

CF «EAST SOS» (VOSTOK SOS)



REPORT

ON THE FRONTLINE AREAS
MONITORING: ZAPORIZHZHIA
AND DONETSK REGIONS



MAY 2023

ON MAY 3-6, 2023, THE VOSTOK SOS TEAM CONDUCTED A MONITORING VISIT TO THE FRONTLINE SETTLEMENTS OF DONETSK AND ZAPORIZHZHIA TO ANALYZE THE HUMANITARIAN AID SITUATION, IDENTIFY CURRENT NEEDS AND INFORM ABOUT EVACUATION.

THE ZAPORIZHZHIA REGION

THE TEAM VISITED THE VILLAGES OF KUSHUHUM, KOMYSHUVAKHA, ZARICHNE, AND THE TOWN OF ORIKHIV IN THE ZAPORIZHZHIA REGION.

 Komyshuvakha **8,000 people live, including more than 700 children**

 Zarichne **1,000 people (125 children and 123 people with disabilities)**

Agricultural enterprises have been destroyed, and people from Komyshuvakha mostly work in Zaporizhzhia. Furthermore, in the village of Zarichne, russians destroyed a poultry farm. There is a high unemployment rate among residents of rural areas.

Access to medical services is available, but **there is a shortage of doctors and social workers to assist in identifying needs and distributing medicines to individuals with limited mobility**. In Zarichne, the hospital building has been destroyed, leading to a scarcity of resources for treating cases of tuberculosis and worsening chronic diseases resulting from prolonged exposure to damp basements.

One pressing issue is the lack of a reliable drinking water supply. Local authorities and NGOs are collaborating on initiatives to install filters and water purification systems. In Zarichne, funding is being sought to support the installation of these systems, while the provision of water delivery trucks is crucial to ensure access to drinking water for the community.

Local authorities have made information available regarding the option of free evacuation; however, due to financial constraints, people are compelled to return. In case of deterioration, there are three buses, two ambulances, and an adequate fuel supply in Komyshuvakha. Most high-rise buildings have equipped bomb shelters. Meanwhile, repairs are required for a shelter in Zarichne, which can accommodate 400 people.

📍 Orikhiv

the population currently stands at approximately **1400 individuals**

The evacuation of children was successfully completed in April 2023. During 2022-23, 194 people were affected, resulting in fatalities. Furthermore, three villages within the community are currently under temporary occupation.

The medical campus in the city, including the maternity hospital, ambulatory clinic, and morgue, has been partially destroyed due to enemy shelling. Additionally, the Suzirya gymnasium has also suffered damage.

Within the city, there are three Unbreakable Points, with the central one providing technical and drinking water from a well, a medical room, showers, and washing machines. The building is equipped with a bomb shelter, and generators. Near this point cellular communication is available. Residents receive daily hot meals and humanitarian aid, while local volunteers provide care for individuals with disabilities.

During a visit to Orikhiv, the monitoring team witnessed artillery fire, and on that same day, **the Russian military conducted approximately 5 airstrikes on residential areas (media report).**



Unbreakable Point, Orikhiv

THE DONETSK REGION

THE MISSION VISITED **TORETSK, KURAKHOVE, DRUZHKIVKA, AND NOVOSELIVKA IN THE LYMAN COMMUNITY IN THE DONETSK REGION** AND WITNESSED SHELLING IN KRAMATORSK, SLOVIANSK, AND NEAR DRUZHKIVKA.

According to the National Police, on May 5, **the occupiers carried out more than 40 fire attacks.**

 Toretsk community **live about 70,000 people**

 Toretsk **15 000 ((760 children, 38 large families)**

 Kurakhove community **20,000 people (6,312 IDPs and 1,280 children)**

The shelling has resulted in disruptions to the supply of industrial water, electricity, and gas. There is an urgent need for the provision of drinking water to the affected population.

Evacuations from Toretsk, with resettlement to the Zhytomyr region, are being conducted every four days. However, there are older people who remain in the cities and require assistance

The shooting of humanitarian convoys by representatives of the Russian Federation has complicated the delivery of much-needed aid. Numerous organizations are delivering goods to Kramatorsk, and local communities are organizing transportation to distribute the aid to the affected areas.

 Novoselivka, which has been de-occupied **live 324 people, 18- children**

Ongoing partial demining operations aim to restore the power grid and meet the needs of the local population. Unfortunately, the roadsides in the surrounding villages are still mined, which resulted in a recent incident where a military vehicle hit a mine, causing the death of three soldiers.

In Novoselivka, there is cellular network available, and an Unbreakable Point equipped with Starlink provides internet connectivity. Schoolchildren are able to continue their studies online. Mine safety education is provided, and humanitarian aid is regularly distributed to the village. Three shops have reopened, and pension payments are facilitated through a post office. Additionally, doctors visit the village and transport patients to Dnipro and Kharkiv for comprehensive medical care.



THE LYMAN TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY COMPRISES 12 DISTRICTS, AND RESIDENTS CONTINUE TO SEEK SHELTER IN BASEMENTS DUE TO CONSTANT SHELLING BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

CONCLUSIONS AND NEEDS:

Communities in the Zaporizhzhia and Donetsk regions report high-quality food kits, **although there are other needs:**



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS:

- hygiene kits for women
- diapers for children and adults of large sizes, nappies
- stoves and firewood
- drinking water



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TO REPAIR DAMAGED HOMES:

- windows
- slate for roof repair
- cement



TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT:

- lawn mowers and gasoline for grass cutting (fire safety)
- bicycles for social workers
- hydraulic trolleys for humanitarian aid



NEED FOR SERVICES:

- local primary and secondary legal aid;
- psychosocial support;
- mine safety training programs

OTHER ISSUES:

- **The deteriorating road conditions in the Donetsk region** are impeding the delivery of humanitarian aid and evacuation efforts. Some areas have imposed a critical speed limit of 10 km/h, further complicating transportation.
- Since 2022, **stray animals have not been receiving vaccinations**, and veterinary and sanitary-epidemiological services have ceased operations in frontline settlements. This situation poses a potential threat of a rabies epidemic.
- **The absence of a clear procedure for distributing humanitarian aid**, along with a lack of coordinated collaboration between local authorities and NGOs, has resulted in a sense of social inequality. It has also hindered the effective collection of needs in the region.