

REPORT

**THE LOSS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION,
THE DESTRUCTION OF HOUSING
AND INFRASTRUCTURE AS A RESULT
OF THE ARMED CONFLICT IN EASTERN UKRAINE**



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Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group offers the readers the report on the results of study of the consequences of the armed conflict for civilian population and civilian objects on the territory, where in 2014–2015 there were hostilities, and along the demarcation line between the occupied territories and the territories controlled by the government.

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THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATO — anti-terrorist operation;
BTD — battalion of territorial defense;
CC — Criminal Code of Ukraine;
CIOP — check-in/out point;
CL — contact line;
CMA — civil and military administration;
DB — database;
DSA — District State Administration;
ECtHR — European Court of Human Rights;
HRMM — United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine;
HS — human settlement;
GS — General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
IAF — Illegal armed formations;
IDP — Internally displaced persons;
KHPG — Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group;
LA — local authority;
LAF — legal armed formations;
LOHRC Alternative — Luhansk oblast human rights protection center “Alternative”;
MD — Ministry of Defense of Ukraine;
MDNP — Main Department of National Police;
MIA — Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;
MM — mass media;
MTOT — Ministry for Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine;
NPU — National Police of Ukraine;
NSDC — National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine;
ORDLO — separate areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts on non-government controlled territory;
OSCE — Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;
PCPCRf — Public Committee for the Protection of Constitutional Rights and Freedoms;
RB — roadblock;
RSA — Regional State Administration;
RSVF — rocket system of volley fire;
SSU — Security Service of Ukraine;
S.-c. “LPR” — so-called “Luhansk People’s Republic”;
S.-c. “DPR” — so-called “Donetsk People’s Republic”;
SLC — Strategic Litigations Center;
UAF — Ukrainian Armed Forces;
UAMBR — United Airmobile Brigade;
URPI — Unified Register of pre-trial investigation;
VRU — Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

SUMMARY

CO “Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group” (KHPG), a Ukrainian non-state non-profit human rights organization, presents this report, which contains various information about deceased and wounded civilians and the destructions of houses and infrastructure as a result of hostilities during armed conflict in the east of Ukraine in 2014–2018.

Section 2 “Introduction” contains short information about KHPG, expresses gratitude to the international charitable institutions which supported our efforts and partner organizations that participated in the collection of information.

Section 3 “Methodology” describes the kinds of the sources of information, methodology of monitoring visits to HS on the territory controlled by the government, interviewing of the victims of hostilities, methodology of collecting, verifying and summarizing the information concerning the losses of civilian population and attacks on civilian objects on the territory controlled by the government, methodology of collecting, verifying and summarizing of the similar information on the uncontrolled territory, as well as the DB of KHPG as an instrument of analysis of the collected data. The DB of KHPG contains more than 28 600 episodes with coded personal data concerning around 6.6 thousand civilian victims of the armed conflict and around 20.3 thousand of damaged and ruined residential buildings and infrastructure objects with identification of their addresses.

Section 4 analyzes the responses to the information requests sent to local authorities and self-government bodies, which evidence that there is no unified accounting for civilians who suffered because of armed conflict, and that various authorities operate completely different data, accordingly, there are no state mechanisms of compensation of damages.

Section 5 considers the events of the armed conflict in the geographic dimension — concerning the human settlements in which the residents suffered the most from hostilities. Annex 1 examines the events of the armed conflict in time dimension.

Section 6 and annexes 2, 3, 4 contain the information about deaths and injuries of civilian residents of HS near CL. Annexes 2 and 3 examine the events, that caused deaths and injuries of the civilians, accordingly, in seven districts — Stanitsa Luhanska, Popasna, Novoaydar, Maryinka, Volnovakha, Bakhmut, Yasinuvata, as well as the towns of Avdiivka and Mariupol, and contain the extracts from the interviews with the witnesses of events. Annex 4 is dedicated to deaths and injuries of the civilians in the same areas as a result of explosions of mines, tripwires and other explosive devices. The civilian victims of air raids and the people killed and injured on RB and during the crossing of CL are presented separately.

Section 7 shows the scale of losses of civilian population in time and geographic dimensions. According to the results of the monitoring of KHPG the losses are estimated approximately as 3500 deceased and 7000 wounded civilians.

Section 8 examines the placement of military units and conducting the hostilities from the territory of HS as one of the causes of significant losses of civilian population.

Section 9 contains various information concerning the destruction and damage to the residential buildings and the objects of infrastructure on the controlled and uncontrolled territory. Some examples of the destructions on the non-government controlled territory are given in Annex 5. Annexes 6 and 7 provide examples of seizure of educational and medical facilities and attacks on them. Annex 8 provides examples of destructions of bridges.

The monitoring of KHPG shows that around 40 thousand residential buildings and 10 thousand of objects of infrastructure were affected, including more than 26.2 thousand residential buildings and 7.4 thousand infrastructure objects in Donetsk region.

The results of the report are summarized as conclusions and recommendations to authorities.

INTRODUCTION

Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group offers the readers the report on the results of study of the consequences of the armed conflict for civilian population and civilian objects on the territory, where in 2014–2015 there were hostilities, and along the CL between the occupied territories and the territories controlled by the government, which practically remained an area of hostilities in 2015–2018.

KHPG was registered in 1992. KHPG tries to change the situation with the right to life, freedom from torture and ill-treatment, freedom from arbitrary detention, freedom of speech and information, the right to privacy, and the rights of vulnerable groups of population — prisoners, PLWH, drug addicts, asylum seekers and others in Ukraine for better. SLC of KHPG, created in 2003, examines around 200 cases per year in national courts and ECtHR. The lawyers of the Center have won more than 120 cases in ECtHR on the articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13 and other articles of ECHR, more than 400 cases are pending consideration in ECtHR, more than a half of them concern the crimes committed during the armed conflict in the east.

According to the HRMM’s data, during the entire conflict period, from 14 April 2014 to 15 May 2018, at least 2,725 civilians have been killed: 1,568 men, 961 women, 93 boys, 47 girls and 56 adults whose sex is unknown. An additional 298 civilians, including 80 children, were killed by the downing of flight MH17 on 17 July 2014, bringing the total death toll on civilians to at least 3,023. HRMM estimates the total number of conflict-related civilian injuries to be between 7,000 and 9,000¹. Tens of thousands of people lost their homes that were damaged or destroyed as a result of hostilities — more than 40 thousand buildings, also around 10 thousand of infrastructure objects were heavily damaged.

¹ https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/UA/ReportUkraineFev-May2018_EN.pdf, p. 16.

While the accounting for the military men who were killed or wounded on the controlled territories is careful, the accounting for the deaths and injuries of the civilians is not kept by state authorities at all. Such accounting is kept on the occupied territories, but the published data is controversial. Therefore, the authors of the study have set a goal for themselves to clarify the number of killed and wounded persons, the number of damaged and destroyed residential and administrative buildings, to analyze the causes of deaths, injuries and destructions and prepare the recommendations in order to reduce the losses of civilians, buildings and infrastructure objects.

The losses were divided in two parts: Those which occurred during hostilities in 2014 in HS that were liberated from illegal armed formations, and those which occurred in HS along the CL, most of them had fierce battles in 2014 and there is a new shelling every day now, and the losses keep increasing. Concerning the first part, the previously collected data was systemized, the final data of killed and wounded persons was documented. Concerning the second part the data concerning the losses was clarified and the causal link was analyzed between the scale of losses and the placement of military units and the places from which the shelling was carried out.

In the part studying the losses of civilian population in 2014–2015 and the issue of compensations for the civilian victims of the conflict KHPG cooperated with other members of Coalition “Justice for peace in Donbas” — Luhansk region human rights center “Alternative” and the Civil Committee for Protection of the Constitutional Human Rights and Freedoms. We sincerely thank our colleagues for friendly and fruitful cooperation.

The research has conducted with financial support of the United Nations Development Program in Ukraine, International “Renaissance” Foundation, National Endowment for Democracy and Democracy Small Grants Program of the U.S. Embassy. KHPG expresses them its sincere gratitude.

METHODOLOGY

SOURCES

The sources of information were:

- a) Daily official reports on the situation in the area of hostilities, human losses, destruction, etc., reports of other information resources, including local ones, about the consequences of hostilities;
- b) Daily reports of the SMM OSCE, HRMM, of international and national human rights organizations — Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Human Rights Center «Memorial», UHHRU and other human rights organizations in Ukraine;
- c) Responses to requests for information sent in accordance with the Law «On access to public information», to the police and authorities in the territory under the control of the government;
- d) Monitoring trips to the HS of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts to the territory under the control of the government for the purpose of checking and clarifying the answers received in response to requests for data, interviewing victims of human rights violations and other witnesses, conducting video and photography;
- e) Information resources that regularly publish information on events in the zone of war conflict;
- f) Notification of informants living in ORDLR;
- g) Materials of proceedings opened by the CSA of the KHPG on the facts of violations of human rights in the conflict zone;
- h) KHPG database.

In 2016, KHPG prepared and sent 322 requests for information to local governments and regional authorities on the controlled territory of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions. We asked to provide information on the number of dead and wounded civilians

during the hostilities in 2014–2015, about the date, place, causes and circumstances of deaths and injuries, etc., about the damage and destruction of the buildings and infrastructure objects — social, communal, educational, medical, industrial and other — within the boundaries of the administrative areas of settlements that are part of the LGB, some of which have been restored, sources and amount of financing; whether communal institutions or other buildings were provided for the deployment of the units of the UAF and whether financial-organizational issues were resolved in these cases; Whether work on the damages was done; characteristics of damaged land, roads, bridges and other data. Information was also requested about other extraordinary human rights violations — extrajudicial executions, torture and abuse, disappearances, illegal deprivation and unlawful detention, deprivation of property without a court order, etc., committed by militants of the so-called DNR/LNR or Ukrainian units — the military, SSU, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Guard, the volunteer battalions. In general, about half of the LGB and authorities responded. Unfortunately, not all answers were informative enough.

For the second time, the KHPG inquired about the information requests to the LGB located along the DL and the authorities in these territories in November 2017.

When forming the list of LGB that were scheduled to request, the KHPG included such LGB whose territories are either directly contacted with DL, or located in a strip of width not more than 25 km from it and fall into the zone of damage by heavy weapons, or for some time under control of the IMF.

A list of 102 LGB, district administrations and councils in the territory of which there were 93 HS on the DL was drawn up. Not all recipients provided the information, KHPG received only 64 responses.

In February 2018 61 information requests were prepared and sent to schools located along the DL. 28 requests were sent to medical institutions of Donetsk and Lugansk regions. 16 requests were sent to the city and district departments of the NPU, as well as 18 requests to the regional prosecutor's offices of Donetsk and Lugansk regions. Answers to inquiries continue to be received and analyzed.

The KHPG database is a relational database on civilian casualties and the destruction of buildings and infrastructure built on the basis of a free MySQL database management system. The software, developed by MySQL allows to check the correctness of spelling the addresses of buildings, to find and indicate repetitions of the same episodes and to protect the personal data by automatic coding and storage in the database in encrypted form. By entering the access key all personal data will be decoded and can be processed. The software provides a sample of episodes for a certain time period, location and event type, as well as in the combination of any set of these attributes, and allows to generate reports that display summary information in tabular form (division of episodes for a specific period of time, according to location, type of loss and event type) and in graphical form — on maps built on the basis of GOOGLEMAP. As of September 1, 2018, the database contains data about 3144 dead and 3350 wounded civilians about 18 154 ruined and damaged buildings and 2135 infrastructure objects.

METHOD OF MONITORING TRIPS

The purpose of the monitoring visit to the HS is to collect and verify previously received information on human rights violations, provide legal advice to all who need it, conduct photo-, video-shooting of destroyed buildings and infrastructure and interviews with the victims and other residents of HS. Usually in the monitoring group there were 3–4 persons, at least one of them — a lawyer, monitoring trips last for a week, and during each of them the group managed to visit several HS. Having

a response to a request for information, the group verified the information received during the interview. If there were no replies, the group agreed in advance to meet already well-known victims of human rights violations, and then sought new data by the «snow ball method». The group also discovered the possibility of access to public utilities, medical care, nutrition, the status of IDP living in this HS, and so on. After the trip, active actions were taken to improve the situation.

The monitoring groups tried to find out from which side the shootings began, to identify the type of weapon, to estimate the scale of the destruction; they tried to establish the exact number of victims, identify them as much as possible, establish the date, place and cause of death/injury (artillery fire, small arms, mines, trip wires, etc.), search for relatives of the victims and (if possible) conduct interviews and questionnaires.

After completing each monitoring trip, the group prepared a report on its results, indicating the route, the number of communications in each HS, the issues consulted, the number of prepared questionnaires, a description of possible strategic cases, added photo, audio and video and other materials of a trip.

Monitoring trips to the HS, which were the most affected by the armed conflict (Stanytsia Luhanska, Popasna, Avdiivka, Mariinka, Krasnohorivka, Volnovakha, Zolote, etc.) were repeated as many times as necessary to record all human rights violations in this HS and to immediately, but after the second or third arrival of the monitoring group, when they clearly saw that the purpose of these trips was to help them.

During 46 monitoring visits of KHPG in 2016–2018 to 92 HS in the combat zone in 2014–2015, 490 witnesses, victims and their relatives along the DL were interviewed, almost 700 places for bombs and explosions were recorded, 1100 videos and tens of thousands of photographs were made (and collected on the Internet), 542 procedural documents were collected and created, and 50 questionnaires were prepared for dead, executed, missing and wounded military and civilians, 47 questionnaires of the residents of the HS near the DL and 42 questionnaires on places of detentions in ORDLR.

METHODOLOGY FOR COLLECTING, VERIFYING AND GENERALIZING INFORMATION ABOUT THE TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT

The data sent in the responses to the KHPG information requests by authorities and LGB were compared and monitored during monitoring visits by interviewing victims, their families and other residents of the HS using prepared questionnaires.

Information received from information requests collected during monitoring visits and from other sources was included in the KHPG DB, which made it possible to summarize data on extraordinary human rights violations and to obtain a variety of statistics on the victims and their offenders — for types of violations, for a certain period of time, by the location where the violations occurred, etc.

The settlements along the DL are administratively connected with seven districts:

- Stanichno-Luhansky;
- Popasniansky;
- Novoaydarsky;
- Mariinsky;
- Volnovasky;
- Bakhmutsky;
- Yasinuvatsky

as well as the cities of Avdiivka and Mariupol. Information on all recorded violations of human rights in each district is presented as a separate report on these violations in terms of geographic dimension. In this case, special attention is paid to criminal acts, which are the subject of consideration of this submission.

As of September 1, 2018, three such reports have been prepared for the Stanichno-Lugansky, Popasniansky and Mariinsky districts, we add these reports to the submission.

METHODOLOGY FOR COLLECTING, VERIFYING AND GENERALIZING INFORMATION ABOUT ORDLR

To collect data on human rights abuses in the occupied territories, KHPG used numerous Internet resources:

- <http://poisk.derzhava.today/pogibshie/list>
 - <http://map.ombudsmandnr.ru/>
 - https://nekropole.info/ru/person/list?category_id=319
 - <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/txrvxU5367rsISXchEHnLGQ/htmlview>
 - http://bez-vesti.com/propavshye_na_ukraine/propavshie-na-ukraine
 - <http://dnr-online.ru/spisok-detej-pogibshix-v-rezultate-boevyx-dejstvij-na-territorii-doneckoj-narodnoj-respubliki/>
 - <http://crimes.dnr-online.ru/>
 - <http://www.novorossia.org/novoross/7134-spisok-pogibshih-svyaschennikov-i-razrushennyh-hramov-novorossii.html>
 - <http://rigort.livejournal.com/1030769.html>
 - <http://od-novorossia.livejournal.com/tag/%D0%BF%D0%B0%D0%BC%D1%8F%D1%82%D1%8C>
 - <http://forum-novorossia.ru/index.php/topic/273-memorial-pogibshikh-opolchentcev-novorossii/>
 - <http://gruz200.zzz.com.ua/>
- and others.

In addition, KHPG used:

- a survey of prisoners of war and civilian hostages released from captivity by the IMF;
- through exchange or otherwise;
- direct contacts with ORDLR by e-mail and other ways to help us;
- reports from our informants who live in the non-government controlled territory about human rights violations committed in their settlements.

KHPG employees cross-checked the data published on the Internet and received the other way, also searched the data on the social networking pages, checking the published data, and thus were able to give a reliable assessment of the data on victims of human rights violations, witnesses and offenders.

THE ACCOUNTING FOR THE CIVIL CASUALTIES OF THE ARMED CONFLICT BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES

The analysis of the responses to the information requests concerning the civilian casualties of war shows that the state does not have a unified system and methodology of accounting for such persons, as a result the data is not collected at all, or it differs significantly depending on which state authority provides the information. Below are several examples.

The information request to MTOT concerning the information about the number of deceased, wounded and missing civilians as a result of hostilities, was answered with a statement that the Ministry “is not an owner of such information”.

The headquarters of the Antiterrorist center at SSU carries out the accounting of the missing civilians within the activities of United center of coordination of the searches, liberation of illegally detained persons, hostages and identification of the missing persons in the area of ATO. The consolidated information about other categories of affected civilians are absent in Antiterrorist center.

The Department of social protection of the population of Luhansk RSA created and maintained the Register of wounded and deceased civilians during ATO on the territory controlled by the government of Ukraine, the information contained in it is updated quarterly. That Register contains the information about 336 deceased and 552 wounded persons, including children under 18 (7 deceased and 27 wounded). The Register also contains statistics in the section of the towns and districts of Luhansk region, situated on the territory controlled by the Government of Ukraine. The Register does not contain any information about missing persons. The similar data was provided by Luhansk region CMA: 299 deceased and 518 wounded.

The situation is a bit different in Donetsk region concerning the accounting for the affected civilians. The reply of the deputy head of Donetsk RSA states that the administration is only a partial owner of such information, the data concerning the injured (wounded) civilians is owned by the Department of Health. In its turn, that Department informed that it does not keep the accounting for the deceased, wounded (including injured persons) and missing persons, because “that information is not included in the obligatory statistical data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine”.

The Department of Social Protection of population of Donetsk RSA also informed that the issue of accounting for the affected civilians is outside of its jurisdiction.

The Department of Health of Donetsk RSA provided the information in a reply to the repeated request, concerning the wounded and deceased civilians in 2016 (102 wounded, 22 deceased) and 2017 (94 wounded and 22 deceased). The Department does not have the information concerning the wounded and deceased civilians in 2014–2015.

In addition, the information requests were sent to the main departments of NPU in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

MDNP in Luhansk region according to the data URPI keeps the accounting of the number of missing persons during ATO. According to the received information, the total number of missing persons in the separate territories of Luhansk region (Stanitsa Luhanska, Novoaydar, Popasna districts, the towns of Lisichansk, Rubizhne and Severodonetsk) is 722 persons. The departments of the national police in Luhansk region also keep the accounting of the missing persons in the separate districts of the region that are not controlled by Ukrainian government.

MDNP in Donetsk region provided the information about the number of deceased, wounded and missing civilians for the period between 01.04.2014 and 04.12.2017. In particular, in Maryinka, Kostyantynivka, Bakhmut, Sloviansk, Liman districts, the towns of Sloviansk, Kramatorsk, Druzhkivka, Kostyantynivka, Toretsk, Mariupol — 235 deceased, 596 wounded and 218 missing persons that are searched for. The last reply of MDNP in Donetsk region provided more realistic numbers: in 2014 — first half of 2018 on the controlled territory of Donetsk region 515 civilians died and 1272 were wounded.

The replies to the requests and direct communications with the officials of local authorities in general showed that there are various approaches concerning the accounting for civilian casualties of war.

In the separate administrative-territorial units (Druzhkivka town, Kostyantynivka district and others) the work of the local authorities and the self-government bodies concerning the accounting of the affected civilians is practically not carried out. In some cases (Bakhmut district state administration, Liman town council, Maryinka district civil and military administration) the accounting for the affected civilian population is not carried out at all referring to the absence of the relevant jurisdiction.

In other cases there is collection and processing of information concerning the affected civilians on

the territory covered by the jurisdiction of local authorities and local self-government.

The analysis of the information received from various sources shows the significant differences in some cases of statistical indicators of the affected civilians on accounting of the state administrations and police departments from the indicators on accounting of the self-government bodies. In our view, the priority should be given to accounting of LA that was much closer to the tragedies of war.

Of all LA that replied to the requests, only the Sartana village council reported that the relatives of the civilians who died under the shelling, received monetary compensation according to the decision of Mariupol town council. The compensations were also paid to the families whose houses were ruined as a result of the shelling.

The information about the payment of compensations by the state authorities to the affected citizens or the relatives of the deceased is currently absent. The victims of that war can receive a small monetary aid — between several hundred and 2000 hryvnias — from their LA in case of death or injury, they can be helped by the voluntaries, charitable funds, international organizations, but not the state. Sometimes the wounded receive medical assistance for free. But there is no active legal act concerning a compensation to the civilian casualties of war.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENTS THAT TRANSPIRED IN THE HS ON THE TERRITORY OF WHICH THERE WERE HOSTILITIES

Sloviansk (Donetsk region)

During April-July 2014 there were positional battles in the town and its suburbs between UAF, NG and IAF². The administrative buildings of SSU, MIA, town council were taken by the militants of IAF between 12 and 15 April. In May-June 2014 the hostilities were going on in the residential blocks of the town. Since the beginning of June 2014, after the power lines were damaged and water intake stations stopped receiving power, the town was left without electricity and water. During the hostilities on 2 July near the village of Semenivka, a pumping station of the channel “Siverskiy Donets — Donbas” underwent shelling, because of that a station worker died, and the station itself was depowered, the channel stopped pumping water to the northern part of Donetsk region.



A hospital destroyed because of the shelling in Semenivka under Sloviansk

3198 objects were damaged during ATO on the territory of Sloviansk, including 47 residential multi-

² <https://nv.ua/project/sloviansk-year-of-freedom-40003691.html>

apartment buildings, 1628 residential buildings of the private sector, 1230 apartments of communal ownership forms, 140 apartments in the residential buildings of RC, 44 departmental flats, 85 objects of municipal property, 24 objects of the private sector, a bridge across the river Kazennyi Torets on the route M-03 was destroyed. The main departments of IAF left the town on 4 July 2014 in the direction of Horlivka through Kostyantynivka, LAF finally took control of the town on 5 July.

The losses among the civilian population (according to the data collected by KHPG) for the period of hostilities on the territory of the town constituted at least 39 people (including the fatalities in the town of Mykolaivka of Sloviansk town council — 29 people), the number of injured people — at least 56 persons.

Kramatorsk (Donetsk region)

In May-June 2014 the hostilities were going on in the residential blocks of the town³. UAF used the Kramatorsk airport as a military base. The concentration of the military divisions was also to the west of Kramatorsk along the line [Sergiivka-Dmytrivka-Olexandrivka](#). The buildings of MIA and town council were occupied in the town, 49 multi-storey houses were damaged, as well as 3 schools, 3 kindergartens, boarding school, tuberculosis dispensary, no less than 38 private housings, airport, driving school, the building of Ukrtelecom, the shops of the plant

³ <http://podrobnosti.ua/983540-teroristi-prograli-bo-za-slovjansk-ta-kramatorsk-vtekli-do-donetsku.html>

“Energomashpetsstal” and the Kramatorsk heavy machine-building plant were partially destroyed. 13 buses and 2 trolleybuses burnt down, 29 vehicles were stolen.

On 19 February 2015 Kramatorsk underwent rocket fire from RSVF “GRAD”. 15 people died, 47 were injured⁴.



Kramatorsk after the shelling on 10 February 2015

The total losses among the civilian population of Kramatorsk for the period between May and July 2014 constituted, according to the data of KHPG, no less than 42 persons, and the number of injured people — no less than 140 persons.

Lisichansk (Luhansk region)

Lisichansk was under control of the s.-c. “LPR” since April 2014. At the start of July the divisions of UAF started to besiege the city from the north and west (from Siverskiy direction). Lisichansk was liberated on 24 July, IAF retreated to Pervomaysk. During the hostilities in the town there were 54 ruined private houses, 360 housings were damaged; 3 multi-storey buildings were destroyed and 160 were damaged. There were also 47 damaged objects of infrastructure and industrial objects. KHPG has the data about 8 civilians who died as a result of hostilities. It is known of at least 7 injured civilians, but the local residents report that in the period between July and August the number of injured people could exceed 25 persons.

⁴ <https://www.6264.com.ua/news/1117566>



Ruined House of Culture in Lisichansk

In July 2014 the bridge was destroyed that was leading from Lisichansk to Severodonetsk through the village of Pavlograd.

Bakhmut (Donetsk region)

The town was under the control of IAF since the beginning of April to 5 July 2014. In June 2014 the militants of IAF attempted to assault the military unit located in the center of the town, several residential buildings were damaged by the shelling. On 27 June armed people shot a travel bus. Two people died as a result — the bus driver and a female passenger, she died in the hospital due to the heavy wounds.



Roadblock near Bakhmut

During the hostilities on the territory of the town 121 housings were damaged and destroyed, 39 multi-storey buildings, HS no. 4, children’s and youths sports school, children and youths club, pedagogical house, town council, prosecutor’s office, RSTI, 4 industrial objects and 36 objects of road infrastructure.

The number of civilian losses in the period between April and July 2014 constitutes (according to the data of KHPG) at least three persons, the number of injured persons — no less than 6.

Mariupol (Donetsk region)

Since April 2014 the town was controlled by IAF of the s.-c. DPR. On 13 June 2014 the town was liberated from IAF by the forces of the voluntary Ukrainian battalions.

During the attempts of IAF to take the town under control in May 2014 at least 7 civilians died and no less than 11 were wounded.

On 24 January 2015 the town was shelled by IAF using RSVF “GRAD”, the main hit targeted “Skhidniy” mini-district, 31 people died, at least 93 were wounded.



Skhidniy block in Mariupol after the shelling

On 14 October 2014 IAF shelled the village of Sartana of Mariupol town council, 8 people died, 17 were injured. On 16 August 2015 the village of Sartana was shelled again by IAF of the s.-c. DPR, 3 people died, 7 were wounded. 210 housings were damaged. As a result of the shelling of Sartana village by IAF on 3 February 2017 63 housings were ruined.

Lutuhine (Luhansk region)

It was under control of IAF since April 2014. On 27 July 2014 it was taken by LAF within the operation to unblock Luhansk airport. The supply route

was going from Slovianoserbsk through Rodakovo, Bile, Bilorichenskiy, Chelyuskinets, Lutuhine, Georgiivka to the airport. In those HS and villages that were closest to them the fierce warfare was going on until 31 August, when Ukrainian divisions started the rotation to the northern positions according to the order from HQ.



Lutuhine

The control of LAF over Lutuhine and Georgiivka limited the use of route N-21 Luhansk-Krasniy Luch.

There is data about at least 270 housings that were damaged because of the hostilities. KHPG collected the information about at least 32 civilians who died during July-August 2014 and the information about at least 68 injured people.

Since early September 2014 the town is controlled by IAF of the so-called “LPR”.

Novosvitlivka (Luhansk region)

At the start of August 2014 the UAF started the operation in order to surround the city of Luhansk. From Georgiivka bridgehead LAF started moving through Ternove to Novosvitlivka. The hostilities started near the villages of Khryaschuvate, Komisarivka, Novohannivka, Krasne, Peremozhne. The village of Novosvitlivka underwent powerful shelling from both sides of the conflict. In the village the gymnasium school was ruined, as well as the club, the house of culture, a hospital, a kindergarten, village council, at least 82 housings. During August 2014 at least 33 local residents died, at least 103 were wounded.



*Central hospital of Novosvitlivka
after the shelling in 2014*

The village is currently under control of IAF of the so-called “LPR”.

Marynivka (Donetsk region)

The last HS on the route Snizhne-Kuybyshevo. Near the village there was the CP Marynivka on the border with RF. During the establishment of the supply route from Amvrosiivka to Zelenopilya-Panchenkove bridgehead of UAF it had a great strategic importance.



CP Marynivka

In Marynivka there was the southernmost bridge on the Ukrainian territory across Olkhovchik river, across which the Ukrainian divisions could carry out the transport provision of their units in Sverdlovsk district of Luhansk region. In the triangle Marynivka-Stepanivka-Dmytrivka during July-August 2014 there were the fiercest hostilities. 5 armored vehicles were destroyed on the streets of the village. According to the data of KHPG, more than 30% of residential

buildings were destroyed, at least 6 civilians died, at least 29 local residents were wounded.

The village is currently under the control of IAF of the s.-c. LPR.

Stepanivka (Donetsk region)

The village is situated in the southeastern part of Donetsk region, between the roads Snizhne-Kuybysheve (RF) (T-05-10) and Snizhne — Saur-Mohyla (T-05-22). The road C-051730 goes through the village, it could be used to get from Amvrosiivka direction to the south of Saur-height through Tarany, or to the north of Saur-Height through Petrivske to Stepanivka, and further to the east via the bridge across Olkhovchik river. Crossings of Olkhovchik in Stepanivka and Marynivka were the only available crossings to LAF in the corridor near the border with RF — the territory to the north of Pervomayske from Stepanivka was controlled by IAF of the so-called “DPR”.



Stepanivka

On the territory of Stepanivka there were the fiercest battles for the control of the village. In the village itself near 50% of the residential fund were destroyed, near 90% of the buildings are damaged. 39 armored vehicles were destroyed on the streets of the village during the hostilities between 12 and 15 August 2014.

During the hostilities in July-August 2014, according to the data of KHPG, at least 11 local residents died, at least 41 were wounded.

The village is currently under the control of IAF of the s.-c. DPR.

Dmytrivka (Donetsk region)

It is located near Stepanivka and Marynivka. It has a strategic significance in the operation to unblock the units of UAF in Sverdlovsk (Dovzhansk) district of Luhansk region in summer 2014. From Dmytrivka the units of UAF made the field way along the border to Dyakove, and further to Zelenopilya.

The village of Dmytrivka is located at the crossing of four roads of the local significance. During the hostilities in August 2014 the conflict parties tried to control the bridge across Mius river in Dmytrivka. UAF had the back-up crossing option to the south — near the very border in the village of Kozhevnyia, via a pontoon crossing.

Dmytrivka suffered minor damages of the residential sector. KHPG has information about 27 damaged and 6 ruined buildings. During the hostilities in July-August 2014, according to the data of KHPG, at least 12 local residents died, at least 27 people were wounded.

The village is currently under the control of IAF of the s.-c. LPR.

Debaltseve (Donetsk region)

Since April 2014 the town is controlled by IAF. On 29 July 2014 UAF took Debaltseve under control. In August the safety area around Debaltsevo was widened — the border of control of UAF extended to the line from Vuglegirsk reservoir through the villages of Hurty, Kindrativka, Olenivka, Bulavinske, Olkhovatka, Kumshatske, Nikishyne, Ridkodub, Mius, Chornukhine, Depradivka, Verhulivka, Polyove, Troitske.

During the period between August 2014 and February 2015 almost all HS of Debaltseve bridgehead suffered from the shelling and were damaged because of the hostilities on the territories of those HS.



Debaltseve

Debaltseve had a great strategic significance — UAF broke the transport connection between the so-called “LPR” and “DPR”. LAF controlled the railway branches Luhansk — Horlivka, Debaltseve — Shakhtarsk — Illovaysk, Debaltseve — Rovenki — Chervonopartizansk, Debaltseve — Pervomaysk, car routes M-03 and M-04.

As of 8 February 2015 IAF surrounded the suburbs of Debaltseve. The town was besieged. UAF sometimes breached the siege and resumed the supply of their units to Debaltseve. On 18 February LAF were forced to retreat to the positions near Svitlodarsk. While leaving the Debaltseve cauldron 179 Ukrainian military died, 110 soldiers were captured, 81 went missing.

The town was constantly shelled from the directions of Horlivka, Zorino, Faschivka. In August-December 2014 the shelling destroyed 136 residential buildings, damaged over 300, ruined or damaged 19 objects of infrastructure. The losses among the local residents between August 2014 and February 2015, according to the data of KHPG, constitute at least 146 deceased, at least 231 residents were wounded.

The town is currently under the control of IAF of the s.-c. LPR.

Vuglegirsk (Donetsk region)

It is situated in the triangle Horlivka — Yanakiyev — Debaltseve. It was taken under control of UAF on 10 August 2014. The control of LAF over

Vuglegirsk limited the car and railway connection with Horlivka.

In January 2015 IAF of the so-called DPR started to systematically shell Vuglegirsk. On 2 February 2015 the town became controlled by IAF of the s.-c. DPR.

During the hostilities the local residents left the town en masse. It was reported that at least two thousand civilians left the town on foot and went to Debaltseve, with the aim to leave the place of hostilities.



Vuglegirsk after the shelling

The town suffered from significant ruinations. According to the data of KHPG, 45 residential buildings were ruined, 33 people died, at least 45 local residents were wounded.

The town is currently under the control of IAF of the s.-c. LPR.

Novoalexandrivka (Luhansk region)

The village is situated between Popasna and Kalynove — Borschuvate (Pervomaysk). Since September 2014 it was between the lines of control of UAF and IAF of the s.-c. LPR. It is situated in the vale to the east of Rubashansk forest, where UAF established their positions, and the hills that lead to Pervomaysk.

Due to the village's location in the lowlands, the divisions of UAF only in spring 2018 declared that the village was "liberated", although IAF were not in the village during 2014–2018.

Since autumn 2014 the residents of Novoalexandrivka could not freely move to the town of Popasna, could not receive pensions and other social payments. The village was shot at from both sides. As of summer 2017, only 62 residents remained there.

KHPG could not collect the data about the destructions in the village, however, it is known about two deceased people and at least 4 wounded local residents.

Katerynivka (Luhansk region)

The village is situated between Popasna and Zolote-4. Since August 2014 it is related to the safety zone of UAF, however, IAF placed their positions to the north of the village, in Zolote-3 (Stakhanovets village). Before spring 2018 the residents of the village had significant obstructions concerning the free movement to the territories controlled by the government. There were no passenger connection, the Post office, OMI and other institutions did not function. The residents could not receive pensions and other payments.

After it was declared that the village was "liberated" in spring 2018, the payments were resumed, as well as the functioning as well as functioning of social facilities.



Katerynivka

KHPG received the data concerning the damaging of at least 6 residential buildings, as well as about at least 7 deceased local residents. There is no data about any injured people.

Krymske (Luhansk region)

The village of Krymske is situated on the shore of Siverskiy Donets river. To the east of the village there lies the line of division of the territories, it goes from Stanitsa Luhanska along the channel of Siverskiy Donets river to Krymske, and only before Krymske continues on land. 1 kilometer away from Krymske there is the village of Sokilnyky, situated under the control of IAF of the so-called LPR.



Krymske

UAF established control over the village on 17 October 2014.

In four years 5 local residents were wounded in Krymske, 6 people died. 293 housings were ruined and damaged, 6 multi-storey buildings, 16 objects of infrastructure.

Chornukhine (Luhansk region)

The village of Chornukhine is situated 3 km to the east of Debaltseve. It was taken under control of UAF on 14 August 2014.

On 10 February 2015, 340 prisoners were released from Chornukhino colony no. 23. They were hiding from the shelling for two days, and already on 12 February 83 convicts returned to the colony, and 23 men got to the roadblocks of UAF near Debaltseve. The fate of other convicts is unknown.

KHPG received the data about the damaging of at least 52 residential buildings, as well as at least

21 deceased were dead and 2 residents were injured. There is no data about any injured people.



Chornukhine

The town is currently under control of IAF of the s.-c. LPR.

Zolote (Luhansk region)

The town is situated to the south of Lisichansk, 4 km away from Pervomaysk. Between April and 14 August 2014 it was controlled by IAF. The CL goes through the mini-district of Zolote-4 (Rodina mine). The town is located in the area of reach of any kind of weaponry.

At the crossroads of route T-1316 between Zolote-2, Katerynivka and Zolote-4 there was the CIOP Zolote which was opened on 31 March 2016. However, since its location was not agreed upon with IAF of the s.-c. LPR, the check-in procedures are not carried out at the CIOP Zolote since its opening.

Since the beginning of hostilities on the territory of Zolote town 4 private residential houses were completely ruined, 159 objects of municipal property were damaged including 2 schools, post offices, executive committee building, "Shakhtar" club and 187 private residential objects, at least 2 mines were damaged, access roads were ruined.

In the mini-district of Zolote-4 (Rodina mine) there were documented cases of placement of military in multi-storey residential buildings, near the residents, and shooting at the positions of UAF,

which led to a high risk of return fire and danger to the civilians that live in their homes.



Zolote

The losses among the local residents between August 2014 and nowadays, according to the data of KHPG, constitute at least 20 people, at least 23 residents were injured.

Svitlodarsk (Donetsk region)

The town was taken under control of UAF on 19 July 2014. Since July 2014 the line of hostilities shifted beyond Debaltseve, therefore until February 2015 the town was inaccessible for the shelling. After the UAF left Debaltseve, the line of control over the territories approached Svitlodarsk again and the town was again in the area of reach of various kinds of weaponry.



Svitlodarsk

In 2015–2018 the shelling of the town ruined or damaged 160 objects of residential fund, including 17 multi-storey buildings. The school and car routes also suffered.

According to the data of KHPG, at least 4 people died in Svitlodarsk, at least 5 local residents were injured.

Novoluhanske (Donetsk region)

The settlement was taken under control of UAF on 21 July 2014.

For a long time UAF did not dare to enter the settlement because of its disadvantageous location: from one side there was an occupied settlement of Holminske, from the other — the reservoir, the only exit to the controlled territories along the road to Vuglegirsk TES along the railroad.



Novoluhanske after the shelling on 18 December 2017

The first shelling of Novoluhanske was carried out in August 2014. During the shelling of the settlement in 2014 two civilians were injured and 1 died.

For a long time the settlement was between the lines of control of UAF and IAF of the s.-c. DPR, until 23 December 2016, when battalion “Donbas” declared that its fighters “took control” of the settlement of Novoluhanske, although according to Minsk agreements it was already included in the area of control of UAF and was in fact controlled by Ukrainian government.

In 2017 and 2018 the settlement was regularly shelled. The soldiers of UAF occupied several objects in the settlement: a pig farm, a dormitory, agronomical company “BAS”, cottage settlement (Sergienko Street), and other objects. UAF HQ was located 150 m away from school.

The first shelling of the settlement after the “liberation” was carried out on 18 December 2017. As a result of the shelling 12 civilians were injured and near 100 buildings suffered various levels of damage, among them 37 multi-storey residential buildings.

Among the buildings that were heavily damaged because of that shelling were the buildings of kindergarten and ambulatory.

According to the data of KHPG, at least 3 residents died in Novoluhanske, at least 20 local residents were injured.

Zalizne (Toretsk) (Donetsk region)

On 21 July 2014 the town was liberated by UAF from the IAF of the s.-c. DPR.

Between July 2014 and December 2015 in the settlement there were damaged or ruined at least 200 objects of residential fund, between January 2016 and March 2017 — no less than 90. There are no documented damages to the infrastructure.



*Toretsk.
The building of town council burnt down during the assault*

The losses among the local residents between July 2014 and nowadays, according to the data of KHPG, constitute at least 6 people, at least 11 residents were injured.

Avdiivka (Donetsk region)

The town was returned under the control of Ukrainian government on 28 July 2014.



*Avdiivka.
Apartments in one of the ruined multi-storey buildings*

CL goes through the southern residential districts of the town. There is a coke chemical plant in the town, it almost did not stop its functioning during the hostilities. LAF are located within the HS and often conduct the hostilities within the residential blocks, it creates the danger of return fire and damage to the local population.

As a result of hostilities as of May 2016 on the territory of the town there were 75 damaged residential multi-apartment municipal buildings, 2 buildings of RC, 595 private houses, 5 middle schools, 4 children’s pre-school institutions, central town hospital, professional technical college, the house of culture, the shelter for minors, 5 trading enterprises, 15 industrial enterprises. Between June 2016 and December 2017 at least 520 housings were ruined or damaged, 30 of them — for the second time.

According to the data of KHPG, at least 97 residents died in Avdiivka, at least 509 local residents were wounded.

Maryinka (Donetsk region)

It was controlled by IAF of the so-called “DPR” until the start of August 2014, it finally moved under the control of UAF on 5 August 2014. It is situated to the west of Donetsk, it borders with Petrovskiy district of Donetsk and the village of Olexandrivka (occupied). The car route H-15 Donetsk-Zaporizhyya goes through the town, there is Maryinka CIOP on it between Maryinka and Olexandrivka.

UAF occupy the residential blocks of the town. The hostilities go on in the town. The shelling of the residential blocks of the town are performed weekly or more often.



Maryinka. The shell fragments collected after a shelling of a residential building

Between August 2014 and December 2015 in Maryinka no less than 180 buildings were ruined or damaged, of them multi-storey buildings — no less than 16, 5 education objects, 3 buildings of state institutions, and no less than 22 industrial objects. Between January 2016 and nowadays the shelling damaged at least 91 houses, 8 of them were multi-storey buildings.

The losses among the local residents between August 2014 and nowadays, according to the data of KHPG, constitute at least 59 persons, at least 117 residents were injured.

Verkhnyotoretske (Donetsk region)

It is under full control of UAF since September 2014. The village of Verkhnyotoretske is situated 24 km away from the occupied village of Yasinuvata. The lands of the settlement also border with the territory of the occupied villages of Mykhaylivka and Panteleymonivka.

The settlement is divided in two areas of control — UAF and IAF of the s.-c. DPR. The shelling also goes on from the residential blocks. The residents numerously protested against the placement of UAF in the residential blocks. The UAF treat the local residents in quite a cruel way. The access of local residents is very limited even within the settlement. The local residents told the monitors of KHPG that in 2016 the passage of transport and the delivery of food was limited for some time by the military because of undefined status of control over the territory of the settlement by the sides of the conflict. For some time the residents of the settlement could cross the CL (the RB is in the center of the settlement on Myru Street) and could get to their work places on the occupied territories. Since 2017 they did not have such possibility, they were proposed to cross the line of demarcation in the official check-in/out points through CL, and that makes it impossible to cross the CL in a reasonable time (the closest passage point is available either 100 km to the north on CIOP “Mayorske”, or 90 km to the south. on CIOP “Maryinka”).



Hospital in Verkhnyotoretske that was destroyed by the shelling

According to the data of the village council, the shelling by various armaments between 2014 and 2017 damaged to a various degree 277 residential buildings and objects of infrastructure, which include a kindergarten, a school, a church, a village council, a hospital.

In the period of active hostilities in Verkhnyotoretske 19 local residents died, 18 were injured.

On 5 February 2015 a resident of Verkhnyotoretske died in the hospital of shrapnel wounds, received as a result of the shelling.

On 21 February 2015 two brothers of 1953 birth year died as a result of activation of an explosive device.

On 7 September 2016 two local residents were injured as a result of the shelling.

On 3 April 2017 a tractor driver who was plowing in the field was wounded as a result of a mine explosion.

Toshkivka settlement (Luhansk region)

In the second half of November 2014 the divisions of UAF took the settlement. During several days there were shootings between UAF and IAF of the s.-c. “LPR” (in the village of Orekhovo). On 18 November IAF of the s.-c. “LPR” performed a rocket strike aimed at the settlement, from the RSVF “GRAD”. 5 civilians died, 8 more were injured. At least 11 buildings were ruined.



Toshkivka after the shelling

Stanitsa Luhanska (Luhansk region)

Stanitsa Luhanska got under the control of LAF in the late August 2014. LAF occupied several buildings in the center of the settlement and placed the HQ in the building of the village council, 100 meters away from a kindergarten.

The CL lies in the settlement along the channel of Siverskiy Donets, along the edge of the settlement’s residential blocks.

On the other shore of the river, on the height behind the monument to Prince Igor, near the cottage

settlement of Prymyske, there are the positions of IAF of the s.-c. “LPR”. The local residents numerously drew the attention of human rights activists to the fact that the military men perform mortar shelling of the enemy from the streets of the settlement. Such shelling was carried out in 2015, 2016 2017 from the streets of Barbashova, Pershogo Travnya, Lomonosova, Moscow-Donbas, Lebedinskogo. In return the shelling by the enemy damaged and destroyed the residential buildings on those streets. As a result the losses among the civilians and the scale of the destructions constituted:

- Moscow-Donbas Street — more than 30 buildings, 4 deceased, 5 wounded.
- Bukayeva Street — 18 buildings, 1 deceased, 2 wounded.
- Lisna Street — 4 buildings, 3 wounded.
- Lenina Street — more than 30 buildings, 1 deceased, 2 wounded.
- Shevchenka Street — more than 10 buildings.
- Lermontova Street — more than 20 buildings, 2 wounded.
- Lebedinskogo Street — more than 30 buildings, 1 deceased, 3 wounded.
- Radyanska Street — more than 10 buildings, 2 wounded.
- Pershogo Travnya Street — more than 10 buildings, 3 wounded.
- Barbashova Street — more than 20 buildings, 2 deceased, 4 wounded.
- Lomonosova Street — more than 30 buildings, there are deceased and wounded people.

The number of damaged, ruined and completely destroyed residential buildings in the settlement exceeded 2500 buildings. Only in 2014 the number of deceased and wounded people exceeded 80 persons. The number of deceased residents of the village at the end of 2017 exceeded 70 persons. KHPG has the data about 106 residents who were injured, but the actual number of victims is much greater.

The residents of Stanitsa Luhanska numerously spoke to bring the armed divisions outside of the HS, directly connecting their placement in the settlement with the number of destructions and victims among the civilian population, but their opinion is not accepted even now by the administration of LAF and the local CMA.



Stanitsa Luhanska

The contact group in Minsk reached the agreement to start the division of weapons in Stanitsa Luhanska back in 2016. However, the division of weapons was not carried out yet.

Schyastya (Luhansk region)

The town of Schyastya was liberated in June 2014. After the summer assault of UAF in Luhansk direction all battle divisions according to Minsk Agreements in September 2014 retreated behind Siverskiy Donets river, behind the CL which lies in Schyastya along the channel of Siverskiy Donets.

The military of UAF occupied the entire town. A great concentration of military was noted in the area of the reservoir of Luhansk TES and the village of Stariy Aydar. The military of UAF dug the fortifications in a direct vicinity to school no. 2 between the residential buildings in one of the mini-districts of Schyastya.

Several times in 2014–2015 the residential buildings in this mini-district were hit by the shells, no less than 2 residents died, no less than 10 persons were injured.

On the right shore of Siverskiy Donets, opposite to Schyastya, lies the village of Vesela Gora, surrounded by the positions of IAF of the s.-c. “LPR”. Since September 2014 the conflict parties conduct hostilities in that area, their consequences directly harm the residents of those HS.

On 4 October 2014 the sides of the conflict exchanged several series of artillery strikes aimed at

the residential blocks of Vesela Gora and Schyastya, as a result near 10 buildings were ruined on both sides.

On 13 February 2015 from the direction of Vesela Gora there was a shelling by RSVF “GRAD” directed at Schyastya, as a result 4 civilian persons died and 5 were injured.



Schyastya town

As of late 2017 24 residents died and 151 were injured in Schyastya during the conflict, the number of ruined and damaged houses exceeded 300 buildings. In Vesela Gora no less than 9 residents died during the conflict, no less than 14 persons were injured.

Popasna (Luhansk region)

Popasna is situated on the border of Donetsk and Luhansk regions five kilometers away from the occupied town of Pervomaysk. It was controlled by IAF of the so-called “LPR” between April and 22 July 2014.

Since July 2014 there were active hostilities from the territory of the town between IAF of the s.-c. LPR and LAF.



Popasna

In 2014 the hostilities in Popasna were very violent – daily artillery and mortar shelling, actions of subversive groups, combats on the streets of the town.

According to the mayor of the town, Yuriy Onischenko, as of February 2015 near 80 multi-apartment buildings suffered and near 300 private houses.

Until March 2016 in Popasna 953 private buildings were damaged to a various extent due to hostilities, 38 of them – completely ruined. 104 multi-storey houses were damaged, 14 of them were significantly ruined.

During the entire period of active stage of hostilities in the town 58 residential buildings were completely destroyed. Over two thousand were damaged.

As of May 2018 in Popasna 2070 objects of the residential fund were damaged or destroyed. 12 education objects, 4 health care objects, 24 industrial objects.

Between May and September 2014 there were 12 documented cases of injuries or deaths of the civilian population because of the shelling.

According to the data collected by the monitors, between May 2014 and late 2017 in Popasna 77 local residents were injured and 51 died.

The victims were not able to receive any compensation from the state authorities.

Some of the residents renovate their homes with the help of voluntaries, foreign charitable organizations and at their own expense.

In 2014 in Popasna 19 persons died, in 2015 – 26, in 2016 – 6. There were injuries: in 2014 – no less than 36 people; in 2015 – no less than 30 people.

Pervomaysk (Luhansk region)

The town was occupied by the attachments of IAF in April 2014. Since Autumn 2014 it is on the line of demarcation, controlled by IAF of the s.-c. LPR.

All hostilities were conducted by IAF from the residential blocks of the town. According to various sources during the shelling in July and August 2014 near 700 civilians died or were injured.

On 22 July 2014 MMS OSCE reported that up until that moment there were 200 deceased civilians and 400 injured.

As a result of the shelling in July 2014 almost all multi-apartment buildings in the town were seriously damaged, only 30% of the private houses remained undamaged.

The town infrastructure is almost completely ruined. All schools of the town were partially or fully ruined.



Pervomaysk

In summary, we should note that there is an obvious direct link between LAF conducting hostilities on the territory of HS and the number of victims among the civilian population. In the HS where there were no military, there were no shelling, and the losses of the civilian population are limited by the period of active hostilities in 2014 – Krymske, Pavlopil, Novotroitske and others. They started shelling the settlement of Novoluhanske only in 2017, after it was “occupied” by battalion “Donbas”.

VICTIMS AMONG THE CIVILIANS IN THE HS ALONG THE CONTACT LINE

HS along the CL are administratively tied to nine districts and HS of Luhansk and Donetsk regions – Stanitsa Luhanska, Popasna, Novoaydar, Maryinka, Volnovakha, Bakhmut, Yasinuvata, the towns of Avdiivka and Mariupol. Most of HS of those districts were and remain the objects of armed attacks for the entire period of the conflict. Annex 2 contains the data about the deceased persons in those nine districts and HS and the extracts from the interviews with witnesses of those events, Annex 3 contains the information about the injured people and the extracts from the interviews with the victims. This data is not final, it will be clarified.

The gunfire and artillery shelling were the causes of deaths and injuries, in particular, with use of RSVF. The victims of air assaults and those who suffered while crossing the RB and CIOP are reviewed separately. The victims of explosions of mines, tripwires and other explosive devices are also placed in a separate category. The description of such cases in those nine districts and HS is given in Annex 4.

The mines and shells which have not exploded yet affect the lives of two million people in the east of the country, posing a serious danger to the civilian population.

Since 2014 there were more than 1600 registered victims of explosions of mines and other explosive devices in HS along the entire CL (we continue to clarify the data).

Because of the presence of mines on the roadsides the access to some of the HS is limited, it leads to the isolation of people, it cuts them off from the access to the basic services. The civilians who live along CL can't carry out agronomical activities, it significantly limits their access to food and income.

Lacking money for the coal for heating, people often collect firewood, placing themselves in danger of explosion on a mine or other ED.

According to the assessment of the Ministry of Defense, the liberated territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions that contain the dangerous areas, constitute almost 7 thousand km² (nobody knows for certain the situation on the uncontrolled territories). However, this number is also very approximate. To clarify it, it is necessary to perform a non-technical examination of all the territories, which is possible only after the full termination of hostilities.

As of 1 January 2018, the demining groups of UAF, State special transport service, pyrotechnical units of SES demined and destroyed more than 325 thousand ED in the area of 260 km², which is around 3,7% of the potentially dangerous territory. According to the experts, the full demining would cost more than one billion dollars and take more than 10 years.

In Donetsk region only in 2015 22 people died as a result of explosion of the tripwires, mines and other unknown ED, including 4 children, 7 women and 11 men. 62 people were wounded (5 children, 24 women and 33 men). Thus, 90 persons suffered in total. 35 of them exploded on tripwires, including 12 near the village of Berezove.

Volnovakha district remains the most dangerous in terms of the mining. Around 30% of the territory are still mined.

Since the beginning of 2016 the explosions of the tripwires and landmines became the main cause of deaths of civilians. However, it should be noted that the demining is not a priority for the government of Ukraine and for the s.-c. DPR and LPR, although that issue is very important today.

THE EXTENT OF LOSSES OF CIVILIANS

According to the HRMM's data, between 14 April 2014 and 15 May 2018, at least 2725 civilians have been killed (not including 298 civilians who were killed by downing of the plane "MH-17" on 17 July 2014): 1568 men, 961 women, 93 boys, 47 girls and 56 persons whose sex could not be identified. HRMM estimates the total number of conflict-related civilian injuries to be between 7,000 and 9,000⁵.

The DB of KHPG contains the data about 3144 deceased and 3350 wounded civilians during the armed conflict (full names, dates and places of death or injuries, the cause, a short description of circumstances etc), including in Donetsk region – 2189 deceased and 2935 wounded, in Luhansk region – 955 deceased and 415 wounded.

In total, according to the monitoring of KHPG, the total amount of deceased civilians during the armed conflict is estimated as 3500 persons, wounded – 7000 persons. The estimate of this data in Donetsk region – 2200 deceased and 4500 wounded, in Luhansk – 1300 deceased and 2500 wounded.

The loss of civilian population in the time dimension is given in the following table.

May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014	September–December 2014	2015	2016	2017	01.07.2018
28	98	932	915	334	694	62	68	13

The distribution of losses between the districts and HS of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, covered by the armed conflict, is given in the following table.

⁵ https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/UA/ReportUkraineFev-May2018_EN.pdf, paragraph 16.

Populated area	Deceased quantity	Wounded quantity
<i>Donetsk region</i>		
Sloviansk (inc. Mykolaivka)	39	56
Kramatorsk	42	140
Bakhmut district	13	22
Bakhmut	6	6
Vuglegirsk	33	45
Svitlodarsk	4	5
Novoluhanske	3	20
Mayorsk	—	19
Dzerzhinsk council	8	2
Zalizne	6	11
Pivdenne	3	7
Debaltseve	146	231
Horlivka	289	763
Yenakiyev	24	111
Yasinuvata	64	259
Yasinuvata district	36	57
Verkhnyotoretske	19	18
Avdiivka	97	509
Zhdanivka	4	5
Khrestivka	29	41
Donetsk	693	604
Makiivka	84	166
Kharcyzsk	22	65
Zuhres	19	49
Ilovaysk	58	127
Shakhtarsk	27	58
Snizhne	46	33
Maryinka district	42	16
Maryinka	59	117

Populated area	Deceased quantity	Wounded quantity
Krasnogorivka	24	10
Staromykhaylivka	11	8
Olexandrivka	11	2
Dmytrivka	12	27
Stepanivka	11	41
Marynivka	6	29
Amvrosvivka	8	14
Dokuchayevsk	18	69
Starobesheve	9	16
Volnovakha district	27	57
Volnovakha	11	21
Olenivka	11	26
Granitne	9	12
Novotroitske	11	6
Boykivske	8	14
Mariupol	41	104
Sartana	12	24
Donetsk region in total	2159	4051
<i>Luhansk region</i>		
Lisichansk	8	7
Popasna district	2	15
Popasna	51	77
Zolote	20	23
Toshkivka	5	8
Katerynivka	7	—
Novoolexandrivka	2	4
Troitske	7	7
Pervomaysk	200	400

Populated area	Deceased quantity	Wounded quantity
Novotoshkivske	3	4
Donetskiy uts	2	3
Golubivka	9	2
Kadiivka	21	7
Bryanka	1	5
Novoaydar district	4	4
Schastya	24	151
Krymske	3	6
Vesela Gora	9	14
Stanitsa Luhanska district	13	32
Stanitsa Luhanska	72	106
Luhansk	259	46
Chornukhine	21	2
Lutuhine district	81	1
Lutuhine	32	68
Sorokyne	13	—
Sukhodilsk	20	—
Sorokine district	20	6
Novosvitlivka	33	103
Khryaschuvate	37	—
Antracite	8	1
Rovenki	7	—
Dovzhansk	6	2
Miusinsk	5	—
Petrovo-Krasnopilya	8	—
Luhansk region in total	1013	1100
Undefined place	15	239
Total	3187	5390

PLACEMENT OF THE MILITARY UNITS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND INDISCRIMINATE ATTACKS⁶

HL prohibits to harm the civilians and destroy the civilian objects, except for the situations when the civilians directly participate in hostilities (during such participation), and the civilian objects are used for the military purposes. Besides, the armed forces cannot fire on the military objects, if their destruction can harm the civilian population and/or civilian objects and the harm would significantly exceed the military advantage of the attack.

The state must take all possible precautions when choosing the means and methods of warfare, to avoid harming the civilian population and/or civilian objects, as well as to make a preliminary assessment of the proportionality of the planned attack. It also has the obligation to take all necessary measures in order to protect the civilian population, and refuse to carry out the attack if during its planning or carrying out the inconsistency of the damage becomes apparent.

Finally, the state is forbidden to carry out indiscriminate attacks. The weapons and methods of their use are considered indiscriminate in that context. This provision directly indicates the inadmissibility of the methods and means of warfare that cannot a priori be directed at particular military objects, and the consequences of which inevitably endanger the health of civilian population, and that strike in each case the military objects and civilians/civilian objects without distinguishing them. The inadmissibility of indiscriminate attacks in

the context of the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine is noted in particular by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Thus, the use of RSVF, such as “Grad”, “Uragan”, “Smerch” during an attack on the military objects that are situated in the HS in direct vicinity of the places of residence of the local population that had not been previously notified and evacuated, can be qualified as indiscriminate attack, forbidden by IHL.

Even in the situation when an attack was directed at a particular military object (for example, a road-block), it would be considered illegal in case if the military advantage of its destruction was minimal and could not exceed the expected damage to the local population. In case if the state could not assume that the attack would cause damage to the civilian population, it is necessary to assess whether all the necessary measures were taken to protect the civilian population while planning the attack, in particular, whether there was proper caution while choosing the methods and means of warfare.

The data collected in such way provide the reason to state that both IAF and LAF ignored their duty to do everything possible to avoid or minimize the deaths and injuries of the civilians and the destruction of civilian objects. As a result, the losses of civilian population and the destructions in Donbas are not justified by any military necessity. Those violations have a symmetrical nature in many aspects.

In 2014–2016 KHPG with Human Rights Center “Memorial” (Moscow) within the project of OSCE carried out the monitoring of the violations of human rights in the area of the armed conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The group of human rights activists visited the HS along the CL ra and was able to visit the occupied territories and collect

⁶ This section uses the materials of the report of Human Rights Protection Center “Memorial” “Between the truce and war”. https://memohrc.org/sites/all/themes/memo/templates/pdf.php?pdf=/sites/default/files/between_the_cessfire_and_the_war.pdf

the information about the real situation with human rights on the territories of the s.-c. DPR and LPR.

On the territory controlled by IAF, in Donetsk and Pervomaysk the military objects are placed between the residential blocks or in direct vicinity of the residential blocks and hospitals, including the artillery positions that carry out the shelling.

LAF behaved the same, at least, during their assault on Luhansk in 2014. They shelled the positions of IAF in the human settlements, regardless of possible casualties among the civilian population. They even used RSVF.

The residential districts that did not have any military objects suffered as a result of mortar and artillery shelling. Whether it was a consequence of the lack of skill and bad training of the military that were shelling the positions of IAF, or a result of the criminal negligence, but the number of the series of shelling that hit the local residents and civilian objects during this armed conflict is incredibly high.

The north-western blocks of Donetsk (a part of Kuybyshev and Kyiv districts), neighboring the territory of Donetsk airport, were shelled almost every day. As a result the local residents were killed and wounded, the residential buildings, hospitals, objects of the local infrastructure were destroyed or damaged. That part of the city was shelled from the direction of the positions of LAF, situated in the settlements of Avdiivka, Pisky, Orlivka, Vodyane. LAF carried out the shelling also using the systems of volley fire.

There were documented tragic consequences of the hit of LAF from RSVF "GRAD" directed at the village of Azotniy of Kuybyshev district. That mini-district was hit by the shells of RSVF "GRAD" during the daytime of 27 November 2014. The mini-district is situated near 7 km to the south of Donetsk airport terminal. One of the "Grad" shells hit the roof of the building of town cardiology hospital no. 23 (Celinogradska Street 46), in which there was the hospital for the veterans of World War II. On 9 October 2014 a shell hit the children's hospital located nearby. Several more shells of the "Grad" system hit the residential buildings located near the hospital (mostly the two-storey stone buildings). Two people died (a woman and a child), two people were wounded (a man and woman). The neighbo-

ring building no. 55 on Buturlinovska Street was hit by a "Grad" shell. The shell exploded on the roof, a woman who lived in that building died. Several other "Grad" shells fell near that building. The explosion of one of the shells hit a 12-year-old boy, a 7-grade pupil of school no. 46, who was running in the street then.

In Maryinka the monitors examined the place, where a shell from the "Grad" system fell and exploded. The angle at which the tail part of the shell hit the ground unambiguously showed where it came from — from the west, from the direction of the territory which was fully controlled by LAF. The local residents told that the shelling from RSVF "Grad", often goes from there in the direction of Donetsk. The people see the volleys during the night. Thus the monitors had to state once again that LAF used RSVF "Grad" to shell the military positions of IAF in the suburbs of Donetsk. The "Accuracy" of that shelling, is so "high" that even the civilians on the controlled territory suffer of it.

The biggest, essentially total destructions because of the shelling from the direction of LAF were in the town of Pervomaysk of Luhansk region. During the summer assault of 2014 The LAF in the 20th numbers of July approached Pervomaysk closely. In Pervomaysk they faced a lengthy opposition. The members of IAF had their positions and military objects directly in the residential blocks, not only in the suburbs, but also in the center of the town. The defensive positions were situated in the suburbs, multi-storey residential buildings served as shields. Those buildings were already badly damaged by the shelling of the artillery of LAF, nobody lived there.

Thus the IAF provoked LAF to shell the town. However, it does not justify the UAF's shelling of the town from RSVF "Grad". Some of the blocks of Pervomaysk were almost completely destroyed by the artillery, there are almost no undamaged buildings in the town. A great number of population escaped town, but several thousand civilians remained. In the most terrifying days of the shelling they could not even leave the basements and the bomb shelters. The killed people were buried in the yards of the buildings. Around 700 local residents died during the shelling in July and August. The situation

that appeared in the town approached the level of a humanitarian catastrophe

The IAF used the RSVF in the same way to shell the positions of LAF, hitting the residential blocks of HS on the controlled territory.

During the visits to the towns of Popasna and Debaltseve we received the information about the shelling of those towns by the mortars and RSVF "Grad". The documented strikes hit the blocks in which there were no military objects.

For example, in Popasna a mortar hit struck the residential buildings, school and kindergarten. One person died. The hit could have targeted the roadblock directed 500 meters away from that place, which functions only as a police point. There was no military need to endanger the lives of the local residents to strike such object.

The town of Debaltseve was shelled many times from the positions of IAF. On 3 December 2014. The town once again underwent the shelling from RSVF "Grad". It can be assumed that the attack was directed at the military object (probably the brigade HQ), located in the suburbs of the town, but the shells fell and exploded in a large area, mostly in the residential blocks. Two local residents died as a result two men, a woman was wounded, a garage and two private houses were destroyed, several five-storey apartment buildings were damaged. The angle of the tailpipes of the "Grad" shells that were sticking from the ground unambiguously showed the direction of the shells' origin — from the direction of the positions of IAF between Horlivka and Yenakiyev.

The villages of Khryashuvate and Novosvitlivka are the same area of social destruction as Pervomaysk, They almost do not have any undamaged buildings.

Since the end of July 2014. Novosvitlivka was numerously shelled by Ukrainian artillery. The club situated in the center of the village, had previously accommodated the armed militants of the so-called "LPR", but by that time they left it. On 29 July as a result of the shelling from RSVF 3 buildings were damaged in the town, four people were wounded. The first destructions because of the shelling appeared in Khryashuvate later, on 8 August. Seven buildings were destroyed or damaged as a result of

the previous shelling of the entrance to the village by LAF in the night between and 14 August.

And it happened given that there were no large attachments of the militants of the self-proclaimed LPR in the villages, there were only the roadblocks on the entrances.

LAF entered Novosvitlivka on 13 August, Khryashuvate — on 14 August during the assault with the aim to fully block Luhansk. The militants of the s.-c. LPR left the villages without fighting.

In Novosvitlivka the fighters of LAF occupied the yet-undamaged buildings of the gymnasium, club and near the building of the hospital. During the shelling, some of the fighters occupied the temple, protected by its massive walls.

In Khryashuvate the fighters of LAF occupied the administrative buildings.

The powerful shelling of Khryashuvate stated on 17 August, Novosvitlivka — on 19 August. The shelling intensified on 20 August. But the most terrifying shelling was on 24 and 26 August, When the shells exploded in the villages for the entire day without interruptions.

The people who remained in the villages were hiding in the basements, sometimes leaving to make food on the campfires. The employees of Novosvitlivka hospital reported that a powerful explosion destroyed the basement of the kindergarten where the people were hiding. Six people died

On 28 August LAF were forced to leave the villages of Khryashuvate and Novosvitlivka.

Those two villages, situated on a strategically important road Luhansk — Krasnodon — Russian border, accommodated not only the fighters of LAF, but also a great number of armored vehicles. Moreover, as the local residents told, LAF were firing from the villages.

For example, in the village of Khryashuvate the local residents were hiding from the shelling in the basements of the school and the House of Culture, where the bomb shelters had been arranged earlier. The tanks were standing nearby, shooting somewhere. In case of the shelling of the village the soldiers ran to hide in the bomb shelters.

The medical employees told that the fighters of LAF treated them and the patients of the hospital quite decently and benevolently: they shared their

food, moreover, they brought the generator that gave power to the hospital (the village did not have power). But their very presence called the artillery shelling aimed at the hospital. The armored vehicles were burned down on 17 August, but the shelling lasted, on 24 August the therapeutic unit was heavily damaged, there were hits to the buildings of the hospital in the following days, until LAF left on 28 August.

In the village of Khryaschivate on 18 August 2014 the local residents left the village in two trucks and several cars of LAF, seeking to save themselves from the terrifying shelling of IAF. They were shelled at once after they left the village, one car was destroyed, there were killed and wounded people in the second car. 20 people died in total, no less than 7 received various wounds.

Apparently, that evacuation was not planned beforehand and was not prepared for seriously. A local resident arranged the evacuation with the military. The fact that the people were brought away in the military vehicles that had brought the military cargo before, significantly increased the danger of shelling. The cars were shelled. The destruction of the truck evidences rather that it was hit directly by a shell from "Grad". In our view, the deaths and in-

juries of the refugees were the result of the indifference of both IAF and concerning the safety of the civilians in the area.

The examples evidence that both IAF and LAF ignore the duty to do everything possible to avoid or minimize the deaths and injuries of civilians and destruction of civilian objects. As a result there are deaths of the civil population that are not justified by any military need, the towns and villages of Donbas are ruined.

During the hostilities the sides of the conflict placed the military objects, including the artillery positions, among the residential blocks of the human settlements, they were firing from there. Thus, they inevitably called for return fire that caused the deaths of civilians and the destruction of civilian objects.

A particular concern is caused by numerous facts of the residential blocks being shelled by RSVF. Since those systems are technically unable to shoot selectively and they "cover" a significant area, their use in the towns — even against the military objects — is inadmissible, it violates the laws and traditions of war and can be considered as a war crime, since it consciously leads to unjustified destructions and deaths among the civilians.

ACCOUNTING AND RESTORATION OF THE RUINED AND DAMAGED RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND OBJECTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE

THE TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT

As a result of warfare in the conditions of dense urban agglomeration in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, Many HS suffered a significant damage in the form of destruction of the objects of infrastructure and residential fund, social and cultural, educational and medical objects. The information about the extent of destructions and the restoration of the destroyed buildings and objects of infrastructure is as follows.

After our request to Luhansk region state administration in July 2016 we received the following data. In total near 90 000 objects were ruined, 8,8 billion hryvnias are needed for their restoration, including:

- 7000 residential buildings, including 794 municipal, 6206 private (UAH 750 mil.);
- 417 roads (UAH 4,4 bil.);
- 32 bridges (UAH 170 mil.);
- 94 medical institution (UAH 300 mil.);
- 113 educational institutions (UAH 330 mil.);
- 14 industrial objects (UAH 1,7 bil.);
- 256 objects of engineering networks (UAH 600 mil.);
- 79 culture and sports institutions (UAH 180 mil.).

Under the Ruling of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 29.04.2015 no. 250 "On approving the Procedure and conditions of subvention from the state budget to the local budgets for restoration (construction, overhaul, reconstruction) of the infrastructure in Donetsk and Luhansk regions" in 2015 Luhansk region received costs in the amount of UAH 145,8 mil.

Some of the schools and medical institutions were renovated, as well as the objects of municipal sphere.

228 buildings of municipal ownership were restored for the amount of UAH 34,0 mil. and 880 private households for the amount of UAH 4,48 mil. 5892 residential buildings of all forms of ownership remain destroyed and damaged.

In 2018 KHPG sent the information requests again. Luhansk region CMA replied with the following data concerning the number of destroyed objects of infrastructure and residential fund.

Destroyed and damaged objects of Luhansk region as of 1.12.2017	Quantity
Residential fund	7057
Residential fund of private property	6543
Destroyed residential objects	393
Damaged	6150
<i>Rubizhne</i>	30
<i>Stanitsa Luhanska district</i>	3444
<i>Novoaydar district</i>	289
<i>Popasna district</i>	2244
<i>Lisichansk</i>	143
Residential fund of municipal and state property	514
<i>Destroyed residential objects</i>	72
<i>Damaged (Popasna district)</i>	442
Engineering networks	81
Medical institutions	10
Educational institutions	25
Culture and sports institutions	13
Objects of social protection of the population	1
Industrial objects	15
Gas stations	21

Road-transport infrastructure	278
Other objects	58
Roads of national importance	21
Roads of local importance	37
Bridges	10

Donetsk region CMA replied to the information request with the following data concerning the number of destroyed objects of infrastructure and residential fund.

Destroyed and damaged objects of Donetsk region as of 01.12.2017	Quantity
Residential buildings	7158
Objects of power supply	—
Objects of heat supply	—
Objects of water supply	—

Objects of gas supply	8
Sewage facilities	—
Medical institutions	21
General educational institutions	27
Pre-school institutions	13
Vocational schools (VS)	7
Universities	—
Physical culture and sports objects	3
Cultural institutions	14
Road-transport infrastructure objects	36
Industrial objects	19
Trading institutions	31
Objects of other spheres	66
Total objects	7403

RESULTS OF THE MONITORING OF KHPG

Below is the list of HS of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, on the territories of which there were hostilities and there were documented losses among the civilians and significant ruinations. The statistics of the destructions of buildings in the HS of Donetsk and Luhansk region for the period between May 2014 and January 2018, documented by KHPG, is the following (we continue to clarify the data):

	Quantity of HS that belong to LA	Number of citizens living in HS	Number of objects of ruined infrastructure	Number of ruined buildings
Mariupol town council	6	470 968	3	44
Volnovakha district	99	99 546	14	874
Maryinka district	57	81 890	42	1139
Yasinuvata district	43	26 823	44	727
CMA of Avdiivka town	1	33 921	33	1190
CMA of Toretsk town	19	70 447	17	932
Bakhmut district and Bakhmut town	105	184 435	49	702
Stanitsa Luhanska district	47	48 512	41	3159
Novoaydar district	46	41 418	23	409
Severodonetsk town council	11	119 199	11	253
Sloviansk district and Sloviansk town	47	159 399	85	1675
Lisichansk town council	3	117 438	7	520
Popasna district	43	77 541	48	2070
Luhanske district	45	66 328	8	119

Slovianoserbsk district	46	48 992	57	1647
Perevalsk district	36	64 121	13	109
Krasnodon district and Sorokine town	73	133 280	6	72
Sverdlovsk district and Dolzhansk town	45	110 121	2	11
Novoazov district	36	27 618	3	27
Starobesheve district	59	49 824	4	35
Amvrosiivka district	76	44 379	5	216
Donetsk town council	12	943 064	133	1697
Makiivka town council	33	384 975	43	1032
Yenakiyev town council	14	107 239	21	278
Krasnolutsk town council	23	124 033	1	25
Antracit district and Antracit town	56	107 422	2	19
Telman district	42	14 163	11	175
Horlivka town council	12	264 651	37	528
Debaltseve town council	1	24 971	17	268
Toretsk town council	3	78 406	9	118
Luhansk town council	5	464 881	45	273
Pervomaysk town council	1	70 138	6	116
Stakhanove town council	3	92 132	4	38
Shakhtarsk district and Shakhtarsk town	65	68 597	5	107

More detailed information about destroyed and damaged residential buildings and objects of infrastructure on the controlled territory of Donetsk region is provided in the table below.

HS and districts	Apartment buildings	Private houses	Health care institutions	General education institutions	Preschool institutions	universities	Vocational schools	Cultural institutions	Physical culture and sports institutions	Industrial objects	Trade institutions	Other	Administrative institutions of LA	Objects of road-transport infrastructure
Avdiivka	4	347	1	1	3		1	3		15				
Bakhmut	7													
Toretsk	115	451	1	2		2		1	1	4	3	3	1	
Kramatorsk	1													
Liman	1											8		3
Mariupol			1				1							
Selidove	2						1							
Sloviansk	13	1672	2	1	1		1	3			3	2		

HS and districts	Apartment buildings	Private houses	Health care institutions	General education institutions	Preschool institutions	universities	Vocational schools	Cultural institutions	Physical culture and sports institutions	Industrial objects	Trade institutions	Other	Administrative institutions of LA	Objects of road-transport infrastructure
Bakhmut	59	195	3	7			2	1		1	1		2	1
Volnovakha	1	852	4	7	1		2	2					1	7
Dobropilya										3				
Kostyantynivka		1												
Maryinka	128	1917	5	13	7		2	5	2	9	29	47	3	
Sloviansk		44	1		1			1					3	1
Yasinuvata	91	1234	7	8	6			5				1	3	4
Total	422	6713	25	39	19	2	10	21	3	32	36	61	13	16

As of 20 January 2018, 26 252 residential buildings were partially damaged or ruined as a result of hostilities of the uncontrolled territories of Donetsk region, according to the monitoring of KHPG. The data about the damages and destructions of the houses and objects of infrastructure in separate HS of Donetsk region is as follows.

Populated area	November 2016	August 2017
Donetsk	6671	6828
Debaltseve	262	268
Horlivka	477	528
Dokuchayevsk	68	91
Yenakiyev	279	309
Zhdanivka	91	91
Khrestivka	31	75
Makiivka	1032	1113
Snizhne	54	55
Chistyakove	118	122
Kharcyzsk	738	750
Ilovaysk		348
Zuhres		74
Shakhtarsk district	107	108
Yasinuvata	565	581
Amvrosiivka district	277	278

Novoazov district	17	17
Starobesheve district	52	57
Boykivka district	93	93
Damaged or destroyed infrastructure objects in Donetsk region	November 2016	August 2017
Power lines and substations	760	789
Heat supply objects	171	176
Water supply objects	46	49
Gas supply objects	26	26
Sewage facilities	11	14
Health care institutions	97	102
General education institutions (schools and kindergartens)	470	513
Vocational schools	54	59
Universities	54	62
Physical culture and sports institutions	25	26

Culture institutions	53	55
Objects of road-transport infrastructure	221	240
Industrial objects	58	60
Trade enterprises	88	89
Other objects	239	267

There is very little information on the s.-c. LPR concerning the extent of destructions. KHPG was able to receive some information from the normative documents of administrations of the towns of the s.-c. LPR. The data on the relevant HS was provided above. We also provide the data concerning the separate districts of the non-government controlled territory in Annex 5.

The international law establishes the limitations concerning the methods of use of permitted kinds of weapons and methods of warfare — it is prohibited to attack or bomb unprotected towns, settlements, residential buildings or objects, including the clinics and hospitals, given that those buildings and places do not serve at the same time the military purposes. According to the results of collection and analysis of information in Donbas, the monitors of KHPG reached the conclusions, that the weapons of indiscriminate effect were often used during the hostilities, in particular, RSVF “GRAD”, to shell the entire HS, residential and medical institutions, located on their territories. Those facts can be qualified as indiscriminate attacks. The military vehicles and armed persons were also often placed on the territory of medical and educational institutions, the medical staff often faced psychological pressure (especially on the occupied territories).

According to several studies conducted by international and Ukrainian human rights organizations, a third part of all medical institutions of Donbas was damaged as a result of hostilities. The hospitals of Donetsk suffered the most — 57 medical institution, in Horlivka — 18. According to WHO, 160 medical institutions underwent shelling since the beginning of the conflict on both sides of CL. 130 of them stopped functioning partially or completely. The heads of more than 400 hospitals report that they catastrophically lack medicines. Meanwhile,

3,8 million residents of the east of Ukraine require medical assistance.

In 2014–2017 the monitors of KHPG documented the cases of occupation and attacks on 58 educational institutions in 20 towns of Donetsk region and 21 educational institution in 14 towns of Luhansk region. The representatives of both IAF and LAF did it.

IHL and international law in the area of human rights contain several provisions that regulate the protection of educational and health care institutions in case of armed conflict of international and non-international nature. Moreover, the significance of ensuring the right of the children to education is recognized. The protection of the educational institutions in case of a conflict is based on the main principle of IHL: the differentiation between civilian and military objects. Annex 6 provides a short description of some of the episodes, Annex 7 — concerning the medical institutions. Annex 9 contains the examples of the destruction of bridges.

It should be noted that regardless of which side of the conflict was involved in the shelling or the actions that led to the damage or blockade of functioning of the institutions — all such cases should be investigated, and the responsible persons must be brought to justice.

Cult buildings were significantly damaged because of hostilities. In total during the armed conflict on the beginning of January 2015 only in Donetsk region 62 Orthodox churches were damaged, in Luhansk region — 10 churches. 10 churches were destroyed. 3 Orthodox priests died, 5 were wounded. Besides, during the armed conflict Greek Catholic and Protestant churches were damaged, as well as one mosque.

The following Orthodox churches were damaged:

- St. Nicholas church (Donetsk);
- Donetsk Iberian Monastery;
- St. Nicholas church (Stanitsa Luhanska);
- Annunciation church (Horlivka);
- Resurrection church (Sloviansk);
- Church of the Reverend Seraphim of Sarov (Cherevkovka);
- Church of St. Olexander Nevsky (Sloviansk);
- Church of Our Lady of the State (Sloviansk);

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- The church in honor of the icon of the Mother of God “Affection” (Luhansk);
- Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (the village of Zakotne of Krasnoliman district);
- Church of St. Sergius of Radonezh (Luhansk);
- Holy Protection Church (Novosvitlivka);
- Protection Church (Donetsk);
- Protection Church (Staromykhaylivka of Donetsk region);
- The church of St. John of Kronstadt (Kirovske);
- The church of St. John of Kronstadt (Donetsk);
- The temple of the village of Zarichne;
- St. Peter and Paul’s Church (Mospyne village);
- St. Olga’s female monastery of Luhansk;
- The courtyard of St. Olga’s monastery in Chervone village;
- Temple in the name of St. Andrew the Apostle (Luhansk);
- Temple in honor of Saints Princess Olga (Kyiv district of Donetsk);
- Temple of the Holy Supreme Apostles Peter and Paul (Donetsk);
- The church of the town of Krasnodon;
- Holy Spirit church (Sloviansk);
- Protection church (the village of Tryokhizbenka of Luhansk region);
- Olexander Nevsky’s church (Debaltseve);
- Holy Annunciation church and summer school (Donetsk);
- Holy Trinity Church (Troitske village of Luhansk region);
- Holy Spirit Temple (Teplogirsk of Luhansk region);
- Chapel in honor of the icon of Our Lady «Joy of All Who Sorrow» (Stakhanov of Luhansk region);
- Epiphany Temple with refectory (Horlivka). On 13 February 2015 an employee of the church was killed;
- Annunciation church (Vuglegirsk);
- Protection temple (Luhanske);
- Temporary St. Volodymyr’s temple (Mariupol);
- Temple of St. Ignatius (Bryanchaninov) (Donetsk);
- Chapel in honor of St. Martyr Victor (Horlivka);
- St Nicholas church (Zolote).

The damage caused by war in Donbas is currently being assessed by Ukraine, UN, USAID and independent experts in different ways.

Only on controlled territory of Donetsk region, as of late February 2018, over 10 thousand objects were ruined or partially damaged, including: 7 thous. 409 buildings of private and municipal ownership, 1 thous. 346 objects of power supply, 62 — of heat supply, 58 — of water supply, 848 — of gas supply, 19 sewage facilities, 70 health care institutions, 176 high schools, 86 preschool institutions, 28 vocational schools, 19 universities, 26 objects of physical culture and sports, 54 culture institutions, 128 objects of road-transport infrastructure, 66 industrial enterprises, 95 trade enterprises, 4 bank institutions and 123 objects of other spheres of economics.

Alchevsk metallurgical plant, Donetsk metal rolling plant, Donetsk electrical metallurgical plant, Stakhaniv ferroalloy plant stopped working (including because of the damage). The coke chemical plants in Horlivka, Avdiivka, Yasinuvata are not working. Most of the enterprises of machine building and chemical branch stopped working, including Horlivka’s “Stirol”.

In their turn, the State Agency of the Motor Roads of Ukraine estimates only the damage to the roads as a result of hostilities in Donetsk and Luhansk regions as UAH 4,7 billion.

Between 2016 and 1 July 2018 during 46 monitoring visits to HS along the CL the lawyers of KHPG were addressed for legal assistance by 470 local residents, all of them were provided with legal counseling. KHPG initiated 255 strategic litigations, 542 procedural documents were drafted.

A crime statement was filed on each strategic case. Since the applications either were not registered in IRPI or, if they were, the cases were not investigated, the complaints were filed with an investigating judge under Article 303 of CCP of Ukraine (on omission to enter the information about a criminal offence to IRPI and/or inaction of the investigator while investigating the crimes), all of them were approved. However, the crimes were not investigated, and the lawyers of KHPG performed other actions to make the investigation bodies conduct it. Namely, the petitions to conduct the investigative activities were sent to the investigator. If there was no response, a complaint was sent to the investigative judge requesting to oblige the investigator to provide the response. If the affected persons did not receive the victim status, a complaint was sent to the investigator to recognize the applicant as a victim. If the investigator believed that conducting the proposed investigative activities was inappropriate, the complaint was sent to the investigative judge appealing against the refusal to approve the petition. Subsequent letters were sent to the investigator (prosecutor) requesting to inform about the course of the pre-trial investigation, including the implementation of the petitions filed by the victim, and subsequent correspondence with the investigator was going on. If that process reached the deadend at some point or the investigator recognized the impossibility to investigate the case, we believed it was necessary to stop our attempts to force the authorities to carry out the investigation.

At the same time the application about the committed offence was sent to Investigative Committee of RF which always replied that it did not concern RF, and notified about the remittal of the case to the Ukrainian authorities.

After the exhaustion of the effective remedies the lawyers of KHPG applied to the European Court against Ukraine and Russia. Currently the effective remedies are exhausted in 115 cases, 115 cases concerning the violations of human rights were prepared and sent to the European Court: the relatives of 6 killed persons, 9 wounded, 2 captured, 2 victims of torture, 25 captured persons who are detained in ORDLO or were transferred to the controlled territory, 71 residents of HS along the CL who have lost their property that was destroyed during the shelling.

We continue to lead in the national instances 140 strategic cases, including the cases concerning 20 killed persons, 40 wounded, 6 captured persons who remain in ORDLO, 9 imprisoned persons, 4 victims of torture, 2 missing persons and 59 persons who have lost their property.

In addition, the lawyers of the KHPG reception desk for 2,5 years provided additionally 3381 consultations to the conflict-affected persons and drafted 223 procedural documents. 153 cases were followed in the national courts concerning the events related to the armed conflict, the proceedings were finished in 121 of them, and they still continue in 32 of them. 103 cases were won, the decisions in them were taken in favor of the applicants.

In 18 cases the court refused the satisfaction of claims, including 7 cases concerning the pensions, when the employer enterprise remained on the controlled territory (absence of as a lary certificate), 4 cases concerning the inheritance in the absence of the documents, 5 cases concerning the recalculation

tion of the interest on loans due to the lack of proof and 2 cases concerning the registration of a person by place of permanent residence on the uncontrolled territory because of lack of regulation in the legislation.

The categories of cases in which the lawyers of the reception office of KHPG worked in the Court are as follows.

1. Recognition of a legal fact that happened on the non-government controlled territory (birth of a child, death of a person etc.) — 32 cases.
2. Divorce with a person who remained on the uncontrolled territory — 5 cases.
3. Appealing against the refusal to register an internally displaced person — 4 cases.
4. Appealing against the refusal to register an internally displaced child who reached the age

of 16 years by the place of permanent residence — 2 cases.

5. Firing from an enterprise that remained on the uncontrolled territory — 19 cases.
6. Acceptance of the inheritance — 25 cases.
7. Allocation of the pension — 25 cases.
8. Appealing against the interest on the loans that were taken in the zone of ATO or by a participant of the ATO — 11 cases.
9. Appealing against the calculation of taxes for the individual entrepreneurs who are registered on the controlled territory — 5 cases.
10. Wage arrears — 9 cases.
11. Criminal cases — 4 cases in which there was delivered a sentence without the deprivation of freedom.
12. The representation of victims in 10 criminal cases.

CONCLUSIONS

There is no unified state policy in Ukraine concerning the accounting for the civilians who suffered during the armed conflict. The central and local state authorities, self-government bodies create their own databases of the affected civilians, according to their power and at their discretion without any legal definition, sometimes they contain controversial information. As a result the state accounting of the civilians affected by the war is not carried out at all. There is no legal act that would provide for a state compensation to the civilian casualties of war.

The uncertainty in the unified methodological approach obstructs the proper assessment of losses and damage to the civil population, the verification, the definition of short-term and long-term consequences of the hostilities, which in its turn makes it impossible the effective state policy to overcome them.

The IAF place their artillery in the residential blocks of HS, near the hospitals, schools, kindergartens etc. and fire on the positions of LAF from there, endangering the local residents. Some of the LAF do the same.

The dislocation of IAF and LAF within HS on CL and conducting hostilities from the residential blocks leads to the fact that the residential buildings suffer the return fire, and as a result — to the destructions and victims among the civilians. It was one of the causes of death of a great number of the residents of Pervomaysk in July 2014. Such situation was documented by the monitors in Zolote, Troitske, Avdiivka, Krasnogorivka, Maryinka, Granitne, Stanitsa Luhanska, Verkhnyotoretske, Novoluhanske and Novotoshkivske. Besides, the monitors received the evidence from the witnesses that the UAF shoot the enemy from the residential buildings, in the direct vicinity to the places of residence of the civilian population, thus calling for the return fire on the residential districts and placing the lo-

cal residents in a lethal danger (Zolote-4, Verkhnyotoretske, Stanitsa Luhanska, Pikuzy)⁷.

The presence of the military in HS essentially means the use of civilians as a “human shield”, which is one of the causes of deaths and injuries, as well as destruction and damage to their property.

The law-enforcement bodies in the HS that are situated near the line of demarcation almost do not accept the citizens and applications. The monitors documented the cases of the full inaction of the structures of MIA, NPU and prosecutor’s office in the issues of investigation of the destructions of buildings caused by the shelling, disappearances of people, and injuries as a result of the shelling, explosions of the tripwires and other accidents.

Since the beginning of 2017, all units of UAF and MIA on combat duty on CL received the order to fully limit the movement of civilians across the CL beyond the check-in/out points. CIOP “Zolote” that was opened on 31 March 2016 did not begin the check-in procedures because its location was not agreed upon with the representatives of the s.-c. “LPR” (the representatives of the s.-c. “LPR” insisted on opening the crossing in another place, but the Ukrainian side refused to consider their opinion, as a result, CIOP “Stanitsa Luhanska” remained the only point of crossing in Luhansk region). The residents of Zolote, Pervomaysk, Girske, Popasna and other HS of the district who need to cross the line of demarcation, have to overcome more than 300 km after the prohibition of crossing the CL outside of CIOP, to reach their relatives who live, for example, in Pervomaysk, Stakhanov or Zolote-6, crossing on the CIOP “Mayorske” or “Stanitsa Luhanska”, while the direct crossing can constitute no more than 10 km. Such situation causes a great dissatisfaction to the local population.

⁷ According to the data on late 2017 — early 2018.

There was no expertise of the land resources with the aim of determination of the number of lands of agricultural purpose, taken out of the turnover by the hostilities and unfit for the further use. As of June 2017, several farms did not have the possibility to use those lands because the fortifications of UAF are placed on them UAF or they were made useless as a result of destruction of the fertile layer by the hostilities.

There is almost no restoration of the destroyed houses in the HS situated on the very line of demarcation because there is a high chance of a repeated

destruction. The citizens cannot restore their destroyed houses on their own because of lack of the sources of income. The destroyed infrastructure — roads, bridges and other objects — is not restored.

Some of the military of UAF and MIA show aggression while communicating with the local residents, as well as disrespectful behavior, discrimination based on the place of residence and other signs. Such phenomena also serve as an irritating factor for the local population and lead to the forming of negative attitude towards UAF, MIA, NGU, NPU and Ukrainian state in general.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is necessary to develop a legal act on forming of the national register of the individuals who suffered as a result of the armed conflict (who were killed, wounded or who disappeared), which should provide for the procedure of keeping such register, the mechanisms of interaction and exchange of information between the interested state authorities and local self-government bodies, to define the state body responsible for its managing.

2. Consider as a priority the security of the local population when placing the military of UAF on the territory of HS, do not allow to use the population as a “human shield” by placing the units of UAF in the residential blocks and endangering the lives and health of the residents, their houses and the objects of infrastructure. Prohibit the military units to open fire from the territory of HS.

3. Develop a draft law and adopt it in the parliament for the compensations to the conflict-affected civilians in the east of the country, to the wounded persons, families of the killed and those who lost their property.

4. To ensure the right of civilians to the freedom of movement across CL by creating the additional

transport corridors, CIOP and facilitating the passage procedures. It is necessary to urgently open the additional crossing points, even those of local significance — in Schastya, Tryokhizbenka, Lobacheve, Novoluhanske, Verkhnyotoretske, Granite. It is necessary to resume the negotiations in the Minsk process with the representatives of the s.-c. “republics” concerning the restoration of work of CIOP “Zolote”.

5. Develop and adopt the program of restoration of the houses and objects of infrastructure that were destroyed or damaged during the hostilities.

6. Activate the investigation of the crimes against the civilian population, committed as a result of the armed conflict.

7. Create the National Information Center and documentation concerning the people affected by the conflict in the east of Ukraine, which would integrate all existing state registers providing the state authorities with access to the registers that they are authorized to keep, the possibility to share the data after a request, process the data in all registers and the facilities to protect the personal data.

ANNEXES. FACT SHEETS

Annex 1. CHRONOLOGY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS

2014

In March 2014 some of the cities of Donetsk and Luhansk regions held the inspired protest actions of the supporters of the so-called “Antimaydan” — the activist groups were formed from the local population; all protest actions were coordinated by the circle of persons who were supported by the separate public politicians of RF. In several towns the buildings of the bodies of authority were occupied — the buildings of administration, the departments of MIA, SSU and other.⁸ The witnesses pointed out the emergence of armed groups without insignia; there were calls to mobilization and occupation of power. The internet media appeared that provided the daily “picture” of the events in the region; there was announced the start of the project “Russian Spring”⁹.

In April 2014 the Ukrainian authority stated that several HS of Donetsk and Luhansk regions were taken under control by armed people who were coordinated by the special services of RF. The territories over which the state structures of Ukraine lost their control, as of April 2014, included the following HS: Donetsk, Mariupol, Kurakhovo, Avdiivka,

⁸ <https://sud.ua/ru/news/ukraine/62722-po-fakty-zakhvata-zdaniya-prokyratyri-donetskoj-oblasti-nachato-rassledovanie>;
<http://www.unian.net/politics/913106-nachalsyavoorujennyiy-zahvat-zdaniya-gu-mvd-v-luganskoy-oblasti.html>;
<https://ru.hromadske.ua/posts/zahvat-luhanskohosbu-s-cheho-nachalas-voina-v-luhanske-y-kto-za-etotvetyl>

⁹ <http://rusvesna.su/>

Kostyantynivka, Bakhmut, Sloviansk, Kramatorsk, Lyman, Severodonetsk, Lisichansk, Pervomaysk, Alchevsk, Luhansk, Sverdlovsk, Rovenki, Krasniy Luch, as well as the HS within that polygon.



“Russian Spring” rally

As of April, the control over the border was held by the border service in the regular mode.

On 14 April 2014 NSDCU officially declared the start of the anti-terrorist operation.¹⁰

In April 2014 the administration of ATO takes the decision to focus the battle divisions of UAF and MIA in the vicinity of Sloviansk, Kramatorsk and Mariupol. In the end of the April the combats start on the territories of HS of Semenivka, Bylbasivka, Donetsk, Sloviansk, Kramatorsk and Mariupol. The military divisions are blocked in the towns that entered the belt of the “Russian Spring”. The relocation of the divisions of UAF along the car routes of Donetsk and Luhansk regions is blocked by the religious groups of citizens and the supporters of “Russian Spring”. The presence of “tourists” from RF is noted — the bus lines with the organized groups cross the state border of Ukraine, the non-local citizens participate in the mass actions of blockade of authorities in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

¹⁰ <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/405/2014>

There are documented single cases of shooting in the residential blocks of Donetsk, Luhansk, Sloviansk.



Sloviansk

There are reports about the injuries of civilians on the car routes.

In May 2014 the geography of hostilities extended significantly. There started the serious fights between the battalions of UAF and MIA in the residential blocks of Sloviansk, Semenivka, Bylbasivka, Kramatorsk, Yasnohirka, Liman, Rubizhne, Mariupol. The shooting in Krasnoarmiysk (Pokrovsk) on 11 May took the lives of two civilians¹¹.

On 25 May 2 civilians died and 3 were wounded because of the shooting between UAF and IAF in Novoaydar. There began the clashes in the suburbs of Stanitsa Luhanska, Izvarine. In the HS of Donetsk, Karlivka, Olginka there were documented the first cases of mass death of civil and military persons. On 9 May in Mariupol the armed groups assaulted the city department of MIA, there were shootings in the entire city, 7 civilians and 6 enforcers died¹².

After the assault of the state department of MIA in Mariupol the headquarters of ATO adopted the decision to bring all force divisions out of the city. They only managed to return the city under the control of Ukrainian Government on 13 June¹³.

¹¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zoc_vnP2Ewo;
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W4joK6D_Wc

¹² https://censor.net.ua/photo_news/335460/v_mariupole_otkryli_memorialnuyu_dosku_pogibshim_v_gorode_9_maya_2014_goda_ukrainskim_voinam_fotoreportaj

¹³ <https://korrespondent.net/ukraine/comunity/3377650-boi-v-maryupole-13-yuinia-kak-eto-bylo>



Mariupol

In May 2014 the sides of the conflict attempt to take under control the main transport arteries of the regions, railroad nodes, overpasses, bridges, strategically advantageous heights.

Then the Ukrainian government and the Staff of ATO started focusing the force divisions to the north of the line that goes from Krasna Talivka in Luhansk region on the border with RF through the human settlements of Novoaydar, Kreminna and further in Donetsk region — Drobyscheve, Sviatohirsk, Dolyna, Novomykolaivka, Olexandrivka, Dobropilya, Krasnoarmiysk (Pokrovsk), Kurakhovo, Volnovakha.

The conditional border of control over the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions by IAF went from the border with RF in Luhansk region from the town of Chervonopartizansk, through the following HS — Sverdlovsk, Rovenki, Antracite, Krasniy Luch, Snizhne, Torez, Shakhtarsk, Zuhres, Ilovaysk, Mospyne, Larine, Olexandrivka, Maryinka, Donetsk, Avdiivka, Kostyantynivka, Druzhkivka, Kramatorsk, Sloviansk, Lyman, Rubizhne, Severodonetsk, Tryokhizbenka, Shyastya, Nizhnyoteple and Stanitsa Luhanska, also including the HS within the polygon created by this line on the map.

Also in May 2014 there were serious hostilities in the suburbs of Sloviansk and Kramatorsk, no less than 7 civilians died.

The territories controlled by IAF in Donetsk region as of May 2014 — no less than 13,5 thousand km² (of 26,5 thousand km² of the total area of the region), with the population of no less than 3,9 million people; in Luhansk region no less than 11 thousand km² (of 26,7 thousand km² of the total

area of the region), with the population of no less than 1,6 million people.

There started the attacks of the armed groups of the supporters of the “Russian spring” on the border attachment. The use of barrel artillery was not documented in May 2014.

The losses among the civil population in May 2014 according to the data collected by KHPG, constituted no less than 28 persons.

June 2014

June 2014 could be called the starting point of the armed conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. In June 2014 attained the mass nature and covered the entire territory around the belt of the HS controlled by the IAF.

In June 2014 the Ukrainian force divisions took under control the town of Schyastya and a number of villages of Novoaydar district in Luhansk region, in Donetsk region the towns of Liman, Yampil and Mariupol were liberated. There were hostilities in the suburbs of Sloviansk and Kramatorsk, the losses among the civilians as of June 2014 constituted (according to the data collected by KHPG) constituted no less than 64 persons (most of them – in the HS of Sloviansk, Mykolaivka, Stanitsa Luhanska, Metalist, Luhansk).

On 3 June the town of Liman was taken under the control of Ukrainian forces¹⁴, On 13 and 14 June – the towns of Mariupol¹⁵ and Schyastya¹⁶.

There were intensive hostilities on the territories of the following HS: Sloviansk, Semenivka, Bylbasivka, Kramatorsk, Yasnohirka, Donetsk, Olenivka, Mariupol, Schyastya, Stanitsa Luhanska, Metalist, Kambrod (Luhansk), Stukalova Balka, Verhunka, Tryokhizbenka (suburbs), Sloviانoserbsk, Rubizhne, Liman, Yampol, Izvarine.

Since June 2014 the communications with the divisions of border service and UAF controlling the

border between Ukraine and RF in the area between Izvarine and Dolzhanske became much more difficult. With the aim to unblock the border attachments the headquarters of ATO made a decision to move the battle divisions for strengthening in Luhansk region along the line: Dokuchayevsk – Starobesheve – Amvrosiivka – Marynivka-Dmytrivka-Dyakove – Zelenopilya – Biryukove – Panchenkove. Thus they attempted to take under their control the border from HS Marinivka through Dovzhanskiy to CP Izvarine. As of 31 June 2014, the points of crossing of the state border “Izvarine” and “Dovzhanskiy” were fully controlled by IAF of the so-called “LPR”¹⁷.

The transfer of battle divisions of UAF was carried out on a single road of the local significance along the border – Amvrosiivka – Tarany – Marinivka – Dyakove, leaving the uncontrolled territories to the north. The divisions of UAF were mostly located in the countryside, while IAF “pressed” themselves close to the line of city agglomeration Sverdlovsk – Rovenki-Antracite – Snizhne – Shakhtarsk – Kharcizsk-Mospyne – Donetsk (southern line of control of the so-called “DPR”).

The Ukrainian military had to block five main directions along which the s.-c. DPR and LPR could communicate with Russia (checkpoints Uspenka, Marinivka, Dolzhanske, Chervonopartizansk and Izvarine). The total depth of the planned operation should have been no less than 150 km. During the operation it was also planned to create the fortified defense positions that could use the artillery fire and roadblocks to not only prevent the movement along the car routes, but also in steppe areas between them.

The Ukrainian divisions were not able to establish the control over the main heights of Donetsk ridge and the main roads in the held region, because the attacking divisions moved via the lower steppe soil roads along the border.

The territories controlled by IAF in Donetsk region as of late June 2014 – no less than 9,4 thousand km² (of 26,5 thousand km² of the total area of the region), with the population of no less than

3,3 million people; in Luhansk region – no less than 8,4 thousand km² (of 26,7 thousand km² of the total area of the region), with the population of no less than 1,5 million people.

The losses among the civilian population in June 2014 according to the data collected by KHPG, consisted of no less than 98 persons.

The zone of hostilities in June 2014 included the territories of the following HS: Schyastya, Vesela Gora, Metalist, Tryokhizbenka, Stara Krasnyanka, Liman, Yampil, Raygorodok, Sloviansk, Bylbasivka, Yasnohirka, Kramatorsk.



Nearby Sloviansk

The line of division of control over the territories was situated to the west of Kramatorsk, to the south, through the following HS – Sergiivka, Novoeconomichne, Novohrodovka, Karlivka, Krasjogorivka, Maryinka, Olenivka, Mospyne, Zuhres, Shakhtarsk, Torez, Snizhne, Miusinsk, Antracite, Rovenki, Sverdlovsk (of all those HS in June 2014 there were only hostilities in the suburbs of Sverdlovsk¹⁸). The battle divisions of UAF were approaching the suburbs of Chervonopartizansk (checkpoint “Chervonopartizansk”, Biryukove) to strengthen the border attachment. The checkpoint “Izvarine” (Krasnodon) in the Late June ended up under the full control of IAF and a part of the border between CP Izvarine and to the north to CP “Krasna Talivka” was not controlled by Ukrainian divisions anymore (on the border span between Stanitsa Luhanska and Krasna Talivka there were no representatives of any of the conflict sides). The hostilities for the control over the state border in Luhansk region in June 2014

were carried out on the territories of the following HS – Uralo-Kavkaz, Izvarine, Panchenkove, Biryukove, Khmelniyskiy, Zelenopilya.

July 2014

In July 2014 the Ukrainian force divisions started a wide scale assault on Sloviansk. At the same time there started the advance of the battle divisions in the directions of Schastya – Olexandrivsk, Rubizhne – Severodonetsk – Lisichansk, Novoaydar – Tryokhizbenka – Sloviانoserbsk, Liman – Yampil – Siversk – Popasna, Krasnoarmiysk (Pokrovsk) – Avdiivka, Kurakhovo – Maryinka.

In July 2014 the LAF took under control the following HS:

- on 5 July – Sloviansk, Kramatorsk¹⁹,
- on 6 July – Druzhkivka²⁰, Bakhmut,
- on 8 July – Kostyantynivka, on 20 July – Rubizhne²¹,
- on 21 July – Toretsk (Dzerzhinsk)²²,
- on 22 July – Svitlodarsk, Popasna, Severodonetsk²³,
- on 24 July – Lisichansk, on 28 July – Avdiivka, on 29 July – Debaltseve²⁴.

Between 15 and 19 July Uaf already controlled the following HS – Donetsk, Sentyanivka, Zloviانoserbsk, Zymohirya, Rodakove. Between 20 and 28 July UAF took under their control the following HS – Olexandrivsk, Bile, Georgiivka, Lutuhine, Bilorichenskiy, Chelyuskinets, Vrubivskiy, partially Kirovsk and Pervomaysk.

¹⁴ https://censor.net.ua/resonance/391762/3_iyunya_2014_goda_pervaya_ushpeshnaya_nastupatel'naya_operatsiya_sil_ato

¹⁵ <https://blogs.pravda.com.ua/authors/gerashchenko/557be6e7f30d9/>

¹⁶ <http://fakty.ua/183235-ukrainskie-voennye-vybili-terroristov-iz-goroda-schaste-foto-video>

¹⁷ <https://www.segodnya.ua/regions/donetsk/boeviki-v-donbasse-otkazalis-osvobozhdat-punkty-propuska-532251.html>

¹⁸ <https://donbass.comments.ua/news/98887-iz-za-boev-priostanovili-rabotu-shaht.html>

¹⁹ <https://www.unian.net/war/10176023-chetyre-goda-nazad-osvobodili-slavyansk-i-kramatorsk-kak-ubegali-boeviki-i-cto-posle-sebya-ostavili-foto-video.html>

²⁰ <https://ru.tsn.ua/politika/sily-ato-osvobodili-artemovsk-i-druzhkovku-i-podnyali-gosudarstvennye-flagi-ukrainy-375436.html>

²¹ https://espreso.tv/news/2014/07/20/ukrayinska_armiya_uviyshla_u_rubizhne_na_luhanschni_na_cherzi_syevyeredoneck

²² <https://glavred.info/ukraine/517634-my-eto-dzerzhinsk-vzjali-volonter-napomnil-o-vazhnoy-pobede-ukrainskogo-oruzhiya-chetyre-goda-nazad.html>

²³ <https://www.depo.ua/rus/war/yak-zvilnyali-syevyeredoneck-i-lisichansk-zvorushlivi-istoriyi-vid-ukrayinskih-biyev-i-meshkanciv-20170723610467>

²⁴ <https://www.segodnya.ua/regions/donetsk/sily-ato-osvobodili-debalcevo-540568.html>

The active hostilities started along the entire line of assault, including the very HS.

On 15 July 2014 the southern line of division of control over the territories was going through the following HS:

From Donetsk through Mospyne and further along the line of:

Ilovaysk — Stepano-Krynka — Blahodatne — Velyke Mishkovo — Manuyilivka — “Donetsk ridge” park — Pervomayskiy — Peremoha — Brazhine — Girnytske — Miusinsk — Esaulivka — Nizhniy Naholchik — Yegorivka — Grybuvakha — Naholno-Tarasivka — Kalininskiy — Panchenkove.

The entire territory that was south of that line, was under the control of IAF.

On 16 July the UAF lost the control over the villages of Marinivka, Uspenka, Tarany, (the line of division was going through the HS of Krynycki, Semenivske, Gryhorivka, Novopetrivske, as well as from Kozhevnyia up along the channel of Mius river to Nyzhniy Naholchik), thus blocking the supply ways for Ukrainian divisions in the district Dmytrivka — Dibrivka — Dyakovo — Grybuvakha — Khmelniyskiy — Panchenkove.

On the southern border of the territories controlled by IAF, there appeared a long and narrow (under 10 km wide) protrusion, controlled by IAF. At the same time IAF found themselves in an incredibly disadvantageous situation, since all supplies were carried out via a single border road. The only available place to cross Mius River was a ford in Kozhevnyia, which was constantly shelled, and the roads to Dyakove, Chervonopartizansk and Dolzhanske were mined by the enemy. The troops could not maneuver and were undergoing a constant shelling.

The most vulnerable directions were the directions of Dmytrivka — Kozhevnyia and Stepanivka — Marinivka on the south of Donetsk region. On 15 July IAF took control of Stepanivka, on 16 July — Marinivka, as a result the supplies for the Ukrainian military were fully paralyzed.

On 17 July the representatives of IAF stated that they surrounded a group of Ukrainian military. IAF were cut off from the connection, fire support, they

were constantly undergoing artillery and mortar shelling, they suffered great losses²⁵.

On 27 July near 40 military persons of the 51st mechanized brigade of UAF crossed the border with RF in the HS of Izvarino²⁶. On the same day there started the operation to unblock “Sector D”, which involved the divisions of 30th, 51st mechanized, 95th and 25th aero mobile brigades²⁷. During the operation to unblock the divisions that protected Luhansk airport, the UAF took control of Bile, Lutuhyne and Georgiivka.

On 28 July Stepanivka was taken under control by UAF, the divisions of the 72nd mechanized brigade were unblocked near the border.

In July the hostilities were going on in the following HS:

- on 5 July — Tarany-Saurivka;
- on 11 July — Zelenopilya-Maryivka;
- on 11 July — Grybuvakha-Ulyanivka; Dyakove;
- on 13 July Dmytrivka, Marinivka, Stepanivka;
- on 14 July Krynychne (Biryukove);
- on 15 July Dmytrivka;
- on 17 July Kozhevnyia;
- on 17 July — combats on Savur-height, in Kuteynikove, Mospyne, in the reserve “Provalskiy steppe”, Kozhevnyia.

On 22 July a SAU hit the CP Dovzhanskiy, RSVF “Grad” hit Krasnopilya. On the same day there were hostilities in the triangle Dmytrivka — Dyakovo — Dibrivka and IAF take positions along the line Kozhevnyia — Dmytrivka — Girnytske.

On 23 July the hostilities were going on along the line Zhytenko — Olexiivske — Grygorivka, in Dmytrivka, in Starobeshevo. UAF move for Ilovaysk and Blahodatne from the direction of Kuteynikove.

On 23 July SAU hit Bondarivske. IAF moved to the state border with RF and took control of CP “Marinivka”.

²⁵ <http://tass.ru/mezhdunarodnaya-panorama/1323599>

²⁶ https://censor.net.ua/news/296243/voennosluzhchim_51yi_brigady_kotorye_pereshli_na_territoriyu_rf_vydvinuli_podozreniya_im_grozit_do

²⁷ https://censor.net.ua/resonance/317876/ofitser_iz_sektora_d_prichina_porajeniya_nashih_voyisk_profne-prigodnost_rukovodstva_genshtaba

On 24 July UAF resumes control over Kozhevnyia. There are hostilities in the village of Taran, Dibrivka and Blahodatne.

On 27 July an armored line of UAF started moving from Debaltseve to Shakhtarsk. In the district of Stepano-Krynky the UAF attempted to breach the defense of IAF. The IAF hit the UAF from the “Grad” system in the area of Chervonopartizansk.

On 30 July UAF attacked Latyshevo, took control of CP “Marinivka”.²⁸

On 31 July the combats between UAF and IAF continue between Shakhtarsk and Torez. UAF retreated from the village of Rebykove (north from Rovenki).

On 31 July IAF in the suburbs of Shakhtarsk shelled from “Grad” the military of the 25th UAMBR²⁹.

The territories controlled by IAF in Donetsk region as of late July 2014 — no less than 4,1 thousand km² (of 26,5 thousand km² of total area of the region), with the population of no less than 2,4 million people; in Luhansk region — no less than 6,1 thousand km² (of 26,7 thousand km² of total area of the region), with the population of no less than 1,2 million people.

The losses among the civilian population in July 2014 according to the data collected by KHPG, constituted no less than 290 persons.

In July 2014 the area of hostilities included the territories of the following HS: Shakhtarsk, Marinivka, Stepanivka, Torez, Panchenkovo, Dovzhanske, Zelenopilya, Snizhne, Sloviansk, Kramatorsk, Bakhmut, Popasna, Lisichansk, Zolote, Pervomaysk, Svitlodarsk, Debaltseve, Olexandrivsk, Stanitsa Luhanska, Tarany, Saurivka, Maryivka, Grybuvakha, Dyakove, Dmytrivka, Marinivka, Stepanivka, Biryukove, Kozhevnyia, Savur-vysota, Kuteynikovo, Mospyne and some others.

August 2014

Since August the UAF fight for the height of Saur-Mohyla, there began the withdrawal of the units of 24th, 51st, 72nd, 79th brigades from the encirclement.

On 4 August a group of 438 Ukrainian enforcers (274 military men of the 72nd mechanized brigade

²⁸ <http://publisher.org.ua/marinovka-30-iyulya-2014/>

²⁹ <https://frazua.com/analytics/251087-ad-v-shakhterske-tragedija-25-j-brigady->

and 164 border guards) unarmed entered the territory of RF from the humanitarian corridor. The Russian media reported that the military men applied to Russia asking for the asylum. The Ukrainian media reported that the military men were forced to retreat to the territory of Russia because of exhaustion of ammunition and because they could not continue the hostilities, however, they did not change their allegiance and did not ask for a refuge³⁰.

Some of the soldiers from the 72nd mechanized brigade decided to breach through to the main divisions of Ukrainian army through the corridor to Marinivka, which was the subject of constant fighting.



UAF and border guards were forced to retreat to RF from CP “Izvarine”

On 5 August the divisions of 72nd brigade joined the divisions of 79th brigade that were located near Dyakove (almost on the border of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, 20 km away from Marinivka).

On 6–7 August the withdrawal of unblocked troops was finished, however, during the breach under constant artillery fire the Ukrainian military sustained serious losses.

On 5 August the Ukrainian aviation carried out a bombing of the positions of IAF under Shakhtarsk in the village of Serdite. The UAF left Shakhtarsk and went to Debaltseve. At the same time there were hostilities in Kuteynikovo, Starobeshevo, Orlovlivka and Serdyte.

On 6 August UAF breach to Kozhevnyia and Dmytrivka from the direction of the village of Taran. The continue the assault further to the north from

³⁰ <https://www.unian.net/politics/947460-boets-obyyasnil-pochemu-ih-brigada-otstupila-v-rf-nas-otstrelivali-iz-grada-desyatkami.html>

Savur-Mohyla to the reserve “Leontyev-Bayratske tract” in two sleeves — through the villages of Saurivka and Stepanivka and through Dmytrivka. There were also attacks on Dmytrivka from the direction of Dyakove with the aim to unite the group that was surrounded there with the main forces. Some of the divisions of UAF were able to leave to the area of Miusinsk, where also went the strike force of UAF from the area of Stepanivka.

There was also an assault in the direction between Snizhne and HS Dmytrivka to HS Latysheve and further to Rozsypne.

On 7 August UAF took Miusinsk and blocked the road between Snizhne and Krasny Luch³¹. IAF control the border between Izvarine and Marinivka. IAF advance to Kuteynikovo from the direction of Agromichne.

On 9–19 August from the direction of Debaltsevo towards Vakrushevo UAF attempt to create the passage in the line of defense of IAF to the forces that were surrounded in the area of Krasny Luch. From the south (from Miusinsk) UAF (24 AMBR) attempt to unite with Debaltsevo forces. There is an assault operation on Antracite, Krasny Luch, Vakhrusheve.

On the same day UAF (30 AMBR, 95 AB, TB Dni-pro) lead the assault on Saur-Mohyla. There are hostilities in Olexiivske, Semenivske, Grygorivka, in Dibrivka and Stepanivka. UAF develops an assault on Yenakiyev from Debaltsevo through Vuglehorsk.

On 11 August IAF took control of Miusinsk, UAF took control of Panteleymonivka.

On 12 August — IAF leave to the state border in the district of Novopetrivske.

Since 13 August UAF took control of Novosvitlivka and Khryaschuvate³².

On 14 August while fighting, IAF took control of the village of Verkhnya Krynka, UAF advance to Khartsyzsk from the direction of Ilovaysk, the hostilities go on near the village of Shiroke. On the same day UAF left Saurivka for Olexiivske, and left Shiroke for Kuteynikove.



Ruined House of Culture in Novosvitlivka

On 16 August there is a fierce battle in the area of Nizhnya Krynka, IAF advance to the positions of Ukrainian military under the village of Uspenka (through Tarany from Marinivka). Confrontations in the area of Nizhny Naholchik (to the south of Antracite), hostilities in the area of Savur-Mohyla mound, IAF lead the assault from Petrovske to the direction of Blahodatne (to the west of Savur-Mohyla), combats near the village of Grabske. UAF attempt to assault Ilovaysk from Kuteynikove.

On 18 August there are hostilities near the villages of Velyke Mishkovo and Siyatel. UAF lead an assault on Ilovaysk, the southern part of the city is taken. A fierce battle in the village of Stepanivka. IAF return Rodakove, Sabivka, Zymogirya under their control.

On 20 August there are hostilities in Amvrosvivka and Kurteynikovo, from the southern side of Maloorlivka (Yenakiyev). On 21 August IAF take control of Petrivske and Manuilovka (Saur-Mohyla), the next day — CP Uspenka.

On 24–25 August IAF advance along the border from Uspenka through Petropavlivka, Novoivanivka, Ulyanivske, Kumachove, the second wing — from Mospyne to Novokaterynivka, towards the first group which advances along the border, locking in the cauldron the divisions of UAF in the area of Kuteynikove-Amvrosvivka.

On 25 August IAF break through the last line of defense of UAF on the line Starobesheve-Kumachove and lead the assault from the village of Roza Luxembourg and Markino to Novoazovsk and Sedovo. The battle in Guselschikove under Novoazovsk. The second direction of assault of IAF — from Kuznetsovo-Mykhaylivka and Grekove-Olexandrivka on Telmanove.

On 23–24 August the divisions of UAF attempt to leave from Kureynikove to Ilovaysk and Mospyne. On the same day IAF lead an assault on Amvrosvivka.

On 25 August UAF breached from Panteleymonivka to the south of Yenakiyev to Kirovske, to unblock their units in the village of Maloorlivka. A powerful artillery shelling of Kirovske from howitzers and mortars from the positions to the north of Maloorlivka.

The territory of encirclement of UAF — between Blahodatne through the reserve Berdyanskiy, to Mnohopilya, then through Agromichne, Volodarske, Kuteynikove, Voykovskiy, Olginske, via the route along Amvrosvivka to Blahodatne.

On 24–25 August in Nyzhnya Krynka, under Makiivka, a shelling of the northern and northeastern districts, as well as the neighboring town of Khartsyzsk. There are destructions and fatalities.

On 26 August there are fierce hostilities in Starobesheve. Many buildings suffered. There is no connection, electricity, gas or water³³. In the area of the village of Peremoha (near Kumachove) there was a battle between the divisions of NGU and IAF. The divisions of IAF approached Granitne. IAF took Dokuchayevsk and approached Novotroitsk, locking UAF in Starobesheve.

On 27 August IAF take control of the villages of Starognativka, Granitne, Starobesheve.

On 28 August BTO “Vinnitsya” and “Khortsitsya” in Novoazovsk after the shelling and the corresponding losses retreated towards Mariupol.

On 29 August the divisions of UAF moved from the area of Ilovaysk towards Komsomolske. The line went along the route Mnohopilya — Agromichne — Novodvirsk — Mykhaylivka — Andriivka — Gorbatenko — Chumaky — Novokaterynivka. In the area of Gorbatenko and Novokaterynivka the line of UAF was shelled by IAF, as well as, according to the witnesses, the Russian military. 366 persons died (according to the data of UAF HQ) more than 400 were wounded, more than 300 military persons were taken hostage³⁴.

In the late August — early September 2014 the divisions of UAF received the order from the administration of ATO and the UAF HQ to leave the bridgeheads taken in July-August for the positions which they occupied before the start of the assault.

The territories controlled by IAF in Donetsk region as of late August 2014 — no less than 7,8 thousand km² (of 26,5 thousand km² of the total area of the region), with the population of no less than 2,5 million people; in Luhansk region — no less than 11,4 thousand km² (of 26,7 thousand km² of the total area of the region), with the population of no less than 1,45 million people.



Stanitsa Luhanska after the airstrike on 2 July 2014

In August 2014 the zone of hostilities included the territories of the following HS: Starobesheve, Amvrosvivka, Nyzhnya Krynka, Kuteynikove, Blahodatne, Maloorlivka, Panteleymonivka, Kirovske, Petrivske, Stepanivka, Rodakove, Sabivka, Zymogirya, Velyke Mishkovo, Siyatel, Ilovaysk, Nyzhny Naholchik, Grabske, Verkhnya Krynka, Miusinsk, Vuglegirsk, Debaltsevo, Olexiivske, Semenivske, Grygorivka, Dibrivka, Stepanivka, Marinivka, Latysheve, Orlovo-Ivanivka, Serdyte, Saurivka, Lutuhine, Georgiivka, Novosvitlivka, Khryaschuvate, Novohannivka, Bile, Yasinuvata, Gorlivka, Guselschikove, Mnohopilya, Agromichne, Gorbatenko, Novokaterynivka, Novoazovsk, Peremoha, Debaltsevo, Vuglegirsk, Uspenka, Vakhrusheve, Yunokomunarivsk, Zuhres, Novy Svit, Maryivka, Krasnogorivka, Avdiivka, Zaytseve, Komisarivka, Chornukhine, Stanitsa Luhanska and some others.

Losses among the civilians in August 2014 according to the data collected by KHPG constituted no less than 680 persons.

³¹ <http://podrobnosti.ua/988131-osvobozhdeny-miusinski-pantelejmonovka-dva-puti-terroristov-pererezany-obnovleno-karta.html>

³² https://censor.net.ua/resonance/347619/13_avgusta_2014go_okrujenie_luganska_tragediya_stepanovki_shturm_hryaschevatogo_udar_po_chastyam_18oyi

³³ <https://www.segodnya.ua/regions/donetsk/na-donbasse-boeviki-obstrelyali-tri-sela-pogibli-desyati-lyudey-snbo-547483.html>

³⁴ <https://gordonua.com/news/war/gpu-pod-ilovayskom-v-avguste-2014-goda-pogibli-366-i-propali-bez-vesti-158-ukrainskih-silovikov-94117.html>

September 2014

At the start of September the divisions of UAF relocated from the bridgeheads under Lutuhine, Novosvitlivka, Luhansk airport, to the positions to the north of the channel of Siverskiy Donets. Several divisions left the encirclement in the area of Starobesheve, Ilovaysk and Amvrosiivka to the area of Volnovakha.

The negotiation process started. And on 5 September 2014 in Minsk there was signed the Minsk Protocol in which the sides of the conflict in Donbas enshrined for the first time several agreements in the presence of the representatives of OSCE³⁵. It was an important step towards the first communications of the sides of the conflict in Donbas and the attempts to search for a compromise for a peaceful regulation of the situation. On the second meeting in Minsk on 19 September 2014 the participants of the contact group program signed the memorandum with the aim to enshrine the agreements on a bilateral suspension of the use of weapons and the forming of safety zones³⁶.

The assault operation of UAF (July–August 2014) ended — all divisions of UAF were brought behind the conditional line of division — from the border with RF at the junction of the rivers Siverskiy Donets and Derkul in Luhansk region up along the channel of Siverskiy Donets through Stanitsa Luhanska, Schyastya, Tryokhizbenka, then from the village of Sokilnyky along the dry land to the route R-66 (Lisichansk — Luhansk), along the route to the village of Novotoshkivske, then between Orekhovo village and Golubovskiy town, between the town of “Rodina” mine (Zolote-4) and Maryivka railroad station, between Katerynivka and Molodizhne, between Novoolexandrivka and Kalynove-Borschuvate, between Troitske and Kalynove (Debaltseve bridgehead), between the villages of Veselogorivka and Hannivka, Polyove and Lomuvatka, between Borzhykivka and Komisarivka, Chornukhino and Centralne, Mius and Faschivka, between Nikishyne and Kumshatske, between Vilkhuvatka and Maloorlivka, Bulavinske and Yunokomunarivsk, between Vuglegorsk and Yenakiyevе, between Molochne

and Hurty (Debaltseve bridgehead), between Novoluhanske and Holmivske, between Bakhmutka and Zaytseve, Mayorsk and Mykytivka, between Pivdenne and Horlivka, between Novhorodske and Shyroka Balka, between Verkhnyotoretsk and Panteleymonivka, between Avdiivka and Yasinuvate, between the villages of Opytne and Spartak, between the village of Pesky and Kuybyshev district of Donetsk, between Krasnogorivka and Staromykhaylivka, between Maryinka and Olexandrivka, between the village of Taramchuk and Olenivka, between Novotroitske and Dokuchayevsk, between Mykolaivka and Styla, Bogdanivka and Petrovske, Starognativka and Bila Kamyanka, leaving near the village of Granitne to Kalmius river and further south along the river’s channel by Granitne and Chermalyk to Pavlopil reservoir, then on land between the village of Pischevik and Verkheshirokivske, between the villages of Pikuzy and Zayichenko, between Vodyane and Sakhanka, leading to the shore of Azov sea in the village of Shirokino.



Shirokino after the battles

October-December 2014

Between October and December 2014 the geography of the conflict remained mostly the same. There were intensive hostilities among the entire line of demarcation, on some spans there were local tactical regroupings. The divisions of UAF and IAF strengthened their positions, occupied the most advantageous positions on the separate spans of the line of conflict.

There was an increased number of cases when the sides used heavy weapons to shell each other’s posi-

tions, including the shelling of the residential blocks of HS. The sides began implementation of mine-defensive actions with the aim of forming of the safety zones, however, it led to an increased number of victims among the civilian population that continued to use the local roads and paths for moving.



Mined graveyard near Zolote-4

In the HS that were near the line of demarcation any industrial objects or objects of social infrastructure were taken by the military for their own purposes. Thus appeared significant risks for the civilians who lived near such objects, in case of the enemy’s fire attack on the military targets.

The movement of civilians near the line of conflict was significantly limited. There were documented cases of destruction of the objects of infrastructure — detonation of bridges, overpasses, power lines, pipes etc.

The losses among the civilian population between September and December 2014 according to the data collected by KHPG constitute no less than 334 people.

2015

In January-February 2015 the IAF started the assault on Debaltseve bridgehead³⁷. From the western direction, from Horlivka through Hurty, via the corridor to the south of Vuglegirsk reservoir and to the north of railway branch Debaltseve-Horlivka, and at the same time towards them from eastern direction, from Bryanka through Lomuvatka and the village of

Polyove to the south of Mironivske reservoir and to the north of railway branch Debaltseve-Alchevsk, IAF approached the village of Logvinove on the route M-03 on the span Luhanske-Debaltseve. Thus IAF blocked the only transport corridor that connected Debaltseve bridgehead with logistics (Bakhmut town). IAF led an attack operation from Yenakiyevе and Horlivka to Vuglegirsk; from the direction of Zorivsk through Komisarivka, from the direction of Faschivka through Chornukhine — to Debaltseve³⁸.

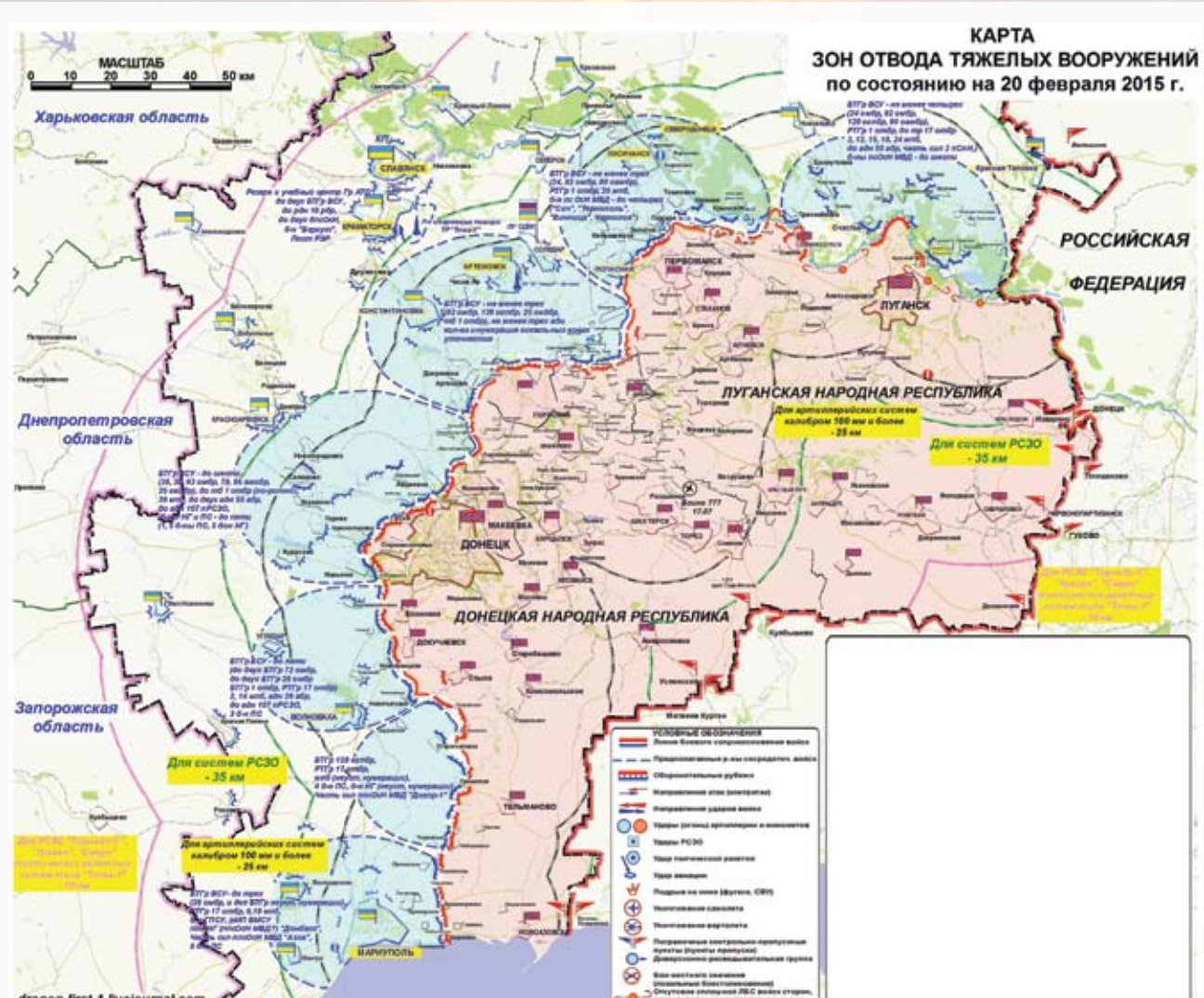
Since March 2015 the CL was going along the border with RF on the junction of the rivers of Siverskiy Donets and Derkul in Luhansk region up along the channel of Siverskiy Donets through Stanitsa Luhanska, Schyastya, Tryokhizbenka, then from the village of Sokilnyky on land to route R-66 (Lisichansk-Luhansk), along the route to the town of Novotoshkivske, then between the village of Orekhovo and the town of Golubovskiy, between the town of “Rodina” mine (Zolote-4) and Maryivka railway station, between Katerynivka and Molodizhne, between Novoolexandrivka and Kalynove-Borschuvate, between Troitske and Kalynove, between Myronivske and Pivdenne Lomuvatka, between the villages of Luhanske and Debaltseve, between Svitlodarsk and Vuglegirsk, between Novoluhansk and Holmivske, between Bakhmutka and Zaytseve, Mayorsk and Mykytivka, between Pivdenne and Horlivka, between Novgorodske and Shyroka Balka, between Verkhnyotoretsk and Panteleymonivka, between Avdiivka and Yasinuvata, between the villages of Opytne and Spartak, between the village of Pisky and Kuybyshev district of Donetsk, between Krasnogorivka and Staromykhaylivka, between Maryivka and Olexandrivka, between the villages of Taramchuk and Olenivka, between Novotroitske and Dokuchayevsk, between Mykolaivka and Styla, Bogdanivka and Petrovske, Starognativka and Bila Kamyanka, leaving near the village of Granitne to Kalmius river and further south along the river’s channel by Granitne and Chermalyk to Pavlopil reservoir, then on land between the village of Pischevik and Verkheshirokivske, between the villages of Pikuzy and Zayichenko, between Vodyane and Sakhanka, leading to the shore of Azov sea in the village of Shirokino.

³⁵ <https://www.osce.org/ru/home/123258>

³⁶ <https://www.osce.org/ru/home/123807>

³⁷ https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/ukraine_in_russian/2016/02/160205_ru_s_debaltseve_vj_anniversary

³⁸ <http://argumentua.com/stati/bitva-za-debaltsevskii-platsdarm>



UAF started forming a strengthened line of defense along CL. Several HS in the direct vicinity of CL became the front line of defense.

The soldiers occupied the empty residential buildings, industrial objects, build fortifications often on the very territory of HS. Several HS became divided by the CL — Zolote-4, Verkhnyotoretske, Kominternovo (Pikuzy), Maryinka, Pivdenne and Pivnichne (Toretsk), Zaytseve. In such HS the hostilities were going on directly in the residential blocks, thus endangering the life and health of local inhabitants.

The armed conflict has moved to a positional, “trenched” stage. The territories divided by the line of demarcation have a high coefficient of urban agglomeration, therefore the HS that were in the direct vicinity ended up on different sides of CL.

For example, Novotroitske—Dokuchayevsk, Maryinka—Olexandrivka, Krasnogorivka—Staromykhay-

livka, Avdiivka—Yasinuvata, Verkhnyotoretske—Panteleymonivka, Novgorodske—Toretsk—Horlivka, Popasna—Pervomaysk, Tryokhizbenka—Slovianoserbsk, Lobacheve—Zhovte.

The distance between the fortifications of the conflict parties near some of the HS is sometimes narrowed down to several hundred meters.

The hostilities in the conditions of dense urban development entails the greatest risks for the civilians that have not left their homes for various reasons.

In such situation the discipline of the soldiers and the control of the command over their actions are of great significance.

The number of victims among the civilian population in 2015 according to the data collected by KHPG, constituted at least 694 fatalities.

The territories controlled by IAF in Donetsk region as of late 2015 — no less than 8,2 thousand km²

(of 26,5 thousand km² of the total area of the region), with the population of no less than 2,7 million people; in Luhansk region — no less than 11,6 thousand km² (of 26,7 thousand km² of the total area of the region), with the population of no less than 1,4 million people.



Zolote-4. UAF occupied a residential house for their purposes

2016

The geography of the line of the conflict did not change. The most intensive shelling was documented in the following HS: Avdiivka, Maryinka, Krasnogorivka, Kominternivske, Novotroitske, Dokuchayevsk, Yasinuvata, Donetsk (Petrovskiy, Kuybyshev, Kyivskiy districts), Horlivka, Zaytseve, Troitske, Pervomaysk, Zolote, Krymske, Schastya, Vesela Hora, Stanitsa Luhanska.

The number of victims among the civilians in 2016 according to data collected by KHPG constituted no less than 62 people.

2017

The geography of the line of the conflict did not change. The media reported the “liberation” of the villages of Novoluhanske³⁹, Travneve, Gladosove, Verkhnyotoretske. However, in fact, those HS were under the control of UAF in the first place⁴⁰.

³⁹ <https://112.ua/glavnye-novosti/poselok-novoluganskoe-pereshel-pod-kontrol-vsu-361340.html>

⁴⁰ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2017/12/2/7164031/>

Geographically they were in a tactically disadvantageous position — in the lowlands; locked for the movement through them; they are seen from the enemy’s positions; etc. Because of that, the appearance of such reports should be seen as “reports of political necessity”, without the change of an actual status of control over HS and the change of the line of control over the territories.

The most intensive shelling was documented in the following HS: Avdiivka, Maryinka, Kominternovo (Pikuzy), Novotroitske, Dokuchayevsk, Yasinuvata, Donetsk (Petrovskiy, Kuybyshev, Kyivskiy district), Horlivka, Zaytseve, Stanitsa Luhanska.



Zaytseve village after systemic shelling

The number of victims among the civilians in 2017 according to data collected by KHPG constituted no less than 68 people.

2018

The geography of the line of the conflict did not change.

The media reported the “liberation” of the villages of Katerynivka, Novoalexandrivka, Zolote-4, Shumy. However, all those HS were actually under the control of UAF since 2014, because of that the appearance of such reports should be seen as “reports of political necessity”

The number of victims among the civilians in 2018 according to data collected by KHPG constituted no less than 11 people.

Annex 2. CIVILIANS WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF SHELLING

Stanitsa Luhanska sector

According to the data collected by the monitors, in the period between May 2014 and the end of 2017 no less than 66 district residents died in the settlements of Stanitsa Luhanska district (the data continue to be specified).

The grossest case of the violations of human rights for Stanitsa Luhansk district was the events of 2 July 2014. 11 people were killed as a result of an airstrike, including Vanya, a 5-year-old boy.

Ostrovskogo Street with all residential and non-residential buildings was destroyed by the air force practically to the foundation.

Both sides of the conflict still deny their involvement in the events of July 2014.

The representatives of Human Rights Center “Memorial” (RF) were the first to visit Stanitsa Luhanska in July 2014 right after the airstrike hit the town. Here’s how Oleg Orlov, one of the human rights monitors, describes what he saw:

“...On 2 July first Russian, and then Ukrainian media reported that the settlements of Luhanska and Stara Kondrashevka underwent shelling. Russian media maintained that the shelling was conducted by Ukrainian Air Force.

The information of Ukrainian media was inconsistent. Thus, in the evening of 2 July the Deputy Commander of Operational Command “Pivnich” on work with personnel, colonel Vladimir Yatsenyuk, reported that “the departments of ATO forces located in Luhansk region didn’t shell the settlements of Stanitsa Luhansk district... On the next day there were new mutually exclusive statements. The representative of Information Center of Council for national security and defense of Ukraine Andriy Lysenko stated on the briefing that “the militants insidiously shelled the residential blocks of Stanitsa Luhanska”. According to him, “The terrorists blamed the Air Forces for that strike, but in reality Ukrainian air force didn’t carry out any missions in that region”. Lysenko didn’t deny that Ukrainian army made strikes near the town that day: “On 2 July as a result of the strikes of

the forces of ATO the positions of the terrorists were destroyed on Zmeina mountain, near the settlement of Stanitsa Luhanska of Luhansk region”.

On the same day Lysenko reported that “Ukrainian enforcers captured the “Grad” system that was used by the militants to shell Stanitsa Luhanska, as a result some of the civilians died”.

At the same time the accusations appeared in Ukrainian media concerning the Russian air force. Like, no wonder that the subversive groups destroyed the last Ukrainian radar station in the area of Russia-Ukraine border in the village of Melovoy with mortar fire on 2 July...

...There were two zones of complete destruction in the settlement. The first strike targeted the blocks situated around the building of DDIA. Six residential buildings on Moscow-Donbas street were completely or partially destroyed, several houses sustained serious damage. DDIA building was also damaged, — according to the local residents, because of the effective ceasing of functioning of police the building stood empty for a long time, the doors were locked.

We were able to interview three of the owners of the two half-ruined houses. They stated that the strike came from an aircraft around 10:30. Six funnels from the explosions (near 2 meters in diameter, from 70 cm to 1,5 meters deep, depending on the hardness of the soil) surrounded the front of DDIA building with a wide half-circle...

The local residents reported that two men died that morning in that district. The second strike that day was carried out around 12 am on Ostrovskogo Street in Stara Kondrashovska, there 9 residential buildings were destroyed or sustained a serious damage, not counting the outbuildings, garages, barns. Several people were injured, three people were heavily injured, one woman’s leg was torn off.

The strike targeted a large residential block, there were no military objects around and, according to the local residents, there weren’t ever. The words of the representative of the information center of Council of national security and defence of Ukraine, Andriy Lysenko, that the militants of LPR shelled Stanitsa Luhanska from the “Grad” system, could not be considered anything other than an attempt of disinformation. The strikes on the settlements of Lu-

hanska and Stara Kondrashovska can’t be justified by any considerations of military necessity. They definitely contradict the norms of international humanitarian law, such actions constitute a crime...”



Remains of a residential building on Ostrovskogo Street after the airstrike

Below are several fragments of the interviews with the victims, collected by the monitors during their visits to the territory of the district.

From the interview with O*, whose husband died during the air strike on Ostrovskogo Street in Stanitsa Luhanska:

“Around 10 am a plane bombed the police. At first we did not understand what was happening. We heard the humming. Then we saw the planes. The entire street dashed out to look. How could we know that our entire life was about to crash...”

Suddenly the noise became louder, and at 10:45 the bombs started falling on our street. Everything started to burn outside. Our neighbor held her 5-year-old son in her arms, Vanechka wasn’t even 5 years old then, he was alive for some time, but he died. His father died at once.

It was a horrible day. 10 people died instantly. Almost everyone remained without homes.

Two neighbors, my husband and I were standing near our yard. Then at once there was an explosion and dust. We couldn’t hear or see anything. When the dust settled there were dead bodies around and everyone was weeping.

The neighbors with whom we were standing died. Their bodies without heads and limbs were thrown into a neighbor’s garden.

I didn’t see my husband at first: among the dead or the living. The blast wave has thrown my husband’s body on an apricot tree across several yards.

I couldn’t stay home another second... I took my daughter and left after the funeral...”

From the interview with L*:

“My wife and I were home. Usually when we heard the shelling start we descended into the basement. That time something unbelievable came.

I was working in the garden while she went outside to get water. As soon as she left there was this horrible humming. I dashed from the yard to stop her. But it was too late. After the explosion there was a cloud of dust and I couldn’t see or hear anything.

When the dust settled I saw my wife lying face down on the ground. I ran up to her... but she was already dead...”

From the interview with a victim:

“On 2 July 2014 near 11 am my wife, our adult son and I were home. We heard the noise of a plane, we understood that it worked a bit further from our home. Then we understood that Ostrovskogo was bombed.

Well, one of the shells landed in the yard of our home. The explosion started a fire in the house. I was wounded by a shard, therefore I couldn’t dash from the house quickly to hide. I remained inside.

My wife ran outside, shocked, and ran towards our summer shower hoping to hide there. She was killed by the shards on her way there...

When everything calmed down a bit my son and I started to dig the rubble to get my wife. We tried our best ... but it was too late. She probably died instantly.

Our house burnt down completely then. You can go and look... I visit there very rarely... I don’t have anything to do there anymore...

We started to call the “ambulance”. There was no connection. It is normal for us during the shelling. Well, the neighbors took me to the hospital themselves because I was hit pretty hard...”

From the interview with D*:

“On 29 August 2014 my mom was tending the garden. Near 8:30, I was in the house back then, I heard rumbling, the sound of shattered glass, and in several seconds — my mom’s loud scream. I ran outside and saw her unconscious and bloodied. The neighbors and relatives ran to administration in the center of the town to call the ambulance. But there we were told that the hospital building was de-

stroyed and there were no cars. Then I had to gather all the necessary documents and things to transport my mother to a nearest hospital in my own car”.

From the interview with a deceased’s son:

“When it all happened everyone was shocked, of course. The people started running outside, searching for one another. Everyone was thrown apart by the blast wave. There was blood and remains of those that were alive a second ago everywhere.

I ran to look for my folks. My father was almost fine. But we couldn’t find mom at first. She was thrown towards the garden. She was already dead. Her head and leg were torn off... I still can’t let go of that horror... it is worse than what they show you in horror movies...”

The closest medical institution was in Starobelsk. There was only one surgeon around. He arrived to the car, examined my mother, made two painkiller injections and advised to go to Belovodsk. After a considerable distance between the settlements we arrived to the hospital around 11 am, that is, in two and a half hours after the wounds were inflicted. As a result of the injuries my mother died on the fifth day in the hospital”.

From the interview with the wife of a resident of Stanitsa Luhanska who died during the shelling:

“It happened on 2 September 2014. They were shooting massively back then. But the people were so used to the sound of shelling that they didn’t descend into the basements for nothing.

That day I woke up, as usual, packed my things and went to work. My husband was also going to go to work.

As soon as I arrived his fellows called in an hour and told me that my husband died. I ran towards the forest area. He worked there. I didn’t believe. I thought it was a mistake. I arrived and saw him just lying there in the yard... there was no sense in providing assistance anymore...

His fellows and I started to call the police and the ambulance. Nobody could arrive because of the shelling. We waited for help until 10 pm. Nobody arrived.

My friend said he had a trailer. We put my husband there and transported him to morgue... There the representatives of police surveyed him...

We buried him the next day. Brought him to the graveyard from the morgue...”

On 30 May 2014 during the shootout between UAF and IAF of “LPR” near the border service died a local resident of 1970 birth year.

On 14 June 2014 a bus in which L*, was going underwent artillery shelling on the bridge across Severskiy Donets river. A local resident L*1975 birth year died on the spot.

On 15 June 2014 a local resident of 1992 birth year died of the shrapnel wounds he received as a result of the shelling. Another local resident of 1962 birth year died on the same day.

On 27 July 2014 a local resident D* of 1986 birth year died as a result of a shell hitting a bus.

On 6 August 2014 P* 1959 birth year died because of a shell detonating in the yard of her house.

On 11 August 2014, Sh* 1980 birth died after driving her car over a disguised mine on the National Guard roadblock year.

On 14 August 2014 a local resident, Z* died in a shoot-out for Stanitsa.

On 18 August 2014 a married couple Ts* died of shrapnel wounds because of the shelling.

On 18 August 2014 S* died of shrapnel wounds.

On 18 August 2014 Sh* died of the injuries received because of the rubble as a result of the shelling.

On 21 August 2014 Ch*, 1940 birth year, died as a result of the shelling from “Grad”.

On 31 August 2014 K* died of the mortar shelling of a bus.

On 2 September 2014 a mother and son died because of an air strike.

On 2 September 2014 L* died of a shrapnel wound on his workplace in the forest area

On 3 September 2014 A* 1953 birth year died because of artillery shelling.

On 3 September 2014 M*1989 birth year died of shrapnel wound to the head on his work place.

On 5 December 2014 the married couple of T* died of shrapnel wounds in the yard of their house.

On 8 September 2015 S*1980 birth year died because of the shelling.

On 29 August 2014 RSVF “Grad” shelled Kraynia Street in Stanitsa Luhanska. As a result of the shelling a resident of the town, K*, died.

On 19 November 2014 a 59-year-old nurse of the local hospital died because of the shelling from heavy artillery, another woman’s arm was torn off.

On 22 January 2015 an elderly married couple died on Kataeva Street as a result of the shelling.

On 27 June 2015 a resident of the town died on Donetska Street during the shelling.

Popasna district

According to the data collected by the monitors, between May 2014 and the late 2017 76 residents were killed in the human settlements of the Popasna district (data continues to be specified).

Below are several fragments from the interviews collected by the monitors during their visits to the territory of the district.

On 3 August 2014 Popasna town underwent massive shelling by “Grad”. Four deceased civilians were documented and one child was injured that day. K* family suffered the most.

From the interview with the victim:

“It was Sunday. Near noon. I’ve just arrived from the work and remembered that I forgot to buy bread. My husband and sons were at home. My husband and elder son decided to go to a shop on bike to get bread. I’ve told them to go later, not now. We were shelled a lot. And my husband had recently recovered from a previous injury. He was hit really hard by the fragments the last time.

The older son shouted that I shouldn’t worry, that was machine gun fire... Three minutes passed since they left home, and Grad shells started falling in the center of the city. Exactly where my men went. People started shouting. I ran to the phone to call my husband and son. There was no connection. The younger son slept and didn’t even hear the explosions. The shelling was long. The younger son and I remained home. We were afraid to leave. As soon as the shelling stopped the older son’s friend arrived. He was shouting and trembling... He said: “I was killed!” I packed my things before I realized it, then I ran outside. I ran to the place of explosion. My husband was taken to the hospital. He was alive for several days, then he died. I* died on the spot”.*

On 21 August 2014 the village of Katerinivka was shelled. As a result an old man and his 7-year-old

grandson G* were killed. The entrance of police and ambulances to the village was very limited because of systemic shelling as well as because of the fact that the village was in the “grey zone” and essentially wasn’t controlled by any side of the conflict.

From the interview of a relative of the deceased G*:

“We’ll probably never forget that day, as long as we live. They died on 21 August, and we could only take and bury their bodies the following day. And that was thanks to the efforts of a volunteer girl who periodically brought bread to our village and helped as much as she could.

We took the bodies from the place of the tragedy ourselves and buried them on our own. My husband was running and keeping watch all night long so that the bodies were not torn by the animals.

The grandpa died at once. The fragments shot in his head and heart. The kid was all beaten. We didn’t even find his arm. It probably burned away”.

On 6 October 2014 during another shelling of Popasna, a father and son M* died in the yard of five-storey house. From the interview with the wife and mother of the deceased:

“How can I stop crying?! Both of them: my son and my husband were killed on the doorstep of this house! Before that we spent a week in the basement because of the shelling. They both went to the doorstep to smoke. At once two shells fell near the house and both of them died.

My granddaughter and I were saved by a miracle. Because we were sitting further from them, on the bench. The girl saw her father being torn to shreds! She didn’t speak to anyone for half a year! She remained a complete orphan. Her mother died earlier. And now my sonny as well...”

On 23 January 2015 in the morning a shelling of the village of Troitske started. V* family was home then. The family used to hide in the basement at the start of a shelling. That was the case that time. The mother and children ran to the basement, the head of V* family didn’t manage to hide from the shards and died near the entrance to the basement where his family managed to hide.

From the interview with the wife of the deceased V*:

“When I saw my husband’s body I froze in fear. The fragments have cut off a part of his head and there were multiple open fractures... There was no sense in saving him... But I couldn’t leave the body outside. It could have been torn apart by wild animals or further explosions. Or it was a shock... We pulled him to the basement where we were hiding. We could only bury V on our own several days later”.*

On 2 February 2015 Popasna was once again heavily shelled. On that day five deaths of civilians were documented. B* family suffered the most, its elderly mother and son were killed, as well as the elderly husband and wife R*.

From the interview with a relative of deceased B*:
“My brother went outside to take water from the well. The same instant two shells fell nearby. He died on the spot. I dashed to him from the yard. I saw that he lacked an arm and a leg. I thought that people can live without arms and legs, I thought I had to check his pulse. Started to search for his neck under his jacket. Only then I realized that he also lacked the head...I don’t want to recall it... I ran to his mother’s house. She walked near the house and muttered “Where is my sonny?... “ I ran to her and saw that she left the trail of blood. She was hit in the leg by the fragments. When the medics arrived they took my brother to morgue and the old woman to the hospital. They didn’t tell the granny that her son died while she remained in hospital. She was seriously injured, too. But they couldn’t hide it for long, she constantly asked that he visit her. We had to tell her that he died. Then her heart stopped... We buried the old woman 8 days after my brother”.

From the interview with the daughter of the deceased R*:

“The neighbours have mostly left the street where my parents lived. My mom and dad remained to care about household. They didn’t want to leave their house and looked after the neighbour’s homes. A shell hit right into my parents’ house. The house was completely destroyed. But when we pulled dad from under the rubble he was still alive. His leg was severely crushed by a brick from the ruined house. His entire body was crushed by construction debris. He only died in the hospital. My mom wasn’t even found that day, no matter how long they searched.

Her body was pulled from under the rubble only the following day”.

On 22 August 2016 when the town of Zolote underwent another shelling, a local citizen was killed.

From the interview with the son of the deceased S*:

“It happened in the evening. Near 10 pm. I was watching TV. My mother was doing something in the kitchen. We didn’t mind the shooting anymore. They always shoot — what, we should run to the basement each time now? We ran enough in 2015.

I’ve only heard the glass crack. And that’s all. Silence. I hear my mother calling me, then she entered the room and said: “D, look, I’m bleeding”. I ran to her and she fell on me.*

I could have probably saved her. But I don’t know what to do and how. Maybe I should have plugged the hole somehow. At first I thought that only her arm was hit and she fell because of pain. There was a big hole in her arm. Then I moved her away, and saw her nightgown was all bloodied. A bullet went in her chest. 15 minutes ago my mom breathed and then she didn’t. I called the ambulance at once. But nobody arrived till the morning. They don’t come out during shelling. The medics came at 6 am. Took her to the hospital. There they took out the bullet. They gave me all the documents and that was it. She was buried the same day”.

Maryinka district

According to the data collected as a result of the monitoring visits we learned about 97 cases of deaths of civilians on the territory of Maryinka district. The biggest number of deaths of the victims is documented in Maryinka, Krasnogorivka, Olexandrivka uts. and Novomykhaylivka (non-government controlled territory).

Only in the first months of the armed conflict, as of 31 July 2014, 11 civilians died as a result of the shelling in Maryinka.

Among the total number of the deceased there are 62 men, 35 women, 7 children under 18 years.

Below are several fragments of the interviews collected by the monitoring group during the visits to the territory of the district.

On 18 January 2015 a residential district of Krasnogorivka underwent a massive shelling. The shells hit the private houses on Suvorova Street, Gorkogo Street. One of the shells hit a residential building, as a result a 39-year-old owner of the building died.

On the same day two children died as a result of the direct hit of a shell to a building on Matrosova Street in Maryinka — brothers — 7 and 16 years, an 8-year-old girl, the daughter of the neighbors, who accompanied the boys then, was transported to the hospital with heavy wounds.

On 22 January 2015 a 9-year-old boy died as a result of the shelling on Maryinka on Myru street, his brother and grandmother received shrapnel wounds. The family was having dinner in the kitchen, when the shell hit the house.

On 25 January 2015 in the town of Maryinka around 5 pm K* was visiting his neighbor two buildings away from his own house. As soon as the shelling started K* was going to return home.

The men stood near the yard for several more minutes. Suddenly K* felt an acute pain in the back, head and legs.

K* returned home, told his wife he thought he was hit by the shrapnel. When K* took off his overcoat it turned out that the shards wounded his head and legs, two of them hit his back.

K*s* wife at once called the ambulance. The paramedics were not arriving for a long time because of the danger of being trapped under the shelling.

K* was transported to Kurakhovo hospital, he underwent an urgent surgery to extract the shards. However, the wounds were too serious, and K* has lost a lot of blood before the ambulance arrived and he was transported to the hospital.

The same night K* died in the hospital of wounds. On the moment of death he was 46 years old.

On 8 October 2016 a 38-year-old Ya. died in Maryinka under the tracks of APC of UAF.

From the interview with a relative of the deceased:

“It was restless in Maryinka then. There was shelling every night. Also, in the nighttime the streets were not lit for safety reasons. Even the vehicles were going with the headlights turned off. We temporarily lived at my mother’s. It’s in the other part of the town from our house, because our part of

the town was constantly shelled. And my mom has a good basement in which we spent the nights.

Every evening we returned home to take care of the house and feed the pets. That day the three of us also returned to my mother’s house from our house.

My mom and I were going slightly ahead, and Ya was going slightly behind us. Then we heard the sounds of shelling, therefore we could not hear the APC going behind us. I heard something heavy working and shouted to Ya*, to free the way. But it was too late. She did not answer.*

My mom and I started to call her. Silence. I thought my wife went ahead of us and was going somewhere ahead. My mom and I went home. We thought, Ya would arrived or that she already arrived and was waiting for us.*

We got home. Ya was not there. But there was a powerful shelling and we did not dare to go and search for her.*

My wife did not arrive until 5 am. At 5 am we were visited by the investigator who said that I should come for identification.

I was brought to the morgue. It turned out that Ya, was hit and run over by APC. She looked horribly. Well, at least the military would pay for the funeral. Some commander”.*

On 7 November 2014 the victim’s wife died as a result of a direct hit of a shell on the territory of housing of the family of Ts*.

From the interview:

“My wife was tending the potatoes in the garden. I was bringing the buckets to the basement. When I was going out I heard something made a “boom”. I was hit in the chest and I fell.

I do not remember anything up until the moment the ambulance arrived. But they took me on the same day. The paramedics brought us to Kurakhovo.

I spent there almost a day. They extracted some of the fragments, and they decided to leave the rest, because it was dangerous.

It was on 1:30 pm. the shell hit the apricot tree in the garden. Right where my wife was standing tending the potatoes. Only her face remained.

When the children arrived they could not determine anything, she was taken by the ambulance.

The lad from the ambulance later called and said: “you only have to say goodbye to your wife..., the face remained unharmed to say good-bye...”

Two days passed after her death, and we buried her”.

On 18 August 2015 near 01 am as a result of the shelling of the residential blocks of Maryinka a shell hit a private house. A shell fragment hit 5-month-old L*. Two weeks later the girl died of wounds in intensive care.

From the interview with the parents:

“We were already asleep. After midnight we heard — something exploded. I dashed from the bed and ran to the children.

I put both of our children on the floor, my husband was sitting near them. I was holding the baby in my arms. I could not duck in time. A powerful explosion — and the roof fell on us.

I did not understand where my daughter disappeared from my hands. I started to dig the rubble with my hands. I heard weak cries. When I found her we ran to the basement with other children. There I saw that my girl’s belly was cut and the intestines could be seen. She was constantly screaming. I did not know what to do, — The town continued to be shelled.

The military from the 28th brigade arrived, they told us to enter the car quickly and brought us to Kurakhove district hospital. I hugged the baby with one hand and was holding her intestines with the other. I was afraid to damage them. I was also worried that my daughter could have suffocated, because her eyes, mouth and nose were filled with clay.

The older son was not hit at all, the middle son’s back was burnt. My husband was covered in small dots. Probably, hit with glass shards.

Everybody asked us, why we did not leave before? Whether we could dare to leave our house. Even before the shells sometimes hit our garden, fell on the streets, but not the houses. It was different this time...”

On 11 April 2016 the husband of the victim B* died as a result of gunshot wound in the garden of his own home.

From the interview with the victim:

“My husband was tending the garden, planting the potatoes. He died there from the bullet which appeared who knows from where. The sounds of constantly working guns in the town stopped scaring anyone, because it was a normal situation for our location. They were shooting then, too. Not too much, though. We did not know who it was or where. Let’s say, everywhere.

At first I did not even understand that something happened. And my husband still won’t come. I went to the garden — and my husband was already dead and bloodied.

As a result of hostilities our house was also seriously damaged: there are no windows, the roof was damaged by several hits. But the worst thing is that my husband died.

I am 57 years old, he was 58. Because of such situation in the town and the death of a relative my health significantly worsened. My family and I spent all 4 years in the basement.

After the death of my husband I still can’t regain senses and understand: how was it possible to shoot a civilian who was tending his own garden.”

On 13 July 2014 a married couple died in a private house on Gorkogo Street in Krasnogorivka.

The family planned to leave the area of shelling in their car for the safer regions. Several days before their death the parents brought the children to the grandmother and returned to get their belongings. On the same day when they returned to their hometown, a shell exploded in the yard of their housing. The married couple died. Both of them were 28. Their 6-year-old daughter became an orphan, it still lives with her grandmother and grandfather.

There are also known cases of mass death of civilians as a result of the shelling on the territory of Maryinka district.

On 11 July 2014 during the hostilities on the territory of Maryinka 5 civilians died as a result of the constant shelling.

On 3 June 2015, around 4:00 am the forces of IAF started the assault on the town. 9 of the civilians died as a result of the shelling.

Volnovakha district

According to the data collected by the monitoring groups, between May 2014 and the late 2017, 34 residents died in the HS of Volnovakha district.

Below are several fragments of the interviews, collected by the monitoring group during the visits to the territory of the district.

On 28 August 2014 a “Volkswagen: car was found in Volnovakha district, in which there were two burnt corpses. The investigative-operational group established that at 12:00 am the family of 4 men, 1982–1985 years of birth. and a child of 2007 year of birth, residents of Maryinka district, were driving on the territory of Novotroitske in their mini-bus, bypassing the fields.

During the movement unidentified persons shot that car from an unknown weapon, as a result it burnt down.

Two people received injuries incompatible with life. Two more, a mother and a 10-year-old child, were brought to Volnovakha CDH for medical assistance.

On 18 October 2014 the village of Novotroitske of Volnovakha district underwent massive shelling from RSFV “GRAD”. As a result of the shelling one family suffered more than the others in the settlement. The head of the family died of blood loss, his wife and disabled son were heavily injured.

From the interview with the victim, E*:

“It was on 18 October 2014 at half past seven in the evening.

My husband was sleeping in one room, I was in another. When it started exploding everywhere, at first we did not even go to hide in the basement. For the first time it whistled from the direction of Donetsk here to us. When it whistled for the third time, I for some reason told my husband that we had to run to the cellar. Did not even know why... We never ran, but I ran then.

And then, when it exploded for the third time near us, my husband stood up from his bed, started putting on his pants. He was only able to put them on fully. Then, when it all ended, they found him with the hole under a knee. He fell down in the doorframe between the rooms. I arrived to the basement in half a second.

I came to senses, started shouting to my son: “L, L*!” I did not know that my son was outside and not in the house.*

I was shouting and shouting — and nothing. And he was already in the basement. He looked out from there and called — “What, mom?” And as soon as he spoke something hit him in the arm! The tendons outside. The blood started pouring out and the arm started hanging on the skin. As soon as I moved my head to him, to the basement, two fragments fell on my head, the bigger and the smaller one, must have ricocheted from the house and hit me. One in the head and one in the side. It started burning so much that it was hard to breathe.

We were cut off from the light. My son and I ran along the street. But where to run to? God only knows. It was pitch-black darkness. We were running God knows where shouting: “Help! Save us!” My son and I lost consciousness in the street. The military took us and brought to traffic patrol post, from there we were taken by ambulance which was waiting there. They could not come closer because they were afraid to be shelled.

There they helped us. I wasn’t hit hard. They made one surgery to my son, then the second. At first they said: “We have to cut off his arm”. Because the wound was too serious. The bones and tendons were cut really bad. I refused. I told: “Do what you can, sew it”. Thanks to the military surgeon. He sewn that arm once, and then another one. They saved his arm. It has almost no function, but it is there.

But they could not return my husband. How could I save him! When it exploded I saw my husband breathing, but dying! He was unconscious when he was pierced by a shard. And I have a son there! I stepped over the yet alive husband and ran to the basement! My son is disabled since childhood! I wouldn’t be able to help my husband! Surely you understand?

The neighbors buried my husband. They brought me from the hospital for two hours for the funeral and took me back. My son did not attend the funeral.

It hit everybody in one day... The blast wave was so powerful that all fish in the tank died”.

A* suffered in the village of Granitne of Volnovakha district, she told the monitoring group that

her 6-year-old daughter died of assault rifle burst shot in 2015.

The shot was made by her neighbor when he was drinking alcohol with the Ukrainian soldiers.

The man took an assault rifle from one of the soldiers and shot the victim's house, as a result the victim's little daughter died, when she was in her room. The victim also explained that the investigation of that incident was ineffective, she was not notified about its development or any events.

On 13 January 2015 around 2:30 pm a passenger bus was shot at near the roadblock of Volnovakha.

12 persons died in total. 10 persons died on the spot, of them 4 men, 6 women, including a 14-year-old girl.

18 more people were wounded, 13 of them were transported to the hospital of Volnovakha. Among them was a police officer and a border guard. Another woman died in the hospital of Volnovakha.

According to the data published by Donetsk RCMA, in total 17 people were wounded.

Later it turned out that another man died. In many towns of Ukraine there were mass mourning actions. The tragedy near Volnovakha became one of the most massive and cruelest ones in the history of ATO.

On 15 June 2015 two road police officers did not attend work in Donetsk region — a lieutenant colonel and major of police.

During the search it was established that the disappeared officers were addressed for help by their acquaintance. On one of the roadblocks of Ukrainian military they had to meet his wife from Donetsk. She had to give them the child for the vacations. On their way the officers were lost and met the militants of "DPR". The acquaintance of the officers was killed on the spot and the major was wounded in the leg.

In the night between 16 and 17 August 2015 the villages of Sartana and Lebedinske were shelled by the militants. Two people died as a result of artillery shelling — a man and a young woman, six other civilians were wounded, including a 10-year-old girl.

On 21 August 2015 around 2 am the village of Prokhorivka was shelled. A man of 1960 year of birth died. The shells hit the territory of the milk farm. The guard of the enterprise received lethal wounds.

On 29 November 2015 a civil car was shot at near CIOP "Novotroitske", it was moving along the route from Mariupol to Donetsk. The driver, a man of 1972 year of birth, received numerous gunshot wounds, the woman that was in the car was not harmed.

It was established that before arriving to the roadblock of the so-called "DPR" the car started to turn around. The militants started shooting at the car.

On 9 March 2016 a man of 1952 birth year was wounded as a result of the night shelling of the village of Mykolaivka of Volnovakha district.

On 25 February 2017 a military vehicle, ZIL-131 hit a local resident and killed her.

It was around 9:30 am near HS Starognativka.

The deaths of civilians during crossing the line of demarcation in Volnovakha district

On 24 October 2016 a man died while crossing the CL on CIOP "Novotroitske".

On 8 February 2017 a man died in the bus that was moving to CIOP "Novotroitske".

A 77-year-old resident of Donetsk region felt bad, he lost consciousness. The border guards called an ambulance and started providing the first aid, but the man did not regain consciousness. The medical staff just stated the death which could have been caused by the heart failure.

On 28 April 2017 a man of 1942 birth year died near CIOP "Novotroitske". The pensioner died before reaching the checkpoint to undergo control. The man was going to the territory uncontrolled by Kyiv on foot. He left the bus, near the module of urgent medical assistance he felt weakness and lost consciousness. The medical staff stated his death, probably caused by heart failure.

Avdiivka

According to the data collected as a result of the monitoring visits at least 97 civilians died in Avdiivka between 2014 and 2017 years.

Below are several episodes and the fragments of interviews with the relatives of the deceased.

On 7 July 2014 unidentified people shot a passenger bus while it was on the route. A 69-year-old woman died as a result.

The elderly woman was transported to the central hospital with gunshot neck wound. She later died in the hospital because of the wound.

The woman received the lethal wound when she was in the bus on the front seat. Unidentified persons moving in the car towards them started shooting at the bus.

On 27 July 2014 Avdiivka underwent a powerful shelling from "Grad" systems.

5 civilians died as a result of the shelling. Near 50 received various wounds. This information was confirmed in the regional department of health care.

The main wave of "hits" was on Molodizhna Street, 20, where was located the dormitory building. A shell hit a bearing wall of the building, which caused a great destruction and deaths of civilians. Mendeleeva Street 5; Molodizhna, 17; 9 block district, 21, also suffered.

On 30 September 2014 the brigade of power engineers, while performing the renovation work in the area of the village of Semenivka near Avdiivka, underwent a sudden "Grad" shelling.

One of the power engineers, 1964 birth year, received a lethal wound.

On 8 November 2014 4 people died as a result of shelling of Avdiivka. 2 local residents died on the spot of the shell explosion, 2 died of wounds in the hospital, 7 civilians were wounded. This information was confirmed by the main doctor of CDH.

On 23 November 2014 the ATO HQ reported that Avdiivka was shelled, as a result there are victims among the civilians.

On 30 November 2014 two local residents died because of the shelling of the town.

On 8 December 2014 around 1 pm a crossing was shot in Avdiivka, a woman died.

On the moment of the shelling there was a car near the crossing, in the car there were two women and a teenager. One of the women died of wounds, the other woman and the teenager were brought to the local hospital with wounds.

On 9 December 2014 two people died in Avdiivka in a single day, 13 more were wounded, including 4 children.

On 14 January 2015 a local resident died as a result of shelling of the town. One was wounded.

On 16 January 2015 a 45-year-old resident died because of the shelling of the town. Two local man and a 25-year-old girl were brought to a hospital with various degree wounds.

On 27 January 2015 as a result of the shelling of Avdiivka after examining the destructions on Korozyova Street, the investigative operational group of the local police department found the married couple that died as a result of fire because of shell hit.

On 28 January 2015 a woman died in Avdiivka because a shell hit her flat.

On 1 February 2015 a local resident died because of the shelling of the town on Stepova Street. The shells also fell in the area of the local market. Two people were wounded — a man and a woman.

On 9 February 2015 two women died in Avdiivka because the shells hit their houses on Lenina Street and Nechayeva Street.

On 13 February 2015 during another shelling of Avdiivka a shell fell near the coke chemical plant and exploded near the woman who died on the spot.

On 21 February 2015 3 men died in Avdiivka because a shell hit the cafe "Koloda" in the area of Industrial market.

On 4 March 2015 a young woman of 1974 year of birth died in Avdiivka as a result of a direct hit to one of the apartments of a residential building.

On 20 March 2015 around 3 pm Avdiivka was shelled. A civilian died as a result of a direct hit to a private housing on Chervonoarmiyska street.

On 21 May 2015 there were 27 documented direct hits to the territory of Avdiivka coke chemical plant and railroad depot. A diesel locomotive caught fire as a result of the hit of one of the shells.

A man's body was found in the damaged locomotive. The deceased was a 25-year-old electrician of the plant, a resident of the village of Komar of Velykonovosilkivskiy district in Donetsk region.

2 women were wounded, 1956 year of birth, the employees of Avdiivka coke chemical plant.

On 18 July 2015 at 4 am in Avdiivka 3 people died as a result of a direct hit of a shell to the 8-storey house — a grandmother of 1942 year of birth, her grandson of 1995 year of birth, a disabled person

of I group. Also the ceiling and walls fell as a result of the direct hit of a shell to the private house on Sportivna Street. A man of 1966 year of birth died under rubble.

On 22 July 2015 a car with civilians burned down as a result of the shelling of Avdiivka, 2 people died as a result. A burnt body of one person was found inside the car, the remains of the second passenger were found nearby. Also two people received various degree wounds — a woman of 1968 year of birth and a man of 1965 year of birth. Several buildings in the area of Kirova Street were destroyed.

On 26 July 2015 Avdiivka was shelled. There were direct hits in the residential sector. A woman died as a result of one of the hits to the house on MPS Street.

On 12 March 2016 the officials reported that in total for the period of ATO 48 people died in Avdiivka. 458 were wounded, 8 of them are children.

There were 1378 documented applications of the citizens after the facts of damage to their flats and houses.

On 8 April 2016 a woman of 1945 year of birth died as a result of artillery shelling on Avdiivka. She was in the town on the territory of her housing on Kuybysheva Street, 15.

On 13 April 2016 around 7:15 pm, a 75-year-old pensioner received a lethal wound as a result of shooting of the suburbs of the town from the guns, on Lomonosova Street. The man was in his own yard when the shooting came from the direction of the non-government controlled territory. A bullet hit the gas pipe, ricocheted and hit the man's abdomen. The man died of the wound.

On 19 July 2016 around 4 pm, a young man of 1997 birth year died in Avdiivka of the gunshot wound to the head during the shelling of the private sector near Avdiivka industrial area.

On 1 February 2017 a woman's body was found on Zavodska Street, 1955 birth year, with numerous shrapnel wounds.

From the interview with the daughter of the deceased:

“My mom lived on the street which was the closest to the industrial area. Her house was destroyed back in 2014, so her acquaintances who left allowed her to leave there.

I told her constantly she should have moved in with us. She kept refusing. She kept saying that everything would be as it is destined.

They were constantly shelled there. God used to protect her. He didn't this time. It was very scary. They were shelling for several days.

That time she finally decided to run to me, to hide in the basement. But she did not reach me. She was hit by the shards in the street. They found her body in several hours, when the shelling ended”.

On 2 February 2017 around 10 pm an employee of ME of 1992 birth year died in the mobile warming point near the stadium because of the wounds he received as a result of the shelling of the town.

On 16 February 2017 There was a documented hit to the multi-storey buildings on Gagarina Street and 8th block. A man of 1973 year of birth died of shrapnel wounds.

On 13 May 2017 around 7:30 pm 4 local residents died and 1 was heavily injured as a result of the shelling of the private sector of Avdiivka.

In the area of Saponova Street a shell hit the yard of a residential building.

Three women and one man died.

Another man was hospitalized in a heavy condition.

From the interview with an acquaintance of the family:

“The son of O, A*, is currently in coma, in a very heavy condition in the hospital of Mechnikov in Dnipro. The young man's brain was heavily damaged. O* was a widow.*

O also had a 7-year-old daughter. After that tragic event the girl became an orphan. Yesterday evening the girl ran along the street asking for help, screaming that her mother's head was torn off.*

Also during the shelling two more familirs were in the seating on the territory of the plot of land (the godparents of the deceased).

M of 1983 year of birth died during the shelling. She had an orphan daughter S* (4,5 years). The girl was taken by her grandmother who works as a janitor in the local school, they live together on Vorobyova Street. A shell had fallen near their flat earlier, it was partially ruined.*

It's a miracle two children who were near the epicenter of the explosion did not suffer.

The third family — the married couple K. They received lethal wounds during the shelling. Their son became an orphan”.*

Bakhmut district

According to the data collected during the monitoring visits there were no less than 42 documented deaths of civilian population in Bakhmut district.

Below are several episodes and fragments from interviews with the relatives of the deceased.

On 27 June 2014 early in the morning a bus was shot at in Artemivsk, it served the local route in Chasiv Yar and was leaving the town for the route.

There were several shots to the windshield, the bus driver lost control and hit the garage of one of the private houses on Chaykovskiy Street. The driver died on the spot, a wounded woman was brought to the hospital where she died of wounds.

On 26 January 2015 a shell hit a private building in the village of Luhanske on 1:30 am, a 70-year-old man died.

On 27 January 2015 the town of Svitlodarsk was shelled. One woman died, a nurse of the physiotherapeutic department of the town hospital of Svitlodarsk. Also S. of 1967 year of birth died under the shelling, she was home during the shelling.

In connection with the situation in the area of Mironivske, DTEC decided to temporarily stop the thermal electrical station. During the hostilities in Donetsk and Luhansk region 8 employees of DTEC died during the work, repairing the damage in the power networks, being in TES and mines; 12 died because of the shelling of the building.

On 31 January 2015 a shell hit a residential building in Zelenopilya during the artillery shelling, two people died there, 28- and 47-years old men.

On 3 February 2015 during the shelling of HS Nevelske, Vodyane, Krasnogorivka, Pisky, Tonenke, Avdiivka, Maryinka, Debaltseve, Dzerzhinsk, 6 residents died, including an 11-year-old-girl. 17 people were injured.

On 13 February 2015 Artemivsk was shelled. 3 people died, including a 7-year-old boy. His minor sister and 4 other people were wounded and brought to the hospital. Of the total number of

the wounded there are 3 children between 6 and 8 years.

The shell hits were documented in the area of school no. 4 on Zagorodna Street, 22.

The police department of Donetsk region published the least of deceased and wounded persons as a result of shelling of Artemivsk.

The rockets of the militants damaged the buildings of school no. 4, kindergarten “Lelechka”, residential buildings on the streets of Zagorodna, Mykhaylivska, Patrisa Lumumby, 8 Berezhnya.

On 18 February 2015 the village of Novoluhanske was hit. 2 employees of the enterprise «Bakhmutskiy Agrarniy Soyuz» suffered, they were on their work places.

A 27-year-old man died of numerous shrapnel wounds. Another worker, a 33-year-old local resident, was wounded.

A building on the territory of the enterprise was damaged.

On 15 June 2015 in the village of Luhanske there was a blatant murder of two local women: a 77-year-old mother and her 45-year-old daughter. The residents of the village died of gunshot wounds to the head.

During the investigative-operational measures two regular soldiers, 23 and 25 years old were detained, they confessed of murders. The soldiers infiltrated the building where lived the deceased women whom they suspected of separatism, and shot the women from the assault rifle.

On 15 July 2015 around 8 pm the village of Kodevka was shelled as a result of hostilities. One of the shells hit a civilian's building. A 47-year-old man received heavy shrapnel wounds and died on the way to the hospital. Also, the gas and power lines were partially damaged in the village.

In total between August 2014 and nowadays the shells hit 6 people (men), 7 people were injured — 2 men, 4 women and a child of 2008 year of birth — the residents of Artemivsk district.

3 people died in Svitlodarsk, 1 wounded.

1 person died in Zaytseve, another one was wounded.

6 people died in Luhanske, 7 were wounded, including a child. 18 buildings are damaged in the village, 10 buildings are destroyed.

6 people died in Myronivske, including a child, 9 were wounded. 20 residential buildings were destroyed, 15 were partially damaged.

In Mayorsk, which before May 2015 belonged to Mykytiv district of Horlivka, 6 people died, 31 civilian was wounded.

On 29 July 2016 the military of UAF shot the man on the roadblock in the area of Luhanske when he tried to take weapons from the contract soldiers.

On 26 March 2017 the bodies of a man and a woman were found in the village of Zaytseve by a military medic after a mortar shelling. The bodies were found on Rybalko Street, near the door of a private house. The deceased were civilians — a man of 1959 year of birth and a woman of 1964 year of birth. It was previously established that they were outside when the mortar shelling of HS started.

From the interview with the neighbors of the deceased:

“Everybody stopped hiding when it starts exploding. Although our village is at the very edge.

It was the same on that day.

They were good people. They were both maimed horribly. The shell fell near them.

The entire village helped their son to bury them. We gathered the money and buried them. The building was ruined. Their bodies were buried and in several days several shells hit the graveyard. We are surviving here, not living”.

Mariupol

According to the information received during the monitoring visits, 49 civilians died in Mariupol during the active stage of hostilities.

Below are several episodes and the fragments from interviews with the relatives of the deceased.

On 6 May 2014 there was a shooting in the area of the military base in Mariupol airport — the people wearing black and camouflaged clothes shot at several cars. It is known that among the cars being shot at there was “Volga”, which received a shot to the radiator, as well as several mini-buses. The social network users report about one deceased person. «A man was killed in the docks on “Strilka», — reported a Twitter user.

On 9 May 2014 in Mariupol there was a fight between the enforcers of ATO and the pro-Russian militants. The latter tried to occupy the building of the local department of MIA.

The armored vehicles of ATO entered the town. As a result of the conflict with the enforcers of ATO the building burned down. According to the acting Minister of MIA, there are 7 deaths among the militants.

Mariupol police reported the death of the head of road police, Victor Sayenko, as well as an employee of the battalion of patrol service, Mykhaylo Yermolenko.

On 6 September 2014 around 11 pm the truce agreement was violated and the town underwent artillery shelling. The roadblock of Ukrainian army was shelled in the eastern suburbs of the town, but the civilian objects also suffered — the gas station on Taganrozka sStreet caught fire, the ambulance station on the crossroads of Taganrozka and Olimpiyska Streets was damaged. The medics of the ambulance station reported about one wounded local resident.

Several kilometers away from the center of the town on Naberezhna Street a car was shelled in which three families were hiding from the shelling: five adults and two minors. One of the passengers of the car died of wounds, three others were hospitalized. One of them is in intensive care. The driver and both children were unharmed. According to the doctors, a shard hit the heart of deceased T*, there were no chances to save the woman. The surgeons are certain that the woman died of the shard and not the bullets.

The husband of deceased I* received multiple shrapnel wounds of his back. His spine was seriously damaged. The married couple’s daughter is only 4 years old. She was in her mother’s arms. Her mother shielded the girl with her own body and the girl was not harmed. Also unharmed was the six-year-old boy, the son of the car driver. Another victim is the woman who was in the back-left passenger seat, she received two wounds, a piercing one to a shoulder and a piercing one to the left arm. The husband of wounded N* who was driving the car was slightly wounded by the shards of the bro-

ken glass. V*, the family’s friend, was wounded in the arm.

One of the victims, I*, describes the military line in detail and the “masked men” who ordered them to stop. The car did not brake quick enough, and when the line caught up with them it opened assault rifle fire.

The driver said he did not see any trucks on the roadside or armed men who allegedly stopped the car. He believes he heard the shout “Stop!”. But he does not know where it sounded from and to whom it was addressed — Other private cars were moving along that road in front of them and behind them. The man did not hear the assault rifle bursts — he thought he heard an explosion. His wife N* also says that the car was shot at “from the grass”, “from behind the bushes” from the direction of the river. She said she heard the rumbling and assault rifle fire.

On 24 January 2015 in the morning Mariupol, in particular, the left shore of the town, as well as Skhidniy mini-district, underwent shelling. 31 person died as a result, 118 more residents were wounded and brought to the hospital. The shells hit the roadblock situated in the village of Vinogradne. Several shells hit the area of Kyivskiy market, as well as a multi-storey building on Kyivska Street.

ATO headquarters of sector “M” reported that Mariupol was shelled from the direction of the village of Sakhana. According to the reconnaissance data, three “Grad” systems shot their full ammunition at the residential blocks of Mariupol.

However, the “militia” assures that it did not shell the town at all and blames UAF of the provocation.

SMM of OSCE identified the source of the shelling of residential blocks of Mariupol on the territory controlled by the self-proclaimed DPR. In particular, the analysis of the place of hits in the area of Olimpiyska Street in Mariupol showed that the shelling was performed with the missiles of “Grad” and “Uragan”.

“According to the analysis of the hit, the “Grad” missile was launched from northeastern direction, in the area of Zhovtneve (19 km north-east from Olimpiyska Street), and “Uragan” missile from the eastern direction, in the area of HS Zaychenko

(15 km east from Olimpiyska), directed by “Donetsk People’s Republic” — states the report.⁴¹

SMM, after examining the situation, reached the conclusion about 19 rocket strikes on that area, but it accepts that there could have been more of them.

One of the victims said in the interview that he lost his entire family in one day. A*’s relatives were torn apart by the missile fragments before his eyes. His son died first.

“My great-grandson, my granddaughter and daughter-in-law, all little ones, their legs were torn off, blood was everywhere”, — says A.*

In one of the buildings of Skhidniy mini-district only the gates remain intact. The shell killed the owner

“The second “Grad” shell exploded here, he was all wounded, covered with bricks”, — says the brother of the deceased, O.*

His wife and daughter were able to run away from the house.

“The toddler was standing near, and those two walls up there just saved us, everything around started falling apart. 11 days passed after the shelling, and the house still smolders. Everything burned down. The personal belongings, savings and photos. Only a chain and crucifix that they returned to us in the morgue remained of a person. My daughter cries all the time, she is afraid to visit school” — says the widow, T.*

Novoaydar district

According to the data collected during the work to collect and process the information the monitoring group learned about 27 deaths of civilian population in Novoaydar district.

On 25 May 2014 three cars were shot by unidentified persons in Novoaydar. As a result of the shooting one civilian died, another one was wounded.

On 7 September 2014, around 1 pm two people died because of sniper shots in the town of Schyastya. Among the deceased are one civilian and one Ukrainian soldier.

⁴¹ <https://www.osce.org/uk/ukraine-smm/136086>

On 26 September 2014 near 12:35 am one civilian died because of shelling of Schastya, 16 were wounded, three received heavy wounds.

They write in the town's public in social networks that many people suffered near the hospital, they also clarify that two men died and not one.

On 24 October 2014 a village deputy, Gennadiy Khitrenko, was shot in the village of Krymske. The man of 1971 year of birth was executed in the yard of his own house for pro-Ukrainian expressions. While the village was besieged by the militants, deputy Khitrenko several times said that Krymske will remain in Ukraine.

On 6 November 2014 after another shelling of Tryokhizbenka a 27-year-old local resident found an unexploded mortar mine in his garden, he decided to bring it further from the building.

The mine exploded, as a result his 28-year-old wife died on the spot.

On 14 November 2014 at 9 am a 6-year-old girl died as a result of shelling of Tryokhizbenka. The girl's mother of 1976 year of birth was also wounded.

At the same time an 82-year-old woman died during the shelling. The shell exploded in her yard, causing the elderly woman lethal wounds.

Also a 58-year-old man who was in the yard of his own house died because of explosion of a "Grad" shell.

On 2 December 2014 two civilians died in the night as a result of the shelling of Tryokhizbenka — the married couple of pensioners — 66-year-old man and 63-year-old woman.

On 6 December 2014 the village of Kryakivka was shelled, 2 civilians died as a result.

One of the mines fell in the yard of a private house and wounded two local residents — 51-year-old men. Both died on the spot of shrapnel wounds. Six civilians died since the beginning of the week on the territory of Luhansk region controlled by Ukrainian government as a result of the shelling.

On 10 January 2015 at 9:45 am the duty department of Novoaydar DD of MDMIA of Ukraine in Luhansk region received a message from a resident of the village stating that three people died in the yard of the house no. 34 on Naberezhna Street in the village of Kryakivka.

In the yard of the building which is situated on the edge of the village the law-enforcement officers found the bodies of the deceased — a 14-year-old girl and her 64-year-old grandmother, and in the house there was found a body of her 50-year old mother. A month ago that family buried the owner of the house, the girl's father.

The people died as a result of artillery shelling of the village which was going on between 3 and 6 am from the rocket system of volley fire BM-21 "Grad". Several shells hit the yard of the building.

On 13 January 2015 a local resident passing on the street was lethally wounded near the filtration point after the dinner. The 53-year-old's man's leg was torn off, he died on the spot of the blood loss.

Two policemen guarding the filtration point were also wounded.

On 14 January 2015 during the shelling of Schyastya died the deputy of the main engineer of DTEC of Luhansk TES, Sewrgiy Kotlyarov, 1958 year of birth. The man was on sick leave, therefore he was home during the shelling. A mine hit the yard of his house.

In addition, a woman died on Respublikanska Street during the shelling of the town.

On 25 February 2015 in the area of the village of Kryakivka the local residents found a body of a man with several gunshot wounds. The deceased was a 49-year-old local resident who, according to fellow villagers, went fishing and was trapped under shelling.

On 3 June 2015 around 7 am near the field road between the villages of Kapitanove and Novookhtyrka a car with a married couple from Kryakivka was trapped under mortar fire, both died as a result. A 67-year-old man and his 64-year-old wife were going from Kryakivka towards Novoaydar to sell the agronomical products on the market.

On 19 June 2015 a fighter of one of the voluntary battalions shot a married couple from Schastya through a car. A young couple of 1974 year of birth, who moved from Schastya in their Volkswagen Caddy, did not return home.

Several days later they were found shot in the forest not far from Schastya. Their car was stolen and its license plate was replaced by the one with

ATO sign on it, it was used by E., a resident of the town of Yavoriv of Lviv region, who shot the married couple because of the car.

On 17 February 2017 around 4:30 pm a Ukrainian voluntary died of gunshot wound not far from HS Krymske — a representative of one of the charitable foundations.

Yasinuvate district

As a result of the monitoring work of KHPG it became known of at least 93 deaths of civilians in Yasinuvate district because of the shelling.

Below are examples of the episodes and several fragments from the interviews with the relatives of the deceased.

On 23 May 2014 near the roadblock in Pisky unidentified persons wearing military uniform (probably, the militants of the s.-c. DPR from the battalion "Skhid") shot three people. Their bodies were left on the roadside.

On 13 September 2014 during the attempt of the forces of self-proclaimed DPR to breach from Horlivka the village of Panteleymonivka was significantly damaged. According to the witnesses, three civilians died in the residential blocks of Panteleymonivka, 8 were wounded.

One of the shells hit the car that delivered dairy products. One expeditor died, the second one was wounded.

On 22 January 2015 a 48-year-old resident of the village of Pisky was hospitalized with heavy shrapnel wounds as a result of massive shelling of Yasinuvata district.

A 54-year-old resident of the village of Orlivka died because of a direct hit of a shell to his house.

During the artillery shelling of the village of Pivnichne a 63-year-old man and 38-year-old woman were wounded.

On 28 February 2015 after a mortar shelling of the village of Pisky died a photo correspondent of the newspaper "Syogodni" Sergiy Nikolayev and a voluntary of the Right Sector, Mykola Flerko. The photo correspondent died of wounds in the hospital.

On 13 March 2016 the disappearance of a young woman and a three-year-old child was reported by

the victim's mother-in-law. Six days later they were both found in the village of Chervoniy Partizan. The woman and the three-year-old child received lethal wounds after exploding on a mine. The bodies of the deceased were brought to the morgue in Donetsk.

Annex 3. THE CIVILIANS WHO DIED BECAUSE OF THE AIRSTRIKES

Luhansk

On 2 June 2014 around 3:30 pm there was a powerful explosion near Luhansk region state administration. Eight civilian citizens died.

According to one of the versions, the shell was launched from a plane of Ukrainian ALS. The witnesses report that they really saw a SU-25 fighter plane in the sky over RSA. The Ukrainian side denies the use of aviation over Luhansk on that day.

Stanitsa Luhanska

On 2 July 2014 guided aviation rockets were used against Stanitsa Luhanska. Ostrovskogo Street in Kondrashevka area suffered the most. At once there were 9 documented deaths, including a 5-year-old boy. Later the number of victims increased to 12. The number of wounded was at least 9 people. The Ukrainian side denies the use of aviation over Stanitsa Luhanska on that day.

Snizhne

On 15 July 2014 at 6:30 am the air bombing of the town was performed in Snizhne. The planes dropped 4 bombs on the residential block. One of them hit the building of tax inspection, another one hit a 5-storey house, obliterating two entrances. 10 persons became the victims of the airstrike. It was only possible to save a 7-year-old boy who was taken from under the rubble some time later.

Zuhres

On 13 August 2014 on the shore of Krynka river in Zuhres there was an airstrike on the territory of the children's beach. 13 people, including children, became the victims of the airstrike. 40 more people received wounds of various degrees. Later 6 more people died in the hospitals of the town.

One of the victims, L*, suffered because of cassette bombing of the children's beach. Around 6 pm L* with her 4-year-old son and the neighbor girl with the Down syndrome was passing by the children's beach. The child asked L* to stop and spend some time on the beach. There were many people, L* heard sudden loud noises, and the cassette bombs started falling from the sky. L* grabbed the children and hid behind the concrete blocks. She covered the children with her body and fell on the ground.



Over 40 people died in that bombing, L* herself received such wounds that when the ambulance arrived she was transported to morgue, however, there the women showed the signs of life and she was transferred to the hospital.

L* was brought to the hospital with the diagnosis: craniocerebral trauma, brain injury of medium severity with the concussion of frontal-temporal lobes, multiple fragmented fractures of the base of the skull and the facial skeleton: lower jaw to the left, upper jaw to the right, the great wing of the wedge-shaped orbital bone, maxillary sinuses, zygomatic bone arches, frontal bone to the right, subarachnoid hemorrhage, traumatic damage to the right eyeball, piercing wound of abdominal cavity with the presence of foreign bodies in the projection area of the stomach and duodenum; hepatomegaly, the fractures of the 8th and 9th ribs to the right.

The minor son of L*, received a shrapnel wound of the shoulder during the shelling. The fragment currently remains in the child's body.

L* underwent a long treatment and still requires systemic medical assistance.

L* has lost an eye, the eyesight in the second eye deteriorated significantly, the woman received the second group of disability.

The son of L* has psychological problems. After the event he did not recognize his mother, he believed she died because he saw her maimed body.

The child developed enuresis on the nervous background, he still suffers the psychological consequences.

L* was forced to leave her house with the children and move to the territory controlled by Ukraine where she rents an apartment.

Annex 4. CIVILIANS WHO WERE INJURED BECAUSE OF THE SHELLING

Stanitsa Luhanska district

According to the data collected by the monitors, at least 300 residents of the district were injured in the period between May 2014 and late 2017 in the HS of Stanitsa Luhanska district.

According to the data collected by the KHPG monitors, at least 300 people were injured during the period from May 2014 to the end of 2017 in the state of Stanislavsky district of Lugansk region.

Below are some of the fragments of interviews with the victims.

In the morning of 29 August 2014 A* was doing chores with her husband on the territory of their household.

Suddenly the shelling started, allegedly from RSVF "Grad". two shells fell in the victim's yard.

From the interview: "In the morning I went to the yard from the house. The morning was quiet and clear. Suddenly the shells fell in the yard.

No sounds foretold that, therefore we didn't hide and were doing the regular stuff. The next thing I remember, I opened my eyes and realized I was lying

on the ground. The dust was in the air so that nothing could be seen. We were hit by the smell of gunpowder and dust. I heard my husband's voice who was calling me, but I couldn't stand up because I was wounded. The shards hit my entire body. I couldn't even call for help. My husband found me, helped me up and brought me to a shelter.

The shelling ended quickly and my husband ran to the garage to get his car, but it was heavily damaged because of the shelling.

Then he ran to look for a car in the town, to bring me to the hospital. One of the neighbors brought me in his car to the nearest roadblock, where I was provided with first aid, and from there I was transported to a hospital in Starobelsk.

Our house was also seriously damaged as a result of this shelling. The shards went through the entire room. The repair of the house requires huge costs. We don't have money. Furthermore, after the injuries my health was really weakened. Now the rains eroded the ceiling and it fell on the floor. The house is unfit for living anymore.

In the yard a part of one of the shells was sticking out, judging by its angle and the damage we realized that it was shot from around the village of Belotenne, from the eastern part".

On 16 January 2015 around 6 pm there was a shelling of the village of Nyzhne of Stanitsa Luhanska district. As a result the flat of O* with all the items, household appliances and documents was destroyed. The house became completely unfit for the further living. As a result of the shelling the owner of the flat was heavily wounded by the shell fragments.

According to the victim the medics didn't guarantee her relatives that O* would survive after sustaining the injuries. The same day O*, who was heavily burnt and had multiple piercing wounds of her entire body was brought to the hospital of Lisichansk.

After the long treatment and a year of rehabilitation O* still couldn't return to normal life. After O* was discharged from the hospital the volunteers helped her pay for the rent of a room where she lives even now.

The cases of repeated injuries of civilians as a result of the shelling became a frequent phenomenon

in the period of the active stage of ATO on the territory of Stanitsa Luhanska district.

Thus, on 18 August 2014 at 6 am R* was walking the central street of the settlement. At that time suddenly the shelling started. One of the shells fell near R*, after that the man fell the blood running down his thigh. He couldn't get up on his own. The fellow villagers who were passing by called an ambulance that transported him to the hospital.

From the interview:

"On 18 August 2014 at 6:00 I was walking on Lenina Street by the building of the town council. An artillery shelling started. A shell fell nearby. I fell on the ground, the blood was running down my thigh. The people called an ambulance. I was brought to CDH where I was treated between 18 and 25 August 2014 diagnosed with: "Mine-blast injury, shrapnel gunshot fracture of the left thigh, bruised wound of left shin. I was discharged for ambulatory treatment because of the shelling of CDH".

On 22 July 2015 near 4 am started another shelling of a residential block of the settlement. At that time R* was home. One of the shells exploded near the man's house. The shell fragments hit the bed on which R* was sleeping.

From the interview:

"On 22 July 2015 at 4:00 am there was a shelling of the residential blocks of Stanitsa Luhanska. I was sleeping at home at the time. A shard hit my bed, injuring my right foot with four fragments. My wife treated and bandaged my foot. We didn't call the hospital. But on the second day my foot started to swell. I was hospitalized in Stanitsa Luhanska CDH diagnosed with: "Mine-blast shrapnel injury of the right foot with the presence of the foreign bodies, fracture of the base of the bone". I was treated there until 3 August 2015. I was discharged because of the systemic shelling of CDH.

Just like that. And they say two shells don't hit the same funnel... They do in Stanitsa..."

On 11 November 2014 an 18-year-old teenager was wounded.

On 24 November 2014 the town underwent a heavy artillery shelling, one civilian was wounded.

On 27 November 2014 a bus was shelled in Stanitsa Luhanska, a passenger was wounded, one of the mines hit a construction goods store, four

people were wounded, one was hospitalized in a severe condition.

On 15 January 2015 a 64-year-old resident of the district received shrapnel injuries.

On 16 January 2015 a woman was wounded by the fragments of “Grads”.

On 19 January 2015 two residents of the settlement were wounded — a 63-year-old woman and 46-year-old man.

On 9 February 2015 a man was wounded because of the shelling.

On 11 February 2015 Stanitsa Luhanska was shelled by “Grads”. A bank security guard and an employee of district state administration were wounded.

On 10 May 2015 there was a direct hit to a house on Krasnoarmiyska Street. A house owner was wounded.

On 6 July 2015 a 16-year-old teenager from the village of Nyzhnya Olkhova received gunshot leg wounds.

On 8 July 2015 a local woman received a light shrapnel wound.

On 23 July 2015 a local resident of 1951 birth year was wounded in his own yard.

On 19 August 2015 around 4 pm in the area of CIOP a 50-year-old resident of the village of Valuyske was wounded from a barrel-attached grenade launcher.

On 24 August 2016 a woman was injured because of the shelling.

On 20 October 2016 a local resident was wounded by mortar shrapnel.

On 15 November 2016 a 10-year-old V* was wounded. A shell hit her house.

On 18 February 2017 around CIOP “Stanitsa Luhanska” a man of 1969 year of birth received shrapnel injuries of the lower extremities.

Popasna sector

According to the data collected by the monitors between May 2014 and the late 2017 98 residents were injured in the settlements of the Popasna sector (the data continues to be specified).

Below are several fragments of the interviews collected by the monitors during their visits to the territory of the district.

On 18 of November 2014 the village of Toshkivka underwent a massive shelling by “Grads”. 4 civilians were severely injured, 3 more were killed as a result of the shelling. The young family of D* suffered the most. The father of the family, 41-year-old V*, died on the spot, his 32-year-old wife Yu* and their two children M* (5 years) and A* (5 months) were severely injured.

From the interview with a victim, Yu*:

“At first I heard an odd noise beyond the window, it reminded the scratches of the autumn leaves. Suddenly the house started trembling. I was frightened and ran to my son. His bed was standing near the couch on which my husband slept. I bent down to grab A and some horrible force plunged me into the air. I fainted for some time. I woke up because the snow was falling on my face. When I opened my eyes, I didn’t understand why it was so quiet.*

I was laying on my back, sprayed by pieces of bricks. I heard the military arrive. A was saved by a miracle. It turned out that I instinctively pulled the crib to me and somehow pulled my son from the death zone. My husband slept in half a meter from my son and he was crushed by a brick wall. When V* was pulled out from under the rubble he was still breathing. His chest was crushed, V* died in the hospital.*

M was found under the bed. She was probably thrown there by the shockwave, and my daughter hit her head really bad.*

The first day while M was in Lisichansk city hospital the doctors didn’t think she would survive. My daughter had a severe open craniocerebral injury. She survived a clinical death and went into coma.*

I spent a week in intensive care. When I came to senses the parents of my husband were sitting near my bed, I ask “Where is V? — Is he here, in the hospital?” The mother-in-law started crying and the father-in-law, being silent for some time, said: “We’ve buried him...” So I found out that my husband died”.*

On 23 January 2015 there was a powerful shelling of the village Troitske.

L* was in the yard of her own house when a mortar shell fell nearby. L* received leg and body injuries. From the victim’s interview:

“I tried to call for help and call the ambulance via the phone, there they answered that because of the shelling the departure of an ambulance is impossible. Then my husband decided that we have to go ourselves by our car, although it was dangerous. I was transported to Svetlodar hospital. There they amputated my wounded leg. They couldn’t save it because it was severely torn up by the fragments”.

On 1 February 2015 as a result of shelling by “GRADS” of Kuybyshevsk Street in Novotoshkivske two men were wounded — 1970 and 1973 year of birth. When the artillery shelling started the men helped the women and children move to the basement of five-storey house. Women and children managed to hide in the basement, but not the men.

M*’s hand was ripped off by the fragments, B*’s hip was seriously injured. Because of those injuries both men remained disabled. There wasn’t help in the form of compensation for those injuries. All treatment, surgeries and rehabilitation measures were carried out at the expense of the families of the victims.

From the interview with one of the victims:

“I didn’t want to go to the basement. It is hard for me to make every step after the stroke. Each day the explosions were heard somewhere. But on that day the wife persuaded me. When they were descending I only managed to place one foot at the steps, then the shell fell near our basement. When the dust settled I realized that I had troubles with my leg, because I couldn’t move it. I looked down, and there was only half of a hip. Then M shouts from the storey. He didn’t even manage to descend. He shouted to me asking to help him find his arm.*

It was torn off...”

In July 2015 a local resident of Troitske village was injured as a result of the explosion of an unknown device, set up near the entrance to her yard.

From the interview with the victim:

“When our village was heavily shelled most of the people moved to a safer distance. Those who remained, like me, for example, looked after the household of those who left. The neighbors asked me to care for the cattle while they were moving their

children. They had a big household: sheep, a lot of poultry, a cow. Every morning and evening I was visiting to feed the cattle.

On that day I came by to feed and milk the cow. As soon as I pulled the fence door it exploded. I didn’t understand a thing. Only afterwards, when I tried to crawl from under the fence, I realized that it was a “tripwire”. They must have set their hopes for the rich house. So they installed it to scare the owners. But there was only old me.

When they got me to the hospital it turned out that I was finely injured: my hip was torn and legs were cut by the fragments. The fragments remained in my head, legs and arms”.

On 14 October 2016 a man named B* was injured in Zolote town.

From the interview with the victim:

“I was going home with my bags through a gorge. I didn’t hear anything. I saw a flash and a cloud of dust. Then I saw — something flew towards the gorge. I didn’t realize how I fell. I was conscious. Everything started spinning. Blood started running from my ears, and I couldn’t stand up. I crawled through the field to the soldiers. One of them shouted: “Pops, get away from here! It will start soon!”

Two soldiers saw that I was wounded and ran towards me. They grabbed me and pulled me to a safe distance. They called an ambulance. Then my son brought me to the nearest checkpoint on exit from the city, where the ambulance received me. Everything’s kinda fine. But the fragments remained inside and they constantly cause trouble”.

On 8 November 2016 the residents of the town of Zolote, mother V* and her son M*, were going towards the occupied Pervomaïsk through an unofficial checkpoint, through a suburban village, to see their elderly relatives. An unknown explosive device was activated when M* was going slightly ahead. From the interview with the victim V*:

“All our relatives remained on that side. One of my sisters is 80 years old, and the other is oncologically ill. Both of them are lonely. My son and I constantly helped them. Even more since the start of the war. No, we weren’t allowed to go there through those suburbs. But we were going anyway. As well as others. Do we have to go around 200 km

to get to Pervomaisk? The straight way is 10 minu TPP on foot.

My son and I left in the morning. He didn't want to go. He said: "You go, feed them, I'll go next time, you will rest". But to my chagrin I started to persuade him. So, we were up and went.

My son went ahead while I was dragging behind. 50 meters to my sister's house, and I hear an explosion. I sat, I thought it's a shelling started, and I shouted: "M, lay low!" And I saw he was standing and didn't even sit down. Only holding his head. I went to him. M* turned to me, and he didn't have an eye and the blood was running on his face. I started crying... He didn't hear me. He must've been stunned.*

I ran to a store, asked the girls to call an ambulance. But finally, a neighbor transported M to the hospital".*

Maryinka district

According to the data collected as a result of the monitoring visits, we learned about at least 180 cases of injuries of the civilians on the territory of Maryinka district. However, neither the representatives of health care nor the police could provide the official statistics of the number of injured people among the civilians.

We sent the information requests to LA of the district, police, health care institutions asking to provide a total number of people who suffered during the hostilities in the east of Ukraine. However, we were not able to receive an exact number.

The information is absent for various reasons: if the wound was not serious, the victim could decide not to apply to police or hospital; the access of unrestricted access to medicine and police, etc.

However, the biggest number of victims is documented in Maryinka and Krasnogorivka. According to the data of police of Donetsk region, only in 2014, 173 civilians were wounded because of hostilities on the territory of the district, 7 of them are children.

Below is the data about the injuries of the local residents taken from the open sources, as well as fragments from the interviews with the victims that the monitoring group was able to collect during the visits to the territory of Maryinka district.

On 13 July 2014 Krasnogorivka underwent massive shelling from RSVF "Grad".

3 civilians died, including a married couple and at least 5 were injured.

Among the injured was D*.

3 From the interview with the victim:

"It was a regular day. It was quiet at first. Then it started pouring at once. It was "Grad".

I understood, because 7 rockets at once fell on our street, and around 30 in the town.

The first rocket that hit out street fell in our garden.

I was waiting for my husband's return from work. I was sitting near the door, cleaning the potatoes. My son was in the house. I heard a humming and understood it has begun. I dropped the pot with potatoes, ran to the house to warn my son that we had to go to the basement.

As soon as I placed a foot on the doorstep it all went down. The shell fell exactly where I was sitting with the pot. There is a small distance from there to the house. I was hit badly. I can't remember anything. I have lost my consciousness. Later in the hospital, my son told me that I was torn by the wave.

They sewn my head and arms, the face just went away — look how they sewn me... They could not repair my jaw. Now when I eat or drink it all pours from my mouth. They did not take the shards from my body because it was dangerous. They said they would rot quietly and someday leave on their own. My hearing did not return. I stopped hearing with one ear at all and the other one can hear just slightly".

On 31 July 2014 a 5-storey house suffered from the shelling in Krasnogorivka, several flats burned down. Across from ATB store a shell torn off local resident's legs.

On 21 August 2014 in Maryinka Ts* was wounded in the yard of his own house.

From the interview:

"How it was... as always... I did not expect, did not foresee. I was tending my garden. There were shots, but it is so... They shoot every day. Then I feel the pain. Blood pours on my arms and face. I understood it was because of shards. I went to the house, to my wife. We called the ambulance. They

were not coming for a long time because there were shots. We called the neighbor, asked him to bring to Kurakhovo. There they helped me, extracted something, sewn something. I spent several weeks in bed and they let me go home. Everything is fine. It hurts when the weather changes, and when the remaining shards start moving it usually hurts.

But I'm alive, that's something... My wife was killed the next year under the same tree where I was hit..."

On 24 August 2014, a 7-year-old child with parents and an aunt approached the village of Berzove in a mini-bus. Suddenly the mini-bus was hit by a mine launched from a heavy weapon. The boy's parents died on the spot, the boy and his aunt were heavily wounded.

On 6 October 2014, an administrative building was damaged as a result of the shelling of the Abakumov's mine. One civilian died and three were wounded.

On 7 October 2014 as a result of shelling of Krasnogorivka the streets of Lomonosova, Chaykovskogo and Nakhimova took serious damage.

The local residents report about two deceased persons, as well as a seriously wounded boy whose fingers were torn off by an explosion.

On 30 October 2014 two local residents were wounded during the shelling of the village of Novomykhaylivka.

On 40 November 2014 during the day 2 people were injured and 2 died as a result of shelling of HS of Maryinka district.

On 7 December 2014 Maryinka district police department received a message from the hospital stating that the hospital received four residents of the village of Novomykhaylivka with multiple shrapnel wounds. The victims were 1 man and 3 women.

On 12 January 2015 as a result of artillery shelling of Krasnogorivka there were 7 reports about the civilian victims, 5 of them were wounded.

On 18 January 2015 a residential district of Krasnogorivka underwent massive shelling. The shells hit the private houses on Suvorova Street and Gorkogo Street.

4 people were brought to the hospital with shrapnel wounds: 3 man and a girl of 1997 year of birth.

A heavily injured 8-year-old girl was brought to a hospital.

On 20 February 2015 a local resident of 1975 year of birth was wounded as a result of shelling of Maryinka and Kurakhove.

On 3 June 2015 fierce close combats go on in the area of Krasnogorivka and Maryinka. 3 local residents were wounded.

2 men of 1965 and 1987 years of birth and 1 woman of 1953 year of birth who suffered as a result of shelling of Stepove were brought to the hospital of Kurakhove with shrapnel wounds.

On 5 June 2015 in Maryinka 3 local residents were wounded during the night.

On 14 June 2015 in Krasnogorivka one resident was wounded because of the shelling.

On 17 June 2015 2 local residents received shrapnel wounds as a result of shelling of Maryinka. Among the victims there is a pensioner of 1947 year of birth.

In addition, the shards wounded a woman of 1973 year of birth in the yard of a private house.

On 19 July 2015 a 31-year-old woman and her 9-year-old daughter suffered as a result of shelling of Pervomayske. A woman was wounded in the arm, the girl received a head injury.

On 14 August 2015 near 10 pm 2 civilians of 1974 and 1982 years of birth suffered during the shelling of Solodke.

On 19 August 2015 a resident of Maryinka was wounded in the yard of the private house on Shevchenko Street.

On 27 August 2015 3 people were injured in the village of Staromykhaylivka.

On 28 August 2015 a child of 2008 year of birth was wounded as a result of shelling of Maryinka.

On 25 November 2015 a boy of 1989 year of birth received a stomach wound in his yard during the shooting in the suburbs of Maryinka.

On the same day it became known about one other injured man, 1960 year of birth. He also received a gunshot wound during the shootout in the suburbs of Maryinka. The victim was in the yard of his own house when he received a tangent wound to his back.

On 22 December 2015, a 41-year-old man in Maryinka received a gunshot wound near his own

house. Around 1 pm he was returning from a store, suddenly he heard a clap and felt pain in the chest area.

On 4 February 2016 a local resident received serious wounds as a result of the shelling of Maryinka.

The victim of 1954 year of birth was transported to the hospital of Kurakhovo with numerous shrapnel wounds of the head, limbs and traumatic amputation of fingers.

It was established that the man was injured in the yard of his own house around 8 pm during the shelling.

On 10 April 2016 a residential block was shelled in Maryinka in the area of Myru Street. As a result of the shell explosion a local resident of 1956 year of birth was wounded.

The owner of the building tried to hide in the basement when a shell exploded near him.

On 22 April 2016 a 36-year-old resident of Krasnogorivka leaving on Mayakovskogo Street was wounded.

On 5 June 2016 a local resident was wounded as a result of shelling of Krasnogorivka.

On 14 June 2016 a 77-year-old resident of Maryinka was injured in the head on Lenina Street as a result of the shelling of the town.

On 15 June 2016 a woman of 1961 year of birth was wounded during the shelling of Krasnogorivka, she lived in Sonyachniy mini-district.

On 17 June 2016 a civilian of 1973 year of birth was wounded on Shevchenko Street as a result of shelling of Maryinka.

On 19 June 2016 in Krasnogorivka two local residents of 1940 and 1968 year of birth suffered as a result of a direct hit of a shell to a flat on the 5th floor of a house on Suvorova Street. Both victims were brought to the hospital: they had numerous shrapnel wounds of the head, body and limbs.

On 14 July 2016 a resident of Maryinka of 1976 year of birth was hospitalized with limb injury. He was in his own yard.

On 17 July 2016 the residential blocks of Maryinka were shelled. A local resident was wounded as a result.

The resident of Telmana Street was in the kitchen when a shell exploded near her house. The woman was wounded by a shard.

On 18 July 2016 the residential blocks were shelled in Novomykhaylivka.

When the people ran to the basements to hide from the bullets and shells, 2 persons were wounded: a 67-year-old local resident and his 35-year-old niece who visited her relatives with her husband.

On 6 August 2016 a woman of 1940 year of birth was wounded in Maryinka, she lived on Prokofyeva Street.

On 10 August 2016 as a result of the direct hit to a private house on Lenina Street in Maryinka the children of 8 and 13 years received shrapnel wounds. The shell hit the roof of a private house, the shards hit the rooms. The children were home then, but they were playing in the far room.

On 18 August 2016 the house of the local resident caught fire as a result of the shell hit to the roof. The man received the burns of the head, arms and legs.

On 6 November 2016 in the night Krasnogorivka underwent a fierce shelling.

As a result of the shell hit to the building on Ostrovskogo Street the shards wounded a man of 1996 year of birth and a woman of 1975 year of birth.

The man was in the yard of the house.

On 11:40 pm the on duty unit of Maryinka police department received a message from a paramedic of the ambulance, stating that they were addressed by a man of 1953 year of birth with the shrapnel wound of occipital area of the head. On the moment of shelling he was in the yard of his house, feeding his dog.

On 19 November 2016 Krasnogorivka underwent a powerful shelling which lasted for 4 hours.

As a result of the shelling a 50-year-old woman was wounded near the entrance to a residential house. She had contusion and shrapnel wounds of her face and hand.

On 14 December 2016 a 62-year-old local resident was wounded as a result of the explosion of a single shell on the central street of Prokofyeva in Maryinka, he was riding his bicycle then.

The man received shrapnel wounds of both legs.

On 15 December 2016 an 83-year-old woman and 60-year-old man suffered as a result of shelling of Maryinka.

On 16 December 2016 a resident of Maximilyanivka of 1956 year of birth received a shrapnel hip wound. The woman was wounded in the suburbs of Maryinka.

On 1 January 2017 a man of 1950 year of birth received a heavy wound because of shelling of Krasnogorivka. There was a direct hit to a 5-storey building on Suvorova Street.

On 12 January 2017 a residential block around Lenina Street in Maryinka was shelled.

During the shelling a 64-year-old local resident was in her garden and she was wounded.

On 31 January 2017 a woman was wounded during the shelling of Maryinka. On the moment of the explosion of the shell the woman was in the yard of a private house on Telmana Street.

On 1 March 2017 a local woman was wounded as a result of shelling of Krasnogorivka. The private sector along 1 Travnya Street underwent shelling. The woman was in the building then. During one of the explosions a shard burst through the window and wounded her. The pensioner of 1946 year of birth received a shrapnel wound of her right arm.

In addition, a woman of 1969 year of birth was wounded during the shelling of Donetsk Street

On 2 April 2017 a 15-year-old resident of Maryinka received a shrapnel wound because of the shelling.

The victim was going home from the neighbors on Moskalenko Street. Suddenly he heard a loud noise, and then felt pain in the right leg.

On 11 April 2017 a 38-year-old resident of Maryinka was wounded because of shelling of the town.

The man was wounded in his own house during yesterday's shelling which started on 6:50 pm. The victim received shrapnel wounds of chest and abdomen, but he was able to cover his wife, because of that she remained unharmed.

On 22 April 2017, a 37-year-old man received a shrapnel leg wound in his own garden on Shevchenko street in Maryinka.

On 25 April 2017 a 30-year-old voluntary was wounded during the shelling of Maryinka.

On 29 April 2017 a resident of Maryinka, being in his own yard on Polygraphichna Street, suffered from an explosion. On 8 pm the man heard an explosion, being in his yard. He received a shrapnel face

wound and concussion. On the day before the event the man was undergoing treatment in the therapeutic unit of the local hospital and went home to get the necessary belongings, where he was shelled.

On 1 May 2017 the private sector of Maryinka was shelled, 2 local residents were wounded.

When the shelling started the 64-year-old man and his 43-year-old son were in their own garden on Prokofyeva Street, 220. The victims received numerous shrapnel wounds of back, legs and arms.

On 5 May 2017 Krasnogorivka was shelled. The resident of Krasnogorivka of 1960 year of birth received a mine-blast injury. During the shelling she was in her summer cottage, she was hospitalized with a shrapnel wound of her back.

On 8 May 2017 A 51-year-old woman was wounded in Maryinka on Zhovtneva Street, 69.

On 28 May 2017 3 local residents were wounded and injured during the shelling of Krasnogorivka. Among them are two women who were in neurological unit of the local hospital.

Also, a woman was wounded because a shell hit a residential building on Skovorody Street (former Voroshilova).

On 2 May 2017 one of the mines hit a residential building on Prokofyeva Street, as a result a 20-year-old girl and 71-year-old pensioner received shrapnel wounds.

On 3 June 2017 a 64-year-old woman was wounded in Sonyachniy mini-district of Krasnogorivka.

On 8 June 2017 around 1 pm a 50-year-old woman was wounded during the shelling of Maryinka.

In the night between 9 and 10 June 2017 during the shelling of Maryinka a 52-year-old man and 53-year-old woman were wounded in the residential building on Zhovtneva Street.

The man had an open shin fracture, shrapnel hip wounds, traumatic shock of the 2nd stage. The woman had an open hip fracture, shrapnel wounds of both hips.

On 22 June 2017 a 43-year-old woman was wounded on Sadoviy Lane during the shelling of Maryinka.

On 3 July 2017 during the shelling of Maryinka a 59-year-old owner of the house on Zhovtneva Street was wounded, when he was returning home from a store.

On 21 July 2017 four local residents were wounded during the shelling of Maryinka.

A 54-year-old woman suffered in her own garden on Geroiv Chernobylya Street.

3 people suffered near the private house on Molodizhna Street, 11. A 3,5-year-old girl received shrapnel wound of anterior abdominal wall, a 14-year-old boy — a shrapnel wound of the back, right shin and elbow, a 19-year-old girl — a shrapnel wound of the left forearm and left hip.

On 28 July 2017 in Maryinka a local man was wounded in his own house. In the evening a 35-year-old man received a gunshot wound of his leg on Profyeva Street.

From the interview:

“I was in the house. There was no shelling. Therefore I behaved as usual. Sometimes there were gun shots. Suddenly I heard the window shatter and felt pain. It was probably an accidental bullet. It is a common thing here”.

Volnovakha district

According to the data collected by the monitoring group, no less than 50 persons were wounded in Volnovakha District between Many 2014 and December 2017. However, there is no exact number, because there are no registers of the wounded persons in all districts and HS where there are hostilities. And if there are, then the information is not included there in full.

Below are several examples and the fragments from the interviews with the people who were wounded as a result of hostilities.

On 28 January 2015 around 1 pm there started a shelling of the village of Mykolaivka. From the interview with a person who suffered because of the shelling:

“I was tending my farm, as always, being pressed. Suddenly ka-boom! Smoke is everywhere. And then the blast wave. Then I see blood on my clothes. I thought — “Well, I’ve worked enough”.

The administration told the driver to bring me to the hospital. Our second tractor driver was also hit by a shard. Thanks to that I was lucky. He died on the spot.

I was brought to the hospital, I underwent surgery. Thanks to the administration, they paid for it all.

Now there are only small scars on my chest and back”.

On 2 June 2015 around 7 am the village of Lebedinske was shelled. As a result of the mortar shelling a local resident of 1956 year of birth received chest wound. The victim was brought to the hospital of Mariupol.

On 12 July 2016 a civilian resident of 1958 year of birth was wounded because of hostilities in the village of Trudivske.

On 17 February 2017 on 10 pm started the shelling of the village of Trudivske which lasted for an hour.

As a result near 15 buildings were damaged on Centralna Street, 60 Rokiv Peremogy and Schorsa Street.

A 150 year-old boy and his 43-year-old father were wounded because a shell hit a building on Centralna Street. The victims are in Volnovakha hospital, the boy has a shrapnel wound of a forearm.

On 12 May 2017 a 58-year-old resident of the village of Chermalyk received a gunshot wound while tending her garden. The house of the victim is situated 300 meters away from CL, and the town is separated from the positions of the militants only by the river and an open field. The cries of the woman were heard by her husband who called the ambulance.

On 23 May 2017 a local resident R. of 1977 year of birth was wounded as a result of shelling of Yakovlevka village.

Avdiivka

According to the data collected as a result of the monitoring it became known of at least 500 cases of injuries of local civilians in Avdiivka.

On 4 December 2014 not far from Avdiivka, in Orlivka, 4 people were wounded as a result of the shelling, among them a 6-year-old child.

On 20 July 2014 between 2:30 pm and 3 pm several shells exploded in the area of Avdiivka quarry. The Avdiivka town hospital reported that it received a victim with shrapnel wound of the forearm.

On 17 January 2015 there was a massive artillery shelling of Avdiivka coke chemical plant.

As a result of the shelling 3 employees of the plant were wounded, the main equipment of the enterprise was damaged.

In addition, two employees were wounded when the shells hit the pheasant farm in ACCP.

On 20 January 2015 a local resident was wounded as a result of a shell hitting the multi-storey residential buildings on Molodizhna Street.

On 26 January 2015 a boy, B., 2005 year of birth, received a heavy head injury as a result of a shell hitting the yard of a multi-storey house.

On 5 February 2015 as a result of the shelling of the HS 12 persons were wounded in Avdiivka, Yenkivyeve, Vuglegirsk, Yasinuvatske, Artemivske and Maryinka districts. Six civilians died in Donetsk region in a day because of the shelling.

On 20 April 2015 around 11 am, the suburbs of Avdiivka were shelled. According to the information of the law-enforcement bodies of Donetsk region, one of the mines hit a private house on Nekrasova Street. A local resident received shrapnel wounds. The woman was hospitalized.

On 2 May 2015 around 7 pm a local resident of 1975 year of birth was wounded as a result of shelling of Avdiivka.

On 14 May 2015 on 5:20 pm in Avdiivka a teenager of 2002 year of birth was wounded as a result of a shell hitting the area of HS no. 2 (Korolyova Street, 11).

A wound is very serious, a shard pierced the child’s abdominal cavity and pierced a lung.

Therefore he was brought to the hospital in heavy condition. The shard was found quickly and there was no great blood loss. The boy was brought to the hospital and he underwent surgery.

On 4 June 2015 the residential blocks of Avdiivka were shelled. The direct hits were documented at the addresses of Yuvileyniy 1 and 4. A man was wounded between 4 and 5 buildings on that street, 1969 birth year. He was brought to the town hospital of Avdiivka with the shrapnel wounds of the forearm.

On 11 June 2015 Avdiivka was shelled. As a result of the direct hit to a residential building, two persons were wounded, 1969 and 1971 years of

birth. The wounded people were brought to the local hospital.

On 22 June 2015 Molodizhna Street in Avdiivka was shelled. Two local residents were wounded: a 21-year-old young woman and a man of 1954 year of birth. During the shelling they were in their flats, where they received the shrapnel wounds. The victims were brought to the hospital of Avdiivka.

On 12 July 2015 two civilians were wounded during the shelling of Avdiivka.

In Dymytriv the man of 1965 year of birth had to have his arm amputated. Another victim of 1975 year of birth with shrapnel wounds of the body was brought to the hospital of Avdiivka.

43 civilians died for the entire time of hostilities in Avdiivka.

On 27 July 2015 Avdiivka once again underwent a powerful shelling, as a result an 80-year-old pensioner received shrapnel wounds.

31 people died in Avdiivka as a result of shelling since the beginning of 2015, 87 more were wounded, three of them were children (2002, 2006 and 2014 years of birth).

On 6 August 2015 on 8 pm the private sector of Avdiivka was shelled.

There were documented shell hits around the buildings 262-264 on Lenina Street.

An elderly 75-year-old man received shrapnel wounds.

He was brought to the town hospital in heavy condition.

On 8 August 2015, between 7:26 pm and 8:37 pm Avdiivka was shelled. The monitors of JCCC documented the damage to the private buildings in the area of Stara Avdiivka on Lenina Street 233a, 248, 277 and Sportivna Street 16, 44, 48, 49.

The power lines were damaged on Chernyshevskogo and Sportivna Streets.

There are funnels in the gardens, 80 cm deep, 2,1 meters in diameter. A local resident received heavy shrapnel wounds.

On 9 August 2015 a man of 1958 year of birth received shrapnel wounds as a result of the shelling of Avdiivka, the area of Lisoviy settlement.

On 12 August 2015 in the evening Avdiivka underwent a 2-hour shelling, as a result 3 civilians were wounded. A woman of 1954 year of birth re-

ceived the shrapnel wounds, as well as men of 1960 and 1928 year of birth.

On 29 March 2016 during the shelling a 37-year-old man received a gunshot wound of the head. The man was wounded in his own house: during the shelling the bullet flew through the window. The victim was lucky: the “stray” bullet went on tangent trajectory and only damaged the soft tissues.

On 15 May 2016 around 5:40 pm the residential blocks of Avdiivka were shelled. As a result of the mortar shelling a 44-year-old local resident who was on a bus stop on Lenina Street, received a shrapnel wound. The medics diagnosed a mine-blast injury, shrapnel wound and a fracture of the right hip.

On 22 May 2016 a local resident of Avdiivka received shrapnel wounds.

As a result of the direct hit of a shell a 59-year-old local resident received Shrapnel wounds on Kirova Street, 225.

On 3 June 2016 around 8 pm a civilian was wounded in Avdiivka during the shelling by the militants. The man of 1982 year of birth with the gunshot wound of the leg was brought to the hospital. The local resident was wounded when he was going home on Kalinina Street, situated in the suburbs of the town near the roadblock of the militants.

On 7 June 2016 around 3 pm the residential massive of Avdiivka was shelled. One of the shells exploded in a private yard, as a result a 58-year-old owner received numerous shrapnel wounds. During the explosion the man was in his yard on Kirova Street. The victim was hospitalized.

On 11 June 2016 an 11-year-old boy was wounded during the shelling of the suburbs of Avdiivka. The boy was riding his bicycle near his house on Lomonosova Street when the shooting started through the forest belt from the direction of the non-government controlled territory. The bullet hit the boy's leg. The boy was brought to the town hospital with the piercing shin wound and the damage to the soft tissues.

On 22 June 2016 the residential blocks of Avdiivka were shelled. As a result of the shelling a local resident was wounded on Ordjonikidze Street.

On 4 July 2016, around 8 pm an 87-year-old local resident of Avdiivka received a shrapnel wound as a result of the shelling, being in the yard of his

housing. The man went to his yard to smoke, on Lomonosova Street. On that same time, he was wounded by a mine fragment that hit his ear.

On 17 July 2016 Novakov Olexandr of 1974 year of birth was wounded as a result of shelling of Lermontova Street. He was heavily injured and was brought to the hospital by an ambulance.

On 21 July 2016 a local resident received a shrapnel wound of his arm in his own yard on Sportivna Street around 8 pm as a result of the night shelling of Avdiivka.

A 63-year-old local resident was wounded as a result of explosion of a shell.

On 23 July 2016 a local resident was wounded in Avdiivka as a result of the shelling.

On 5 August 2016 a hospital received a man with gunshot wound of the shoulder. The local resident of 1952 year of birth was wounded in a private house on Kirova Street.

On 15 August 2016 it became known about two residents of Avdiivka wounded because of the shelling.

On 6 September 2016 around 7:20 pm, a woman received a gunshot wound, being in the garden of her own house on Metalurgiv Street (Chervonoarmiyska), near industrial area.

The doctors diagnosed the gunshot wound of the abdomen with the exit in the area of a shoulder blade.

On 17 September 2016 two local residents tragically died in Avdiivka attempting to disassemble the jet flamethrower that they found.

On 24 September 2016 around 1 pm Avdiivka police department received a report that a local hospital received a man with a gunshot wound.

The man was wounded in the yard of his own house on Yasinuvatska Street near industrial area. That street was even shot by guns.

The victim received a gunshot wound, his condition is heavy but stable, he was directed to the hospital of Pokrovsk.

On 3 November 2016 in the evening the Avdiivka hospital admitted a local resident, a man who received a shrapnel wounds in his own yard.

On 30 November 2016 during the shelling of Avdiivka a local resident of 1967 year of birth received the abdominal cavity injury. Early in the morning,

around 6 am, the civilian blocks of the front town were shelled. The victim was wounded by the fragments of the shell that exploded in his yard.

A 39-year-old man was brought to the local hospital.

On 29 January 2017 two local residents were wounded as a result of the shelling of residential blocks near Avdiivka industrial area, around Zavodska and Sedova Streets.

The man of 1976 year of birth was in his yard on the moment of shelling. The mine exploded near him. He received the shrapnel wounds of his back, hip and face.

In addition, a 57-year-old woman who was going home when a mine exploded nearby, received the shrapnel wounds of her hip and back. She was also hospitalized.

It is also known of an injury of a local resident of 1991 year of birth on that day.

On 31 January 2017 on 5 am a local resident of 1975 year of birth was wounded as a result of shelling of the residential building on Kolosova Street.

On 1 February 2017 a hospital received a local man of 1940 birth year with shrapnel wounds of the forearm. The victim was wounded on 31 January on 7 pm during the shelling of Kolosova Street. The victim's wife also received a shin injury.

In addition, as a result of several series of morning shelling of the town a 63-year-old local resident from Metalurgiv Street was wounded that day. He was hospitalized in a local hospital with a mine-blast injury.

On 2 February 2017 three people were wounded — the head of ME of 1972 year of birth (brought to intensive care unit of Pokrovsk), a local resident and a photo correspondent, a citizen of Great Britain of 1983 year of birth.

On 9 February 2017 two local residents were wounded in Avdiivka, the men of 1967 and 1957 year of birth. Around 2:40 pm there was a massive shelling of Soborna and Turgeneva Streets.

On the moment of the shelling one of the victims — a 49-year-old man was in the yard of his own house on Soborna Street. He was brought to a local hospital with the wounds on his arm and shoulder blade.

A 60-year-old man was riding his bicycle on Turgeneva Street then. He was hit by a fragment of the shell that exploded nearby.

On 16 February 2017 on the stop around Rubinova Street (former Semashko), a man of 1983 year of birth was wounded in the leg.

On 17 February 2017 around 5 pm the civilian blocks were shelled. The shells hit a multi-storey building, destroying 2 floors. Two young men suffered, the brothers of 1997 and 2002 years of birth.

On 18 February 2017 in Avdiivka a flat in a five-storey building on Centralniy Avenue caught fire because of the shelling. As a result the owner of the flat of 1958 year of birth suffered, he was brought to the central town hospital of Avdiivka.

On 9 March 2017 in Avdiivka Levanevskogo Street was shelled. A 36-year-old resident of a private housing went outside to collect firewood, when a shell fell nearby. As a result of the explosion the man received a shrapnel wound of his head. The victim was brought to the local hospital.

On 14 March 2017 in Avdiivka as a result of the shelling a female voluntary of 1980 year of birth was wounded, she received a mine-blast injury when the industrial area was shelled.

On 19 March 2017 the old part of the town was shelled. The building on Kolosova Street, 139, was ruined, the fire started. A woman of 1949 year of birth was wounded.

On 24 March 2017, near 2:30 pm a 62-year-old resident of Stara Avdiivka received a gunshot wound in the yard of his own house on Levanevskogo Street.

The law-enforcement bodies of Donetsk region reported that since the beginning of 2017 in Avdiivka the shelling damaged 347 private houses and 137 flats in multi-storey buildings.

5 local residents died of bullets and the fragments of mines and shells that year, 18 were wounded.

On 6 April 2017 a 62-year-old local resident was wounded in his own garden because of the shelling of the town on Shevchenko Street, not far from the industrial area.

On 4 May 2017 around 11 am two women were wounded in Avdiivka because of the mortar shelling, 55 years old and 81 years old, on Sportivna Street.

On 23 May 2017 eight shells hit the private buildings on Lermontova Street, 45, Kirova Street, 96, Levanevskogo, 16 and Kolosova 94, 96. One man of 1987 year of birth received head injury.

Bakhmut district

On 23 July 2014 during the hostilities in Horlivka 12 shells fell on the territory of Michurin correctional facility. As a result the on-duty deputy of the head of the facility and two convicts received shrapnel wounds. Two more died.

On 31 January 2015 as a result of the shelling of Luhanske village the civilians were wounded by shards. The mother of 1982 year of birth and daughter of 2009 birth year. The victims were brought to Artemivsk town hospital.

On 14 February 2015 on 3:45 pm the village of Doslidne underwent a rocket shelling. One of the missiles destroyed the paramedic and obstetric station, two missiles hit the dormitories of the local college, one missile exploded in the school yard and another one — in the yard of a private house. As a result of the shelling one of the residents received medium severity wounds and was brought to Artemivsk Hospital.

On 26 April 2015 two teenagers of 1998 and 1999 birth years were wounded as a result of shelling of the village of Novoluhanske.

The children were provided with medical assistance on the spot, the wounds were not too serious. In addition to the wounds of the children, a car, VAZ-2105, burned down after the shell hit. The shell fragments damaged the windows of the filtering station and several residential buildings.

On 7 May 2015 the artillery shelling resumed along the entire CL, three civilians wounded as a result of the shell hits: two — in the village of Kalynivka.

A 58-year-old resident of the village and his 39-year-old son, a resident of Luhanske, were brought to the hospital with mine-blast injuries.

The law-enforcement bodies established that the father and son were shelled when they went to the pasture to get their cow. The victims were brought to the hospital of Svitlodarsk, where they were provided with medical assistance. The father,

who received heavy bodily injuries, was admitted to the hospital of Artemivsk with the diagnosis: “mine-blast injury, piercing shrapnel chest wound”. The son is being treated at home after receiving the assistance.

On 14 May 2015 the village of Luhanske was shelled. A 7-year-old boy was wounded as a result of the shelling. The victim was brought to Artemivsk district hospital.

On 4 June 2014 in the village of Luhanske a man of 1939 year of birth received a shrapnel wound of the shoulder because a shell exploded in his garden.

On 4 June 2017 a 24-year-old local resident was wounded as a result of shelling of HS Zaytseve.

An 82-mm mine exploded in the yard of a residential building, an hour later the victim was brought to Bakhmut hospital.

On 8 March 2017 the voluntaries, Yulia Tolmachova and Sergiy Adamyak, were wounded as a result of sniper fire in the area of Zaytseve. Both victims underwent surgery in Bakhmut and were brought to Dnipro via sanitary aviation.

On 14 March 2017 a local resident was wounded in the village of Luhanske as a result of the shelling. The woman of 1954 year of birth received a shrapnel gunshot hip wound and was brought to the hospital in traumatic shock. She was in her own garden on Stepova Street. It is one of the furthest streets on the line on demarcation.

On 15 March 2017 two civilians suffered in Luhanske and Blahodatne as a result of the shelling.

The resident of Luhanske received a gunshot wound and was brought to traumatological unit of the central district hospital of Bakhmut.

The pensioner was wounded in her own garden.

The resident of Blahodatne with gunshot wounds was brought to intensive care unit of the same hospital.

On 18 December 2017 the militants shelled Novoluhanske from rocket systems of volley fire. 12 local residents were wounded.

Mariupol

On 12 April 2014 on 4:45 pm near 500 masked people armed with bats approached the building of

Mariupol town police department. The building was holding a rally for united Ukraine. The rally participants started a fight, as a result 15 Ukrainian activists were injured. 6 of them had various degrees of wounds (fractures and head injuries) and were brought to intensive care.

According to the representative of police: “We were outside, trying to prevent the conflict in any way. We finally succeeded, the proTPPters dispersed, now the town department is empty. In the town department there were the police officers who continued to serve, but most of them were involved in the protection of civilians in the place of mass events”.

On 16 April 2014 unidentified persons wearing gray camouflage began the assault of the military unit of MIA no. 3057 in Mariupol. According to the witnesses of the event, the occupation began on 8:30 pm.

The military unit was approached by the minibuses. The men wearing grey uniforms and balaclavas left them. Many of them had St. George’s ribbons. They lined around the perimeter of the military unit and started throwing explosive devices on its territory.

The shots sounded as a response. The soldiers were shooting in the air.

The shootout lasted for about 20 minuTPP. The occupants demanded to give them weapons, but they were refused. After that they started to request the support via a radio. They also requested the Molotov cocktails.

The number of attackers reached 500 people.

On 10:20 pm it became known of one victim. A man with gunshot wounds was brought to one of the hospitals of the town. The ambulance took him from Mariupol town council.

In total around 12 people were injured.

On 0:25 am it became known that in the area of the school no. 9 there were two people with gunshot wounds. One of them had a wounded back, another one’s jaw and leg were wounded. On 1:31 am it became known that the shootout was also in the area of the underground passage. The information was received about 4 deceased persons in several hours.

On 24 April 2014 the town council of Mariupol was liberated from the occupants, but later they stated that they threw the “assailants” back.

Near 20 men started beating the occupants of the town council. In their turn, they called the police. The law-enforcement officers arrived, they took some of the persons to the town department.

It is known about 5 people from the side of the occupants of the town council. They were brought to the town hospital with cut wounds.

On 21 September 2014 A 16-year-old teenager was wounded in Mariupol as a result of the shelling.

Also, a hospital was addressed by an employee of “Azovstal”. The men underwent mortar shelling in Vybogradne (a suburb of Mariupol).

On 4 October 2014 in Mariupol several unidentified persons shot a bus no. 124.

It happened on 10:35 pm on Peremoha Avenue in the area of “Soyuz” cinema. 3 persons were wounded.

According to the witnesses it is known that the bus was overtaken by a taxi, then two assault rifle bursts sounded. As a result several people were wounded and one of the bullets hit another bus.

The hospital of Mariupol received three boys, one of them had a bullet wound of the head. Another one was hospitalized with shrapnel wound of the head.

On 2 November 2014 there was an explosion near the roadblock on Taganrozka Street in Mariupol during the examination of a civil car. As a result, two soldiers died and one was wounded. The driver was also brought to the hospital with wounds.

The incident happened on 7:28 am. According to the investigation, there was an attempt to transport the explosives through the roadblock. The explosives detonated during the examination of the car. The driver did not know what he transported.

On 24 January 2015 Mariupol underwent massive shelling from RSVF “GRAD”. As a result 118 civilians were wounded.

From the interview with the victims: “On 24 January 2015 around 9 am, I left my flat where I live with my family to buy some food. I went to ATB on foot. I approached the entrance of ATB store, around 9:20, I heard the explosions coming in from the east.

I recalled how the military taught us on TV, that in case of shelling we had to lie down and hide behind the steps or border stone on the road, because during the shell's explosion the shards go parallel to the ground, and if you manage to hide behind the border stone, the shards would fly by and won't harm you.

I managed to fall down behind the steps, several seconds later a shell hit "Eva" store which is located near the entrance to ATB. Regardless of the fact that I was able to fall behind the steps, I still received the shrapnel wounds of the abdomen, left leg (hip) and right foot.

Because of the shocked condition I cannot give you the exact time when the ambulance arrived. I can't remember where it appeared from. Somebody must have called it and I was brought to the hospital.

I underwent surgery there at once. The doctors decided not to extract the shard from the leg, they said it was dangerous, that during the surgery they could damage the nerve endings and it could lead to serious walking troubles.

During my stay in intensive care and surgical department, the medicines were bought by the foundation of Rinat Akhmetov. The conditions and medical assistance were outstanding, the treatment was free.

One shard remained near my left hip joint, so sometimes my leg goes numb. The constant alarm state, I don't sleep well, the irritability remains.

I met the representatives of media, I can't remember the conversation, then the TV often reported the shelling of "Skhidniy" in Mariupol".

From the interview with another victim: "On 24 January 2015 my 14-year-old son was wounded in Mariupol.

We left to buy some drinking water together.

Before we reached the store, we heard the volleys of heavy armaments.

We ran under the shack of our porch. I ran first because I had the key to the entrance, my son was running behind.

That same second a shell fell near our house. My son fell down, his right leg started bleeding. I dragged him under the shack, I did not understand at first what was his wound.

Several minuTPP later I understood that he received shrapnel wounds to the leg and arm. His arm and leg were bleeding. I tried to call the ambulance via cell phone, but there was no connection. I tried several times and failed. There were no cars around. Suddenly one car appeared and the driver brought us to the hospital, there the medical staff helped. My son underwent surgery at once. Later he spent 10 days in the bed in hospital.

After he was discharged we did not apply for help. However, three shards remain in his body.

After the event my son constantly flinches from loud noises. He is afraid it would suddenly repeat".

From the interview with another victim of the shelling: "On 24 January 2015 on 8 am I was at my workplace in the store. Suddenly around 9:20 I heard explosions outside. Everything happened so fast that before I realized, an artillery shell fell under the column of the store where I was standing.

The shards hit the store and I received heavy shrapnel wounds in the area of upper lip, left forearm and both lower limbs.

The blood started pouring at once, I was shocked, everything hurt for several seconds, but I crawled on the road, across to the school no. 5, on the corner of the building.

The people were passing by, I asked to call the ambulance, but nobody did.

There was a drug store on the corner of the building, I crawled there. The employees of the drugstore bandaged me and called the ambulance.

25–30 minuTPP later the ambulance arrived and I was brought to Matsuki's town hospital no. 4, and before the ambulance arrived, I was lying on the floor of the drugstore, bandaged and bleeding.

In the hospital I underwent surgery, on the same day, and on 13 February 2015 I was discharged.

I could not walk on my own after that for more than a year.

During the treatment in the hospital, and after the 2-month rehabilitation, the fund of Rinat Akhmetov "Dopomozhemo" helped me. The subsequent treatment and medicines I receive at my own expense, there are various sums.

Nobody helps with the treatment now, with all my efforts and tiny pension I try to somehow survive.

I spend a lot on medicines, I have to save money even on food, I rarely buy the meat, fish, sour cream, cheese — which is necessary for calcium. Very little money remains after I buy the medicines, mostly enough to buy bread and milk.

My psychological condition worsened, irritability appeared, it is very hard to move after the injury".

On 24 January 2015 in Mariupol O* was wounded during a massive shelling of the town.

From the interview with a victim:

"Around 9:20 am I arrived at my workplace, I work as a seller on the "Kyivskiy" market.

As soon as I opened the doors of the store suddenly the explosions sounded behind my back.

The shells started falling nearby, I can't say how many, but there were several explosions, I felt an acute pain in my leg and fell down, I understood that I was hit. I crawled to the next store and was lying on the floor there until the shelling stopped. After it all stopped the passers-by that were in the market helped me to get to the road and helped me enter the ambulance which was standing there.

I was surprised because I did not call it and did not ask anyone to call the ambulance. The ambulance brought me to Matsuki's town hospital no. 4.

There they treated my wounds and applied the plaster.

On 28 January 2015 they extracted a shard from my left foot.

On 4 February they extracted the foreign objects from my left shin and right hip.

I was in the in-patient unit of Mariupol hospital until 11 February 2015.

After that they brought me in the ambulance to the regional clinical hospital of Mechnikova in Dnipropetrovsk where I underwent the rehabilitation course.

On 19 March 2015 I was discharged in a satisfactory condition. After I was discharged I was undergoing rehabilitation course at home for a year.

At home I used the crutches and was afraid to leave home, I afraid I would fall down and would be unable to stand up.

I've lost my job, became vulnerable, whiny, there are many scars on my body, I have to hide them because scars do not make a girl prettier.

I have the third group of disability.

I turned to the fund of Rinat Akhmetov — they partially helped me with the medicines".

On 24 January 2015 R* was wounded during the massive shelling of Mariupol.

From the interview with the victim:

"In the morning, around 9 am, I went to buy bread in the bread booth on Stanislavskogo Street. Having bought the bread, I was walking towards Kyivska Street, without any hurry.

Suddenly around 9:30 I heard explosions of heavy armaments. I tried to hide near products store on Kyivska Street. It all happened so fast that I was only able to enter the store and fall on the floor, when an artillery shell fell near the store. The shell fragments burst in the store, I received a shrapnel hip wound.

The blood started pouring at once, I was shocked, I spent some time on the floor, around 5 minuTPP.

Then I stood up and ran home in the shock condition, my little daughter and my wife were there.

While I was running on Kyivska Street I saw the bodies lying on the ground.

I ran home, my wife saw my leg was bleeding, she started calling the ambulance. It was impossible to call 103, either there was no connection, or too many calls. 25–30 minuTPP later my friend arrived (I called him) in his car and brought me to Matsuki's town hospital no. 4. They did not accept me to that hospital. We had to go to another district to hospital no. 1, where I was admitted for treatment.

I underwent surgery at once, then they treated me for free, the town paid for the treatment and surgery".

Novoaydar district

According to the data collected as a result of the monitoring KHPG learned about the injuries of at least 35 civilians. Below are several episodes and the fragments of interviews with the victims.

On 26 May 2014 a bus that was going along the route "Luhansk-Severodonetsk" was shelled in the area of railroad crossing in Novoaydar. Around 6:15 pm the bus was overtaken by two cars. The passengers did not understand whose roadblock it was, it did not have Ukrainian flag.

From that roadblock they started shooting the cars, they shot the wheels and the cars stopped. The people started bursting from them and the wounded started crawling out. The masked people in camouflaged uniforms followed the escaping people and put them face down on the ground.

After that they made a burst shot in front of the bus and it stopped.

The driver told the passengers to get out. The passengers tried to hide or crawl, but a bullet with tangent trajectory tore the skin off the head of one woman, and they shot a man's leg.

The people hid behind the walls of the nearby cafe, the owner allowed them to enter and sit on the floor, so that their heads would be lower than the window sill.

Two more people suffered — a woman driving “Lanos”, who was in the epicenter of the events, and a local resident.

A bullet hit the woman's spine and a bit later, when the local ambulance arrived, she was transported to Luhansk.

The local resident received a head injury with leaking of brain substance. He was brought to Novoaydar POS where he remained because it was impossible to transport him.

The attackers left the wounded people and one killed person, according to the witnesses, in the bus, turned around, and, probably, returned to their roadblock.

On 7 July 2014 local residents suffered as a result of hostilities in the town of Schastya, they received a qualified medical assistance. In particular, a local resident was wounded on Cheluskintsev Street.

A 50-year-old man was hospitalized to a medical institution with leg wound. Also, in the area of Luhansk car station six people suffered of artillery shelling. They were brought to the medical institution of the town and hospitalized.

The hospital of Schastya town also admitted two people, one of them later died.

On 31 August 2014 near 1 pm the positions of LAF near the town of Schastya were shelled. There are victims among the military and the civilians alike. According to the information of the doctors, 2 people died and more than 10 were wounded.

On 26 September 2014 around 12:35 am, 16 local residents were wounded as a result of shelling of the town of Schastya, 3 of them are in heavy conditions.

From the interview with one of the victims of the shelling: “It happened on 26 September 2014 on 11 am in the Pamyati Square in the town of Schastya.

My friend and I were sitting on the bench when we heard an explosion. A female cyclist fell near me, an elderly woman. The witnesses were in the store nearby, where I was dragged by my friend when I was already wounded.

There were many injured people in Schastya.

The shelling came from Vesela Gora. There were Kadyrov's people then, not the people from Chechnya, Kadyrov's people. They were there then, I know it for certain.

Another woman died that day, but I don't know her. They were bringing us in ambulance and at first they told to stop on Donetska, 38 — there was a cranium-cerebral injury.

Later they said “scratch that, it's a corpse here already”. The woman was 42, but I don't know her. On the same day my acquaintance was injured, we were together on bandaging, in the surgery of Schastya.

My friend dragged me to the store because the shelling was going on. At first, we could not understand what was going on, because the shell exploded so close that the air kept rocking, all those tiny shards were flying around. When I saw blood dripping from my right sleeve, I understood I was wounded.

The people in the store applied a tourniquet. All of us injured were taken by the ambulance to the hospital of Schastya. The wounded military people were there too, with us civilians.

Then they provided help in the hospital. Everything was done so quickly, so smoothly. The patients in worse condition were admitted at once. I could walk, they at once examined me on the computer and sent me to the surgeon's table. But then I lost consciousness. They returned me to my senses, they told me I was going to live, the bones were not harmed. It all passed through the soft tis-

sues. The help was very qualified for me and for other people, too.

The wound healed, they took off the stitches and voila.

I think, I will remember the shots to the end of my life. As soon as the fireworks start, I start crying and having hysteria. I want to hide somewhere”.

On 4 October 2014 in the town of Schastya the shelling was resumed during the day. A mortar shell hit the House of Culture, which was holding a marriage ceremony then. A man and a woman were wounded, the woman was taken by the ambulance because of heavy wounds.

In addition, a local choreographer V. was heavily injured. Four shards stuck in his leg, another one — in his abdominal cavity

The shells also hit the market area, the area of music school, the square near the House of Culture, car station, high school no. 46.

In addition, 9 civilians were wounded as a result of mortar shelling of the suburbs of Schastya.

On 11 October 2014 during another shelling of Luhansk TPP in Schastya a shard wounded a 50-year-old employee of the power plant, she was hospitalized.

On 17 November 2014 in Tryokhizbenka one of the artillery shells exploded in a private yard and heavily wounded a 43-year-old woman — her leg was torn off.

From the village of Tryokhizbenka a paramedic of the local medical unit worryingly told that a woman was wounded during a mortar shelling. The ambulance did not arrive at once because of the ongoing shelling.

From the interview with the victim's neighbor: *“In ambulance they said they would come when everything gets quiet. And nobody knows when everything gets quiet. When I called the police, some kind of chairperson was there. He told to send the emergency group in full, urgently. Two cars with the military or police arrived. I could not understand. They were all wearing uniforms. They made her a painkiller injection and stopped the bleeding. They decided to bring her towards the ambulance. They brought N* to the hospital in Raygorodka. They conducted the surgery at once. They had*

to amputate her leg. She lost a lot of blood then. By the way, almost the entire district unit arrived to give blood for N”.*

On 20 November 2014 on 3:45 pm the town of Schastya was shelled from the town of Vesela Gora, as a result four local residents (1963, 1977, 1996, 1997 birth years) were brought to a local hospital with shrapnel wounds.

On 3 December 2014 in Schastya as a result of the night shelling from “Grad” several shells and mines hit the residential buildings on Druzhby, Respublikanska and Gagarina Streets, the local residents were wounded as a result.

A man of 1977 year of birth was wounded in the forearm by a shell fragment, a woman of 1961 year of birth received a shrapnel wound of the right arm.

On 12 January 2015 near 2 am Schastya underwent mortar shelling from the direction of Vesela Gora. Several mines exploded near TPP and heavily wounded a 38-year-old woman who was on duty on turnaround post, she was passing to TPP a train echelon with coal. The victim was brought to hospital with five shrapnel wounds.

On 14 January 2015 two persons — 59-year-old woman and 68-year-old man — received shrapnel wounds and were hospitalized.

On 26 January 2015 there were two series of shelling from the direction of Vesela Gora village directed at Priozerna Street, a dispensary, stadium and thermal power plant in the town of Schastya. As a result of the shelling local residents were wounded — a man and woman 1960 and 1969 years of birth.

On 27 January 2015 the shelling of Schastya from Vesela Gora continued. 4 buildings were damaged on Energetyktiv and Gagarina Streets.

On Respublikanska Street three people were wounded as a result of the shell hitting a residential building, including a 7-year-old child.

On 18 April 2015 two local residents were wounded during the hostilities in Tryokhizbenka. The married couple of 61 and 63 years received shrapnel wounds because of the shell that fell in a residential block.

On 1 May 2015 a local resident was wounded in Krymske as a result of the shelling. The woman of 1941 year of birth received a heavy shrapnel

wound in her own yard. The victim was brought to the hospital of Lisichansk.

On 15 May 2015 a local resident was wounded as a result of shelling of the village of Krymske. One of the mortar shells exploded in the yard of a residential building and the shards wounded the building's owner, a 40-year-old man.

From the interview with the victim's relative: "I heard him scream. He is my godson, he screamed with a voice that was not his own. I go out and he lies down, and his blood pours out. My neighbors and I provided the first aid. Then the ambulance arrived and took him.

On 25 May 2015 three soldiers of the battalion of territorial defense of Ukrainian Armed Forces, as well as several local residents, were wounded as a result of attack of more than 50 armed men on several polling stations in Novoaydar district.

Several local residents received gunshot wounds because of chaotic shooting. Three fighters of battalion of territorial defense were also wounded.

On 30 May 2015 Schastya was shelled from Vesela Gora during the day. During a shelling a mortar mine fell in a residential block and wounded a local resident. A 66-year-old man who was in his yard received shrapnel wounds. The wounded man was hospitalized.

On 4 July 2015 two local residents of Schastya, 1974 and 1986 years of birth, were wounded as a result of the shelling.

On 7 July 2015 the territories of Luhansk thermal power plant in Schastya were shelled during the night from the direction of Vesela Gora.

Two mines hit the distribution equipment, one hit the roof of turbine shop.

Two local residents were in the shelling area, they were fishing in the channel near TPP. Both were wounded.

On 31 August 2016 a private residential building burned down because of shelling of Schastya, a 28-year-old local resident was wounded. The woman was hospitalized with mine-blast injuries and shrapnel wounds.

On 15 June 2017 because of shelling of Schastya from the direction of Vesela Gora (controlled by the militants of "LPR") a 16-year-old girl received shrapnel wounds.

On 19 June 2017 a 9-year-old boy was wounded as a result of shelling of Schastya. The child also received contusion.

Yasinuvata district

According to the data collected during the monitoring we learned of at least 150 cases of deaths of civilians.

Below are several examples and fragments of interviews with the victims.

On 12 January 2015 a 46-year-old resident of Pisky suffered because of shelling.

On 14 February 2015 near 11:30 am the village of Ocheretyne was shelled. Three local residents were wounded by shell fragments — two men and a woman. The victims were brought to the hospital of Kostyantynivka.

On 3 May 2015 around 4 pm a local resident of 1972 year of birth was wounded as a result of shelling of the village of Pisky. He was brought to the hospital of Selidove with multiple shrapnel wounds of the limbs.

On 18 May 2015 around 1 am two pensioners were wounded during artillery shelling of Pisky — a husband and wife. The victims were brought to the hospital of Selidove with shrapnel wounds. The man received the wounds to his chest and shin, his wife was wounded to the shoulder and hip.

On 8 August 2015 around 7 pm the building no. 6 on Peremohy Street in the village of Nevelske, where was the mother of 1985 year of birth and her three children, was hit by a tank shell. The brothers of 2008 and 2012 years of birth were heavily injured as a result of the collapse of the building. The young woman and her older son of 11 years old were not harmed. The children with heavy head injuries were brought to the village of Selidove, later they were transferred to the clinic of Dnipropetrovsk.

From the interview with the mother of the injured children:

"It was evening, my children and I went outside for a walk.

The soldiers (Ukrainian ones) — said we could come out. On 6:30 pm the children wished to watch cartoons

We entered my mom's yard. Thanks God, my older son didn't go in and remained with my mother outside. I turned on the cartoons for my younger sons. I left for another room then.

The shell hit the building on 7 pm.

I was in the kitchen. My older son was tending the farm with my mother (his grandmother).

They were gathering water.

On 7 pm exactly the shell hit the building. When I opened my eyes, there was no roof.

There was nothing around, but the ruins. I remember when they started slapping my face to return me to senses.

I was on the floor, and the furniture went out through the windows. There was black smoke, when I opened my eyes I could not hear anything. I saw soldiers, many Ukrainian soldiers. They had Ukrainian insignia on the uniforms. They saw the shell hit the building with the children. There are only six streets in the village and I was the only resident with children. The Ukrainian soldiers came for help and dug us out.

They dug us out and took us away during the shelling. When the soldiers helped me regain senses, they were shaking and slapping me, my children were under rubble of inter-room walls and ceiling.

The soldiers dug them out as well.

They found the middle son at once, because his feet could be seen. They were searching for the younger son for a long time. But they found him.

My older son was with my mother outside, they heard something coming and my mother managed to throw my son on the ground. A shard slightly wounded his leg.

My mom also fell on the ground and they rolled under a wall. They were in the yard near the barn, so the explosion bypassed them. The shell hit the roof and a part of the house collapsed. The shells were falling in checkmate order.

We were sent to the hospital of Dnipro, there the doctor invited the television to interview us.

When they dug us out they placed us to the first car to bring us to the hospital.

My younger sons were placed in a light soldier's car. My older son and I were in the second car. The difference was 20 minutes. I followed my sons

in the second car almost immediately. We were all brought to Selidove, where we received the first aid. There I wrote the permission — that I allow to take my Children to Dnipro via a helicopter for surgery.

They said that my children could be saved only there. My sons were unconscious. They provided the first aid in Selidove only to the little children. My older son and I did not receive first aid, and I did not ask.

Because I was only thinking about the younger children. How to save them.

We spent almost an hour in Selidove. They provided the aid to the younger children.

They receive droppers and were waiting for a helicopter. In the night they were already in Dnipro, the children underwent surgery. My children received all aid and surgery for free. Nobody asked for money. We spent a month in hospital in Dnipro, then for a year we were renting a flat near the hospital. We spent all our time in the hospital. We had a separate ward. There were all necessary medicines, the nurses helped to care for the children. It was all free.

The children received the "disability". Now wherever we live we are constantly tied to a hospital.

When the renters learned that my children are disabled (especially when they saw them — their entire faces were scarred) — they refused at once. They also refused to admit us to the dormitories.

Everybody refused, so my children and I had to return home.

We lived in the basement for some time.

I returned to the same house at the same address. We spent a month there. Then I went to Zaporizhya region. The representatives of "Caritas" saw my children and me living in such conditions — in a week they brought us to Zaporizhya. To a rehabilitation center at first. We spent three months there, living in Zaporizhya. We lived for three months for free. Then they gave us a dormitory. We spent half a year in the dormitory. That entire time we were receiving a free treatment.

My entire family is terrified of noise, hits, fireworks. We constantly needed psychologists and psychiatrists (my children became very aggressive).

Before the injury I worked and had a good salary. Now I only receive the benefits to care for the children, but all money is spent for the treatment.

My children can't find contact in a regular school. Other children mock them because of the scars on the faces, and they start fighting at once".

On 12 August 2015 in the night, a civilian of 1926 year of birth was wounded as a result of artillery shelling of the village of Krasnogorivka of Yasynuvata district.

On 17 August 2015 Panteleymonivka station underwent artillery shelling. As a result, a mechanic of the pumping station for drinking water was wounded. The man was brought to hospital with shrapnel wounds of both legs.

On 17 April 2016 two voluntaries were wounded near Pisky during the shelling, they were going in a mini-bus towards Vodyane village they underwent a shelling from grenade launcher. They were brought to the hospital with gunshot wounds. One of them received a gunshot wound of the shoulder, the other one — a gunshot wound of the chest. Both men originate from Kyiv region.

On 25 February 2017 in the village of Chervoniy Partizan a civilian of 1976 year of birth was wounded because of evening shelling.

Fragments from the interviews with the persons who were wounded as a result of shelling in other districts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions

Person 1, whose child was heavily wounded during the shelling near Horlivka:

"On 25 July 2014 my son E was wounded in the town of Horlivka. He was 10 then. As a result of explosion of the bridge on Artemivsk highway near Horlivka my son became disabled.*

It is a large bridge with a railroad underneath it. My son and I were going from the store, we already passed the bridge and did not know it was mined.

There was an explosion, we were thrown off, then the rocks and dust started flying, my son's nose started bleeding, he was crying and rubbing his eyes. I understood something got in his eyes.

Other people were on the bridge in addition to us. But they were on the other side (from the direction of the settlement of Rumyantseva).

I don't know what happened to them. Their fate is unknown to me.

We did not receive any aid on the spot. I only covered my son's eye with handkerchief.

On 26 July 2014 my son and I were brought to Odesa by train. He was brought to the hospital then. First in Odesa, then in Kyiv.

We received the first aid in the hospital only after we arrived to Odesa. Then we moved to Vyshgorod. My son received all the necessary aid. For free. My son was admitted to hospital, but he was in a shocked condition and did not want to be left without mom. However, since he was 10, they did not give his mother the place in the hospital.

My husband and I rented a house near the hospital and were treating our son. The treatment was full, but none of us has the status of a disabled person.

When I treated my son, I asked the doctors about this. I received an oral response — We could not claim to be disabled persons. Many children do not have eyes. Your wound will heal. You are not eligible".

Person 2, who was wounded during the shelling of the village of Grodivka of Krasnoarmiysk (Pokrovsk) district:

"On 10 February 2015 around 7 pm I was home in Grodivka uts.

Our settlement was controlled by Ukrainian military.

My grandmother and I were in the bathroom. We were hiding. We could hear the sound of shelling. Then a shell pierced the building roof exactly over the bathroom. The pieces of bricks and roof starting falling on us and injured my head. The wounds could have been more serious, but my grandmother covered me with her body.

It was dark outside, we only heard the sounds of shelling and saw the explosions, but the shell that hit our house was from Donetsk or Horlivka.

After the shelling stopped my grandfather brought me in his car to the hospital in Dymytriv.

There the doctors examined me and bandaged my head.

I was shocked after the event and was afraid to leave home for two more days. The police arrived, they interviewed me and opened the proceedings. But I don't know how the investigation develops".

Person 3, who was wounded during the mass shelling of Donetsk:

"I come from Donetsk. I am the mother of a little child. I was pregnant when it all happened. It was August 2015.

I was going to work on bus of 111 route. 100 meters before the stop "Yama car station" the "Grad" shelling started.

The driver opened the bus doors and told everybody to leave the bus immediately, to evacuate. I left the bus and leaned on the fence of the local market. I sat down and pressed against the fence. I was paralyzed by fear. Wounded people were everywhere. I was shocked and on the fourth month of pregnancy. I am an orphan, I grew up in the orphanage.

I was working as a turner and was going to work.

After I saw it all I felt really bad. The explosion deafened me. Then the ambulance and the military arrived. They only helped those who were lying on the ground and bleeding, and those who were hit by shards. They asked others, who were standing or sitting, to disperse. I was not provided the first aid.

On the other day the television in Donetsk showed in the Russian news the report "About the explosion of Yama car station in Donetsk". The Ukrainian channels were blocked then.

Then I went home and started packing my things, ordered the pass to leave Donetsk to the territory controlled by Ukraine and left.

While I lived in Donetsk I received the products as aid. As an orphan. The trucks with the Russian flags arrived. They did not allow to photograph. The consequences were unknown, if somebody was going to photograph.

After that shelling I moved to the territory of Ukraine. I was placed in a hospital for preservation, to make sure I was all right after such stress.

I spent a month in the hospital. In was under observation that entire time. I had a ward. They took

a good care of me. There were six of us. They did not take money for treatment. They provided psychological help.

Because of the stress I received during pregnancy my son was born with atomistic dermatitis. Currently we are trying to arrange a disability group for him."

Person 4, who was wounded in Horlivka during a massive shelling:

"On 3 February 2015 it happened in Horlivka. I lived there then. Now I'm left without arm.

It was winter, it was dark outside, when suddenly a shell hit the roof. The electricity disappeared, the smoke started pouring, I saw I did not have the right arm below elbow, my foot was crushed, there were no fingers on the left hand (they would be later attached in the hospital).

The ceiling fell on my head, it was hard to breathe, my lungs burned, my mouth bled, I attempted to stand up (because I knew my wife was in the house), but I lost consciousness. The neighbors helped to dug us from under the rubble and brought us to the hospital.

I spent 6 months in the hospital after the explosion, and only when the voluntaries were taking me from Horlivka I saw the roadblocks — those of Ukraine and "DPR", I saw the military, the men in uniforms.

On the Ukrainian roadblock there was the flag of Ukraine, and there was the yellow-blue flag on the chevrons of the military. On the roadblock of DPR the people were wearing plain military uniforms.

I spent a lot of time in the hospital, I underwent all the necessary surgeries — they cut off my right arm under the elbow, attached the fingers on my left hand, treated my leg — my foot bones were broken, they carried out the lung puncture, I had air there, they extracted the shards from my head, sewed my ears (my hearing has deteriorated), gave me medicines. It was all free.

I've lost an arm, it is very hard to live, I've lost hearing. I feel oppressed, left, not needed in my state. Like an odd element out. It is hard for me to dress on my own, to eat, the right foot hurts constantly.

At the disability commission they wrote that I was a disabled person of the third group, general illness”.

Person 5, who was wounded in Horlivka during the mass shelling of the town:

“On 3 February 2015 in the evening in Horlivka a shell hit the roof of my house. I was thrown through a ruined wall by the blast wave, I was thrown for almost 60 meters.

I was burnt by the hot steam, then everything caught fire on me and I started to be dragged somewhere. The roof fell down, a wall, too. I have lost consciousness. I can’t remember anything else. The neighbors were looking for me. It’s a miracle I survived.

I was in the second hospital of Horlivka, there were many wounded people there. But I spent a long time unconscious and shocked. I did not talk to anybody. My entire body was burned, it was painful to talk. I did not have strength. I was unconscious most of the time because the ceiling hit my head.

I was found by the neighbors who brought me to the hospital.

I was provided with all medical aid. They injected me with painkillers and antibiotics. Smearred my skin because there were severe burns. I spent a lot of time in the hospital unconscious. Then I lived in the hospital, waiting when my husband could be discharged. He also suffered a lot. His arm was torn off”.

Person 6, who was wounded in October in the village of Gladkivka: *“I am from the village of Gladkivka, near Donetsk. Donetsk airport is nearby. Our village was controlled by “DPR” then.*

It was October 2014. I was walking in the street, there were many people, there started the mortar shelling, panic rose, the people started running, hiding. Somebody fell down, the mines were exploding. I saw the wounded people. People were crawling, hiding. I felt bed, I fell down, covered my head.

Later the shelling stopped. But nobody arrived to help. There was no ambulance. I stood up and started walking. I was able to get home on my own. I felt bad then. I was trembling of fear and pain. I was shaking, my blood pressure rose.

On the next day I saw that shelling on Russian TV channels. They showed the village of Glkadkivka, the consequences of mortar shelling.

Right after I had a little rest from that event, I left Gladkivka. I was hospitalized to the cardio center. There they diagnosed me with a contusion.

They conducted the full examination, administered droppers, injections. They did not demand payment for the treatment. As a result of injury I had a heart attack, a stroke and diabetes”.

Person 7, who on 10 February 2015, in HS Grodivka of Krasnoarmiysk district, while leaving the summer kitchen felt a hit in the leg, fell down, realized that the leg was not responding and became warm because was covered in blood.

She did not see where the shots were coming from, she could not stand up, so she kept sitting in the pool of her blood. She called her husband, he helped her up.

There was no light in the building, the shell damaged the power wires outside. The phone did not work.

Nearby, 300–400 meters away, lived their son and daughter-in-law. They saw there was no light in the house and heard the cries for help. They called the doctor of the local hospital who lived nearby, she made the bandaging.

In their car her relatives brought the wounded woman to Dymytriv hospital.

On that day 8 people were wounded in Grodivka.

The victim underwent surgery at once, her right leg was amputated. After that the woman spent 5 days in intensive care and another month in a general ward.

She was buying the medicines in the hospital at her own expense, she spent 10 thousand hryvnias in 10 days she spent in intensive care.

As the respondent points out, her entire life she was a good housewife. Now she believes she became a burden for her husband, her son and daughter-in-law.

However, the woman became used to doing all chores, move with the help of crutches. Currently she cleans her house, brings the buckets with water and coal for the oven, bakes the bread, milks her

cow. She plastered the wall of her house that was damaged by the shell fragments on her own.

The woman did not receive a significant material help after her injury, aside from the four thousand hryvnias from an international charitable foundation.

She did not receive the promised 50 thousand hryvnias for her lost leg. All the state provided to the wounded woman was the second group of disability on the grounds of “General illness”.

Person 8, was wounded when on 10 February 2015 the village of Grodivka of Krasnoarmiysk district underwent massive shelling, as a result 8 local residents were seriously wounded.

From the interview with the victim:

“Around half past six pm I left home to go to work. Near the neighbor’s house I suddenly heard the explosions. I am displaced from Avdiivka, I know such explosions, so I automatically fell on the ground, and it saved my life, because on the same moment came the shards from the shell that exploded in the neighbor’s yard.

I wanted to crawl closer to the metal fence, to hide from the shells, I felt pain in my leg and back, so I had to return home and see what happened? Why did my leg and lumbar hurt?

At home my husband saw that my leg was covered in blood, he bandaged me, applied the tourniquet, and we went outside to go to hospital. Then a local man was passing by, we did not know him well, but he agreed to take us to the hospital in Dymytriv.

Later he visited me in the hospital, asked about my health.

It was dark, I only saw flashes and heard the explosions, and I again felt what was in Avdiivka when it was shelled by terrorist groups.

I spent more than a month in Dymytriv hospital (in the traumatology department).

One shard pierced me and damaged a bone, and another one was lost in the soft tissues of the hip joint and the doctors recommended to leave it alone, so that shard remained in my body.

We had to buy medicines at our own expense, we spent almost 4 thousand hryvnias”.

Annex 5. CIVILIANS WHO DIED OR WERE INJURED BECAUSE OF DETONATIONS OF UNKNOWN EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

Stanitsa Luhanska sector

Since the start of hostilities in the Stanitsa Luhanska district were documented no less than 20 cases of detonations of the explosive devices resulting in various levels of damage for civilians

One of the grossest incidents happened on 7 April 2018 in the village of Peschane of Stanitsa Luhanska district.

As a result of their car hitting a landmine a family of four members died in the explosion: a 57-year-old married couple, their 38-year-old son and his 38-year-old civil wife.

A fragment from the interview with a resident of Stanitsa Luhanska district who received injuries as a result of the explosion of a “tripwire”.

The victim’s house was heavily damaged several times because of the shelling: “My house suffered the first time on 13 January 2015. The shelling caused significant damage to my household, because a mine went off under the windows of our house. The shelling went from the direction of Luhansk.

The house was damaged the second time on 3 June 2015, then on 28 August, and then two more times in 2016.

It happened to me on 12 September 2015. Near 7 pm I left my house and went towards the forest belt to gather green branches for my cattle.

When I stepped on the mine I heard a weird noise, like a click, but then immediately after there was an explosion right under my feet. I immediately felt a strong pain in my head, neck, legs, and couldn’t stand up to return home. Then I started to call for help. Thank God, the people heard me and came for help”.

On 23 September 2015 T* was wounded during the grazing of cows as a result of explosion on an unidentified explosive device.

The sound of explosion was heard by the local residents, so they came for help. T* was brought to

Stanitsa Luhanska CDH where he underwent a complicated surgery — skeletal stretching.

In connection with the fact that several months before the explosion T* received severe shrapnel wound during the shelling of the settlement and a direct hit of the shell to his own house, his period of restoration after the injuries was very long and passed with complications. Even now the family of T* can't return to the normal life.

For the residents of Stanitsa Luhanska district the winter of 2014 was particularly hard. The residents of the village of Kryakovka had nothing to heat their houses with: the coal wasn't brought to the village due to the constant shelling, and the power line was damaged.

The local residents survived the cold winter only because they were visiting the nearest forest belts and collecting the wood to heat their houses.

On 6 December 2014 in the morning S* with his two friends G* and Ch* went to the nearest forest belt to get wood.

After half an hour one of the three men returned home severely wounded and told his relatives that there was an explosion of an unidentified object in the forest and his friends died on the spot.

None of the local residents dared to go to the forest belt to take the bodies of the deceased men.

The wife of S*, one of the deceased men, went to the forest belt on her own to search for her husband's body. Several hours later she dragged the body of her deceased husband home.

On 28 June 2015 N* of 1961 year of birth died, having exploded on a landmine.

On 25 June 2015 a 74-year-old woman got serious injuries because of the explosion of an anti-personnel mine.

On 11 September 2014 on the roadblock near the south-eastern border of Stanitsa Luhanska a civilian car exploded on a mine, female driver died, a male passenger was injured.

On 23 December 2014 near the graveyard two local residents G* и K* exploded on a grenade. One of them died on the spot, the other one was hospitalized.

On 27 February 2015 a district resident suffered from the explosion of a disguised tripwire with a grenade.

On 19 May 2015 a man exploded on a tripwire in the forest belt.

On 31 May 2015 a father and his two sons exploded on a tripwire. A 14-year-old teenager and his father died on the spot from the injuries. The second son received injuries but remained alive.

On 24 July 2015 a local resident was injured when she stepped on a tripwire on the outskirts of Stanitsa Luhanska.

On 14 September 2015 a woman exploded on a tripwire on Lomonosova Street in the town center.

On 24 September 2015 a shepherd exploded on a tripwire — a local resident.

On 15 October 2015 on Donetska Street two women from Luhansk exploded on an unidentified explosive device, they received bodily injuries incompatible with life.

On 24 November 2015 a resident of Stanitsa exploded on a tripwire.

On 27 February 2016 two local residents exploded on a tripwire, one man died, the other received injuries.

Popasna sector

On 20 October 2014 two women exploded on landmine near the town of Zolote. Stepping on a "tripwire" they got severe shrapnel wounds. One of them later died in the hospital.

On 12 February 2015 a body of a local resident with shrapnel wounds was found near Novotoshkivske. The man exploded on a tripwire.

On 9 March 2015 a 13-year boy exploded on a landmine in the village of Ustinivka.

On 17 March 2015 a 49-year-old man who attempted to walk from the non-government controlled territory to the territory controlled by Ukraine exploded on a tripwire between the village of Novooalexandrivka and Popasna.

On 30 April 2015 a 38-year-old resident of Luhansk exploded on a tripwire in Zolote.

On 5 June 2015 the driver of a tractor «MT 382» exploded on an explosive device during the performance of agricultural works in the field in the village of Volcheyarivka.

On 6 June 2015 a 54-year-old local resident exploded on a hand-made explosive device in the vil-

lage of Katerinivka. He was leading a herd of cows to the pasture towards Popasna and tripped a tripwire with a grenade that went off.

On 16 June 2015 an 83-year-old local resident of the village of Novotoshkivske exploded on a tripwire.

On 8 August 2015 in the village of Bobrove a worker of a building ground for the fortifications exploded on a mine during the patrol of the territory.

On 14 October 2015 in the town of Zolote-4 a 44-year-old electrician was fatally wounded as a result of a detonation of an explosive device, he was a resident of the village of Katerinivka. The deceased worked as an electrician in the mine, in connection with which that day he carried out a check-up of an overhead power line in order to detect damage.

On 19 October 2015 a woman exploded on a tripwire near the town of Girske.

On 29 March 2016 a woman was injured as a result of the detonation of an explosive device in the village of Troitske.

On 15 April 2016 a local resident exploded on a tripwire in his own yard in the village of Troitske.

On 23 May 2016 a woman born in 1966 exploded on a tripwire near the villages of Troitske and Kalinove.

On 15 July 2016 a 61-year-old woman exploded on an explosive device in the "grey zone" in the area of Zolote-4.

On 19 July 2016 a married couple exploded on a tripwire in the area of Zolote, both were displaced from Alchevsk — the man of 1964 year of birth and the woman of 1970 year of birth.

On 8 November 2016 a resident of Zolote was wounded after an explosion of an unspecified object.

On 4 April 2017 a 64-year old resident of the village of Troitske was hospitalized with the diagnosis "shrapnel injury of both legs". The woman received her injuries as a result of the explosion of a tripwire in the yard of her own house.

On 7 July 2017, at 5.30 am a woman of 1939 year of birth exploded on a tripwire in Zolote-5. She received mine-blast injuries of the lumbar region on the right and the right shin.

On 7 November 2017 in the "grey zone" near the town of Zolote the military personnel discovered the remains of an 80-year-old man who disappeared the last year, when he was returning home to Alchevsk

from his relatives that lived in Lisichansk. The man died because of an explosion of a landmine.

Maryinka district

On 10 October 2014 the electricians who were restoring the high voltage power line in Maryinka district, that was damaged as a result of explosion, exploded on an unknown device. The car drove on a mine and there was an explosion. As a result the car completely burned down. The men received light wounds.

On 8 December 2014 two men were wounded in Maryinka because of explosion of a tripwire.

One of the victims is the head of the gas service of Maryinka district. The second is a lieutenant colonel of the State Emergency Service. They arrived to the gas main to start the repairs.

On 14 March 2015 Volodymyr Kochetkov-Sukach, nicknamed "Chewbacca", a well-known voluntary of "air recon" group died in the area of Krasnogorivka. He exploded on a tripwire.

On 21 August 2015 around 9 am a resident of Donetsk of 1950 year of birth died near the roadblock in the village of Berezove. The man went to the field and stepped on an explosive device.

In their turn the police reports that for the last two months six civilians exploded on the tripwires while crossing the line of demarcation in Donetsk region, they received various shrapnel wounds. Among the victims there are three men and three women.

On 7 September 2015 a local resident of the village of Berezove of 1980 year of birth was wounded near 7 am because of the explosion of a tripwire on the roadblock in the village, not far from Novotroitske The victim was moving from Makiivka towards Mariupol. The victim was brought to the hospital of Volnovakha with shrapnel wound.

Two women of 1950 and 1966 years of birth were wounded in the area of Berezove village, they were moving from Donetsk to Volnovakha, they went to the forest and stepped on an explosion device. As a result of explosion they mostly received shrapnel wounds of lumbar region and lower limbs.

On 18 September 2015 a family exploded on a tripwire in the area of Maryinka: the father and mother of 1972 year of birth and their son of 1992 year of birth.

On 23 October 2015 a local 45-year-old man exploded on a tripwire in the area of Berezove.

On 2 November 2015 in the area of Berezove village a woman of 1953 year of birth died after exploding on a tripwire. MIA pointed out that it was the 12th case of explosion near that HS during that year.

On 13 November 2015 a car exploded on a mine in Maryinka, two men died (a father and his son), leaving the street towards Kurakhove.

From the interview with a relative of the deceased: “Since it all started we never left the city. We will not have anything if we leave home. We decided to stay until the end.

But although we assumed, it was God who ruled...

My husband and younger son were gone in an instant ... My entire life shattered...

They simply asked where to go. They were told ... and the car went, and they were gone.

Both my husband and son returned home from work the previous evening, as always. Both of them worked on an enterprise in other town. In the evening they returned, entered the yard. In the morning they left on 7:30 am, and our street was blocked on both ends. There were barricades on one end, and on the other, too. The UAF were located 50 meters away from the spot where it all happened.

My men drove along the street, there was no exit. They approached the military to ask how to leave. They received the reply that they should have move to a parallel street and go from there.

My boys did that. Descended to a parallel street near the neighbor’s fences.

I walked along and then went to the yard, when they disappeared behind the corner. A minute later I heard the explosion. I don’t know why, but I understood it was my boys’ car...

It all happened around 8 am. The police arrived only after 10 am. They documented everything. Opened the criminal proceedings, then remitted it all to SSU. The investigation ended on that stage.

We brought the bodies of my husband and son from the place of incident on our own. My older son asked the boys from his work to help us. We took them from the place of incident on our own, we placed them on our own, brought to the morgue and buried on our own 15 date. The police did not take them. Like always: there is no hearses, and if there

are, they refuse anyway. We did not take the car from there, it remains there even now, burnt down and wasted.

On 18 November 2015 in Maryinka a local resident of 1961 year of birth received a shrapnel wound of a limb in the park near a body of water. The man went for a walk and stepped on a tripwire.

On 10 February 2016 a morning explosion of a bus near CIOP “Maryinka” killed 4 civilians. In addition, at least 10 people received shrapnel wounds, injuries and contusions.

On 14 May 2016 two local residents, the neighbors of 1955 and 1963 years of birth, went on Gagarina Street to get rid of trash and stepped on a tripwire. The wounded women were seen by the citizens who called the ambulance.

On 25 November 2016 a 16-year-old teenaged exploded on a tripwire in the field in Yasna village, when he wished to cross the line of demarcation. The boy died on the spot.

On 26 November 2016 a resident of Maryinka, of 1949 year of birth, went to check the house of his relative, opened the doors and exploded on a tripwire. As a result, he received numerous shrapnel wounds.

On 11 November 2017 in Maryinka district a resident of Donetsk of 1959 year of birth exploded on a tripwire.

MIA reports that in total since the beginning of the year 12 persons died as a result of explosions of explosive devices, one of them is a child, 20 more wounded, 3 of them are children.

On 21 December 2017 a man exploded on a tripwire 100 meters away from the roadblock “Berezove-2”. It was a tripwire with RGD-5 grenade. The man was wounded while crossing the checkpoint on foot and went to the forest beyond the asphalt cover.

Volnovakha district

On 29 July 2015 beyond Volnovakha, near the roadblock on the roadside a man exploded on a mine. He later died in the hospital.

On 29 October 2015 in the morning the men in the line on Novotroitske roadblock reported about an explosion.

A resident of the village of Stroitel in Starobesheve district of 1964 year of birth received a shrapnel leg sound and was brought to the central hospital of Volnovakha.

It was established that the man was moving from Starobesheve district to the town of Krasnogorivka in Maryinka district.

Later some witnesses who were passing the roadblock confirmed the information that a man exploded on a tripwire on CIOP:

“A man exploded on tripwire on a neutral territory near CIOP “Novotroitske”. The line is huge. They brought him to Donetsk. The privileged and pseudo-privileged people did not allowed him in Ukraine. Not everybody was destined to survive the line on CIOP to Ukraine”, — write the social network users.

On 2 November 2015 a resident of Luhansk region of 1953 year of birth who was moving with her husband from Donetsk in the direction of Volnovakha, left the car and went away from the road to the field. The woman died on the spot as a result of the explosion of a mine. According to the witness, on the roadside there were signs saying “Caution, mines!”.

On 8 November 2015 on 2:30 pm a tractor exploded on a mine in the field near the village of Mykolaivka of Volnovakha district. As a result of explosion of the explosive device a married couple was wounded, the husband is in heavy condition. The farmer and workers went to the field to get his son.

On the way back the tractor in which there was a man of 1959 year of birth and his wife of 1962 year of birth, hit a mine. The man received shrapnel head wounds and was brought to the hospital of Mariupol, his state is very heavy. His wife is in the hospital in Volnovakha. The farmer who was driving his motorbike behind was not harmed.

On 3 March 2017 there was an explosion in Volnovakha, a local resident died as a result. The explosion was on Centralna Street not far from car repair station. On the place of incident the law-enforcement officers found a body of a 60-year-old man and the fragments of RGD-5 grenade.

It is reported that the deceased was the acting head of Priazov geological exploration expedition. According to the colleagues, the man was working and went outside for business matters, and several

minutes later they heard the explosion and saw the smoke.

Bakhmut district

On 11 November 2014 in Artemivsk two men died of the explosion of a grenade. The grenade was exploded by a 19-year-old girl in a car in which two men were going, driven by one of the victims. The driver died on the spot from the wounds, the passenger died in the hospital. The girl received heavy bodily injuries with traumatic amputation of an arm.

On 27 February 2015 two children exploded on a mine in Chervone settlement, one of the teenagers died on the spot. The incident happened near 6:30 pm. The minors found the ammunition and tried to disassemble it. The deceased was 15 years old.

On 27 October 2015 in the area of Luhanske village local residents found a maimed body of a person. The body spent several months there and was heavily damaged by wild animals. The investigation suggests that the person died after the explosion of an explosive device.

On 21 May 2016 in the village of Pylypchatyne a 72-year-old pensioner died while disassembling a grenade launcher.

The man died in his own yard. Before his death the man worked as a teacher of geological exploration and was interested in explosive devices and military equipment. His neighbors often saw military crates with potatoes and other military items in his yard, which he found and brought home.

As reported the neighbors of the victim, the old man was visiting the forest belt to gather mushrooms, there he probably found the hand anti-tank grenade launcher RPG-22.

As of **20 August 2016**, 50 children died during ATO on the controlled territory of Donetsk region, 140 more were wounded. 2 children died after finding explosive objects and unsanctioned handling of them, 6 were wounding.

On 29 July 2014 in the evening, 9 people exploded on an explosive device in the village of Berezove, three of them were children.

The children brought to the yard an explosive object which they found in the fortified district of the

militants. It could have been a mortar mine or shell. There was a powerful explosion.

7 persons were brought to Artemivsk district hospital. They were all in a very heavy condition — they need the amputations of arms, legs. Some have lost their eyesight forever.

Polina Firsova, aged 1 year 3 months, who was in that yard, and her cousins Daniil and Olexandra of 4 and 14 years old, correspondingly, are in particularly heavy condition.

Daniil's tendons are damaged and the nerves of his legs are bared.

14-year-old Olexandra has an open fracture of her left leg, the girl lies with the device of Ilizarov.

Two adults died — a 45-year-old woman and a 20-year-old man.

On 25 March 2015 in the area of Artemivsk (Bakhmut) a passenger bus exploded on a mine, as a result 3 people died, 6 were heavily wounded, 13 persons received various wounds. The bus exploded on a mine, "trying to bypass the roadblock".

Before the roadblock of UAF near Mayorsk the driver decided to bypass the roadblock and turned to the dirt road, trying to drive in the direction of Horlivka. It exploded after hitting a mine with a rear wheel.

On 9 May 2015 near the village of Novoluhanske a lift driver hit a mine with his car while repairing the power line.

The man was brought to the hospital. On 9 May the police received a report about the hospitalization of a 47-year-old resident of Kostyantynivka. The man was hospitalized with the diagnosis: mine-blast injury, closed craniocerebral trauma, injury of the lumbar region of spine, contusion.



The victim was brought to the hospital of Kostyantynivka, where he was provided with medical assistance.

On 8 July 2016 near 3 pm a 44-year-old resident of Bakhmut, the master of the village REM, stepped on a tripwire and exploded while examining the power line in a forest near the village of Luhanske.

The man was brought to the hospital where he was provided with necessary medical aid.

Since the beginning of 2015 it's the 111th person who suffered as a result of explosion of tripwires, mines and other explosive devices. 80 persons were wounded that way, 31 civilians died.

Novoaydar district

On 6 April 2015 Novoaydar district hospital admitted a 53-year-old resident of Luhansk with numerous shrapnel wounds. The victim was crossing Siverskiy Donets on the ruined bridge in Tryokhizbenka village and exploded on an explosive device.

On 14 August 2015 in Schastya unidentified people threw a grenade in a window of the residential building, as a result a local resident of 1972 year of birth received serious wounds.

The woman who lived with the victim explained that in the evening the man arrived home being drunk and started watching TV, and she went outside to walk her dog. Later there was an explosion in the building.

On 1 October 2015 a 37-year-old local resident was wounded in the town of Schastya. He was fishing with his two friends, he tried to move a log and accidentally tripped the tripwire, as a result an unknown explosive device activated. The incident happened near the cooling pond of Luhansk thermal power plant.

On 10 May 2016 around 5 pm two power plant workers exploded on a grenade in Schastya in the area of Luhansk TPP, they were hospitalized.

On 29 May 2017 three residents of the village of Kryakivka were wounded as a result of explosion of a tripwire. The military doctors provided the first aid and brought the victims to the military hospital of Severodonetsk.

Yasinuvata district

On 20 February 2015 in the settlement of Verkhnyotoretske two brothers of 1953 year of birth died in their own garden after an attempt to repair the power line that was damaged by the shelling, they exploded on an unknown explosive device.

From the interview with the wife of one of the men:

"I still can't talk about it without tears..."

We were home that day. Before that we had spent a month in the basement: my husband, his brother with his wife and I. Our basement is big and warm.

We were sitting there without the light. The shelling damaged the power line. So my husband and his brother went to look where the line is broken and how to repair it. It was around 4 pm.

As soon as they reached the end of the garden we heard the explosion, remaining in the house. L and I thought that the shelling started, so we dashed to the basement. But there were no other explosions. And the men could not be heard. I started shouting from the garden, "M*, M*!". He did not call back. Then the neighbor came by and said that two people exploded on a tripwire behind our garden.*

I ran to the house to the military. I say:

"Help me, boys, my husband disappeared. The tripwire went off there! They replied that they did not have the civilian clothes and they could not go there because the territory is seen through. So nobody moved.

No ambulance (it did not go because of the shelling), no police. The street is dark.

L and I ran to the neighbor. He has a car, and my husband's brother has a trailer. We decided to take the bodies and bring them to the morgue in that trailer.

When we found the place of explosion and our men, they were both dead, although my husband's brother was warm yet... Both had their arms torn off, one man's leg was torn off...

Nobody arrived... We did everything on our own. The Pension Fund only gave money for the funeral.

My husband's brother's wife left the town at once after the funeral and never returned. I don't have anywhere to go. I will remain here..."

On 14 March 2015 near the village of Chervoniy Partizan a car exploded on a landmine. 4 people died as a result of explosion, including two children.

The car attempted to move to Horlivka from the territory of Ukraine bypassing one of the roadblocks of UAF. The car was noticed by the military that gave the sign to stop, but the car turned away from the military to the mined fields. And there was the explosion. Two people who were in the car died on the spot, two more were brought to Horlivka hospital.

On 18 March 2015 in the field near the village of Nevelske two people died because their car hit a mine which exploded. The hospital of Selidove received two bodies with mine-blast injuries. One of the deceased is a 39-year-old resident of Nevelske.

On 25 March 2015 a resident of the village of Novobakhmutivka was brought to the hospital of Dzerzhinsk with mine-blast injury. The 32-year-old man was wounded in the field near his village as a result of explosion of an unknown explosive device.

On 5 April 2016 in the village of Pisky a local resident exploded on an explosive device in his own garden. The 32-year-old resident of the village was cleaning his garden. After gathering dry branches the man started a fire. Suddenly there was an explosion, as a result the man received a hip wound. The man was brought to the hospital of Selidove.

On 29 April 2016 in the village of Novobakhmutivka a local resident exploded on a tripwire. The man was brought to the local hospital with numerous surface shrapnel wounds of his back and chest.

The 40-year-old resident of Kostyantynivka started his shift guarding the body of water in the village of Novobakhmutivka. He stepped on a tripwire while examining the territory.

On 15 May 2015 a local resident exploded on a mine in the village of Avdiivka.

The incident happened near 6 am, when the woman of 1983 year of birth was returning home from Donetsk to Maryinka on foot. The victim was brought to the hospital of Dymytriv with shrapnel hip wound.

Annex 6. DESTRUCTIONS IN THE SEPARATE DISTRICTS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES BECAUSE OF HOSTILITIES

Slovianoserbsk district

36 objects of the social sphere are damaged on the territory of Slovianoserbsk district as a result of hostilities, 19 objects of life support, including 10 administrative buildings, 68 multi-storey residential buildings, 1826 private houses of the private sector, 29 of them were fully destroyed, 7 high schools, 3 kindergartens, 5 health care objects, 1 social protection object, 3 culture objects.



Shakhtarsk district

During the hostilities in the town of Shakhtarsk and Shakhtarsk district the following social objects were damaged:

- 33 educational objects;
- 19 health care objects;
- 9 water supply objects;
- 12 heat supply objects;
- 8 cultural objects;
- 6 objects of the state sector;
- 2 sports objects;
- 2 post offices;
- 5 other objects.

The residential fund took a serious damage. In total 1899 residential buildings were damaged, 85 of them belong to the communal ownership, 1814 — to the private ownership.

The hostilities started on the territory of Niki-shyne village council in September 2014 and lasted until mid-February 2015. During that period the entire infrastructure of Nikishyne was destroyed: the school, kindergarten, ambulatory, church, House of Culture, the store, the administration building was partially ruined, as well as two apartment houses. 148 private residential houses burned down or were partially destroyed. 233 buildings were damaged by the shelling.

In Shevchenko village or Rozivka village administration the hostilities lasted between August 2014 and February 2015. The power lines and gas pipes were often damaged in the village. Also, the houses of the residents of the village suffered on Shevchenka, Stepova, Asphaltna and other streets. House no. 1 on Stepova Street was destroyed by a shell. On 4 September 2014 the shelling of the village of Rozivka itself damaged the apartments of 5 two-storey residential buildings on Schorsa Street, as well as 5-storey building on Ostrovskogo Street.

Since the middle of August the hostilities started in Maloorlivka village administration. During the period between 15.08.2014 and 16.02.2015 the following objects of the social sphere suffered on the territory of that village administration: an ambulatory, a school, kindergarten “Teremok”, Kamyshatska school, Novooolivka first aid point (destroyed). 5 multi-storey buildings and 170 were damaged to a various extent (9 of them destroyed).

During the same period the hostilities were going on in the territory of Petropavlivka village council. 46 private residential buildings were damaged during the hostilities in the human settlement of the village council (3 buildings in Petropavlivka, 1 building in the village of Polyove, 2 houses in Stizhkove village). 3 residents of Petropavlivka village were wounded. The building of the high school was damaged in Petropavlivka. The roof of the pre-school institution no. 25 “Veseli Zaychata” was destroyed.

On 1 August 2014 the fighting started on the territory of the villages of Orlovo-Ivanivka and Mykhalivka of Shakhtarsk district, it ended only in late February 2015. As a result of hostilities on the territory of Orlovo-Ivanivka village council:

- 62 residential buildings were damaged with damages of up to 30%;
- 5 residential buildings with damage of over 30%;
- 1 residential building was destroyed.

On the territory of Dmytrivka village council the hostilities lasted between the middle of June and August 2014.

During that period 25 residential buildings were destroyed and 176 were partially damaged. The objects of the social sphere were damaged: the school, kindergarten “Duymovochka”, the building of village council, ambulatory, the House of Culture of Dmytrivka, the village club of Dibrivka, the pumping station.

In Chuguno-Krepinka and Dmytrivka villages 2 bridges of strategic designation are partially damaged. 14 civilians died during the hostilities.

Chistyakove (Torez)

56 buildings suffered as a result of hostilities, including 12 of social infrastructure, 29 residential buildings, 15 private houses.



Khrestivka (Kirovske)

In total in the town of Khrestivka 115 apartment buildings of municipal ownership were damaged because of hostilities in 2014–2015, 102 of them have minor damage, 12 buildings have significant damage, and one building cannot be renovated.

98 private residential buildings were damaged, 83 of them have minor damage, 11 — significant damage, 4 buildings are completely obliterated.

18 objects of social sphere were damaged or partially destroyed — 3 schools, 4 kindergartens, the House of Children’s creativity.

Almost 50 local residents of the town died because of the shelling.

Dokuchayevsk

In 2015 the artillery shells damaged 7 educational institutions of Dokuchayevsk: 4 schools (nos. 1, 3, 4, 5) and 3 kindergartens (nos. 8, 10, 13). The artillery shelling also damaged 3 kindergartens nos. 2, 4, 7 and Dokuchayevsk specialized boarding school no. 27.



Horlivka

In total during the hostilities on the territory of Horlivka town over 1700 objects were damaged or destroyed — over 800 private buildings, over 850 buildings of municipal property, of them 128 residential buildings with construction damage, 6 bridges are destroyed.

Snizhne

98 residential buildings are damaged or destroyed, 2 schools, 3 medical institutions, 4 objects of social sphere, 3 cultural institutions, 5 industrial enterprises.

Annex 7. OCCUPATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ATTACKS ON THEM

Avdiivka

Since **20 July 2015** the building of the kindergarten “Prytulok” was occupied by the soldiers of UAF who used it for their base. The battalion “Kyiv-1” was based in the building of school no. 1 for some time.

School no. 7 in Avdiivka was shelled twice during the hostilities.

On 26 January 2015 during the shelling there was a hit to the building of the school.

As a result the roof was damaged, the windows were smashed, the shards damaged the front wall.

In the morning on **3 February 2017** that school was shot at by a tank. One shell exploded between the school and the local hospital, another shell hit the school’s stadium.

A probable direction of the shelling came from Yasinuvata, a town occupied by the militants of the s.-c. DPR.

On 2 March 2017 during the evening shelling the shell fragments smashed the doors, smashed two window panes.

One of the shells pierced the metal bars of the fence and exploded 20 meters away from the building wall, damaging the front wall, the shards pierced the entrance doors and window panes. During the shelling there were three children in the school who attended a basketball section.

In the middle of **May 2015**, a mortar shell fell between the schools no. 2 and 5, as a result of explosion two children received shrapnel wounds and were hospitalized.

On 2 February 2017 during the shelling which lasted between 10 and 11 pm, two men were wounded because of the explosions of the mortar shells near school no. 2. One of them died on the spot, the second one received medical assistance and was brought to the hospital where he underwent surgery.

School no. 2 then contained one of the points of humanitarian aid provision from UNICEF. The shelling could have come from the direction of DPR.

In late June 2015 during an indiscriminate shelling with the use of RSVF one of the shells exploded 3 meters away from the walls of school no. 4.

According to the information received from the witnesses, the shelling came from the direction of Makiivka, controlled by the s.-c. DPR. The building of the school also received shrapnel damage during the shelling on 4 August 2014 and in January 2015.

On 7 January 2015 around 10 am one of the local residents was passing by school no. 3, when he felt a powerful blast wave which threw his bus in the air.

The shelling damaged school no. 3 and the college no. 43, a mortar shell hit its roof.

On 2 March 2017 on 5:10 pm a mine hit the building of the local kindergarten “Malyatko”, as a result the nursery group was damaged, 24 windows and 2 balconies were smashed. Also the rooms and the front wall of the kindergarten were heavily damaged by the shards.

The children and employees of the kindergarten were in the institution then. It’s a miracle nobody has been wounded. Everybody managed to hide.

Krasnogorivka

Between **11 September 2014 and 30 September 2015** the building of school no. 4 accommodated a base of UAF.

Regardless of the protests of the local residents, the soldiers refused to leave the school, as a result of intensive shelling and damages to the educational institutions all children of the town, including the pupils of school no. 4, for a long time were forced to take classes in the rooms of only one of the 5 town schools.

As a result of the creation of UAF base in the school **on 30 October 2014** the building of the educational institution was shelled from the territory of the so-called DPR, the front wall received shrapnel damage.

Also after the soldiers spent some time in the school it was significantly looted.

On 3 June 2015 school no. 3 was damaged as a result of the shelling. On that day there were two hits to the roof of the building, five direct hits to the front wall.

In total during the shelling there were 8 hits on the territory of the school and 7 direct hits to the building of the school. 90% of the building was

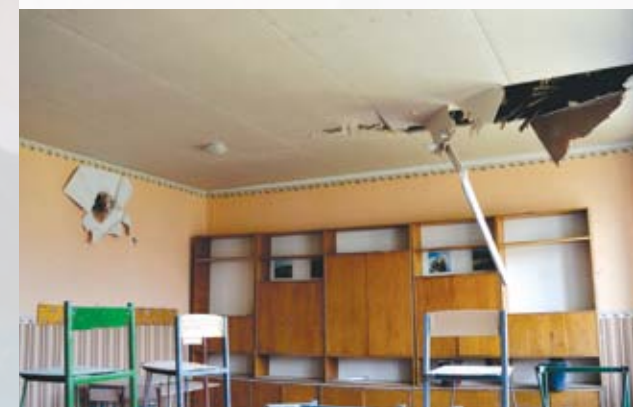
destroyed. The heating system was torn apart because of the cold in winter 2015.

School no. 1 of the town often suffered from indiscriminate shelling. Countless hits of the mortar mines to the front wall of the school are documented from the approximate direction of Staromykhaylivka, controlled by the so-called DPR.

The local residents who live in apartment building on Sonyachna Street, 7, say that their house still stands only thanks to that school, since the educational institution protects it from the shelling.

On 3 June 2015, during the breach attempt from the direction of the s.-c. DPR, there started the mortar shelling of HS that was directed at the residential sector from the direction of HS Staromykhaylivka. Some of the shells hit the building of the school no. 1. The shelling of the residential district and school no. 1 was also performed: on 19 June, 1 and 17 July 2016.

School no. 2 in Krasnogorivka on Radyanska Street was rarely shelled. However, it suffered the most and it is currently ruined.



The first hits to the school were in the period of **13–30 July 2014**. After that the school was repaired for a long time. In summer 2016 the school was prepared to be opened after the repairs, but **on 28 May 2017**, after the repairs ended, it was destroyed as a result of a massive shelling of the town. Currently the school is unfit to hold classes.

On that day the Central district hospital of Krasnogorivka underwent a targeted shelling, as a result the central building of the hospital was almost fully destroyed.

Donetsk Technical College of Lugansk National Agronomics University in Krasnogorivka was shelled many times.

On 14 February 2015 around 1 pm there was a mortar shelling, as a result six shells hit the territory of the technical college.

Two dormitories were damaged, as well as the diner, educational building, veterinarian clinic. The mechanization building was broken.

On 3 June 2015 in the morning there was a powerful indiscriminate shelling of the town. 30 children were in the technical college then. The gym of the institution was heavily damaged because of the shelling.

Also the shelling of the building of the technical college was documented **on 22 July, 2 and 7 August 2016, 25 May 2017**.

Now most of the buildings are restored and fit for education.

The higher professional college of Krasnogorivka was also shelled many times between 13 and **30 July 2014**, in **August 2014 and on 12 January 2015**.

As a result of the shelling on 12 January 2015 the old building caught fire, the fire was extinguished in two days.

In addition, the shelling of the civilian blocks of the town damaged the school no. 5 and the kindergarten “Zolota Rybka”.

After that the school no. 5 for a long time was the only school in the town which held classes for all children of Krasnogorivka — during the hostilities it suffered the least.

Maryinka

On 11 July 2014 during a long shelling of the human settlement the building of boarding school no. 3 was damaged. On that day 6 civilian residents of the town died because of the attack.

During the hostilities on the town in 2014 the children could not learn in the school no. 2 in Maryinka. During that period as a result of numerous hits to the building all the windows were smashed, the school was cut by the shards.

On 3 July 2015 the hostilities were going on in the town. During that time the fighters of LAF occupied the building of school no. 2 for three days.

According to the results of questioning of the local residents, after the soldiers left the rooms were looted and damaged to a various extent: the doors

were broken, some office equipment was partially smashed, the computer class was ravaged, 12 computers disappeared.

The last hit to the school no. 2 was documented on **23 August 2016**. The front wall of the building was damaged then. Currently the front wall of the school building periodically receives damage.

School no. 1 and Children's and Youth's sports school suffered more often than others as a result of the shelling, because they are situated very close to the places of dislocation of the representatives of IAF of "DPR".

On **11 and 19 July 2014** two buildings and the front wall was damaged as a result of the shelling. The blast ways and the shards smashed the windows in the building.

On **25 January 2015** there was a direct hit to the front wall of the building of the school no. 1. The shell pierced the wall.

As a result of subsequent shelling the front walls of the buildings were heavily damaged. There were hits to the basement and windows.

Debaltseve

In **December 2014 – January 2015** the human settlement was intensively shelled, as a result most of the educational institutions of the town were damaged.

In late **December 2015** the shelling damaged the kindergarten no. 9.

The high schools no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 of Debaltseve were heavily damaged by the shelling in 2014–2015.

In addition, the following educational institutions suffered as a result of the January shelling in 2015: music school, high schools nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Several floors collapsed as a result of a direct hit to the building of school no. 6.

Svitlodarsk

In **February 2015** school no. 11 underwent a mortar shelling. Four shells damaged the garage near the school, the workshop. The front wall of the school was hit by the shards, the windows were smashed.

On **24 January 2014** kindergarten "Lastivka" and the stadium of school no. 8 were damaged by the

shelling. The kindergarten received shrapnel damage of the front wall and the windows were smashed, there was the danger of freezing of the heating system. After the shelling the institution was renovated – the kindergarten continues to function.

On **13 February 2015**, there was a shelling of school no. 8. A shell fell near the school fence, the blast wave smashed the windows, the shards hit the front wall of the school.

Semenivka (under Sloviansk)

In **June 2014** the town was controlled by the representatives of IAF of "DPR", who arranged the barracks on the territory of the school, provoking the shelling of the district.



As a result of one of such shelling, on **1 June 2014** a local resident died near the school, after receiving shrapnel wounds.

Stanitsa Luhanska

In late **January 2015** school no. 1 suffered as a result of an intensive shelling of the human settlement. The shelling could have come from the direction of Luhansk.

The central doors of the school were smashed, the walls were hit by the shards. The windows were smashed in the gym, director's office, workshop and the diner on the second floor. In addition, three doors of the classrooms were smashed on the third floor, the concrete block between the third floor and the roof had a big hole left by a shell.

In **February 2015** there was another shelling, as a result school no. 1 was damaged again. The windows

that were not smashed during the previous shelling, were smashed this time, the film that covered the smashed windows was ripped. The subsequent shelling of the school was in **July and August 2015**. It damaged the school a lot by the shards, smashed the new windows. The school functions now.



School no. 2 in the settlement received the most damage.

In **August 2014** the school burned down to the ground as a result of the shelling. Only the basement and fragments of the walls remained. The school cannot be renovated. According to the local residents, the territory of the school is mined.

Popasna

On **3 December 2014** during the classes in the school, near 9 am, a shell exploded in the building of school no. 25. The blast wave smashed the windows in the classrooms.

On **14 July 2014**, the representatives of IAF arranged a base with firing positions on the territory of the school. As a result, on the same day the area of the school was shelled.

On **29 November 2014** as a result of intensive shelling of the town the building of a kindergarten in Popasna was seriously damaged. 4 mines fell on the territory of the kindergarten. As a result all windows were smashed, the building itself was seriously damaged.

"Caritas" foundation helped to renovate the kindergarten after the shelling and provided 75 windows.

The region budget allocated 600 thousand hryvnias to repair the roof, heating system, install the entrance and interior doors, linoleum.

The solar batteries installed on the roof of the kindergarten in 2011, were not damaged during the shelling.

The renovated kindergarten was opened on **23 November 2015**.

Troitske

On **29 September 2014** during the shelling of the human settlement a local school; was heavily damaged. As a result of the shelling there were two direct hits to the roof over the school workshop and the passage corridor. The school's roof was ruined. The blast wave and the shards smashed 13 windows.



In **May-June 2015**, there was a conflict between the soldiers of UAF and local residents in the building of the school. The local residents were repairing the school and were going to repair the school's roof. The military asked the workers to give them a sheet of covering, they refused. As a result, the military have beaten the employees of the school and opened fire on the building of the institution.

Severodonetsk

On **1 July 2014** on 12:10, there started an intensive shelling of the town. There were the formations of the s.-c. LPR then, there were hostilities for the possession of the town. A boarding school was damaged as a result of the shelling. One of the shells exploded on a playground. Other shells damaged the building of the school. The educational and sleeping buildings were damaged, as well as the diner and the laundry facility, the blast waves and shards smashed the windows.

Pervomaysk

On 3 August 2014, there was a shelling of Pervomaysk, a town under the control of the s.-c. LPR. As a result of the shelling the kindergarten “Kazka” and high school no. 6 were damaged.

Tryokhizbenka

In January-February 2015 there were documented systemic shelling of the HS. As a result of the shelling a local school which did not have children inside was damaged, as well as 473 civilian buildings.

The school was hit by two “Grad” rockets, they pierced two floor slabs. One rocket exploded inside the building the second — on the parade-ground.

The next attack on the school was in February 2017. Then there was a direct hit to a school wall. As a result the windows and doors were smashed in the building.

During the targeted shelling of the school the Ukrainian voluntaries of battalions “Aydar” and “Donbas” were based in its building.

The local residents note that after the battalions vacated the school premises, the school was completely looted and seriously damaged by the members of the battalions themselves.

Stakhanov (Kadiivka)

As of 1 August 2014, in the building of the sports boarding school of the town there was arranged a base and a place of illegal deprivation of freedom, organized by the representatives of the s.-c. LPR.

Novosvitlivka and Khryaschuvate

On 20 June 2014 almost all social objects were destroyed in those human settlements of Krasnodon district: schools, health care institutions, village councils, culture institutions.

According to the witnesses that we managed to question, the shelling was coming from the direction of IAF.

Currently all infrastructure of the villages is restored with the help of humanitarian organizations of RF and international funds.

Kirovsk (Golubivka)

The first shells hit the town on 3 November 2014.

On 22 January 2014 the shells exploded in the direct vicinity of the school, damaging the plastic windows that were later restored.

A shell hit the territory of the school yard, the sports ground not far from the entrance to the bomb shelter three meters away from the corner of the building in which the school workshop is located.

The windows are smashed in the gym and the diner.

On 7 February 2015 the shells fell near the school again, near 100 windows were damaged as a result.

In January 2015 the kindergarten “Nadiya” was damaged in the town as a result of the shelling. The windows were smashed in two groups and the corridor.

On 7 February 2015 at 10:30 am as a result of artillery shelling there was a direct hit of a shell to the roof, as a result the 9-meter concrete floor was ruined in the music hall and the building of the gas boiler was damaged.



Ruined kindergarten “Nadiya” in Kirovsk

In addition to the abovementioned, there are documented damages and destructions of the educational institutions in HS of Donetsk region: Artemivsk, Zalizne, Chermalyk, Kramatorsk, Toretsk, Novgorodske, Amvrosiivka, Luhanske village, Horlivka, Svyatogirsk, Granitne, Yenakiyev, Debaltseve, Mariupol; and in HS of Luhansk region — Luhansk, Lutuhine, Molodogvardiysk, Zolote.

Annex 8 OCCUPATION OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE ATTACKS ON THEM

Sloviansk

In spring-summer 2014 the objects of infrastructure of Sloviansk were shelled. During that period 10 buildings of medical institutions of the town were damaged.

There were documented mine hits to the roof of the main building of the clinical hospital (the senior nurse of the surgery unit was killed), a direct hit to the front wall of the children’s hospital, a mine exploded near the maternity hospital, the shards damaged the roof and windows of the polyclinic.

On 11 April 2014, the building of the department of Security Service of Ukraine of Sloviansk was occupied by the armed formations. Near the building of SSU there were in-patient buildings of town hospital no. 1. The armed formations used the hospital to place their fighters there, for living and preparing food in the dining unit.

Semenivka

In the village of Semenivka during the hostilities for Sloviansk in May 2014 the regional psychiatric hospital was completely destroyed.



On 5 May 2014 as a result of a combat not far from the hospital a shell hit the building with the patients inside. Soon a mine hit the territory of the institution, the shards damaged the walls. Over 500 people were in the hospital then.

Before 25 May all patients were brought to other psychiatric hospitals during the shelling.

The hospital stopped working soon. The institution was taken by IAF of the s.-c. “DPR”, on the territory they placed the artillery ammunition, mortars, they were shelling the positions of LAF. The institutions suffered main destructions after the patients and the staff left the hospital.

On 30 May 2014 the building of the town children’s hospital was damaged as a result of a mortar shelling. There were 16 employees in the hospital then, as well as 15 children between 1 and 6 years old and two mothers. As a result of the shelling a shell pierced a wall, the offices on the first and second floors were damaged, as well as the roof of the reception unit, the entrance to the in-patient unit was destroyed, around 100 windows were smashed.

Lyman

On 3 June 2014 as a result of artillery shelling the building of Lyman railroad hospital took a significant damage.

Nine shells hit the territory of the institution on that day. The roof was destroyed, as well as the second and third floors of therapeutic unit, all windows were smashed in the passage, the corner of the building of surgical unit was damaged, the roof in the building of dining unit and accountant’s office was pierced by the shell fragments, all doors and windows were smashed in the drugstore by the blast wave, the shards damaged the garage.

On 4 June the Ukrainian military entered the hospital. During the searches of all rooms and basements they broke the doors of the institution.

Svitlodarsk

The hospital suffered for the first time on 27 January 2015. Around 3 pm a mine that exploded nearby smashed the windows, a shard killed a nurse who was going home from work.

The shelling destroyed the two-storey building of the inflectional unit, partially damaged the buildings of the laundry unit, dining unit, pathoanatomical building. In addition, the roof of the main building

ding of the hospital was damaged, the windows of all blocks were smashed, which made the medical equipment and soft inventory unsuitable for further use. Later five unexploded mines were found on the territory of the hospital.

Myronivske

The first shelling of Myronivske ambulatory happened in the morning on 22 January 2015. A mine hit the front wall of the building. Five days later the second shell damaged the end of the building, the gas pipes and the heating system were damaged.

The Ukrainian military wanted to settle on the territory of the ambulatory, but the medical staff was against it, arguing that “the bombs fall where they are located”.

Luhanske settlement

In Luhanske settlement the employees of the ambulatory told about the placement of Ukrainian army units in the building of the institution. After the retreat from Debaltseve in late January 2015 the military of the 128th special Mountain Infantry Brigade entered the ambulatory and the kindergarten which was located nearby, with their vehicles. They spent almost a month in ambulatory, they occupied the kindergarten until the beginning of May.

The hospital was shelled for the first time in early January 2015 — all windows were smashed. Between that day and 23 March the ambulatory did not work, many employees left.

When the soldiers lived there, the hospital and its territory was hit three times — the roof was destroyed, the guard house caught fire and burned down. During the military stay in the building of the institution, two computers disappeared, as well as the equipment from physiotherapy room, glucometers, a Xerox. The soldiers also used three medical cars for their purposes.

After the ambulatory started functioning in April 2015, the military gave only one UAZ car back to the employees of the hospital, the second car was damaged during the hostilities in Debaltseve, and they refused to return the third car, regardless of the in-

sistent requests of the staff. They were using the car until they smashed it in May, and then returned it to the hospital in an unfit state. There were documented cases when the Ukrainian military were shooting from the territory of the ambulatory. It happened for the last time on 5 June 2015.

Opytne

On 14 February 2015 the one-storey brick building of Opytne ambulatory was significantly damaged during the artillery shelling. As a result of the direct hit of a shell to the physiotherapy room the building caught fire, damaging the equipment, furniture and medical documentation. The building cannot be restored.

Maryinka

The building of the ambulatory in Maryinka received the most serious damage in August 2015. During the morning shelling from the direction of Donetsk the roof of the building was pierced, the windows were damaged, a shell fell under the basement of the institution where there was the children’s consultation.

In 2014–2015 the town underwent a massive shelling twice. As a result of the shelling all the windows were smashed in the building. None of the employees or patients was injured.

In summer 2014 there started the hostilities to liberate the town. The medical staff did not attend work for near a month. The militants of the s.-c. “DPR” installed the roadblocks in the town. The employees confirmed that the armed representatives of the militants entered the territory of the hospital, beat the transparent with Ukrainian flags with the butts of the assault rifles, went to the roof. The facts of looting and stealing were documented then.

Maryinka central district hospital, situated in the town of Krasnogorivka, received the first serious damage on 3 June 2015. Twelve warehouse facilities were damaged then, as well as the roof and ferro-concrete of the third floor, two cars burned down.

In August the ambulance substation was damaged, the roof of the accountant’s office, neurology unit, children’s consultation, the utility buildings

took damage, the electrical substation powering the hospital was broken.

The shelling continued in 2016. On 9 June, 29 and 31 July, 7 August the shards smashed the windows.

In the night between 21 and 22 October the shelling damaged the substation. The shells exploded on asphalt, the shards hit the end windows in the polyclinic and the building of the first unit. In 2014–2015 on the territory of the institution there was no dislocation of the armed formations or vehicles.

Maryinka central district hospital serves only the civil population. According to the doctors, in 2014 the people wearing military uniforms stole the medical car “Toyota”.

On 10 October a resident of Krasnogorivka received a heavy maxillofacial wound. In Kurakhove hospital there were no specialists that could have helped the man. The decision was made to transport the injured person from Kurakhove to maxillofacial unit of the 1st town hospital of Donetsk. Around 9 pm on the roadblock in the area of Shirokiy vilage near the entrance to Donetsk the ambulance car was shelled. The paramedic and the driver were killed at once. The patient who was being transported for treatment was alive, but without a timely assistance, he died in half an hour. It is important to point out that the car had the corresponding signs and the sign of the Red Cross.

On 28 May 2017 there was a targeted shelling on the Central district hospital of Krasnogorivka, as a result the central building of the hospital was almost completely ruined.

Avdiivka

Avdiivka central town hospital was seriously damaged for the first time in August 2014 — the shelling damaged the traumatology unit, all windows were smashed. A shell entered a ward through the window, a nurse was wounded — one of her fingers was torn off.

A shard hit the abdomen of the patient who was brought for the surgery, as a result the woman died.

In October 2014 the hospital was left without windows after another shelling.

In January 2015 the shells hit the separate building of inflectional unit, the shards damaged the

roof, dining unit, the morgue and the central sterilization unit.

Between summer 2014 and February 2015 seven shells hit the territory of the hospital.

Until the restoration of Ukrainian power over the town in July 2014 Avdiivka was controlled by the armed formations of the s.-c. “DPR” for several months. When the representatives of IAF of “DPR” entered the territory of the hospital they threatened to shoot the employees if they do not comply with the requirements of the militants.

In January-February 2017 Avdiivka was once again in the area of hostilities. The shelling damaged the power lines — the town was left without the water, electricity and heat. The media reported that three shells hit near Avdiivka central town hospital.

Stanitsa Luhanska

On 24 August 2014, around 8:25 pm there started the shelling of Kondrashivska Nova station (Stanitsa Luhanska uts).

On 10:40 pm there started the mortar shelling of the hospital itself — the mines were going off around it, the windows were smashed. 22 funnels were documented around the perimeter then. Three nurses suffered during the shelling — two of them had concussions, the third one received shrapnel wounds.

During the New Year’s holidays of 2014–2015 the heating system in CDH froze because of the power interruption during strong colds.

Another shelling of the hospital happened on 9 February 2015. The shelling damaged the laundry unit and reception unit. There were no victims among the staff and the patients.

Beside the shelling, there were facts of use of the medical institutions for military purposes. Between 17 and 24 August 2014 the third floor of the therapeutic unit accommodated around 300 Ukrainian soldiers.

According to the witnesses, the shelling of the hospital on 24 August 2014 happened after the armed soldiers were shooting from the territory of the hospital the previous night.

In November-December 2014 the Ukrainian military also entered the territory of the CDH. The agreement was struck between the administration of the

hospital and the military, that the military units would remain in the hospital for two weeks and would only sleep there, to avoid the distribution of information about the dislocation of the military. They were based on the fifth floor of the CDH, the staff did not have any complaints about their behavior.

On 28 December 2014 during the fierce battles in the area of Stanitsa Luhanska the building of the Line ambulatory of the railroad station “Kon-drashivska Nova” of the department hospital of the station “Luhansk” of Donetsk railroad was occupied by the voluntary battalion “Tornado”.



The administration of “Tornado” told the employees that a military operation was going on, the soldiers would spend several days in the hospital, the employees would be proposed to return home.

On 2 January 2015 the military left the ambulatory, but they returned again several days later and remained there until March.

The administration of the ambulatory applied about the fact of occupation to the head of Stanitsa Luhanska district state administration, the head of the village council, the representatives of OSCE. Nobody could help, they replied that it was necessary to wait until the end of hostilities.

In January 2015 a squadron of “Tornado” freed the first floor for the needs of the ambulatory. The institution was receiving the patients for several days. But on 20 January there started periodical shelling of the ambulatory, it lasted until 15 February. The shells hit the windows, walls and roof of the building. Because of that on 2 February 2015 the ambulatory stopped working.

There were no victims among the staff or the patients. The squadron of “Tornado” was often firing

from the territory of the hospital and the neighboring territories.

Later it became known that the fighters of “Tornado” battalion used the basements of the hospital as places of illegal detention.

Krymske

Since the second half of October 2014 the members of LAF were placed on the territory of the regional anti-tuberculosis sanatorium in the village of Krymske under the order of Gennadiy Moskal. All patients were transported to one room, all other rooms were taken by the soldiers.

Before that Krymske was controlled by the members of “All-great army of Don”. They wanted to reside in the sanatorium, in the two-storey building, but they were too late. On 17 October 2014, the militants left, taking “Volga” car that belonged to the institution.

On 1–2 November 2014 the village underwent mortar, “Grad” and artillery shelling, as a result the power lines were damaged, several private houses suffered, the anti-tuberculosis sanatorium was ruined. A mine explosion destroyed the diner (the patients with tuberculosis had to prepare food on open fire) and seriously damaged the residential building.

On 1 November 2014 the employees were forbidden to remain on the territory of the institution because of blockade of access to the work places and documentation, the absence of power supply and other conditions, necessary for completing the tasks and normal functioning.

According to the data of administration of the sanatorium, the shelling destroyed more than 100 windows, 70 doors, damaged the roof, the heat system, the internal and external finishing work was damaged in treatment buildings nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, the x-ray room, assembly hall, library, laundry facility; The water and sewage system were damaged in the diner.

Lisichansk

On 24 July 2014 the roof of the building of Ambulatory no. 3 of the center of the primary aid no. 1 in Lisichansk was hit by a mine. There started a fire, the

employees of the institution had to extinguish it on their own. In total the shells hit the building of the ambulatory twice.

In the children’s unit the roof was pierced, the walls were damaged in narcology, the front wall of the building was hit by the shards, the windows were smashed. According to the witnesses, the shelling came from the area of Lisichansk oil factory with the use of rocket system of volley fire “Grad”.

On 24025 July 2014 during the liberation of Lisichansk by the Ukrainian voluntary battalion “Donbas” from the illegal armed formations, the shelling damaged the building of the central town hospital of Titov.

The shells hit the roof of the therapeutic building, fell near the ophthalmology unit — as a result the windows and doors were smashed. The fragments of the mines that exploded on the territory damaged the windows, walls and doors of other buildings of the hospital. Because of the shelling the hospital did not have electricity, gas, water and connection.

The patients were allowed to go home. Only those remained who could not walk on their own. Such patients were brought in SES cars to other building where there was a basement.

Slovianoserbsk

Slovianoserbsk regional tuberculosis hospital is situated in the village of Tryokhizbenka.

On 14 June 2014 as a result of the shelling of the village with use of RSVF “Grad” the shells hit a 5-storey building, situated on the territory of the institution, where lived the medical staff of the hospital. The most intensive shelling of the institution while it was still operational happened in November 2014. The hospital then had 120 patients, 106 employees.

On 10 November 2014 the hospital was closed because of the shelling, all patients were evacuated to Lisichansk, to local anti-tuberculosis dispensary.

In December 2014 the units of UAF were on the territory of the hospital for three days.

In early 2015 the hospital accommodated the soldiers of the voluntary battalion “Aydar” The military forced open the manipulation rooms, the office of the head of the unit, the senior nurse, stolen the medicines, chairs, 11 beds, tea kettles, mattresses, bed lingerie.

Schastya

In 2014–2015 Schastya town hospital underwent a series of mortal shelling, the first of which happened in the night on 3 June 2014.

In winter the hospital was shelled almost every day. The shell hits were regular.

Between August 2014 and late 2015 the first floor of the surgery unit of the hospital was taken by the medical service of the voluntary battalion “Aydar”.

One of the most powerful episodes of shelling of the hospital happened on 11 February 2015. There was documented the hit of a mine to the ambulance car of “Aydar” battalion, which was on the territory of the institution. The car completely burned down as a result of the hit.

In total fifteen mines hit the territory of the hospital. As a result, the ferroconcrete floors were damaged in the assembly room, 257 windows were smashed, the entrance and internal doors were broken, the slate cover of the roof of the polyclinic and the building of utility block was damaged, the manipulation room took damage.

Popasna

The building of Popasna substation of Lisichansk ambulance station and the nearby garages with the cars were damaged by the shelling on 30 September 2014.

During the shelling in the building of the institution there were 10 employees and 2 police officers who managed to enter the building of the substation and close the doors, when a mine exploded nearby.

In the night between 17 and 18 February the hospital was hit by two shells — they damaged the “red corner”, the diagnostic office, the head doctor’s office and the office of his deputy. The shells pierced the roof, ruining it, the ceiling of the second floor was damaged, the blast wave smashed the windows. Then all heavily diseased and wounded patients were evacuated to Lisichansk in several ambulance cars.

In the conditions of the shelling the medical staff continued to help the diseased and wounded.

In the evening of 15 October 2016 the hospital and the surrounding territory was shelled. The ex-

plosions smashed the windows, damaged the gas pipes and interrupted the power supply. In total 5 funnels from the shells were found near the hospital. There were no killed or injured persons as a result of shelling of the territory of the hospital.

Donetsk

According to the employees of the institution, the militants established their roadblock on the territory of the regional clinical traumatology hospital of Donetsk in summer 2014. During the same period the central district hospital of Kuybyshev district of Donetsk took damage. The shelling from the heavy weaponry goes on from the military unit occupied by IAF of the s.-c. “DPR”, situated near the hospital town.

The medical employees told about several facts that evidence the threats of physical violence to the medical staff for use of Ukrainian language, failure to carry out the orders, help to the Ukrainian military.

On the base of the railroad hospital in Donetsk the militants formed the military hospital on Univerzitetska Street, across from traumatology.

From the interview with a former doctor of the hospital: *“There were many cases when they arrived in inadequate state, agitated, brought in a half-dead body, called the anesthesiologist and told him – if he dies you won’t come out of here alive, to intimidate they were shooting the ceiling, or the legs. They brought the wounded people in the truck, told us whom to help and in what order, they even shouted – leave those ones, threat these ones...”*

In the 17th central city hospital of Donetsk there was a case when because of the problems with the medicine supply a doctor offered a pregnant woman before childbirth to either buy the absent medicines on her own, or pay money to the cash desk. The woman complained to the “Ministry of State Defence” of the s.-c. “DPR”, after that the militants arrived to the doctor with assault rifles to conduct the explanation. The doctor had to buy the necessary medicines at his own expense and subsequently deliver the child in the presence of the armed men in the childbirth hall.

In early June 2014 the representatives of the so-called “DPR” occupied the regional health center of Kalinin hospital of Donetsk regional clinical territorial medical union. That center was treating the employees of the state institutions and organizations of the region. The employees of the institution were told that there would be a “hospital of DPR”.

Mostly the hospitals located on the outskirts of Donetsk suffered, and in the districts that are near the line of demarcation.

In particular, the city hospitals of Donetsk nos. 1, 2, 3, 12, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 27, were damaged, as well as Donetsk psychiatric hospital, children’s polyclinic of Kirov district of Donetsk, The center of primary care in Nova Krynka village, the hospital in Dokuchayevsk, the children’s polyclinic, the psychiatric dispensary in Horlivka, the town hospital no. 2 in Makiivka, ambulatory no. 3 in Kondrativka village, the maternity hospital in the village of Vilne, the psychoneurological boarding school in Staromykhaylivka settlement, the railroad hospital in Debaltseve, the building of a paramedic and obstetric station of Kominternove village, the district hospital in Telmanove.

Pervomaysk

In summer 2014 in Pervomaysk central town multidisciplinary hospital there was no water, almost no fuel for the generators, there was lack of medicines. Only one ambulance car remained in the town, other cars were taken by illegal armed formations for their needs. The local perinatal center with expensive equipment was robbed by the representatives of the so-called “LPR”, and currently it does not function.

During the active stage of hostilities in 2014–2015 the shelling damaged Luhansk regional clinical hospital, Luhansk regional children’s clinical hospital, Luhansk regional clinical oncology dispensary, Luhansk city hospitals no. 1 and no. 2, railroad hospital of the station “Luhansk”, maternity hospital in Pervomaysk, Lutuhine central district hospital, the town hospitals of Stakhanov (currently – Kadiivka), Irmine and Kirovske (currently – Holubivka).

Annex 9 DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

Car bridge Yenakiyev-Shakhtarsk



In Donetsk region on 18 June 2014. Around 3:30 pm the bridge on car route T0517 Yenakiyev-Shakhtarsk-Amvrosiivka was blown up at the entrance to the village of Blahodatne of Amvrosiivka district. As a result of the explosion the cover of the bridge is damaged, three of five beams of the runway structure were destroyed, as well as an intermediate support. In relation to the incident, the Motor Roads Service in Donetsk region decided to close the bridge.

Horlivka



The bridge across the channel of Siverskiy Donets-Donbas in the residential massive of Budivelnik was blown up on 5 August 2014.

Debaltseve

In Debaltseve on 6 March 2015 the car bridge was blown up that was going over the railroad and connecting Debaltseve, Vuglegirsk and Horlivka.



The mini-buses with passengers and the cars going to the town use the remaining part of the bridge. The width of the remaining part of the bridge does not exceed three meters.

Bridge across Tepla river

On 7 July 2014 at 5:30 the railroad bridge across Tepla river was blown up on the 961st kilometer of the span of “Gorodniy – Kondrashevsk Nova” in Stanitsa Luhanska district.

The explosion damaged 100 meters of the way and one span of the bridge, around 20–25 meters long.

Because of the explosion of the bridge the supply of coal stopped to Luhansk regional TPP in the town of Schastya, which provides the electricity for 70% of the residential areas of the region.

Bridge across Siverskiy Donets



On 7 July 2014 unidentified persons blown up the bridge across the river of Siverskiy Donets on the motor road T0513 Chervoniy Liman-Artemivsk in the area of the village of Zakotne in Liman district. As a result of the explosion the main bearing construction of the bridge, that supports the bridge cover, was completely ruined.

Karlivka



On 10 June 2014 in Donetsk region not far from the town of Karlivka was blown up the [bridge on the road C-051139](#).

Railroad bridge across Kalchyk

In the night on 23 December 2014 at 1:45 am was blown up the [railroad bridge](#) on 1260 km in the area of Mukhine, across Kalchyk river. The bridge is situated on the span connecting the metallurgical plants of Illicha and «Azovstal», which belongs to “Metinvest”, to Mariupol trade port.

Makiivka



On 20.09.2014 the [bridge](#) was blown up in the village of Nizhnya Krynka.

Novobakhmutivka

On 7 June 2014 around 1 pm near the human settlement of Novobakhmutivka the railroad bridge was blown up, it lies over the road Sloviansk – Donetsk – Mariupol.



Pavlopil



In the morning of 8 September 2014 in Pavlopil a [bridge](#) was blown up, two spans were destroyed. Because of the destruction of the bridge, the passage to the villages of Chermalyk and Orlovske is closed.

Rodakovo

In Luhansk region on 18 July 2014, around 3 pm a [bridge across Luhan river](#) was blown up near the village of Rodakove of Slovianoserbsk district of Luhansk region. The bridge connects Rodakove uts., Mamusheva village, Sukhodil settlement and the exit to motor road R66 Luhansk-Severodonetsk. A temporal crossing was arranged near the destroyed bridge.

Tomashovskiy bridge

On 22 May 2014 [Tomashovskiy bridge](#) was blown up, Rubizhne-Novodruzhesk, across Siverskiy Donetsk river, 94 meters long and 11 meters wide.

Siversk



On 10.04.2014 the bridge in Siversk of Bakhmut district was blown up. The explosives destroyed the support and a span.

The bridge across Kazenniy Torets river

In Seleznivka village on 3 July 2014 was ruined the [bridge across river Kazenniy Torets](#) on route M03 Rostov-Na-Donu – Knarkiv. The movement was going through a pontoon bridge.

Stanitsa Luhanska



In Stanitsa Luhanska on 19 March 2015, near 6 pm was blown up a car bridge across Siverskiy Donetsk river, the transport crossing that serves for the movement of vehicles between the controlled territory of Stanitsa Luhanska and the temporarily occupied city of Luhansk.

Pidgorivka

In Luhansk region on 12.07.2014 in the village of Pidgorivka of Starobilsk district was blown up one of the [bridges](#) across Aydar river, on the road R-07

Chuguiv-Milove (through Starobilsk), as a result two of six spans of the bridge were damaged.

Volnovakha-Telmanovo

The [car bridge](#) of the state significance Volnovakha-Telmanove, was blown up across Kalmius river between the villages of Granitne and Staromaryivka in the village of Staromaryivka in Donetsk region on 20.08.2014.

Troitske



A bridge was blown up In Troitske on 20 June 2015 near 4:30 pm.

Putilivsky bridge



18 January 2015 in Donetsk was blown up [Putilivsky bridge](#).

Gorlivka

In Gorlivka, an [automobile bridge](#) between the Sunny residential complex and Nikitovka settlement was blown up on July 24, 2014.

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