



This report is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 18 to 25 July 2014, unless otherwise noted. The next report will be published on or around 1 August.

## Highlights

- All sides to the conflict are called upon to respect international humanitarian law.
- Fatalities surpass 1,000 and humanitarian needs are on the rise.
- Military activities intensifying in Donetsk and Luhansk sub-urban and urban areas.
- Continuing reports of displacement from Donetsk towards the west (Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk), also south (Mariupol) and east (Russian Federation); and from Luhansk to the east (Russian Federation) and areas north of Donetsk.
- Essential services mostly restored in the areas retaken by the Government, with initial reports of 20,000 IDPs returning to Sloviansk from within Donetsk oblast.
- Continued administrative difficulties and customs hurdles faced by partners preparing for or supporting humanitarian response.

# 101,617

internally displaced  
Source: UNHCR

# 141,972

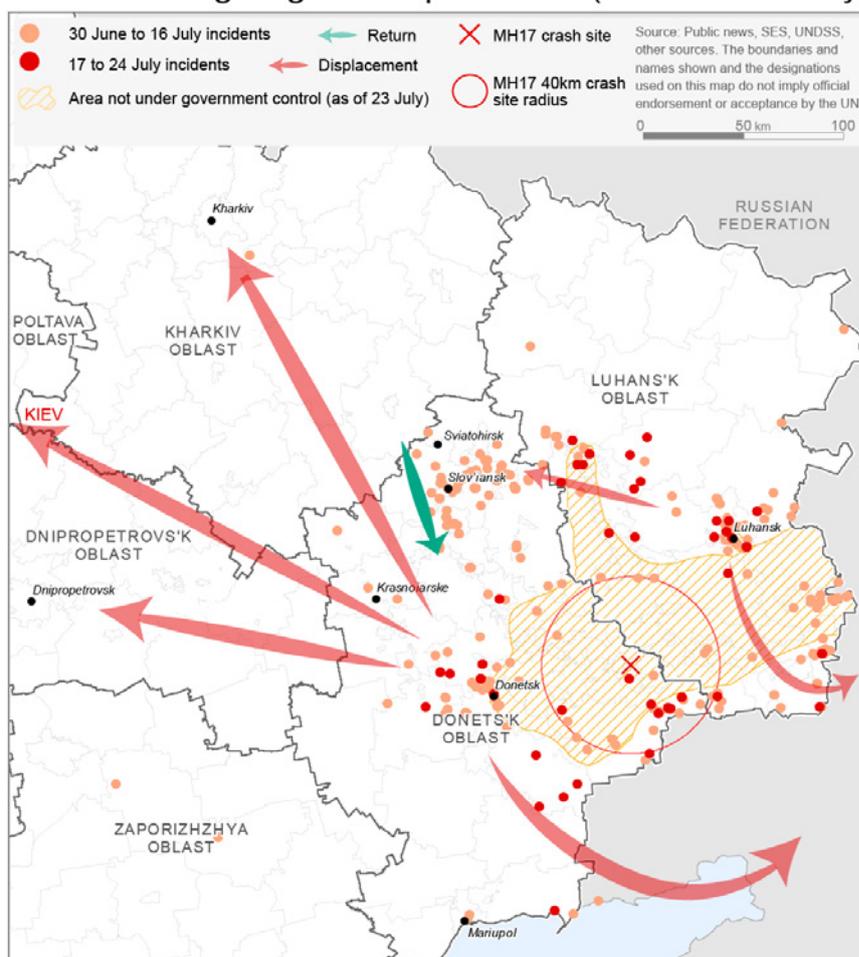
fled to Russia (Jan-Jul)  
Source: Russian FMS

## Situation Overview

As the hostilities in the vicinity of urban centres of Donbas intensify, the fatalities among combatants and civilians are rising steeply. By the most conservative estimates undertaken by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) and World Health Organisation (WHO) based on the best data available, at least 1,000 fatalities (including fatalities of armed groups and civilians) have been reported between mid-April and 22 July. Serious human rights violations, including detentions and ill-treatment of detainees continue to be monitored. In a press release published on July 23, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) called on all sides to respect international humanitarian law.

Over the reporting period, intensified military engagement between the parties in conflict was observed in and around Luhansk with Government forces largely encircling the position of armed groups in the area. Heavy fighting led to a sharp rise in the number of fatalities and wounded, with a third of all wounded reported during this period. Significant civilian infrastructure damage (schools, museums, warehouses, transport terminals etc.) as a result of shelling and exchange of fire has been reported, together with major disturbances of basic services (electricity, water supply, transportation) due to damage and insecurity (resignations, people fleeing or not being able to report to work). The issues continue being addressed by local authorities. Due to encirclement of the area and disruption of supply lines, shortages in food and pharmaceuticals have been reported.

### Overview of fighting and displacement (30 June - 24 July)



In Donetsk, most of the fighting was reported in the areas around the city, causing congregation of the population, which has not been able to or chose not to flee, towards the central areas. The prolonged conflict continues to take its toll on basic services and the ability of authorities to restore them. Fighting intensified towards the end of the reporting period; damage to power infrastructure caused electricity disruption in several city districts and the supply of drinking water to the city has been limited due to the damaged water channels. Due to the insecurity and power supply cuts, some health facilities in the area were either evacuated or are running at lower capacity. Delivery of humanitarian services has been further compromised by the abduction of vehicles of an international humanitarian NGO active in the region.

Displacement continues from Donetsk towards the west (Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk), south (Mariupol) and east (Russian Federation); and from Luhansk towards the east (Russian Federation) and to areas north of Donetsk. While the exact numbers are likely to be higher due to the lack of a centralized registration system and not including those IDPs believed to be blocked within the Donbas region, UNHCR reported some 102,000 IDPs from eastern Ukraine and Crimea as of 22 July. Some 142,000 Ukrainian citizens requested refugee status or temporary asylum in Russia since the beginning of the year.

The needs on IDPs continue to grow amidst new displacement (see also Third Update of IDP Profile and Needs Assessment). IDPs from eastern Ukraine now make up 85 per cent of the total displaced Ukrainians, while those from Crimea account for 15 per cent. Displacement from Crimea continues, though less dramatically, with numbers increasing to 14,000. At the same time, numerous spontaneous returns are reported to the northern parts of Donetsk oblast (Kramatorsk, Sloviansk). According to Government estimates, the number of IDPs, excluding spontaneous returns, now stands at 51,234 from the East on top of 14,000 from Crimea. The citizen and host community support is gradually fading away, calling for a more sustainable and institutionalized assistance.

The United Nations in Ukraine finalized the joint inter-agency needs assessment (Humanitarian Situation Monitoring – HSM) of areas most affected by unrest and displacement (Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Zaporizhia). The [results](#) were shared with partners on 21 July.

## Humanitarian Preparedness & Response: sector updates



**Education** (sector-lead contact: Mr. Peter Nuttall, [pnuttall@unicef.org](mailto:pnuttall@unicef.org))

### Preparedness:

- The first Education sector meeting was held on Thursday 24 July. The topics discussed included the return to schools, mine awareness campaigns and sector preliminary response plan. The return to school issue was highlighted due to the fast-approaching new school year and difficulties faced by IDP children and their parents.
- Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) is developing a mine awareness education campaign with the support of UNICEF, which has identified this as the number one priority to safeguard children in the post-conflict areas of eastern Ukraine. Information materials for schools and the community will be developed and disseminated.

### Needs:

- According to HSM data, 23 per cent of the respondents noted a worsening of education services since the conflict; 25 per cent in Donetsk oblast and 21 per cent in Luhansk oblast confirmed that they felt a significant deterioration of education, with the highest number of such responses in Dzerzhynsk, Kramatorsk and Sloviansk cities of Donetsk oblast, and Krasnodon, Krasnyi Lyman and Luhansk cities in Luhansk oblast.
- Damaged buildings of schools and kindergartens, lack of teachers and support personnel, necessary school equipment, required stationery and educational materials, remain the major challenges ahead of the new school year starting on 1 September. Many children will require both academic and psychological support.

### Response:

- MoES is developing a plan of action with support of UNICEF to ensure a timely enrolment of IDP children into education programmes in the areas of relocation and to prevent disruption of education services for returnees.
- Psychosocial support to IDP children and women is being provided by MoES in partnership with civil society and international partners. Catch-up education activities are ongoing to enhance children's readiness to return to school in September.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- A coordinated response is required to cover with educational programmes as many children as possible during the school year 2014-2015.



## Food and Nutrition Security (co-leads: Ms. Lani Trenouth, [lanitrenouth@wfp.org](mailto:lanitrenouth@wfp.org) / Mr. Peter Nuttall, [pnuttall@unicef.org](mailto:pnuttall@unicef.org))

### Preparedness:

- Food and Nutrition Security Sector Group convened on Thursday, 17 July, for the first time, and again on 23 July. The meeting will be held on a weekly basis.

### Needs:

- Multiple requests have been received from IDPs in the east for milk substitutes and baby food; this will be further investigated by UNICEF during a field visit this week. While exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months of age is promoted, some women are unable to produce sufficient breast milk and require supplemental formula.
- There is anecdotal evidence of a growing number of IDPs requesting food assistance, at the same time organizations working in the areas report that the scale of need is small and localized. The food needs of IDPs in Svyatogorsk are reportedly covered. The food needs of elderly have been flagged and further monitoring is required.
- The supply of fresh food in retail chains is reportedly reduced in the Donbas; at the same time, most people were reported to have home-grown vegetables and fruits.

### Response:

- Ad hoc meal and food package distribution continues by civil society and/or local authorities.
- Regular food packages are being distributed to IDPs in the Donbas region and daily hot meals are provided to those IDPs lacking cooking facilities.
- 2 metric tons of wheat flour was provided as a form of institutional support to local bakery in Donetsk oblast.
- The Ministry of Agriculture coordinated another delivery of food to the Donbas region during the reporting period. The food was provided by agricultural and food processing companies, farmers, individuals and local authorities of 14 oblasts. The Ministry has also announced that an additional 150-160 metric tons of food are expected to be delivered soon.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- The lack of clarity regarding Ukrainian legislation – more specifically, a policy of imposing taxes on humanitarian assistance – continues to hamper preparedness activities and has become a more pressing concern.
- The capacity and willingness of civil society and businesses to sustain support to IDPs are starting to wane in some areas (e.g. some owners of summer camps that are hosting IDPs).



## Health (sector-lead contact: Dr. Dorit Nitzan, [don@euro.who.int](mailto:don@euro.who.int))

### Preparedness:

- The health sector continues with daily coordination with partners and designated Ministry of Health (MoH) officials.
- The working group on mental health and psychosocial response and subgroup on health response targeted at Roma convened last week. Monitors to report on Roma health will be assigned.
- The web-based reporting platform development is at final validation stage.
- Changes to Customs and Tax Code and other legislative acts were signed by the President and came into effect on 23 July. These changes allow for a waiver of taxes and custom duties for importation of humanitarian aid and simplification of procedures for one-time importation of non-registered pharmaceuticals. The list of pharmaceuticals to be adopted by Cabinet of Ministers. It remains unclear whether imported pharmaceuticals can be used in Ukraine without due registration. WHO and MoH are thus requesting clarification from the Ministry of Justice.
- The State Emergency Service (SES) is reporting sufficient medical care, including psychiatric care, at transition sites, as well as for inhabitants of Sloviansk.
- Regional health care capacities assessment has been launched by regional health care departments.
- MoES confirmed the readiness to partner with civil society and international partners to ensure effective psycho-social support to IDP children and women.

### Needs:

- Requests for emergency pharmaceuticals and consumables are being consolidated by MoH and SES.
- Emergency health care capacities status in Donbas changed to potentially insufficient as health care capacities are exhausted with inconsistent electricity and water supply within the area, as well as facing extreme lack of pharmaceuticals, consumables and human resources. Services have been further disrupted by the seizure of two MSF vehicles with emergency supplies by insurgent groups, constituting a serious breach of international humanitarian standards. Needs in human resources are critical, as health

specialists are massively resigning due to security concerns. The region needs approximately 150 doctors and 250 nurses.

- Water sterilization in Luhansk will be hampered due to the expected cut in chlorine supply as of 26 July. Outbreak surveillance and response preparedness is thus required.
- Difficulties faced with care for patients in need of renal dialysis, vaccination insulin dependents and patients with rare (orphan) diseases among IDPs.

#### Response:

- All emergency health care requests in Donbas area are presented to the authorities and the Health Sector. The ability of the health system to respond is limited. The health services are at risk of not being able to carry out their operations due to security concerns.
- Local special service initiatives (providing legislative help) for IDPs along with the existing social centres are to be established. According to the MoH, 5277 adult (1143 are admitted to the hospital) and 4212 children (807 are admitted to the hospital) IDPs were assisted; 76 new-borns were delivered by IDPs.
- Donetsk Hospital #19 located near the main fighting area was fully evacuated due to security concerns. Donetsk Hospital #21 was cut of electricity supply and is now operating only with the help of diesel power unit. The hospital is not admitting patients, but current patients are not yet evacuated.
- Needs in human resources in Donetsk oblast was addressed with the inter-oblast capacities: two health specialist (emergency care) where re-allocated from Mariupol to Smezhnoie.
- All TB, ART and OST patients are reported<sup>1</sup> to receive necessary medical care and all regions of Ukraine provided with ARV-drugs until December 2014. Delivery of ARVs, procured by the Global Fund, is expected in late July 2014; OST-drugs deliveries are carried out monthly in accordance to a plan; all regions are fully provided with first line drugs for the susceptible TB treatment. Some gaps and constraints are foreseen.
- To address the request of MoH, UNFPA is working on procurement and supply of reproductive health (RH) kits, including contraception. An initial supply will cover 3 month needs in RH commodities of up to 100,000 vulnerable women (as defined by MoH). 400 family dignity kits for IDP's in west Ukraine have been already provided for distribution to Caritas Ukraine and up to 16,000 more individual dignity/hygienic kits are being procured to be distributed among IDPs. Funding for this intervention was secured form UNFPA Emergency Fund. Technical consultations are held on import procedures to secure smooth procurement and supply, including custom clearance.
- WHO is ready to provide emergency kits to conflict-affected area as soon as legislative issues will so allow.
- UNICEF held a first coordination meeting in Kharkiv with partner NGOs providing psychosocial assistance to displaced families with children. The developed support programmes are based on the individual approach to resolving psychosocial problems of IDPs, helping them cope with stress and prepare them to take long-term decisions.
- Relocation of 98 adolescents (mostly from vulnerable groups and socially vulnerable families or orphans) from the most affected areas of Luhansk region to summer camp in Lviv region was supported by UNFPA. They will receive psychological rehabilitation, as well as healthy lifestyle awareness sessions delivered within the framework of UNFPA educational course "Grow Healthy". Up to 80 young people from Luhansk region will be relocated on 1 August to the camp in Kremenchug city, Poltava region – UNFPA Partner municipality – where rehabilitation to them will be provided.
- Aleksandr Vilkul "Ukrainian Perspective" Fund provided 100 packages of first need medicines (antibiotics, disinfectants, systems, drugs) to 2 hospitals in Mangush village and arranged medical first-aid points for refugees without registration in Kryvyi Rih.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Gaps in procedures of importing of non-registered pharmaceutical and medical supplies remain a key constrain for provision of assistance in the area.
- Legislative constraints
  - Received humanitarian requests could not be met in a timely manner due to current procedures.
  - Existing health professional's regulations make provision of volunteer's teams difficult.
- Information gaps
  - Data on health care capacities and needs are including MoH facilities only (not Ministry of Defence health care services, State Sanitary Epidemiological services and National Academy of Medical Sciences health services) leading to an underestimation of casualty and wounded estimates.
  - Lack of IDP registration makes access by IDPs to health services difficult or impossible as health care is provided to citizens in their registered area of residence.
  - Insufficient transparency on surveillance and monitoring of diseases and outbreaks, which might jeopardize timely interventions. Sanitary epidemiological assessment in Donbas area is limited as the service facilities (laboratories) are not operating.

<sup>1</sup> As reported by Ukrainian Centre for Socially Dangerous Disease Control of the MoH of Ukraine.

- Rapidly changing situation and needs make the understanding of regional needs difficult, particularly due to rapid reallocation of available resources within the region.
- Security issues
  - Security constraints hamper the provision of anaesthesia and narcotic drugs.
  - Staffing shortages reported due to resignations and problems of access to workplace (security risks, transport system). Some ambulance and emergency health workers have reported being under fire or threatened in case of failing to provide medical services.
- Communicable diseases:
  - Gaps remain in providing care for all TB, ART and OST patients, as well as in surveillance and monitoring.
- Vulnerable groups
  - Roma IDPs are experiencing restrictions in access to Government provided health and social services for IDPs. Local authorities are reluctant to discuss suitable IDP arrangements for Roma. Response, if provided, is only successful if undertaken through volunteer services of Roma Health Mediators.



## Livelihoods and Early Recovery (sector-lead contact: Ms. Inita Paulovica, [inita.paulovica@undp.org](mailto:inita.paulovica@undp.org))

### Preparedness:

- The sector held its first meeting on 25 July.

### Needs:

- Infrastructure damage assessment was finalized, with results indicating that at least 596 facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk regions were damaged. Most of them, over 90 per cent – are public infrastructure. The total financial cost of the damage is assessed at UAH 4.3 billion (US\$400 million).
- Joint UNICEF and UNDP field mission to Svyatogorsk confirmed that of 30,000 IDPs formerly located in the area only some 1,000 remained in the area with most returning. Assessment confirmed limited long-term preparedness of local authorities, particularly in the light of the coming winter.

### Response:

- 30,000 copies of information booklet “Road map” for IDPs printed.
- UNDP provided coordination support to MSP on issues of displacement of women and families with children.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack or limited coordination between state organizations and civil society initiatives.
- Lack of information on employment opportunities among IDPs.
- Problems with re-registration of businesses from Donbas regions and Crimea at the new places of residence.
- Problems with replacement of IDPs.
- Lack of employment opportunities in Sloviansk, Kramatorsk and other locations of return.
- Psychological barriers for IDPs: unwillingness to move to small towns, reluctance to work, expectations of increased assistance from the Government.



## Protection (sector co-lead contact: Ms. Noel Calhoun, [calhoun@unhcr.org](mailto:calhoun@unhcr.org) / Ms. Fiona Frazer, [ffrazer@ohchr.org](mailto:ffrazer@ohchr.org))

### Preparedness:

- Sector conducted a meeting on 24 July to discuss access to information for various groups, including people still living in the areas of conflicts, IDPs staying in collective centres and host families, as well as new arrivals.
- On 24 July Parliament will review the IDP law, which was vetoed by the President last week and returned for further revision with nine recommendations.
- UN HRMMU monitored impact of the security operation (fatalities, detentions, enforced disappearances, torture, ill-treatment vengeance acts, access to basic social services) in the areas controlled by armed groups, and in the areas back under control of Ukrainian side.
- UN HRMMU monitored intercommunity relations and non-discriminatory access to basic social services in the regions where IDPs are located.

### Needs:

- UNHCR estimates there are more than 101,000 IDPs in Ukraine (as of 22 July), with another 1,200 registered on daily basis. Given the consistent reports of large numbers on the move, as well as the lack of incentive and capacity for universal registration, it is reasonable to assume that the actual displaced population is at least some two to three times the number registered so far.
- UNHCR is receiving reports indicating reluctance on the part of the authorities in certain oblasts to register IDPs belonging to the Roma community.

- Civilians continue to be at high risk of being killed and injured due to the use of indiscriminate weapons. Collateral casualties are reported every day.
- UN HRMMU continues to observe detentions and enforced disappearances of people currently living in the security operation area, with reports of detainees at high risk of arbitrary executions, torture and ill-treatment. The total number of those abducted or arbitrarily detained in Donetsk and Luhansk regions and believed to be still in captivity of armed groups is 209.

#### Response:

- *See Preparedness for monitoring.*
- Oleksandr Vilkul Ukrainian Perspective Fund evacuated more than 200 children from Donbas region to summer camps near Kryvyi Rih (Dnipropetrovsk region) and in Skadovsk and Henichesk (Kherson region).
- Crimea SOS will open its office in Kherson to provide legal counselling, social assistance to IDPs in southern Ukraine.
- 1,383 people (93 per cent are children seeking psychosocial support) contacted national NGO hotline of La Strada in June (supported by UNICEF). A total number of calls reached 8,144 since the beginning of 2014.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The lack of a systematic and uniform registration system continues to hamper the coordination and implementation of relief efforts.
- Absence of a single register of reported detentions, abductions and involuntary disappearances in the security operation area or otherwise related to “counter-terrorist” activities continues to limit opportunities of investigation, relatives, UN HRMMU and other parties to intervene.
- Under-reporting of casualties and absence of a single register of reported deaths and injuries caused by the security operation prevents UN HRMMU from getting precise figures.



#### Shelter and NFIs (sector-lead contact: Ms. Margarida Fawke, [fawke@unhcr.org](mailto:fawke@unhcr.org))

#### Preparedness:

- Sector is, through the Government and its partners, collecting information on collective centres in the regions,
- Coordination meeting on IDPs issues with local NGOs was held on July 22 in Lviv city, chaired by the Deputy Governor, to discuss IDP accommodation and registration. Some 75 locations and 620 places were reported by Lviv region authorities as available for IDPs in the region.

#### Needs:

- Accommodation assessment exercise carried out in eight collective centres in Kyiv (UNHCR, Crimea SOS).
- Newly-arrived IDPs to Lviv region from eastern Ukraine are reaching destination with very few or no belongings, creating additional pressure on local authorities to cover basic needs (food, clothes, bed linen, kitchen and household supplies).
- UNHCR assessment of 3 major collective centres, hosting IDP children in Sviatohirsk, has confirmed significant needs for repairs and NFIs (plastic covered mattresses, bed linen, blankets) at the Golubok children camp, where 200 orphans from the Donetsk boarding school are temporary accommodated. UNHCR has decided to support the needs of this extremely vulnerable group of traumatized orphans.
- Local church in the village of Kotsiubinske, Kyiv region, has approached UNHCR with request for assistance to increase reception capacities of the church-managed collective center up to 450 persons. UNHCR has agreed to cover some of the identified needs
- The level of destruction in return areas is reportedly very high, with some IDPs reporting that 80% of the windows were broken during the conflict; serious problems in electricity and water supply were also reported by IDPs living in collective centres in Kyiv, who are in contact with their relatives there.

#### Response:

- UNHCR delivered 12 tons of humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable returnee families in Sloviansk, Donetsk region, who have lost their houses and property. According to local government estimates, some 15,000 persons are reportedly returned to Sloviansk since July 5 ([link](#)).
- German Federal Foreign Office has allocated €1 million to German Red Cross for delivery of mobile kitchens, bed linen and hygienic kits for people in need in Ukraine, which will be shipped in the coming weeks ([link](#)).
- **Dnipropetrovsk region:** In response to growing accommodation needs, regional authorities instructed their district units and municipalities to secure IDP accommodation places proportionally to 0.5 per cent of the district/city population. Regional IDP Coordination Centre continues distribution (food, NFI) to new arrivals.
- **Lviv region:** NGO Caritas provided 600 hygiene kits and launched psychological consulting for IDPs in Lviv, Drohobych and Sokal. NGO Crimean Wave continues distribution of food and non-food items collected from locals and stored in the premises provided by the regional authorities.
- IOM provided response (primarily NFI/shelter) at following locations: Khmelnytsky, Ivano-Frankivsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Vynnytsa.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- In addition to the Government efforts, the local population and activists have been generous in finding and providing free temporary accommodation for IDPs. Such arrangements are suitable for a couple of weeks or months, but cannot provide a durable solution.
- Many centres being used for temporary accommodation are summer camps, and are not suitable for habitation in winter months. In addition, IDPs living in student accommodation will have to find alternative arrangements before the beginning of the school year. Remote location of some of these facilities is an additional problem making it difficult for IDPs to pursue employment opportunities.
- Returnees to areas that have recently returned under the Government control face numerous difficulties repairing their destroyed houses and some IDPs reported their return would be contingent upon assistance to repair their houses.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (sector-lead contact: Mr. Peter Nuttall, pnuttall@unicef.org)

**Preparedness:**

- The sector held two meetings (17, 14 July) to review the water situation in Sloviansk and surrounding cities and to discuss logistical arrangements for quick response. Partners also examined methods of conducting appropriate hygiene awareness campaigns to forestall outbreaks of waterborne diseases amongst IDPs and host populations.
- A quick review of the sector response plan has been carried out resulting in the updating of the UNICEF WASH supply plan to include water storage tanks and hygiene promotion materials. UNICEF and MAMA-86 will develop and produce the materials for use; and water quality monitoring has been identified and included in the response plan as a critical activity.

**Needs:**

- Water supply in Sloviansk, which is a major decision-making factor for IDPs returning, is not yet fully restored, with water distribution ongoing in some areas of the city.
- Although electricity is restored Sloviansk, a number of pumping stations, which were flooded are not functional. A critical assessment and support to *Vodakanal* is imperative to restore the pumping stations.
- Water disinfection in 12 settlements of Luhansk region stopped on 17 July as the responsible company is unable to deliver the disinfecting agent to the western filter station due to the fighting. This is a major concern as without this process the likely hood of waterborne disease outbreaks is significantly higher.
- Due to inoperability or limited operability of water supply infrastructure north of Donetsk (Horlivka) the water provision in Donetsk area is limited or rationed.
- Demand for hygiene kits for newly arriving IDPs from the Donbas area remains high.

**Response:**

- The WASH sector met on 17 July to discuss the process of synchronising the distribution of the hygiene kit to reach the targeted and on 24 July to discuss the sector preliminary response plan.
- Hygiene kits for children to seven locations in the Donbas region have been provided during the reporting period by UNICEF and dispatched by Caritas Kiev, Lugansk Fund XOPS and Ukrainian Red Cross.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Severe funding constraints continue to hamper the planned WASH response. There will be a further need to again develop funding proposals for consideration by possible donors.
- A thorough in depth assessment of the situation in Sloviansk needs to be carried out to ascertain the actions needed to quickly restore the water supply in the city. The security situation and restrictions in place is obstructing the response.
- Lack of local NGOs in the sector continues to pose a challenge. UNICEF is in discussion with a local environmental NGO to consider the provision of hygiene behavioural promotion to the affected populations and schools.
- IDPs at some locations (i.e. Nova Greblya, Vynnitsia) lack access to a quality drinking water.

## General Coordination

- Six out of seven humanitarian sectors and one sub-sector are operational and meeting on a weekly basis, or as needed, resulting in increased coordination and information sharing.
- Humanitarian partners are conducting consultations within various forums in order to define the strategic modalities of response. A Preliminary Response Plan, which will set the strategic direction for humanitarian action, is currently being prepared. The plan will have the following four strategic objectives:
  - Provision of technical support to the Government and advocacy on standards.
  - Ongoing monitoring and assessment to support evidence-based humanitarian response
  - Targeted and gap-filling humanitarian response activities in affected areas
  - Quick early recovery impact activities in post-conflict areas.
- The HSM phase 2 has been concluded. The [report](#) provides a comprehensive overview of the situation and the current needs as of 18 July 2014 in the two areas directly affected by fighting (Donetsk and Luhansk) and the three neighbouring regions (Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhia), which were significantly affected by displacement.

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