peninsula, affecting the psychological wellbeing of inhabitants. A Crimean Tatar family expressed concerns about possible persecution and ill treatment on the grounds of their ethnicity. Among the interviewed IDPs there were also civil society activists, professionals (pharmaceutical industry), and a private entrepreneur who left Crimea because of economic reasons, among others.

From Eastern regions: IDPs reported leaving Eastern Ukraine mainly due to the deterioration of the security situation there.



A UNHCR colleague talks to IDPs from Luhansk at the Medic-2 sanatorium in Sergeevka, Odesa region. One of them (holding her child on the picture), Yulia, is staying at the sanatorium with her two small children. She escaped from Luhansk to Kharkiv by car, passing some 8 checkpoints, and continued her journey by train to Odesa, where she was referred to the sanatorium. She is content with the circumstances there; she and her younger child have had medical check-ups, while her older child, who suffers from cerebral palsy, is receiving continued attention. But her husband, mother and grandfather stayed in Luhansk. / UNHCR / I. Zimova / June 2014

Population movement:

From Crimea: Most IDPs left Crimea by the Simferopol-Odesa train and called the government hotline upon arrival. They reported that the hotline counselor immediately arranged their accommodation in Kuyalnik. IDPs arriving by car reported no problems or ill-treatment when passing controls on the Russian side at Armiansk. Some of the families interviewed by UNHCR stated their plan for the future is to receive travel documents and leave Ukraine.

From Eastern regions: Some of the interviewed IDPs informed that they were evacuated in groups with the assistance of civil society activists, representatives of local authorities and political parties (people were evacuated by buses and personal vehicles to cities from which transportation to Odesa by train was arranged). Some IDPs arrived to Odesa by road, using their personal vehicles. Most of them faced no problems crossing checkpoints under the control of either separatists or the Ukrainian army. One interviewed family informed that separatist checkpoints levy a 500-1000 UAH "tax" in exchange for safe passage. Odesa has also become the for hundreds of invalids, wheelchair having been evacuated from various Donbass regions. They remain dependent on NGO support and live in several sanatoria about 60 kms from Odesa.

Reception arrangements: IDPs called the government hotline for displaced Crimeans and Eastern regions residents upon arrival or on their way to Odesa, and were referred to the Department of Social Protection, which referred them to state-provided sanatoriums. According to most IDPs who arrived to Odesa in March-June, the counseling and referral system was quite efficient. At the end of June, local authorities informed that their accommodation resources had been exhausted and IDPs in need of accommodation were referred to a local volunteer group, which consists of volunteers and about 10 NGOs, who joined their efforts in order to assist IDPs (so-called NGOs Coordination Council was created). To some point this group provided accommodation to IDPs in the private sector, but their accommodation resources exhausted as well within a week. On 02 July, the new Coordination Council on IDPs Social Welfare Issues was established in the region at the Main Department of State Service on Emergencies in Odesa region. It was created according to COM Resolution #588-p from 11.06.2014. Representatives of key Regional authorities, NGOs and UNHCR make up the Council's membership. The Coordination Center on IDP issues was established at Odesa Railway station by decision of the Coordination Council; It works as a one-stop-shop for IDP issues. Staff of the Regional Department for Family and Youth, which maintains a presence at the Center, provides consultations on available housing (the research on available housing in the region was conducted by District Administrations and Village Councils, upon the request of the Coordination Council on IDPs Social Welfare).



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

Humanitarian assistance: IDPs accommodated in state-provided sanatoria are satisfied with the immediate assistance provided by the government so far. However, there is a problem with the lack of funding for these sanatoria – The Regional State Administration is accumulating a debt to sanatoria for the accommodation and feeding of IDPs. This could lead to the deterioration of IDPs reception and accommodation conditions in the region, especially if the influx of IDPs continues unabated.

There are many volunteers and NGO groups assisting IDPs accommodated both in state-provided sanatoria and private sector. Most of them work through social networks (FB, VK), 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.

Access to social services: The Coordination Center at Odesa Railway station on IDP issues established in the region at the beginning of July operates as a one-stop-shop for IDPs access to social services, conducting registration and providing advice to IDPs on different issues.

Representatives of the following agencies are on duty at the Center:

1) One staff and psychologist of State Service on Emergencies; 2) Representative of the Regional Department of Social Protection; 3) Representative of the Regional Department of Family and Youth; 4) Representative of the Regional State Employment Center; 5) Visiting nurse of the Regional Red Cross.

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

The Center works 24/7. Outside normal working hours, only a representative of the State Service on Emergencies is on duty at Center.



On the left: Children watch television in the Medic-2 sanatorium in the village of Sergeevka, Odesa region. On the right: A mother and her baby are receiving medical care at the Medic-2 sanatorium in the village of Sergeevka, Odesa region. Medic-2 is one of a number of sanatoria and other publicly-owned facilities hosting IDPs fleeing into the region from Crimea and, predominantly, Donetsk and Luhansk regions, where fighting has persisted over three months. Very often husbands stay at home to keep their jobs and protect their property; a striking number of IDPs are women with children. In Odesa region, like other regions of Ukraine, NGOs and the local population are mounting a concerted effort to help the displaced, many of whom have arrived with nothing more than a small handbag containing but the bare daily necessities. / UNHCR / I. Zimova / June 2014

Priority needs: IDPs are primarily concerned about longer-term housing, employment and the unblocking of their bankcards. Many worry about the transfer of their welfare payments, such as pensions. Other concerns include property left in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine and the lack of durable solutions prospects. UNHCR was approached by the regional authorities, volunteers and NGO groups with a request for the provision of NFIs to IDPs.

Durable solutions: While IDPs are satisfied with the immediate assistance provided by the government so far, they realize that this assistance is not a long-term solution. Some plan to rent an apartment and start a business or find a job in Odesa, Most IDPs from the east plan to return to their homes once the situation in Eastern Ukraine is stabilized. Local authorities are focusing on providing emergency assistance to IDPs to cover their immediate survival needs. No durable solutions have been discussed yet.

KHERSON REGION (UPDATED as of July 18)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Kherson	184	14	189	33	147	40	147	49	159	201	170	231	179	335	596	372	603	585	611	713	1324

Statistical information: There are 1,188 IDPs registered by the State Migration Service (SMS) in Kherson. 603 IDPs are from Crimea and 585 individuals from Donetsk and Luhansk regions. 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 SES (State Emergency Service) is responsible for all issues concerning IDPs.

Coordination of local initiatives: The situation with IDPs coordination is getting better. Coordination center in SES works really well. They meet and accommodate IDPs 24/7 and deal with IDPs' issues more effectively than the Social Protection Department and Department of Civil Defence.

UNHCR team in Kherson had a meeting with the Head of Coordination center and he informed us that the situation with IDPs accommodation is tight. Despite official statistics, he declared that there are only 2,000 free places in Kherson region. 1,500 of them intended only for vulnerable people. Most IDPs live in students' dormitories and the Universities can only accommodate them until August 15.

UNHCR colleagues in Kherson also closely cooperating with the new border guard units in Kherson Region, monitoring border checkpoints and population movement. UNHCR maintains a permanent presence in Kalanchak, where an assistant is based for monitoring purposes. Good working relations are established with local NGOs, Odesa-based human rights monitors covering Kherson Region, OSCE representatives, and local Mejlis.

Factors triggering movements: Based on UNHCR's monitoring and the information provided by the Kherson authorities, the movement of IDPs to Kherson region has increased substantially in June and July. Kherson region is not considered a transit region for IDPs anymore. Kherson Regional State Administration provides accommodation for IDPs at the seaside: in Skadovsk, Lazurne, Horly and other recreation zones. That is why IDPs consider Kherson region as a good one to spend some weeks or months in a safety zone. All sanatoria at the seaside are intended only for accommodation during the summer months.

Reception arrangements: Sanatorium "Pivdenniy" had shown the ability to host 250 persons and this is the main collective shelter for IDPs in the Kherson region. However, during the winter months, only 60 persons can be accommodated since there are only 22 rooms with heating system. The accommodation facilities are generally good, as is the city center location.

In April UNHCR team in Kherson organized a joint assessment visit to three places in Kherson and one in Skadovsk to assess the needs of IDPs and capacity of local government to accommodate IDPs from Crimea.

- Sport hostel at 38 Marii Fortus St. in Kherson. Total capacity of the facility is 21 persons.
- Sport hostel at 2A Chekistov St. in Kherson. Total capacity of the facility is 40 persons.
- Hostel at 1 Ostrivske road in Kherson. Total capacity of the facility is 20 persons.
- Sport hostel at 61 Gagarina St. in Skadovsk. Total capacity of the facility is 35 persons.



Reception conditions at sanatorium “Pivdenniy”

The accommodation facilities at sport hostel on 38 Marii Fortus St. in Kherson are generally good; this has been confirmed by interviews with IDPs and the joint team visit. IDPs are accommodated in separate rooms with toilets and showers, cold and hot water, central heating, TV, etc. The administration has organized a special room for children and another room for washing and ironing. However, the hostel has no Internet and the location is far from the city centre.



UNHCR also visited several dormitories where students from Crimea will be accommodated and found the conditions satisfactory.

Priority needs: The most required items (according to interviewed IDPS) are individual medicine kits, individual meal 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.



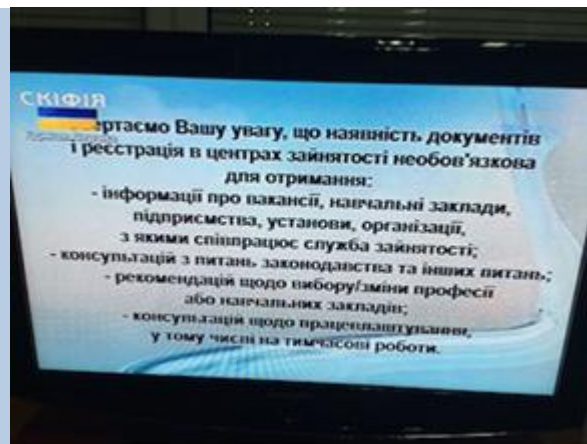
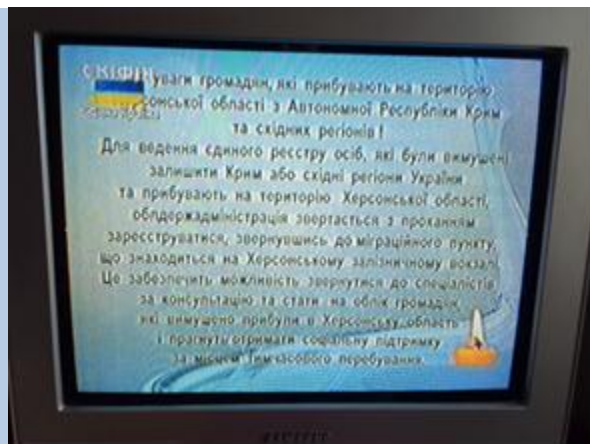
On July 16 UNHCR team in Kherson provided one box of UNICEF humanitarian aid to a group of women from Snezhnoe, Donetsk region, accommodated at the dormitory of Kherson State University.

A group of woman with children (37 people) arrived in Kherson on Tuesday, July 15. This group was transported from Snezhnoe and they had no time to take even the most basic items.

Olga from Snezhnoe in Donetsk region does not know whether her house is ruined or not. As many IDP women, she is worried about her child and is trying to ensure school enrollment for her 11-years old daughter.

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.



TV announcements broadcasted at local TV station calling IDPs to register with local authorities

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, 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 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, Oleksadr 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

ZAKARPATTIA REGION (UPDATED as of 17 July)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Zakarpattia	133	56	203	74	206	105	206	105	194	209	194	209	210	317	210	359	210	438	210	485	695

Information provided in the chapter is courtesy of the NGO NEEKA – UNHCR’s partner.

Statistical information: As of 17 July, there are a total of 210 Crimean IDPs and 49 Ukrainian servicemen from Crimea, as well as 485 IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk reported by authorities in Zakarpattia region. IDPs are scattered all over the region, with the majority concentrated in Uzhgorod and Mukachevo districts, as well as Irshava, Beregovo, Tyachiv and Rakhiv. Given that most IDPs do not register with the authorities, the number of IDPs in Zakarpattia region is thought to be more than 1,000 and continues to rise.

Coordination of local initiatives: In Zakarpattia, like in other regions, the reception work is carried out by the 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 - ATO”. A local hotline has been established for IDPs (+380 312 61 22 20), which can refer the persons straight to the department concerned. Zakarpattia Regional Council has adopted the program “Care”, the purpose which is to provide assistance for citizens of Ukraine who moved from the eastern regions. 1.8 million UAH was allocated to the transport, accommodation and housing of the IDPs. However, the procedures to access this fund are complicated and as a result, no disbursements have been made so far, despite the existing needs. .

The Council’s Head proposed to the heads of district administrations and executive committees, to accelerate the disbursement for the prompt settlement of people arriving from the temporarily occupied territories and regions affected by the ATO.

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. These families report that they left their husbands/fathers behind in Slavyansk to guard the property as looting is very likely in the current situation. Many households send women and children westwards due to the lack of security; they also report being afraid of harassment by separatists and their supporters. For example, several families known to one of the interviewees reported having been threatened because they had provided food to Ukrainian soldiers at improvised checkpoints. One interviewed woman said she had witnessed some 50-60 people leaving her neighborhood daily since the coercive actions began.

Reception arrangements: The system of accommodation works similarly to that in other western regions. Coordination is done by the NGO sector. Arriving IDPs are referred to the NGOs NEEKA, Red Cross, Zakarpattia Medical Aid Committee, which manage a pool of available housing and directs new arrivals to hosts. A lot of people

were accommodated at hotels, like “Hostynnyi Dvir”, “Mitva”, “Khust”, “Zakarpattia”, “Inturist”, and sanatoria. These NGOs have addresses and monitor also the housing capacity of the private sector. Many persons don’t want to register at the Social Department, and are living with friends and in church communities. The reception capacity is nearly exhausted, and there are already cases reported where hosts have asked IDPs to move out. The minimum funding requirement estimated at the moment for the temporary settlement of the families in sanatoria, health centers and social protection institutions is 3,386,000 UAH.

For potential housing needs, the region has recreational facilities (mainly sanatoria) that can be used as collective accommodation centers. The total number of beds available for IDPs is 2,394 (at 21 facilities) – estimated in accordance with the central government’s instruction to the regions to assess collective reception capacities in mid-March.

NEEKA has visited the training/accommodation center run by Neyemiya NGO on the outskirts of Uzhgorod, where the first arrivals from Slavyansk and Kramatorsk (two families) have been accommodated.

Access to social services: From 1 May to 16 July, 53 persons applied for employment assistance and 10 have been employed through the regional employment center. UNHCR’s partner NEEKA met with the Regional Social Department and in Mukachevo and they informed us that all IDPs have access to social services.

NEEKA has conducted a series of interviews to find out the basic needs of IDPs. The main needs are housing, employment, medical assistance and humanitarian help.

Durable solutions: The IDPs met by the UNHCR fact finding mission are trying to re-orient and resume their business activity in Zakarpattia. Local adaptation is in the process, IDPs are in urgent need of food, clothes, medical and psychological assistance.

NEEKA’s staff has met with the Head of the Social Protection Unit of ZRA to discuss the situation of IDPs. It was agreed that there is a need to improve the cooperation between local authorities and CSOs. The local population’s attitude is very tolerant towards IDPs.

External displacement: Some families that arrived to Zakarpattia settled in Beregovo town, which is very closed to the border with Hungary. NEEKA plans to visit Berehove and villages close to the border to monitor their situation.

MYKOLAYIV REGION (UPDATED as of July 18)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Mykolayiv	408	22	408	22	408	22	414	82	481	405	481	643	489	669	489	821	489	976	507	985	1492

Statistical Information: As of 18 July, UNHCR is aware of 1,601 IDPs accommodated in Mykolayiv Region. Additionally, the region is hosting 11 servicemen and their family members. Out of this total, 1,021 persons emanate from the East. Due to staffing constraints, UNHCR has been unable to visit this region since May 23rd.

Ethnicity and religion: There are only a few Crimean Tatars. The majority of IDPs in Mykolayiv are ethnic Ukrainians and Russians. No specific needs have been identified.

Coordination of local initiatives: The local Social Service Department has a social worker in each city and village, allowing them to reach IDPs in all locations around the region. However, in most cases, local authorities do not stay in touch with IDPs as they have the general perception that they are able to meet their needs without government support. Despite the presence of social workers in the region, the authorities remain unable to locate most IDPs from the East as in most cases they are travelling with the intention 'to go on holiday, wait with friends or relatives in the hope that the situation will change soon, and that they will then be able to return home'. Problems arise when it becomes clear to them that there is no "home" left, and no prospects for a quick return.

Factors triggering movement: Crimean IDPs interviewed by UNHCR in Mykolayiv reported that they left the peninsula because of security concerns and uncertainty under Russian rule.

Population movement: The influx of IDPs from Crimea to Mykolayiv is slowly decreasing. Most Crimeans who moved to Mykolayiv have relatives or friends there – those who don't, usually prefer to move further to Lviv or Kyiv. Most Crimean IDPs have had some connection to the region in the past: some of them were born there and left to Crimea due to reasons such as marriage, study or work.

Lately, the Social Protection department of Mykolayiv Regional State Administration was put into the embarrassing situation of not having enough places to accommodate the growing number of IDPs.

On 17 June, NGO activists informed UNHCR team in Kherson about arrival of a bus with 30 children and 10 parents from Luhansk dancing group, who participated in a contest in Bulgaria and had no possibility to return home. Thanks to UNHCR liaison with Social Protection Department of Mykolayiv Regional State Administration, these children and their parents were accommodated at sanatorium "Kosmos" in Rybakovka, Mykolayiv region. There is no money in the local budget to cover the accommodation costs and the Governor of Mykolayiv region managed to find a charity organization, which paid for the accommodation of these IDPs from June 20th till July 5th. The incident highlighted the need for the Regional Administration to re-examine its IDP-hosting capacity, and increase it to better suit the emerging needs

Living conditions: UNHCR visited the sanatorium "Pobeda", where families of servicemen are accommodated. UNHCR team members met the director of the sanatorium and six families, who raised concerns that they could not re-organize their lives while waiting for relocation.

UNHCR visited the Geriatric sanatorium of Mykolayiv and met its director, also Deputy Head of Mykolayiv Department for Social Protection. The number of families of servicemen is now decreasing there and the Department for Social Protection is preparing this sanatorium for an anticipated influx of IDPs from the East. UNHCR met seven families who raised concerns about their financial stability: they reported being unable to find work, having their bank accounts blocked, and the resulting inability to rent an apartment.

Humanitarian assistance: The local Social Service Department has established a charity bank that collects in-kind contributions from volunteers. It also operates a fund for low-income people and has now started to contribute to the costs incurred by IDP-hosting sanatoria costs from this fund.

Access to social services: According to the Social Service Department, the list of key issues of IDPs in Mykolayiv includes the lack of employment opportunities, blocked saving bank accounts (current accounts have mostly been unblocked), lack of welfare payments and access to medical assistance, and difficulties with the enrollment of their children into kindergartens and schools.

Priority needs: The main priority needs of IDPs in Mykolayiv are accommodation and work. IDPs need assistance with the issuance of documentation, including passports, and the transfer of social welfare payments. There is an urgent need to provide better accommodation options for families with newborn children, who are currently staying in the sanatoria.

Durable solutions:

- IDPs are concerned about their legal status and inquiring about social guarantees provided by the Government of Ukraine. They feel confused because they perceive themselves as 'refugees' and believe that Ukrainian authorities have no solution for them for the time being.
- Mykolayiv authorities provide accommodation in sanatoria only, which is not suitable for families with children. Prospects for the provision of social housing for IDPs in the near future are very dim, since there is a huge backlog of vulnerable local residents in need of similar assistance.
- Crimean IDPs cannot sell their houses in Crimea at the moment and the new government requires them to return within a month.
- Mykolayiv authorities have drafted a list of private apartments for rent at low prices. However, due to limited funds, IDPs cannot afford even such low rent.
- Highly skilled and professional IDPs hosted in the Region face difficulties finding suitable job opportunities.

RIVNE REGION (UPDATED as of July 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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	
Rivne	179	144	182	145	184	153	232	159	194	242	208	289	209	347	258	387	258	326	263	334	597

Statistical information (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 (NEW)

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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Poltava	345	148	345	148	359	236	307	236	365	1151	359	1442	374	1832	379	2287	398	2591	398	2783	3181

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 Oblast.

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		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Volyn	206	35	206	62	207	71	207	82	211	146	211	206	211	222	211	222	211	249	213	275	488

Statistical estimates: As of May 23, there was a total of 203 IDPs in Volyn region, with the majority (over 90%) 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 society volunteers, 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 Crimeans 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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	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

Due to staffing constraints UNHCR has not been able to visit these Regions 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

KHMELYNYSKYI 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	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Khmelnytskyi	423	63	463	64	463	63	467	103	476	219	476	233	476	281	476	391	476	423	476	447	923

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).

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	
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East
Ternopil	128	74	128	81	130	87	130	81	132	155	133	165	136	235	136	262	136	284	136	287
																				423

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		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Chernivtsi	229	136	262	121	233	180	232	210	234	316	234	316	234	381	237	432	237	433	234	473	707

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 administrated 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		
	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Crimea	East	Total
Chernihiv	272	8	272	13	316	23	349	92	391	240	396	344	400	476	401	530	408	611	409	769	1178

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.

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