

**IOM FLASH APPEAL - UKRAINE AND
NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES**



APRIL 2022

1. INTRODUCTION



Thousands of people continue to cross the border fleeing the war in Ukraine.
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GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



And other affected countries

PROJECTED POPULATIONS IN NEED

 **15.7 Million**
people in need in Ukraine

 **7.7 Million**
displaced in Ukraine

 **5.1 Million** refugees
& **224,000** third country nationals
have fled Ukraine to neighboring countries
since 24 February

DURATION

 **9 MONTHS**
(March - December 2022)*

 **FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**
514 MILLIONS (USD)

*Funding requirements for IOM Ukraine are for the period March – August 2022, in line with the Inter-Agency Flash Appeal launched on 4 April 2022.

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT: 12.8 Million

The war in Ukraine has triggered one of the largest humanitarian crises on record with over 7.7M people displaced in the country and another 5M refugees and 224,000 third country nationals (TCNs) fleeing across borders in the past two months. As the crisis continues to evolve, displacement patterns continue to change. Flexibility to support previously trapped populations in newly accessible areas, and to address new and secondary displacements and returning populations with humanitarian assistance, remains at the forefront of the response.

IOM's Revised Flash Appeal for Ukraine and Neighbouring Countries seeks to mobilize 514M USD in order to meet the needs of crisis affected people inside Ukraine and its neighbouring countries – Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia – as well as other states providing refuge to Ukrainians and TCNs.

IOM's overarching priorities include the dignity, safety and protection of vulnerable conflict affected populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, trapped populations, host communities and third country nationals (TCN), and the provision of quality services across a comprehensive set of sectors. IOM will implement a multi-sector humanitarian response, supporting Government partners and local authorities to respond. IOM's approach is aligned with the humanitarian-development-peace-nexus and IOM's Global Strategic Vision to set the stage for transitional opportunities that enable medium and longer-term interventions, particularly for community infrastructure and services, and support for livelihoods and economic resilience.

This appeal outlines IOM's proposed response since the conflict began through the end of the year (2022), focusing on a range of activities that aim to meet the varied needs of those impacted by the crisis and is fully aligned with inter-agency appeals.

2. SITUATION OVERVIEW



On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a broad military offensive against Ukraine. The situation in the country quickly deteriorated, with major attacks being reported across Ukraine, including in the capital, Kyiv. Russian troops quickly expanded their presence with military clashes ongoing in major cities including Chernihiv (north), Kharkiv (north-east), Kherson (south), Mariupol (south-east), Mykolaiv (south), Odesa (south-west), Sumy (north), amongst others, while the pre-existing hostilities in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts significantly intensified. Transport infrastructure in Ukraine's northern regions has been severely damaged, creating problems for the movement and delivery of humanitarian aid. Needs and protection risks continue to grow. Flexibility to support with humanitarian assistance those in newly accessible areas, address new displacements, returns, and people who are trapped, remains at the forefront of the response.

The humanitarian needs in Ukraine remain immense. It is estimated that over 24 million people—more than half of Ukraine's population—will need humanitarian assistance in the months ahead (Humanitarian Flash Appeal and Refugee Response Plan, April 2022). People continue to flee Ukraine, with over 5 million having crossed borders to find security in other countries, according to the Office for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Inside the country, over 7.7 million people have been displaced (60% women, 40% men) and an increase of 1,220,000 (19%) compared to figures from 16 March (IOM Displacement Report Round III). As the crisis evolves, displacement and mobility patterns continue to change. Despite the overall increase in the nation-wide number of IDPs, the number of IDPs located in Kyiv has decreased significantly while the number of people displaced in the eastern regions of Ukraine has increased. IOM assessments found that there are 2,775,000 people who have returned home as of 17 April. However, despite having returned, 29% of people who have returned perceive their current location as somewhat unsafe, and 5% perceive it as completely unsafe. Across the country, over 2,000 civilians have been killed since the start of the war, according to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Intentions to move vary across regions but among current IDPs, readiness for further mobility has grown since 1 April.

According to IOM displacement data (April 2022) housing needs remain high among the internally displaced population, with 12% reporting the need for accommodation, and 4% reporting that accommodation is their most pressing need. The majority (35%) were sleeping in a friend/family member's house, while the rental prices of housing are rapidly increasing due to high demand.

People who cannot afford to rent houses seek refuge in communal buildings offered by local municipalities such as schools, kindergartens and gymnasiums. Insecure informal situations can leave populations – particularly children, or those with special needs - at risk and can contribute to physical and mental health issues along with social cohesion problems in the longer-term. Community infrastructure cannot always meet demands and there is additional pressure on basic systems such as electricity, heating and water. As the economy suffers and people are displaced, most IDPs remain in critical need of cash or access to money, along with items such as clothing, shoes and medicines. Among IDPs, 61% of IDPs reported their families are now separated due to the war. Continued attacks and associated instability are also impacting people's psychological wellbeing and access to healthcare. It is predicted the war will generate deep socio-economic impacts, enhancing drivers for continued mobility and complexities for return processes long after the conflict ends.

While protection risks continue to rise amid a worsening security situation, including sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and human trafficking, access to related protection services is deteriorating (OCHA, April). People with disabilities, older persons, unaccompanied children, women and third country nationals are at increased risk of smuggling and/or trafficking particularly at border points or reception centres in neighbouring countries. Thousands of third-country nationals have also crossed the border and may be caught in crisis.

Governments in all neighbouring countries have generously kept their borders open and local communities have welcomed refugees and third country nationals fleeing the conflict. Local responders, in particular, have played an outsized role in both organized action and volunteerism to support Ukrainians.

While the current cross border movement has substantially subsided to date, humanitarian presence will need to remain for the near term to ensure active capacity to support as the crisis evolves. In particular, reception capacity and services are increasingly strained in neighbouring countries, while further pivots are required to manage the longer-term protection and service needs of refugees as they settle for an indeterminate term in the host country.

On 4 March, EU member states activated the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) for the first time since its adoption in 2001. The TPD is meant to ensure that Member States grant temporary protection (TP) to Ukrainians and other protected populations for up to three years, providing access to legal status and rights to employment, housing, education, health and other important social services. Other countries have followed suit with similar measures for Ukrainians, and many states have included third country nationals in these measures. TPD further provides a framework model for refugee assistance and services in the countries of destination. Refugees and TCNs are mostly moving to urban zones, and municipalities are playing a lead role in access to services and the provision of specialized assistance, to enable their rights. TPD implementation, and its subsequent translation into national legislation, will need to be supported in each country, including at sub national levels. The objective is to further enable an inclusive model for Ukrainians and other eligible populations that focuses on demand-driven services, partnerships to upscale and refer to support mechanisms provided by national and local entities. The 10-point Plan released by the Commission and the French EU Presidency on 28 March outlines operational responses in the EU through a coordinated approach among EU member states, institutions and agencies in numerous areas including registration, transport, information provision, reception, accommodation, as well as in the field of protection.

3. COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP



All interventions carried out through this appeal are in line and complementary to the revised Ukraine Flash Appeal (OHCA, April 2022) and Regional Refugee Response Plan (UNHCR, April 2022). As a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), IOM will continue to work closely with partner agencies to ensure robust coordination during the implementation of all proposed activities, including UN agencies, international and local organizations, civil -society, and government counterparts in Ukraine, neighbouring and other affected countries.

UKRAINE

IOM Ukraine coordinates closely with the central and local government to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches populations in need, and that Government of Ukraine (GoU) capacities receive support to deliver humanitarian assistance. At the central level IOM works with the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine, Ministry of Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Continuous support is being provided to the State Border Guard Service (SBGS), State Customs Service (SCS) and State Migration Service (SMS) of Ukraine to sustain their vital functions in migration and border management, including support for the rights of TCNs caught in crisis.

At the local level IOM works with oblast authorities, supporting them to identify and implement stable and safe solutions. Programming is in line with priorities agreed with the GoU and local authorities.

IOM coordinates with the relevant clusters as an active member of the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the UN Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) and plays a leading role in cluster coordination as a member of the Strategic Advisory Groups within the CCCM, Shelter and Non-Food Item (S-NFI), and WASH Clusters, and the Operational Advisory Group for the Logistics Cluster. IOM plays an essential role at the sub-cluster and/or working group level, including decentralized coordination at the oblast level. In addition, given the need for addressing the mobility needs of the population with flexible health systems and support, IOM Ukraine is leading the Health and Displacement Working Group of the Health Cluster. Through the Information Management Working Group (IMWG), IOM plays a leading role due to its displacement surveys and Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) capacity, which provides insight into locations, demographics and vulnerabilities, with solutions to improve partner programming and planning for a more contextual and adaptive response. IOM is a long-running member of the Cash Working Group due to the cash-based interventions in eastern Ukraine and is represented in all the established task teams.

4. IOM MANDATE, CAPACITY & COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE



IOM staff assessing needs of displaced elderly woman at an IOM community center. © IOM 2022/Gema Cortes

As the UN Migration Agency, IOM is committed to the core values and principles that are at the heart of its work, including the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, and to upholding human rights for all. Respect for the rights, dignity and well-being of migrants remains paramount, with principled humanitarian action as an organization-wide commitment.

UKRAINE

IOM has been operating in Ukraine since 1996 and presently has over 400 staff in its country office. IOM Ukraine has significant experience in managing complex humanitarian interventions, including in the Eastern Conflict Area of Ukraine since 2014. Operating in the Government Controlled Areas as well as Non-Government Controlled Areas, IOM scaled up humanitarian assistance after the initial crisis aiming to save lives, reduce suffering, and progress towards recovery, social cohesion and solutions, utilising the strong operational capacity across diverse sectors, existing staff presence across the country, and existing relationships with local and national Government

and partners.

Since 24 February 2022, IOM Ukraine has established presence in Uzhhorod, Lviv, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk and Vinnytsia, in addition to its pre-existing field offices in Donetsk and Luhansk. Warehouses have been set up in Uzhhorod, Berehove, Lviv, Chernivtsi, and Ivano-Frankivsk in Ukraine, as well as in Košice, Slovakia. IOM closely collaborates with the Logistics Cluster across the region, especially in Rzeszow (Poland), Lviv and Dnipro. Programming has expanded from IOM Ukraine's previous strengths in protection, health, housing and stabilization to include capacities focused on IDPs, particularly a robust commodities pipeline (NFIs), displacement site management and support (CCCM), rapid multi sector cash scale up, mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS), and an expanded displacement tracking system to provide real time monitoring on demographics, locations, needs and gaps. An existing IOM-managed national hotline on safe migration has expanded in capacity and diversity of information provided, to cater to the needs of IDPs, third country nationals, and people looking to cross borders.

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

In the countries surrounding Ukraine, IOM had offices previous to the crisis in all relevant countries with ongoing migration and development initiatives, where it worked in collaboration with Member States. This position allowed IOM to pivot ongoing work and capacities to respond to the crisis, in particular through its relationships with border authorities, counter-human trafficking agencies and NGOs, and migrant integration programmes.

IOM has augmented its presence in all target neighboring countries, supported by multi-thematic expertise including at regional and headquarters levels, as well as has pre-identified experts through rosters, deployed with the capacity to quickly respond and scale-up operations. IOM's surge capacity is built on an intentional process of embedding support to national programmes and partners to enable and build on strong national responses already in place in the affected countries.

During the spike in cross-border movements, this capacity was primarily deployed to border areas, allowing IOM to ensure data gathering and technical capacity, as well as to meet basic needs of refugees and TCNs with information and material support. As the crisis evolves, IOM's central Government relationships and work in the EU on municipal and local actor models will increase to ensure diverse, innovative and contextual approaches to meet the needs of refugees and TCNs.

The crisis has the full attention and resources from IOM at the headquarters level, and IOM's Regional Offices in Brussels and Vienna continue to provide technical support for implementation and liaison with host governments and partners, including EU institutions and agencies, to ensure coordinated implementation at all levels. Building on its global capacity in migration and displacement data collection and analysis, IOM will also provide regular updates on regional mobility dynamics to key stakeholders in order to inform planning and implementation processes.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

IOM supports accountability to affected populations (AAP) during project design and planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Assessments include specific indicators for people with identified vulnerabilities, including the elderly, people with disabilities or particular needs, unaccompanied children, and women with vulnerabilities.

All activities prioritise safety, dignity, and do-no-harm principles, using appropriate identification and referral procedures. Protection is mainstreamed throughout all IOM response sectors, with integrated approaches including shelter, CCCM, Health and MPCA, enabling joint work to support authorities-run shelters and for GBV risk mitigation and safe referrals, and referrals to the forthcoming cash for rent programme. IOM will continue delivering protection mainstreaming trainings for IOM staff across different thematic areas, for implementing partners and other stakeholders involved in the response.

IOM operates information hotlines to share information on referral mechanisms, up-to-date information on border crossings, services and information lines in neighbouring countries, as well as services and support in Ukraine; along with to receive complaints and feedback and sexual exploitation and abuse allegations through a dedicated Transparency Hotline. IOM also operates an emotional support hotline for beneficiaries offering tailored and confidential support through calls with a psychologist or psychiatrist. Hotline numbers are widely disseminated, especially through implementing partners and during the provision of assistance.

PREVENTION OF AND RESPONSE TO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

Prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse will continue to be mainstreamed throughout IOM's interventions, support and assistance services in Ukraine and its neighbouring countries. IOM participates in the inter-agency PSEA Task Force to ensure that humanitarian workers are aware of their obligations in relation to PSEA. The Task Force also seeks to enhance SEA awareness of affected populations by developing visibility packages and reporting mechanisms, such as the Community Based Complaint Mechanism (CBCM), which involves hotlines already operational in Ukraine. IOM's implementing partners are expected to also share and display information on PSEA and safe reporting channels, including for IOM's own platform [We are all in](#). IOM supports inter-agency collective response in Ukraine and coordinate closely with neighbouring countries to ensure an integrated response in the prevention of, preparedness for and response to SEA through technical and operational support. This includes through expanding its PSEA capacity with both international and national staff supporting operational units as they deliver to the affected population.

5. TARGETED POPULATIONS

Through this plan, IOM aims to reach over **10 million persons (8 million in Ukraine and 2 million refugees)** affected by the crisis in Ukraine. Persons targeted for support will include internally displaced persons, refugees, third country nationals and other types of migrants, as well as hosting communities.

The planning targets listed in this appeal are estimates based on currently available data on displacement and cross-border movement, as well as projections made through

preparedness planning.

Due to the ongoing nature and complexity of the crisis, IOM will continue to collect and analyse data on mobility dynamics and may adjust its targets as the situation evolves and more information becomes available. IOM will flexibly focus its response as dynamics change – supporting displaced persons and affected communities wherever they are – to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

KEY TARGETING STATISTICS



44 Million

total population of Ukraine



24 Million

people in need

15.7 people in need currently



12.8 Million

total displaced today



50%

of Ukrainian children
are displaced



7.7 Million

internally displaced persons



5.1 Million

refugees from Ukraine

8.3 total projected entries



90%

of refugees are
women and girls



224,000

third country nationals

*Displacement data – International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine International Displacement Report, Round 3, April 2022

**Refugee data – UNHCR compilation of official data.

AREAS OF RESPONSE

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING



IOM staff members conduct DTM surveys to recent Ukrainian refugee arrivals at Palanca, Moldova. © IOM 2022/ Muse Mohammed

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	3,500,000
Poland	1,000,000
Moldova	700,000
Romania	500,000
Hungary	450,000
Slovakia	250,000
Regional/Others	1,305,000
TOTAL	7,705,000

The systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of baseline data on internal displacement and cross-border movements as well as data on the evolving needs of the population groups on the move enables IOM, governments and partners to have a better understanding of the mobility dynamics and related needs of the affected population across the region, and contribute to more effective, evidence-based responses. As such, IOM will continue to work in collaboration with UN agencies, national authorities, and other key stakeholders on assessments and other data collection activities to inform strategic planning processes.

From late February to mid-April 2022, IOM Ukraine has released three Internal Displacement Reports based on bi-weekly general population surveys, providing the first available high-level estimates on the number of IDPs within Ukraine, as well as a comprehensive understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs and those who have remained at their places of habitual residence. The reports are endorsed by Government partners, with assessment design and dissemination processes maximizing data use by humanitarian partners. IOM reports will continue to provide geographic and demographic breakdowns, needs and intentions of displaced and non-displaced persons, and will specifically target information on vulnerabilities, including children, elderly persons and people with disabilities, to enable all stakeholders to target their responses and improve planning.

As access allows, and in addition to the general population surveys, IOM is expanding DTM assessments such as baseline flow monitoring and mobility tracking within Ukraine, to provide more detailed data, including returns tracking and thematic surveys for targeted sectors. IOM will continue to act as a key source of critical information for movement and displacement across Ukraine and the region. Priorities include support to the Government on IDP registration at the central and local levels and expansion of data coordination partnerships, as well as broadening the geographical coverage of in-person assessments.

In neighboring countries, IOM is rolling out DTM to ensure data and information management to support programme implementation and to contribute to joined-up analysis, in coordination with UNHCR and national authorities. IOM participates in the IMWG to ensure that data methodologies are transparent and information provided by assessments is relevant to partners and the Government. To date, these have included mobility tracking, site assessments (of accommodation centres), needs and intentions sampling, vulnerability mapping, and socioeconomic surveys to support Government planning and inclusion support. As more actors and improved coordination allows, IOM will ensure it harmonizes its approaches on data and indicators, and works with partners and the Government to support national mechanisms and avoid duplicative assessments and data gathering processes on refugees.

To learn more on DTM please visit the [DTM website](#).

SITE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT



IOM provides 3 collective centers in the Zakarpattia Oblast with hundreds of lockers. This will allow displaced people living in the centers to have access to safer and more dignified living conditions.
© IOM 2022/Gema Cortes

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	15,075,000
Poland	2,000,000
Moldova	1,550,000
Hungary	1,200,000
TOTAL	19,825,000

IOM works to support and enhance the local capacities of Ukraine and neighbouring countries to host IDPs, refugees and TCNs residing in collective informal shelters, reception and transit sites, and accommodation centres in a safe and dignified manner. While most centres have been primarily acting as transit locations for families to make decisions and arrangements for onward travel, it is becoming clear that some will need to provide longer-term accommodation for those without alternative options. Local responses, while initially effective, are already overstretched, resulting in overcrowded conditions for those living in these sites, and limited access to assistance. As a response, IOM is providing support to national and local governments, as well as local NGOs and civil society organization (CSO) partners working to coordinate and manage transit, reception and collective centres.

In Ukraine, IOM is working alongside local authorities and civil society to support site management, including through basic care and maintenance of site infrastructure, distributing items and developing capacity of local partners. Since February, IOM has conducted multi-sectoral assessments in 30 collective centers in Uzhhorod, and 240 collective centers in Zakarpattia region. IOM will continue to support coordination at the municipal and oblast level, working with the Government and partners for a harmonized approach to addressing the needs of displaced persons in sites and in host communities. IOM will focus on capacity development and partnerships to support local actors to improve site management, ensure complaint and feedback mechanisms are in place, and provide goods and resources to improve the living conditions of the displaced, including through community-level cash pilot programs.

CCCM programmes will be active in Zakarpattya, Vinnytsia, Lviv, Chernivtsi, and Ivano-Frankivsk regions, including the multi-sectoral needs assessments that enable area-based support approaches aligned to IOM's other programming capacities.

In neighbouring countries, IOM supports service delivery monitoring and access to information, services, and protection to refugees and TCNs, as well as the maintenance and improvement of infrastructure. In border areas, where transit and reception facilities have been established, IOM continues to focus both on the upgrade of these sites, to improve infrastructure needs, as well as on the coordination of local partners and actors to ensure basic needs, information and referrals are provided. When necessary, IOM will strengthen the capacity of impacted local and national governments, civil society, and partners to increase their ability to respond to the influx of affected populations, including in areas of management, referrals, protection, and other identified needs. This includes the operationalization of preparedness measures to decongest transit areas in case of large influxes of populations in transit point at the border, particularly in Moldova in case of a second wave of refugees from Odesa. While in Slovakia, IOM provided equipment to a local health partner to establish a child-friendly breast feeding space at a transit centre. In Poland, IOM is supporting a partner that established a shelter with assets, infrastructure improvements, and training on Site Management to improve the quality of assistance.



COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	33,000,000
Poland	4,000,000
Moldova	2,565,000
Romania	700,000
Hungary	1,000,000
Slovakia	600,000
Regional/Others	2,280,000
TOTAL	44,145,000

Disrupted and overwhelmed health systems and a lack of access to health care have left conflict-affected populations in Ukraine and neighbouring countries with mounting health needs, compounded further by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Lack of access to health care, insecurity and low income affect vulnerable persons disproportionately, with huge consequences for the health of people with disabilities and older persons (more than 60 years old). In neighbouring countries, the health needs of the displaced populations will likely stress local health systems. In addition, the pre-existing and post-conflict mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs of the population have intensified across all targeted countries.

In close collaboration with the Ukraine Ministry of Health and oblast health authorities, IOM will support access to healthcare. To address shortages in essential medical commodities IOM will procure and distribute medications, medical equipment, and consumables to health facilities. IOM will deploy mobile medical teams providing curative, preventive, and promotive services, including trauma care and psychological counseling, to improve access to primary health care, including support for non-communicable diseases, and to reduce the burden on the health system in areas of high concentration of displaced populations. IOM will support outbreak preparedness and response, including for COVID-19, through strengthening infection prevention and control, disease surveillance among displaced populations, and vaccinations. Referral of vulnerable individuals needing advanced care, such as persons with disabilities and older people, will be facilitated to other locations within the country or neighboring countries.

In an effort to restore services for people returning to their areas of origin, IOM will also support repairs and rehabilitation of damaged health facilities where possible. The mental health and psychosocial support hotline will continue providing counselling and emotional support to conflict affected populations in Ukraine in multiple languages. Community-based MHPSS services, also integrated with other IOM activities, will be scaled up.

In neighboring countries, IOM will ensure access to health care facilities and humanitarian health care through a comprehensive approach targeting specific needs and gaps in the response capacity. In all countries this will include the deployment of trained psychosocial mobile teams linguistically and culturally capable of serving vulnerable refugee and TCN populations including through the provision of individual and group counselling for women and children, the facilitation of socio-relational activities (such as sport and play, or creative and art-based activities) at accommodation centers, the training of first line responders (e.g., on Psychological First Aid), and the provision of referrals to specialized services, as needed. IOM will also procure required medicine and provide medical equipment in coordination with the respective Ministries of Health and enable mobile delivery to accommodation sites, provide referrals for specialized cases, cover exceptional expenses for continuity of care and treatment, and provide medical transportation to services not available within the country where needed.

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 HELP FAMILY APATHY HOME
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HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT



Refugees board buses moving onward into Europe, organized by IOM at the Medyka border in Poland. © IOM 2022/Alissa Everett

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	7,425,000
Poland	2,000,000
Moldova	11,205,000
Romania	500,000
Hungary	750,000
Slovakia	200,000
Regional/Others	500,000
TOTAL	22,580,000

IOM recognizes the need to establish adequate response mechanisms and strengthen an integrated approach to border management to ultimately facilitate, assist and protect conflict-affected populations crossing borders and to ensure that safe pathways are guaranteed by rights-based policies and procedures. In order to support national authorities with the influx of displaced populations crossing borders in targeted countries, IOM has increased its capacity to assist affected populations with a variety of vulnerabilities and protection needs when they are moving in large numbers across borders.

IOM will continue to support Ukrainian state authorities responsible for migration and border management through responding to their urgent equipment needs in order to sustain their vital functions and facilitate safe cross border movements of persons and goods including humanitarian cargo. Humanitarian border management activities also include assisting individuals through information campaigns on the EU Temporary Protection Directive and distributing leaflets with basic information on temporary protection at border crossing points, train stations, IDP shelters and information centres.

In support of Government entities, IOM will continue focusing on effectively responding to changing mobility trends and will facilitate safe and inclusive cross border movements, including for those returning to Ukraine, through the provision of technical support for government partners and the sharing of accurate and up-to-date information for people on the move.

Since 24 February, IOM has supported national authorities in neighboring countries with rapid humanitarian border assessments in order to identify immediate needs for the reception of new arrivals, including translation equipment, infrastructure, and registration materials, among others. In several countries, IOM is already supporting local and national governments by providing cultural mediators that offer translation, legal support, and referral services, when needed. In Moldova, IOM is procuring equipment and rolling out trainings for border police and customs to enable safe, humane and orderly humanitarian mobility. The relationship has already led to facilitated and documented capacity to enable organized humanitarian assistance to pass through Moldova to Odesa.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



Kateryna pay with cash assistance potable water. © IOM 2022/Gema Cortes

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	150,000,000
Poland	9,000,000
Moldova	4,000,000
Romania	1,750,000
Slovakia	1,000,000
TOTAL	165,750,000

The armed conflict has continuously exacerbated the population's access to essential goods and services in both Ukraine and its neighbouring countries. In addition to this, the armed conflict and displacement situation have impoverished the population who have lost assets or lack access to cash and savings due to the disruption of financial systems in some parts of Ukraine. The increasing humanitarian needs are diverse and so are the vulnerabilities among the affected population, who are unable to cover basic needs in their places of destination and could opt for negative coping mechanisms to meet those needs. With multipurpose cash assistance IOM seeks to increase the ability of people to meet their immediate, basic needs in a way that is most suited to their preferences.

Cash based interventions

From late February to mid-April 2022, IOM provided support for over 15,000 individuals affected by conflict and displacement to meet their immediate basic needs through multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA). IOM is now setting up the mechanism across five regions and will target 500,000 individuals within the next six months, with capacity to rapidly scale-up based on assessed needs. Programming supports local civil society organizations (CSOs) by building their capacities and localizing the response, and provides support to administrations in registering beneficiaries, where possible.

MPCA assistance is in line with the Cash Working Group and aligned to Ukrainian social protection systems including supporting the strategy to link Cash programming with the MoSP registration system and support a Government-led approach. To the extent possible, IOM will distribute cash to enable flexibility for beneficiaries to access goods and services and target persons with identified vulnerabilities. IOM has a long-standing MoU with MoSP that is currently being updated to include referrals and the support to the newly displaced households.

In neighbouring countries, IOM's response will ensure that the most vulnerable population of refugees and TCNs are also able to meet their immediate basic needs through multipurpose cash assistance. In each country the transfer values will continue to be determined based on needs, minimum expenditure baskets, and market assessments, in coordination with partners and the Cash Working Groups, and will align with social protection systems in the countries wherever possible. For example, in Slovakia, IOM will focus on highly vulnerable caseloads in coordination with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family to enable the certification of people with disabilities and care-givers, and ensure that cash transfers are in line with the Ministry's guidance for the specific target groups.

FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS AND RESILIENCE



Kateryna pay with cash assistance potable water. © IOM 2022/Gema Cortes

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	21,000,000
Poland	10,000,000
Moldova	3,950,000
Romania	2,000,000
Hungary	750,000
Slovakia	800,000
Regional/Others	2,658,000
TOTAL	41,158,000

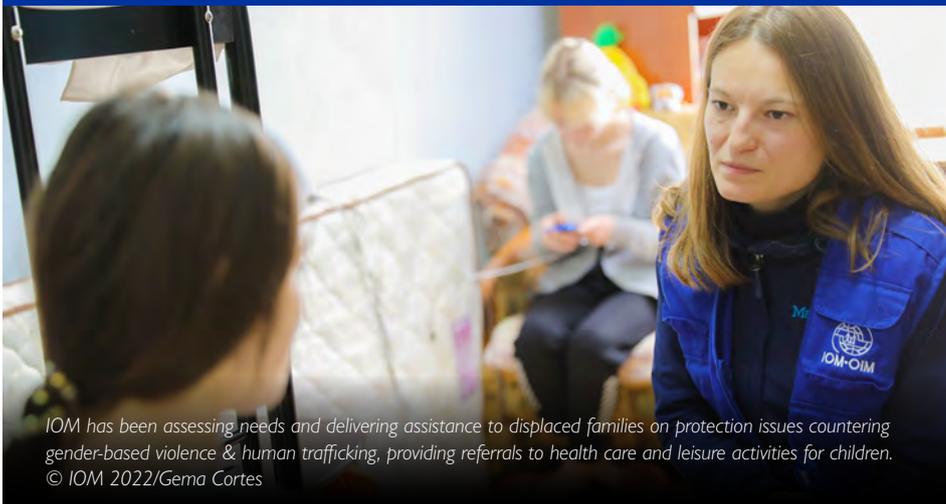
Considering the need for immediate, medium and longer-term support and stabilization, IOM will support food security, livelihoods and resilience across a range of initiatives. Immediate needs will take precedence, while a nexus approach will be applied in all countries given the dynamics of conflict, locations and needs. Of particular import in EU states will be the implementation of TPD which will enable Ukrainians to find employment as a means to both sustenance and dignity, as well as increased capacity for self-determination.

In Ukraine, IOM's presence and logistics capacity enables it to support the FSL Cluster priorities to meet the immediate livelihood and food needs of vulnerable individuals, particularly through distributing food parcels to Donetsk and hard to reach areas; and distributing high energy biscuits to beneficiaries. Given the conflict has also affected transport and economic ties within Ukraine, and limited or destroyed agricultural productivity, IOM will also provide sustenance grants to populations in need. Sustenance grants will depend on initial needs, intentions and capacity assessments and may involve, supporting families to or communities to with agricultural inputs, assets or infrastructure.

Sustenance grants will also be tailored to support people with disabilities. When and where possible, IOM will link into existing and longer-term IOM livelihood and human development and business (re)development programming.

In neighboring countries, IOM will build on its long-standing portfolios to support inclusiveness and opportunities for refugees and TCNs. These initiatives will rely on information, counseling and client-driven models to support refugees and TCNs to access the services they need. Resilience and livelihoods are a direct result of access to rights, thus IOM offices are ensuring that hotlines and partner mechanisms provide accurate information, legal counseling and rights-awareness to Ukrainians along with TCNs and migrants, particularly on TPD in EU countries. As needed, IOM will provide counselling, case management, appropriate structured socio-relational, socio-cultural and educational activities, orientation sessions and referrals to psychosocial counselling, support in accessing the educational and healthcare system and in identifying job opportunities and accommodation with relevant stakeholders and municipal systems. Initiatives may also include support to municipal coordination systems, one-stop-shop models, and private sector partnerships to provide a pathway for employment to refugees, language skills training and access to education and other services.

PROTECTION



COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	10,780,000
Poland	8,000,000
Moldova	2,780,000
Romania	1,000,000
Hungary	1,250,000
Slovakia	700,000
Regional/Others	3,350,000
TOTAL	27,860,000

The war in Ukraine is resulting in significant loss of lives and injury to civilians, curtailing the population's freedom and human rights, increasing their vulnerabilities, and limiting their access to basic services. The increase in violence has resulted in population movements that have severely impacted the humanitarian and protection situation across the country and in neighbouring countries. In further, complex protection concerns associated with human trafficking, exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, lack of civil documentation, attacks against civilians, psychosocial stress and trauma, and the risk of family separation, many of which push those affected to adopt harmful coping mechanisms, have also emerged.

IOM priorities include protection assessments, monitoring and systems strengthening, and capacity development throughout the response. This includes the provision of direct service delivery, assistance and referrals for access to healthcare and psychosocial support; legal assistance and documentation; provision of information on services, rights, family tracing and reunification, legal requirements, protection risk reduction; tailored in-kind support, specialized accommodation assistance and livelihoods assistance, access to education and recreation activities for children, and cash support for specific needs identified through protection monitoring processes. IOM will support access to service delivery for specialized assistance, such as for human trafficking, SEA, and GBV cases.

IOM also engages in comprehensive case management services for those in need of additional protection, in coordination with relevant counterparts. IOM conducts public information and awareness raising in collaboration with other units including to sensitize communities and at-risk populations on identified protection risks, means of self-protection, actors and services available.

This is done through the information campaigns and national hotlines, such as Ukraine's '527' hotline, which has continued operating uninterrupted and provides information on safe migration amongst other issues, as well as hotlines in Moldova, Belarus and Lithuania. IOM prioritizes the mainstreaming of protection in all of its interventions, which can include training on protection risks and vulnerabilities, risk mitigation measures, identification and referrals for IOM staff, partners and other stakeholders. Activities utilise NGO and regional/local authorities and partners across 18 regions in Ukraine and in neighbouring countries, with specific expertise within IOM on counter-trafficking, GBV, child protection (CP) and specialised mental health. In Ukraine, IOM also partners with the Medical Rehabilitation Centre in Kyiv to support trafficking survivors (integrated residential medical and psychosocial support) and GBV survivors. In Hungary, rapid vulnerability screening assessments are being conducted by IOM staff in the border area, shelters provided by local municipalities as well as in Budapest Information Point.

Beneficiaries include trafficking and GBV survivors, children who have heightened protection risks such as unaccompanied or separated children and children in state care, crisis-affected populations at high risk of human trafficking, people with disabilities who have barriers to access services, rights or to meet basic needs, and third country nationals who have been affected in Ukraine and neighbouring countries.

LOGISTICS PIPELINE/SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

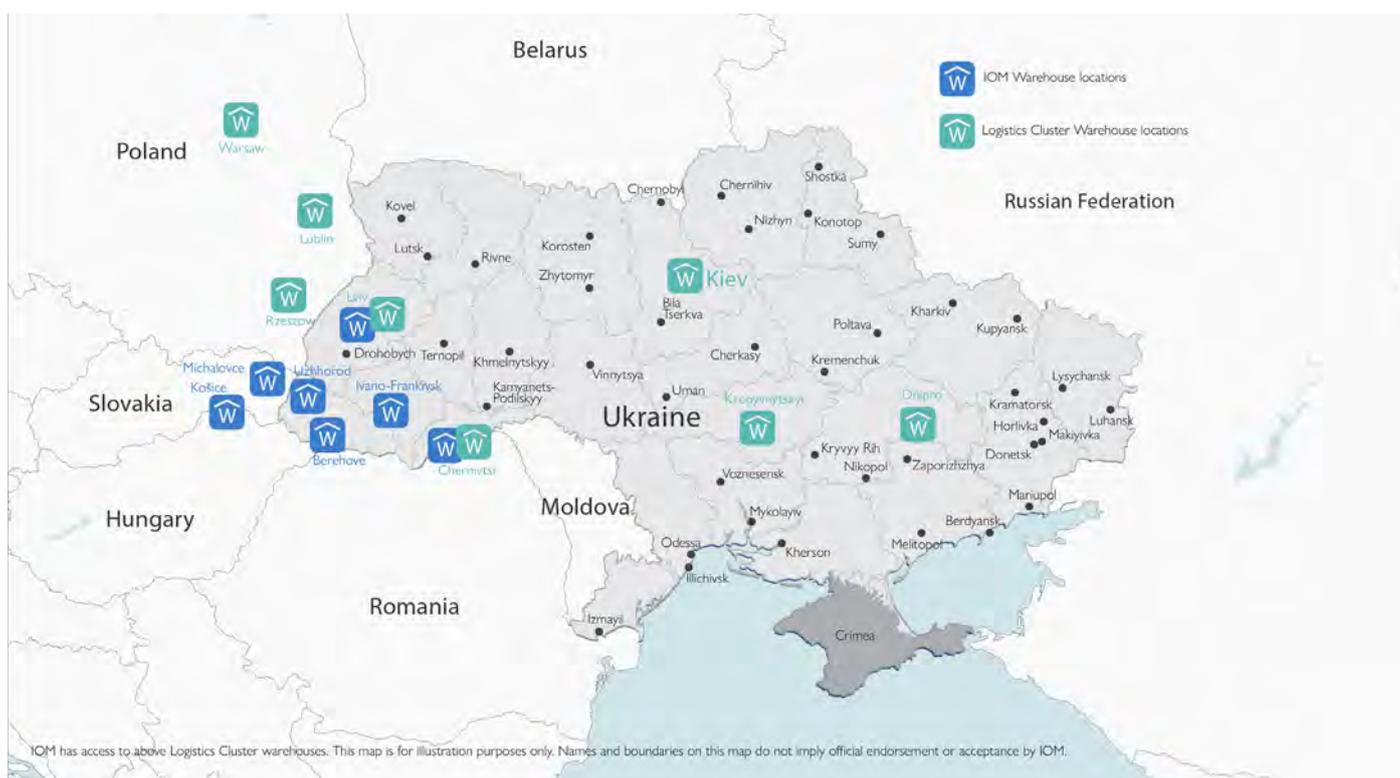


More than 7.7 million people have been internally displaced due to the war in #Ukraine. IOM is committed to stay and deliver: cash, medical support, non-food items, food and many others. © IOM 2022/Gema Cortes

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	4,000,000
Moldova	220,000
Regional/Others	300,000
TOTAL	4,520,000

IOM’s strategic logistics capacity will continue to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in hard to access areas, even with damaged infrastructure, ongoing conflict and a volatile security situation. IOM has developed mechanisms to provide services to the broader humanitarian community through a dedicated NFI pipeline (supporting goods delivered by partners), transportation, and warehousing for lifesaving cargo, through robust supply chain systems. IOM has a growing network of dedicated warehouses, with total 27,000m2 space in Ukraine and neighboring countries, and Logistics Hubs in Turkey and Greece. As of April 2022, more than 25000 metric tons of humanitarian goods accounting for over 3,000,000 unique NFIs, shelter, and WASH items are currently in IOM’s pipeline.

Due to the complex dynamics in Ukraine, IOM will continue to use multiple options for humanitarian supply routes – including via Poland, Slovakia, Romania and Moldova - to ensure continued delivery and accessibility of these critical items. This is partially being done via newly established EU humanitarian hubs in addition to working with private sector partners such as Amazon to scale up available resources. IOM has established a wide variety of partners and partnership types to support the delivery of goods to local and international NGOs throughout the region as well as through municipal and oblast entities, directly to collective centers in Ukraine. IOM will continue to participate in inter-agency humanitarian convoys to conflict affected areas in coordination with the Logistics Cluster in Ukraine, and will expand its pipeline support to encompass needs in neighbouring countries as required.





Monitoring visit to Hostomel. © IOM 2022

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	80,000,000
Poland	4,000,000
Moldova	8,200,000
Romania	1,750,000
Hungary	2,200,000
Slovakia	450,000
Regional/Others	2,050,000
TOTAL	98,650,000

With the overall objective of providing safe, dignified and sustainable living conditions and shelter solutions in conflict-affected areas, IOM continues to provide temporary shelter assistance to affected populations, where shelter conditions are inadequate in Ukraine and in neighbouring countries.

In Ukraine, IOM is a member of the Strategic Advisory Group for the Shelter Cluster, and operations are in line with cluster priorities. From 24 February through mid-April 2022, IOM leveraged and enhanced its logistics pipeline to provide urgently needed NFI and shelter items for IDPs residing in collective centres and those that stay with host families or in private residences. IOM will continue to preposition NFIs and emergency shelter repair kits in warehouses within Ukraine and in warehouses strategically located across the border in neighbouring countries while continuously adapting to the best modality to deliver the assistance, including voucher, cash, in kind etc. IOM will continue to procure items, and support and distribute in-kind donations from partners. IOM programming will adapt as needed to provide immediate assistance in the current emergency phase of the response, as well as to provide needed items as access improves to affected areas. Procured kits are in line with Ukraine Shelter Cluster standards, where possible.

IOM, in coordination with the Shelter Cluster, will provide NFIs and emergency shelter kits in Eastern Ukraine to homeowners whose homes are partially destroyed and where minor repairs are needed.

Thus far, IOM has supported the Government of Ukraine by deploying five repair mobile units across western Ukraine, with plans to expand to other regions. These deployed teams are supporting minor repairs and maintenance of collective shelters. Considering possibilities for children to resume schooling in September, IOM in coordination with the local authorities will conduct assessments to identify and rehabilitate communal buildings for accommodating families in need of relocation. Moreover, where feasible, IOM will support families with different modalities including cash for rent, cash for shelters along with vouchers for shelter.

In neighbouring countries, IOM is supporting national governments in the provision and enhancement of temporary shelter in identified areas across the border, including in reception and transit facilities at border points and in urban centres. IOM assesses collective shelter sites and provides technical and material support to enhance facilities. At points of entry, IOM is also providing affected populations and institutions with NFI support to meet basic needs including winterization assistance. IOM is further supporting short, medium and long-term accommodation and housing solutions for refugees based on need. This includes short-term accommodation, including through private sector partnerships, such as Airbnb.org; cash-based interventions to support rent, rehabilitation or improvement of accommodation options as needed and home needs; and support to Government housing assistance programmes.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Ukraine	52,344,000
Poland	2,000,000
Moldova	30,000
Romania	300,000
Hungary	200,000
Slovakia	600,000
Regional/Others	975,000
TOTAL	56,449,000

The escalation of violence in Ukraine has severely affected the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and service provision. With the escalation of hostilities, WASH infrastructure is projected to become more severely impacted, resulting in a high number of people in need of life-saving drinking water, as well as other WASH services.

IOM is working with the WASH Cluster and relevant Government actors to respond to WASH gaps and needs based on assessments in three oblasts. In line with WASH Cluster priorities, IOM will manage a WASH NFI core pipeline linked to the logistics pipeline mechanism, and will continue to distribute items such as hygiene kits inclusive of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) items for women and girls. IOM will also support emergency water supply such as through water-trucking where necessary and possible. In close coordination with local authorities, IOM will support the rehabilitation, operation and maintenance (O&M) of WASH infrastructure including water and wastewater systems and sanitation infrastructure, and solid waste management.

IOM will simultaneously support capacity development of local authorities, ensuring full ownership and management of the infrastructure which could include development of trainings, standard operating procedures and maintenance plans. IOM will also participate in market-based WASH programming through the Cash Working Group to assess how local markets may be strengthened by introducing cash-based interventions for WASH, for example, through the provision of cash or vouchers for the purchase of locally available hygiene items.

In neighboring countries, IOM will continue to provide contextualized hygiene kits/hygiene items to affected populations and institutions, inclusive of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) items for women and girls of menstruating age. IOM will also provide technical assistance, support and equipment to upgrade collective shelters as needed. For example, in Poland, IOM will assist in the installation or extension of WASH facilities in reception centres, as well as training on repair and maintenance.

HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT ASSISTANCE & EMERGENCY TRANSPORT



Ukrainian refugees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) arrive at the Palanca border point in Moldova. The border point is one of the main ports of entry for people fleeing into Moldova.
© IOM 2022/Muse Mohammed

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (USD)
Moldova	1,800,000
Romania	1,000,000
Hungary	500,000
Regional/Others	22,150,000
TOTAL	25,450,000

The situation of stranded third country nationals (TCNs) within Ukraine and neighbouring countries remains of high concern, with IOM recording over 227,000 migrants affected by the escalation of violence in Ukraine having crossed border since 24 February. As TCNs flee Ukraine towards neighbouring countries, they will remain in dire need of humanitarian assistance, including referral services, and medical and humanitarian return assistance. IOM has established an effective communication and coordination mechanism that facilitates communication between TCNs, relevant consulates and IOM, as well as appropriate referral mechanisms with NGOs, governments and partners to ensure that stranded migrants can access support. With IOM support, TCNs are able to travel in a safe and orderly manner to their home countries through the provision of tickets and transportation support, including upon

departure, transit and at reception, as well as the necessary health pre-embarkation checks, referrals, required PCR tests and COVID-19 and safety measures.

Since the start of the conflict, IOM's humanitarian movement assistance has expanded from a TCN return response to include movement activities aimed at decongesting the millions of conflict-affected people in neighboring countries. The rapid global response to support affected populations in neighboring countries include various regional and bilateral movement assistance mechanisms such as voluntary transfers through the EU Solidarity Platform, transits, resettlement and temporary visas programs. Additionally, vulnerable affected populations stranded abroad require movement assistance in order to access protection mechanisms closer to Ukraine or to reunite with family until such time they can safely return home.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

IOM funding requirements cover Ukraine, as well as its neighbouring countries, including Poland, Moldova, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, and other countries in the region that may be impacted by the crisis. Funding will also support regional activities, in particular the coordination of activities regarding data collection, analysis and response to cross-border mobility flows and the coordination of assistance to third-country nationals and movements of Ukrainians to and within the EU based on request.

The overall funding appeal is for 10 months, in line with the Regional Refugee Response Plan, though the figures for Ukraine are aligned to the six month window (March – August 2022) of the Inter-Agency Revised Ukraine Flash Appeal. Funding requirements will continue to be assessed based on needs identified and the evolving situation in country and across the borders. In the case of neighbouring countries, activities and funding requirements are based on the needs and projected planning figures as of 25 February, in coordination with respective national authorities, partners and UNHCR. Funding requirements for those countries will be reassessed alongside the revision of the Refugee Response Plan in mid-March.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PER COUNTRY



FUNDING REQUIREMENT UNDER THE INTER-AGENCY APPEALS

COUNTRY/INTER-AGENCY PLAN	IOM'S TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT (USD)
Ukraine Flash Appeal	377,124,000
Refugee Response Plan For The Ukraine Situation	136,968,000
TOTAL	514,092,000



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