

‘There’s No Life Without Water’: Occupied Donetsk Residents Plead for Water Amid Supply Collapse

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A man fills a plastic bottle with water from a spring in the village of Nizhnyaya Krynska. **Dmitry Yagodkin / TASS**

“There is no life without water, Uncle Vova [President Vladimir Putin]. Help us so we can simply wash, drink and live.”

“Please give us the simplest miracle — water in our homes.”

Schoolchildren from Russian-annexed Donetsk in eastern Ukraine made these appeals in a [video](#) addressed to Putin that circulated online over the weekend.

Residents also [asked](#) Putin to “take personal control of the region’s water supply situation” and “punish” those responsible.

Problems with water access have plagued Donetsk residents since 2014, but the region's water crisis has become especially acute in recent weeks.

Russian-installed authorities [introduced](#) a strict schedule for water supply in Donetsk and the nearby city of Makiivka this month, with water available once every three days, for just four hours, from 5 to 9 p.m. In Mariupol, Khartsyzk and Ilovaisk, water is [supplied](#) once every two days, also for four hours.

Residents [say](#) the tap water, when available, is muddy, foul-smelling and unfit for drinking.

“People carry buckets down to the basement and take turns collecting this water — just enough to flush the toilet. You can’t cook with it, wash with it or even brush your teeth,” [said](#) a post showing yellow tap water published in Donetsk Vesti DNR, a pro-Kremlin group on the VKontakte social media site.

The same VKontakte group [posted](#) a video of murky brown water running from the tap on Monday.

“According to statements from the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service...the tap water in our cities ‘fully meets all quality standards’ and is officially classified as drinking water,” the post said ironically, adding that residents are “being charged for it as if it were actually drinkable.”

Local residents also [complain](#) that low water pressure means that water often does not reach above the second or third floors of apartment buildings.

Outside the official supply hours, residents are forced to rely on water delivery trucks with limited availability or pay steep prices for bottled water.

Local resident Maryana [told](#) the RTVI broadcaster that her family needs “two 40-liter canisters and about 20 plastic bottles” to survive for two days.

“The water truck arrives and we fill up. Our arms and legs are shaking, but we’re happy we managed to get some water,” she said of the process of collecting water.

Related article: [Moscow Sends Dozens of Water Trucks to Occupied Donetsk Amid Shortage Crisis](#)

Denis Pushilin, the Kremlin-installed head of the Donetsk region, last week even [instructed](#) the local government to cap bottled water prices at 3.5 rubles (\$0.04) per liter, threatening businesses with inspections by the police and antitrust authorities if they violated the order.

On Tuesday, Pushilin [said](#) that 75 water trucks had arrived in Donetsk from Moscow, 13 tankers had been sent to Makiivka from the Moscow region and additional water trucks had been requested from the Kaliningrad region following a direct order from Putin.

“We continue the fight for water... We’re doing everything we can to replenish its reserves: clearing riverbeds, deepening reservoir bottoms. We’re also relocating floating pumping stations to increase water pressure in our residents’ homes,” Pushilin [said](#).

The region's chronic water problems have significantly worsened since Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022.

The BBC's Russian Service [analyzed](#) satellite imagery of 10 local reservoirs and found that nine of them have significantly shrunk since the start of the war.

The current water crisis is partly the result of long-standing infrastructure problems, a former employee of Voda Donbassa (Water of Donbas), which oversees water supply in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, [told](#) the BBC. Even before 2014, he said, the region's water system was already about 80% worn out.

The war has further disrupted the region's water supply.

Since the 1950s, the region has been supplied by the Siverskyi Donets–Donbas canal.

Ukraine did not block the canal in 2014, when Russia-backed separatists declared the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics. But its infrastructure, partially [destroyed](#) during the fighting after Russia's full-scale invasion 2022, has remained under Kyiv's control and the supply to the occupied regions stopped.

A new waterway built by Moscow in just four months in 2023, the Don–Donbas canal, supplies the region with only 25–30% of the water it needs, Kremlin-installed authorities [admit](#).

The Don–Donbas canal's construction was overseen by former Deputy Defense Minister Timur Ivanov, who was [convicted](#) for allegedly taking bribes worth more than 150 million rubles (\$1.82 million) from a co-founder of Olimpsitstroy, a company [involved](#) in building the canal.

Pro-Kremlin Telegram channels [said](#) the situation is "now worse" than it was before the war.

Meanwhile, in their appeal to Putin, Donetsk residents [asked](#) the president to "launch an investigation into the actions — and inaction — of local authorities."

"We're not just asking — we're crying out. We've been deprived of the most basic right: access to water," they said.

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