



**IOM 2023 APPEAL - UKRAINE AND
NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES**



INTRODUCTION

PROJECTED POPULATIONS IN NEED



17.6M

PEOPLE IN NEED
IN UKRAINE



8M

REFUGEES



5.5M

RETURNEES
IN UKRAINE



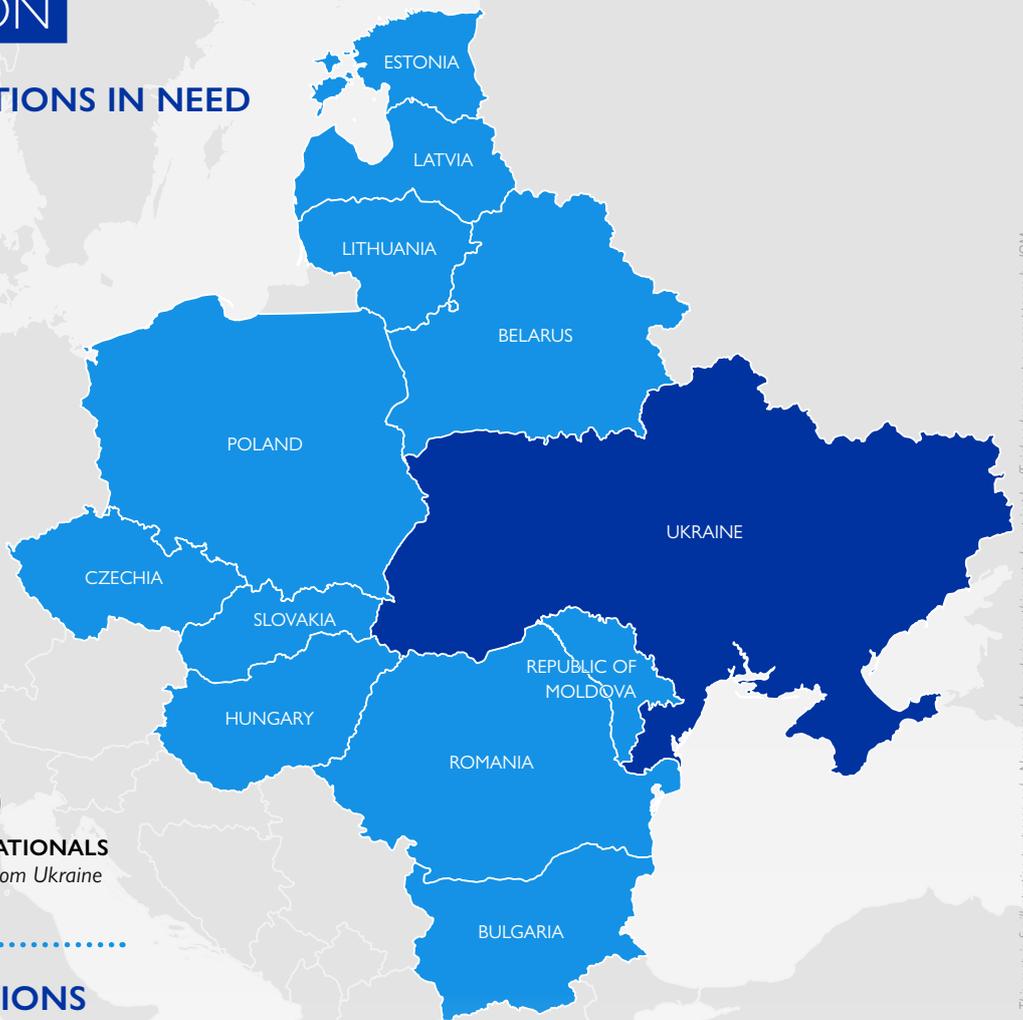
5.4M

DISPLACED
IN UKRAINE



627,205

THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS
*crossings been recorded from Ukraine
since 24 February 2022*



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

TARGETED POPULATIONS



6.7M

IN UKRAINE
*out of 11.1M targeted by
humanitarian actors*



500,000

IN AFFECTED COUNTRIES
*out of 4.2M targeted by
humanitarian actors*



573

ENTITIES/PARTNERS
TARGETED

The war in Ukraine has triggered one of the largest humanitarian crises on record with over **19.5 million people affected** by various forms of displacement as of December 2022. This includes 5.4M people who are displaced within Ukraine, and another 8M refugees who have fled across borders since the start of the war and 627,205 border crossings by third country nationals (TCNs). An estimated 5.5M people have returned to their areas of origin, including from abroad. As the crisis continues to evolve, displacement patterns continue to change. Flexibility to support people in newly accessible areas, and to address new and secondary displacements, remains at the forefront of the response, guided by data gathered through the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and Government partners.

IOM's appeal for Ukraine and neighbouring countries seeks to mobilize **1 billion USD** in order to meet the needs of crisis affected people inside Ukraine and within neighbouring countries including Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia and other states providing refuge to Ukrainians and TCNs. The Appeal targets almost **7.2 M people including internally displaced persons (IDPs)**, refugees, trapped people, host communities and TCNs, as well as over **573 entities** ranging from partner ministries to health facilities in the region, at the national and sub-national levels.

IOM's overarching priorities include the dignity, safety and protection of vulnerable conflict affected people and the provision of quality services across a comprehensive set of sectors. IOM will implement a multi-sector humanitarian response, working closely with 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, with the goal of enabling agency and facilitating durable solutions.

This appeal outlines IOM's proposed response in 2023, 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, namely the 2023 [Humanitarian Response Plan in Ukraine](#), and the Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan (January-December 2023) in neighbouring countries. This appeal further includes a recovery and crisis prevention response which fully aligns with the [United Nations in Ukraine Transitional Framework](#) (September 2022-December 2023) and the [Republic of Moldova - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027](#).

FUNDING REQUIREMENT



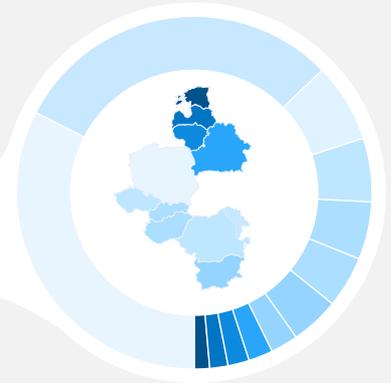
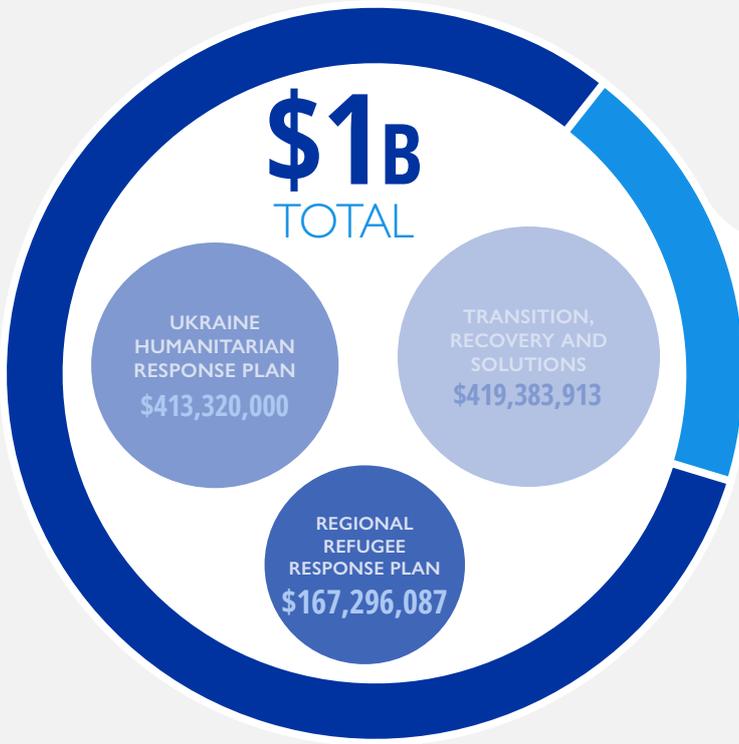
\$810M

REQUIRED IN UKRAINE



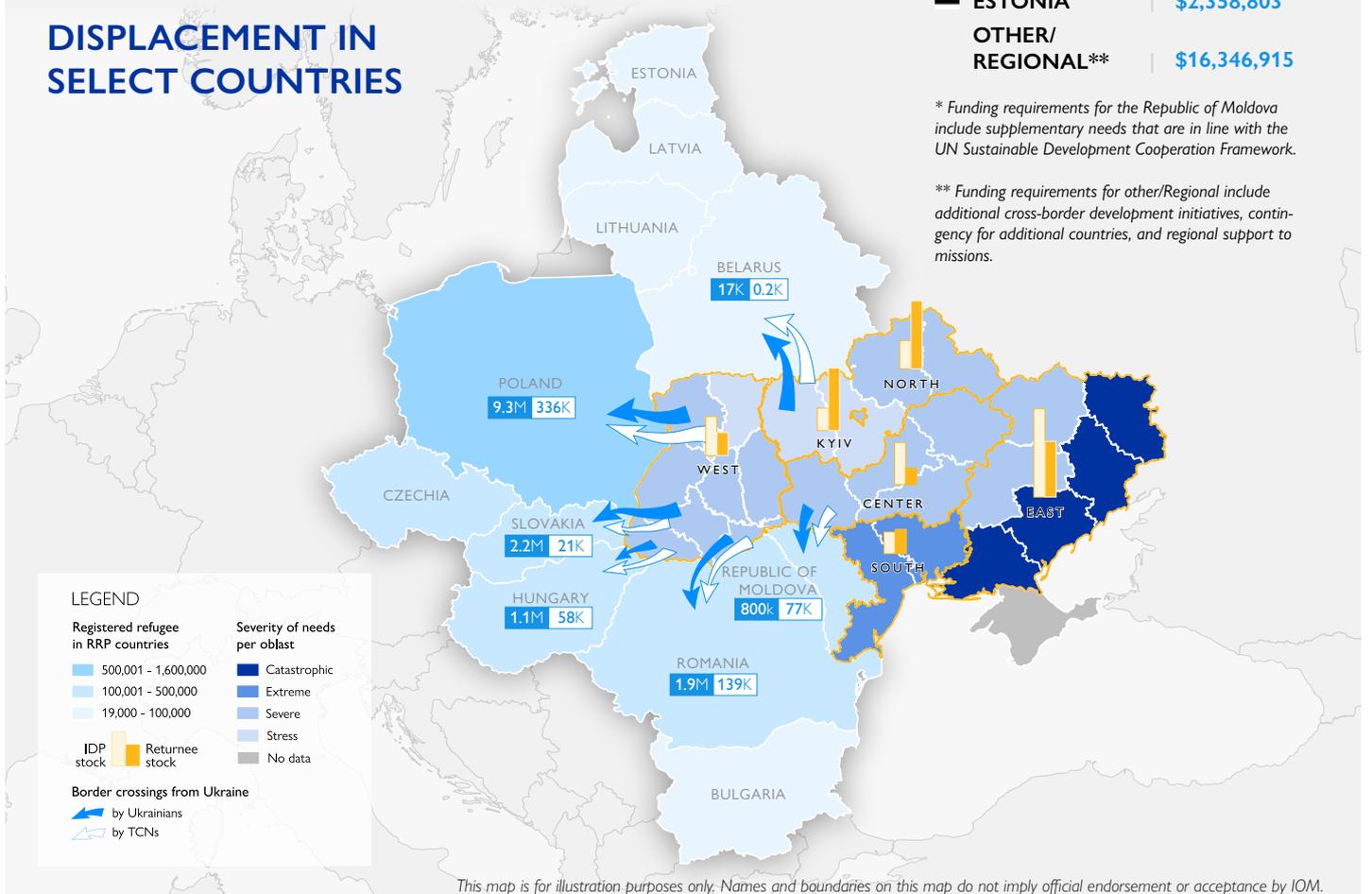
\$189M

REQUIRED IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES



| | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | POLAND | \$61,500,000 |
| | REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA* | \$50,175,000 |
| | CZECHIA | \$14,039,200 |
| | ROMANIA | \$13,600,000 |
| | SLOVAKIA | \$9,000,000 |
| | HUNGARY | \$8,329,500 |
| | BULGARIA | \$3,793,150 |
| | BELARUS | \$3,670,000 |
| | LITHUANIA | \$3,554,005 |
| | LATVIA | \$3,063,427 |
| | ESTONIA | \$2,358,803 |
| | OTHER/ REGIONAL** | \$16,346,915 |

DISPLACEMENT IN SELECT COUNTRIES



* Funding requirements for the Republic of Moldova include supplementary needs that are in line with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

** Funding requirements for other/Regional include additional cross-border development initiatives, contingency for additional countries, and regional support to missions.

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SITUATION OVERVIEW



Refugees from Ukraine and TCNs arrive at the Palanca border crossing point in the Republic of Moldova. © IOM 2022/Muse Mohammed

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a broad military offensive against Ukraine. The situation in the country quickly deteriorated, with major attacks reported across the country including Kyiv. By the end of 2022, military operations persist, particularly in the east and the south, and critical civilian infrastructure continues to be targeted all over the country, impacting the safety and security of the population and availability of public services. **As of December 2022, OCHA found that over 17.6 million people needed humanitarian assistance in Ukraine**, for a total population of 43.3 million (UNFPA and State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 1 January 2022), including 56 per cent women and girls, 23 per cent children and 15 per cent people with disabilities. The war has triggered one of the largest displacement crises on record in Europe since World War II, with the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) surpassing the 8 million mark in Ukraine (DTM Ukraine, Round 5, 17-23 May 2022). As of January 2023, **19.3 million people remained affected by various forms of displacement**: 5.4 million IDPs, 58 per cent of whom displaced for over six months, and an estimated 5.5 million returnees, one quarter of whom returning from abroad (DTM Ukraine, Round 12, 23 January 2023). Close to 8 million Ukrainians have also sought refuge across borders while IOM recorded 627,205 crossings of third country nationals (TCNs) across the Ukrainian border (UNHCR, 2023; IOM, 2023).

In Ukraine, The war has seriously affected people's access to crucial services including water, electricity, heating, health care, education and social protection, and has disproportionately impacted the lives of displaced people. The attacks on energy supply systems have worsened living conditions in large parts of the country, where the availability of water, heating and power utilities is now precarious. The Government of Ukraine (GoU) reported that **at least USD 100 billion worth of buildings, roads, bridges, hospitals, schools and over 800,000 homes have been destroyed**, leading to thousands of people living in collective centres or damaged buildings. The war has caused half of all businesses to close, while the other half are struggling. At least 2.4 million jobs have been lost since the beginning of hostilities, with poverty expected to increase tenfold and reach at least 21 percent in 2022 (ILO, October 2022). The conflict also caused the separation of families, disruptions in access to education, war-related trauma, and brain drain – two thirds of the Ukrainians who fled the country hold a tertiary level of education and nearly half were previously employed in high-skilled occupations. As a result, Ukraine's economy is estimated to

have shrunk by 33 per cent in 2022 compared to the previous year (IMF, December 2022).

Cash assistance is cited as the most needed assistance among all population groups (non-displaced, displaced, and returnees) in Ukraine, with women disproportionately citing the need for cash (IOM DTM, December 2022), in addition to access to health services and non-food items, including heating sources. Post-distribution monitoring data indicates that most of the cash assistance in Ukraine is spent on food, clothing, utilities and health care/medicines. IDPs report that a lack of financial resources also prevents them from repairing damaged or destroyed residences. The energy crisis has been exacerbating humanitarian needs resulting from the war and may cause more displacement as **temperatures can drop below minus 20 degrees Celsius during winter**. Winterization needs will therefore remain critical across Ukraine in 2023 regardless of potential shifts or reductions in the conflict including preparations for the next winter. In the context of war, protection risks continue to rise, including vulnerabilities to gender-based violence (GBV), conflict related sexual violence (CRSV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and human trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

Areas that were heavily impacted by ground operations or missile attacks have sustained severe damage to homes, social institutions and community infrastructure leading to reduced availability of services and housing. In many locations, particularly rural areas, services have closed. Newly-accessible areas experience a complex set of challenges characterised by volatility and insecure situations, that can leave populations at risk – particularly children, older persons who remained, or those with disabilities – and contribute to physical and mental health issues along with social inclusion challenges. The unpredictable situation including continued missile attacks across many areas of Ukraine and limited access to essential services, drives mobility dynamics and exposes people to heightened protection risks, negatively affecting their mental health and psychosocial well-being.

Over 15,000 pieces of military equipment and ammunition destroyed by Russian forces, as well as exploded missiles and aerial bombs, have polluted soil and groundwater with chemicals, including heavy metals in Ukraine. The numerous attacks caused potentially harmful incidents at more than 200 industrial facilities including nuclear power plants, often located near populated areas, posing serious health related risks for the population and representing significant sources of environmental degradation. Large-scale

displacement and changing cross border mobility dynamics have significantly challenged the capacities of border management, law enforcement and protection systems to ensure safe cross border pathways and service delivery for increased numbers of people, often at sudden rates. This creates the need for national migration and border authorities to adapt their approaches and build institutional and preparedness capacities in line with EU standards and international good practices.

While the need for immediate assistance is immense, multi-sectoral and tailored support focused on bolstering resilience and advancing prospects for stability, recovery, and getting back on track to development, are necessary, in tandem with life-saving responses. Despite the challenges, IDPs are already seeking durable solutions in large numbers, either through return, or local integration. While it is impossible to determine whether returns are permanent or temporary, **79 per cent of the 5.5 million returnees indicated that they are planning to remain in their homes** (IOM, DTM, December 2022) and 14 per cent indicated they planned to seek durable solutions through local integration. While some self-supported local integration is already taking place, many households who wish to integrate locally need assistance to overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities – in particular, to access adequate housing and employment. In addition, local authorities require support to address the strain that population influxes are placing on housing, core public services (including education, healthcare, transport, heating and energy, waste management, and social protection), job markets, and social fabric.

While the need for immediate assistance is immense, multi-sectoral and tailored support focused on bolstering resilience and advancing prospects for stability, recovery, and getting back on track to development, are necessary, in tandem with life-saving responses. Among others, the GoU estimates that the war will increase the number of veterans, who will need tailored, multi-sectoral support to return to civilian life at the individual level, community level, and societal level. Against this backdrop, **the resilience of individuals, the cohesion of communities, and the ability of the Government to meet needs is being tested at an intensifying rate.** Beyond tension and discrimination arising over competition for scarce resources, the potential for localized conflict is high when it comes to issues surrounding the perception of those who are considered collaborators, the proliferation of weapons among the general population, the prevalence of hate speech and disinformation, the pervasiveness of gross human rights violations, and prejudices held against IDPs whose initial displacement started in 2014 and those who were recently displaced. These dynamics can serve to fuel the exacerbation and perpetuation of social dissonance and lack of trust in government institutions.

Authorities in Ukraine's neighbouring and other refugee hosting countries in the region have generously kept their borders open. Inflows continue to be met with solidarity, leading to rapid action to support the most vulnerable, provide immediate assistance, and support basic needs. In the European Union (EU), **the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) was activated on 4 March 2022, granting a temporary protection status for Ukrainian nationals and eligible TCNs without having to go through the full asylum procedure.** Other non-EU countries in the region have also adopted similar approaches, effectively granting temporary protection instead of full refugee status. Refugees without means are often hosted in family accommodation or collective centres with subsidies provided to the hosting people, businesses or local government authorities. With the conflict entering year two, the majority (63%) of Ukrainian nationals reported intending to stay in their host country in the near future (UNHCR, November 2022). Many countries have seen a large per capita increase in population – particularly of women and children – in larger urban areas, placing significant strains on health and education services and issues pertaining to service accessibility. Host countries are looking at legislative and technical mechanisms to address TPD implementation, including integration



Destruction in Kyiv Region. © IOM 2022/Viktoria Zhabokrytska

measures – often similar to those applied to asylum seekers – but also novel regulations that will allow cash, housing and services to be provided to ensure some agency and self-reliance for Ukrainian nationals. Housing costs and solutions remains a primary issue for many host governments given the pressures of demographic changes caused by the crisis, particularly in urban centres where most refugees have settled.

Gaps remain to support countries and refugees to find mutual economic and social benefits from inclusion. **Over 46 per cent of respondents to UNHCR's profiling survey (November 2022) reported to be university or higher degree holders** while 29 per cent had vocational training certifications. Enabling validation and/or recognition of skills and qualifications and addressing access barriers to the labour markets for vulnerable categories of people has become crucial to ensure the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees and TCNs, as well as measures to mitigate the risks of labour exploitation and abuse, including human trafficking. Social inclusion necessitates developing the capacities of local communities to support newcomers while ensuring that everyone has equal access to critical services including housing, health care, employment and livelihood opportunities and policy implementation mechanisms to facilitate inclusive and cohesive societies. Given the large number and diversity of locations of refugees from Ukraine, there is an urgent need to support establishment of systems to incorporate an end-to-end service design that respond to the short, medium to long-term integration needs of new arrivals and mainstreams migration governance into critical development considerations including at sub-national and urban levels, and within sectors such as employment, health and education.

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP



Viktor Liashko, Ukraine's Minister of Health, and António Vitorino, IOM's Director General. © IOM 2022.

Interventions in Ukraine are in line and complementary to the Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2023, as well as the United Nations in Ukraine Transitional Framework (September 2022-December 2023). As a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), IOM will continue to work closely with partner agencies to ensure robust coordination during implementation, including UN agencies, international and local organizations, civil society, and government counterparts. **IOM currently works with over 50 partners across the response in Ukraine.** IOM Ukraine coordinates closely with the central and local government so that humanitarian assistance reaches populations in need, and that the GoU receives support to deliver assistance. IOM coordinates with the relevant clusters as an active member of the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the UN Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT). IOM actively participates in the Humanitarian Cluster System, sitting on the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Shelter and Non-Food Item (S-NFI), Food Security and Livelihoods, Health, and Protection clusters as well as co-leading the Cash Working Group. IOM has a lead role in the Strategic Advisory Groups (SAGs) within the CCCM, Health, S-NFI, and WASH clusters, and the Operational Advisory Group for the Logistics Cluster. IOM co-chairs a variety of Technical Working Groups (TWG) and task forces, among which the Winterization TWG, the MHPSS TWG for the Eastern Oblasts, the Socioeconomic Inclusion TWG, the regional Anti-trafficking Task Force (ATTF), Displacement and Health TWG and the Peace and Social Cohesion Task force. IOM has taken a leading role in establishing a Durable Solutions Steering Committee to drive the collective solutions effort. In addition, IOM actively participates in various technical-level coordination structures including the Assessments and Analytics Working Group (AAWG), and the Veterans

Social Protection Working Group, among others. IOM is an active member of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, partners with the UN Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, is a leader in a multi-agency approach to addressing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in Ukraine, and is a member of the Inter-agency Working Group on Countering CRSV Related to Russian Federation Aggression Against Ukraine and Provision of Assistance to Affected Persons where IOM is considered the lead UN entity within the sub-group Reparations for the Victims of Sexual Violence Related to War.

In neighbouring countries, IOM is an active partner in the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) established by UNHCR and all interventions are aligned with the Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan (2023). Given IOM's historic presence in all countries, it continues to work with governmental authorities such as Immigration, Ministry of Interior and Office for Foreigners, local authorities, municipalities, local NGO partners and private sector to deliver assistance. In targeted countries, IOM also works closely with other UN partners, the civil society, the European Union, as well as IOM missions in countries of origin of TCNs to coordinate the delivery of assistance. IOM participates in a wide range of coordination platforms as part of government and civil society coordination efforts including active roles within the UNHCR-chaired Inter-Agency Coordination working groups at the regional level and in all countries of the response, covering information management, cash, winterization, MHPSS, health mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), livelihoods, basic needs, accommodation/housing, child protection, gender-based violence, education, and socioeconomic inclusion. IOM sits and often co-chairs Anti-Trafficking Task forces (ATTF) and is a key facilitator of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network.

IOM MANDATE AND STRATEGIC CAPACITY TO DELIVER



Refugees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) arrive in Košice, Republic of Moldova. © IOM 2022/Muse Mohammed

DATA-DRIVEN PROGRAMMING

IOM's interventions and programming are informed by a wide range of data collection and analysis tools, enabling the continuous collection of information on geographic and demographic breakdowns, needs and intentions of displaced and non-displaced persons, as well as specific information on vulnerabilities. The Displacement Tracking Matrix has presence in all countries of the response, including a regional hub for support based in Vienna, and enables IOM and its partners to adapt to the rapidly evolving needs and locations of people in need. IOM's capacity to systematically gather statistically significant data also constitutes vital inputs into its accountability work, enabling migrants to have a stronger voice in the response.

LONGSTANDING OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

IOM has operational presence in every country in the region covered by the response plans owing to its diverse migration and development-oriented programming. IOM has been operating in Ukraine since 1996 and has longstanding presence in the Donbas (since 2014). In addition to its head office in Kiev – more than 10 field offices in the country. IOM has set up warehouses in Uzhhorod, Berehove, Lviv, Chernivtsi, Poltava, Kyiv, Vinnitsa and Ivano-Frankivsk in Ukraine, as well as in Slovakia and Poland, to complement IOM's logistics hubs in Turkey and Greece. Prior to the crisis, IOM had offices and operations in all of Ukraine's neighbouring countries, with ongoing migration management and development programming implemented in close collaboration with Member States and the European Union. This position has allowed IOM to pivot ongoing work and capacities to respond to the crisis, in particular through its relationships with border authorities, counter-human trafficking actors, and migrant integration programmes.

CAPACITY TO RAPIDLY SCALE UP

IOM has demonstrated its capacity to rapidly establish fit-to-scale operations globally. During 2022, IOM deployed 408 staff members to the region, 118 of whom were based in Ukraine, and quickly moved to hire and stabilize its offices to meet the growing needs. **Total staffing capacity for the response has now reached over 1,600 (over 90% nationals).** Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, IOM has scaled up its response to refugees and TCNs' immediate needs, including at key border crossing points, 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. The number of IOM staff and affiliates deployed in neighbouring countries has reached 1,010 (96% nationals) deployed across 18 offices and sub-offices as well as over 25 field locations.

CROSS-BORDER PROBLEM SOLVING

IOM has a mandate as well as presence and programming on both sides the Ukrainian border, including strong working relations with border authorities. This imparts IOM with a strong role in solving issues pertaining to the safe movement of people, goods, and services in general, an often-overlooked aspect of human programming, as they are key prerequisites to the access to humanitarian services by the most vulnerable, and to facilitating economic recovery. In 2023, IOM intends to scale-up targeted regional programming approaches that make use of its comprehensive response model that combines Ukraine and refugee hosting countries in a coordinated approach.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KEY IOM OFFICES IN AREAS OF RESPONSE



PARTNERSHIPS AND LOCALISATION

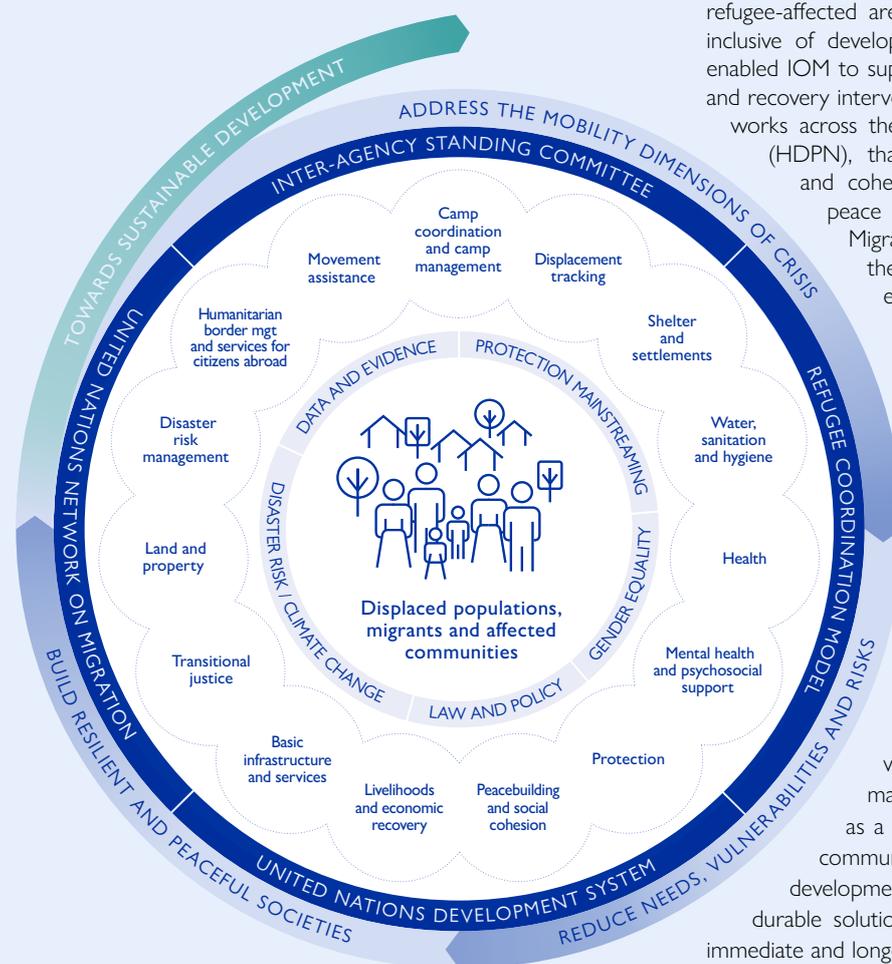
As a Grand Bargain signatory, IOM is committed to the localization agenda by providing greater support for the leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders including community-based groups, civil society and government counterparts and the participation of affected communities in humanitarian programming cycle. Local and national actors – including local authorities, non-governmental entities, private sector and individuals – are first to arrive in newly accessible areas and have the best knowledge of local challenges. They have consistently been the first responders throughout the crisis-affected region. As an international organization, IOM works closely with its Member States at the national and local levels, supporting direct assistance and working for the improvement of policy environments. IOM aligns its interventions with government planning processes and seeks to prioritize localization, namely working with actors that are strongly rooted at the local level, thereby enhancing the sustainability of interventions and contributing to a sound exit strategy. In its first year of response, IOM has established and strengthened partnerships with over 150 key government agencies and bodies, including 70 municipalities. On the non-governmental front, IOM follows a whole-of-society-approach and works with over 120 entities in Ukraine and neighbouring countries (90% national CSOs and NGOs). Partnerships with local and national authorities are enabling IOM to have a strong distribution capacity in Ukraine, including in hard-to reach areas in the east, north and south. In 2023 IOM will focus on expansion to increase partnership entities, while increasing the depth and model of partnership to

include more technical assistance, capacity development and organizational support to ensure that the role and responsibility of national and local actors remains primary to response, recovery and solutions.

SUPPLY CHAIN CAPACITY

IOM has strong expertise in supply chain management across multiple sectors including specialized cold-chain, on the local and global scale. IOM has developed mechanisms to provide services to the broader humanitarian community through the NFI Common Pipeline (supporting goods delivered by partners), transportation, and warehousing for life-saving cargo, through robust supply chain systems. As of December 2022, IOM has scaled up its own warehouse capacity to 42,688 m² in total in Ukraine and Slovakia and has been operating 14 warehouses in Ukraine and two warehouses in Slovakia, including transportation capacity. Shelter, WASH, Health and NFI goods are pre-positioned in strategic hubs in advance of emergencies, displacements and shifts in territorial control including outbreak response. To ensure flexibility and alternative options in its supply chain and navigate a rapidly changing environment, IOM has utilized the services of the Logistics Cluster and ATLAS in Dnipro and Odesa in Ukraine. Due to the complex dynamics in Ukraine, IOM will continue to use multiple options for humanitarian supply routes – including via Poland, Slovakia, Romania and the Republic of Moldova – to ensure continued delivery and accessibility of these critical items.

WORKING ACROSS THE HUMANITARIAN, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE NEXUS (HDPN)



IOM has a unique comparative advantage throughout the conflict and refugee-affected areas with a well-established operational footprint inclusive of development and crisis-related programming. This has enabled IOM to support complementary and simultaneous response and recovery interventions across the entire spectrum of needs. IOM works across the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus (HDPN), that aims at strengthening linkages, collaboration and coherence between humanitarian, development and peace actions. This approach is outlined in the IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), the central reference point for the organization's engagement on the mobility dimensions of crises. MCOF guides IOM's operations in fragile, at-risk, and crisis contexts to ensure a comprehensive, holistic and inclusive response, supporting the operationalization of the HDPN.

IOM was already running operations and programmes prior to the crisis, building on expertise in responding to migration and displacement crises while strengthening integrated approaches to migration management, policy and governance, and sustainable development. IOM's work in Ukraine builds on over two decades of hands on and comprehensive experience addressing the mobility dimension of humanitarian crises at the onset, transition and recovery stages, and working with government for improved migration management for the benefit of migrants and societies as a whole. IOM was already implementing affordable community housing projects, in addition to economic (re) development and livelihoods programming and planning for durable solutions using area-based approaches which consider immediate and longer-term initiatives for businesses and individuals, as well as supporting diaspora engagement and investment for Ukraine.

IOM OFFICES AND SUB-OFFICES RESPONDING TO THIS APPEAL



LEGEND

-  IOM Country office
-  IOM Sub-offices

TARGETED POPULATIONS

Humanitarian actors estimate that **25.5 million people** will be in need of assistance in 2023 in Ukraine and neighbouring countries. Through this plan, IOM aims to reach almost **7.2 million people** (6.7 million in Ukraine and 500,000 refugees and TCNs). Persons targeted for support will include internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees, veterans, TCNs and other types of migrants, their family members, as well as hosting communities. IOM places a specific focus on vulnerable groups, including single parents, persons with disabilities, children, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), older persons, survivors of GBV and human trafficking, and other human rights

violations, and those that have been disproportionately affected by lack of services and loss of livelihoods among others. Planning figures are estimates based on currently available data and may vary throughout the year as the situation evolves. Due to the ongoing nature and complexity of the crisis, IOM will continue to collect and analyze data on mobility dynamics and may adjust its targets as 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



19.3M

Total people affected by displacement



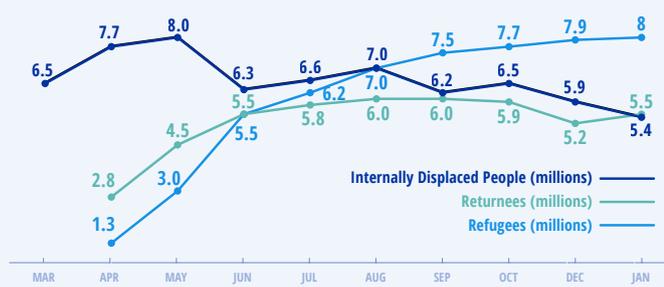
11.1M

Targeted by humanitarian actors in Ukraine

4.2M

Targeted by humanitarian actors in Neighboring Countries

DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE OF IDPS, RETURNEES, AND REFUGEES IN 2022-2023



UKRAINE



6.58 Million

People targeted by IOM



5.4 Million

Internally displaced people (IDPs)



5.5 Million

Returnees



57%

of IDPs are women and girls



26.5%

of IDPs are children



25%

of IDP households report at least one person with disabilities



41%

of IDP households report at least one older person



229 days

average duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine following 284 days of war (as of 23 January 2023)



NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES



500,000

People targeted by IOM



8 Million

Refugees from Ukraine



627,205

Border crossings of TCNs from Ukraine since in the period 24 February – 25 January 2023



85%

of refugees are women and girls



12%

of refugee households with disabilities



17%

of refugees are older people

PEOPLE TARGETED BY COUNTRY

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| POLAND | 144,500 | LITHUANIA | 23,880 |
| MOLDOVA | 130,830 | BELARUS | 7,000 |
| ROMANIA | 50,000 | BULGARIA | 6,000 |
| CZECHIA | 45,000 | LATVIA | 12,000 |
| SLOVAKIA | 35,000 | ESTONIA | 24,000 |
| HUNGARY | 19,200 | | |

RESPONDING TO HUMANITARIAN NEEDS WHILE PAVING THE WAY TOWARDS RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

IOM recognizes that recovery and durable solutions cannot take place without addressing the existing and emerging humanitarian needs and protection risks, particularly in the rapidly evolving crisis context. By providing life-saving assistance and protection support to migrants, displaced populations and affected communities, IOM aims to respond to the most urgent needs, and reduce and mitigate underlying vulnerabilities and risks.

Simultaneously, in Ukraine, IOM will support the government and communities to mitigate and address longer-term socioeconomic impacts and ensure that migrants and displaced populations are empowered to participate in recovery processes, including through durable solutions and community stabilization programming and approaches. In neighbouring countries, IOM will work with governments and local actors to enhance the

socioeconomic inclusion and access to services of refugees from Ukraine and third-country nationals, avoiding segregated initiatives to enable inclusive practices.

In parallel, IOM will continue providing services to actors of the humanitarian and recovery response such as strengthening its Common Pipeline and offering rapid response funding mechanisms for local partners. Cognizant that data and evidence are critical to informing effective response and recovery, IOM will continue enhancing the availability, coherence and timeliness of data collection and analysis and promote data-driven response programming, including through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and broader migration data and analysis.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection, including strengthening preparedness and reducing risk.

Humanitarian assistance and flexible, immediate solutions to save lives and provide dignity to conflict-affected people remains at the heart of IOM's response. Any long-term objectives for the region cannot be achieved if the most pressing life-saving needs, including protection risks, are not addressed in a dynamic crisis context. Under this objective, IOM will respond to the most urgent needs, and reduce and mitigate underlying vulnerabilities and risks, by providing life-saving assistance and protection support to migrants, displaced people and affected communities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Contribute to the efforts of countries hosting refugees and TCNs to enhance their access to services and enable socioeconomic inclusion.

Under this objective, IOM will work with governments and local actors in neighbouring countries to enhance the socioeconomic inclusion and access to services of refugees from Ukraine and third-country nationals, avoiding segregated initiatives to enable inclusive practices. While sectors of assistance require technical focus and programming, the overall objective of all work in the refugee-hosting countries targets initiatives to enable access, provide agency, and supporting solutions that are beneficiary driven, based on vulnerabilities and reduce obstacles to self-determination and resilience.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

Support national efforts to enable safe and dignified return, sustainable reintegration, socio-economic recovery and durable solutions in Ukraine.

Simultaneously, in Ukraine, IOM will support the government and communities to mitigate and address longer-term socioeconomic impacts and ensure that migrants and displaced populations are empowered to participate in recovery processes, including through durable solutions and community stabilization programming and approaches. Creating an enabling environment for returns and local integration requires a multi-sectoral, area-based approach to programming that delivers initiatives on wide a spectrum of governance, infrastructure, services, and addresses individual needs for families.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

Contribute to an evidence based and more efficient crisis response system, including enhancing the availability, coherence and timeliness of data collection and analysis and promote data-driven response programming.

Recognizing the critical role of data and evidence to inform effective response and recovery, as part of this objective, IOM will continue serving as the leading source of data on the needs, location and intentions of various categories of displaced people and migrants, enhancing the availability, coherence and timeliness of data collection and analysis and promote data-driven response programming. In parallel, IOM will continue providing services to actors of the humanitarian and recovery response such as strengthening its Common Pipeline both for humanitarian and recovery needs, and scaling up partnership models funding mechanisms to support local actors.

SECTORS OF RESPONSE

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



*IOM staff members conduct DTM surveys for recent Ukrainian refugee arrivals at the Palanca border crossing point in the Republic of Moldova.
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IOM will continue to act as one of the leading sources of critical information on the evolving needs across Ukraine and neighbouring countries.

IOM will provide geographic and demographic breakdowns, needs and intentions of displaced and non-displaced persons, including information on vulnerabilities, children, older persons, and people with disabilities, to enable all stakeholders to target their responses and improve planning. Activities include systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of data on the evolving needs of the population groups on the move as well as dissemination of disaggregated information and thematic reports for improved programming. IOM also produces ad hoc emergency tracking reports, providing timely data on the number of individuals displaced due to emerging crises. IOM will expand its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments such as baseline flow monitoring and mobility tracking within Ukraine, to provide more disaggregated data, including returns tracking and thematic surveys for targeted sectors in addition to the general population surveys and data. IOM will specifically look at measuring progress among IDPs towards the achievement of a full spectrum of durable solutions (local integration, return), as well as thematic assessments focused on recovery needs, resilience and access to services at individual or settlement level. In addition, IOM will promote high-quality data collection coordination and effective dissemination of information across all sectors by co-chairing the Assessment and Analysis Working Group and its sub-national sub-groups, and expand its lead role on IDP statistics by convening additional multi-stakeholder fora and ensuring engagement of and support to relevant bodies in the Government and other stakeholders in the sphere of statistics, information management, and analysis.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will continue its displacement tracking activities in coordination with UNHCR and other UN Agencies, to monitor and analyze displacement, identify needs and further movement intentions of displaced people, including TCNs, and inform member states and humanitarian partners. This will include tracking displacement/mobility trends and patterns, including locations of displacement, the profiles, evolving needs and intentions of the displaced population as well as the impact on needs of host countries and communities. IOM will conduct rapid thematic multisectoral needs assessments in response to changes in the operational environment to inform programming and disseminate findings to all partners through a variety of information products.

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED ENTITIES | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| UKRAINE | 203 | \$5,320,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 225 | \$4,562,722 |
| TOTAL | 428 | \$9,882,722 |

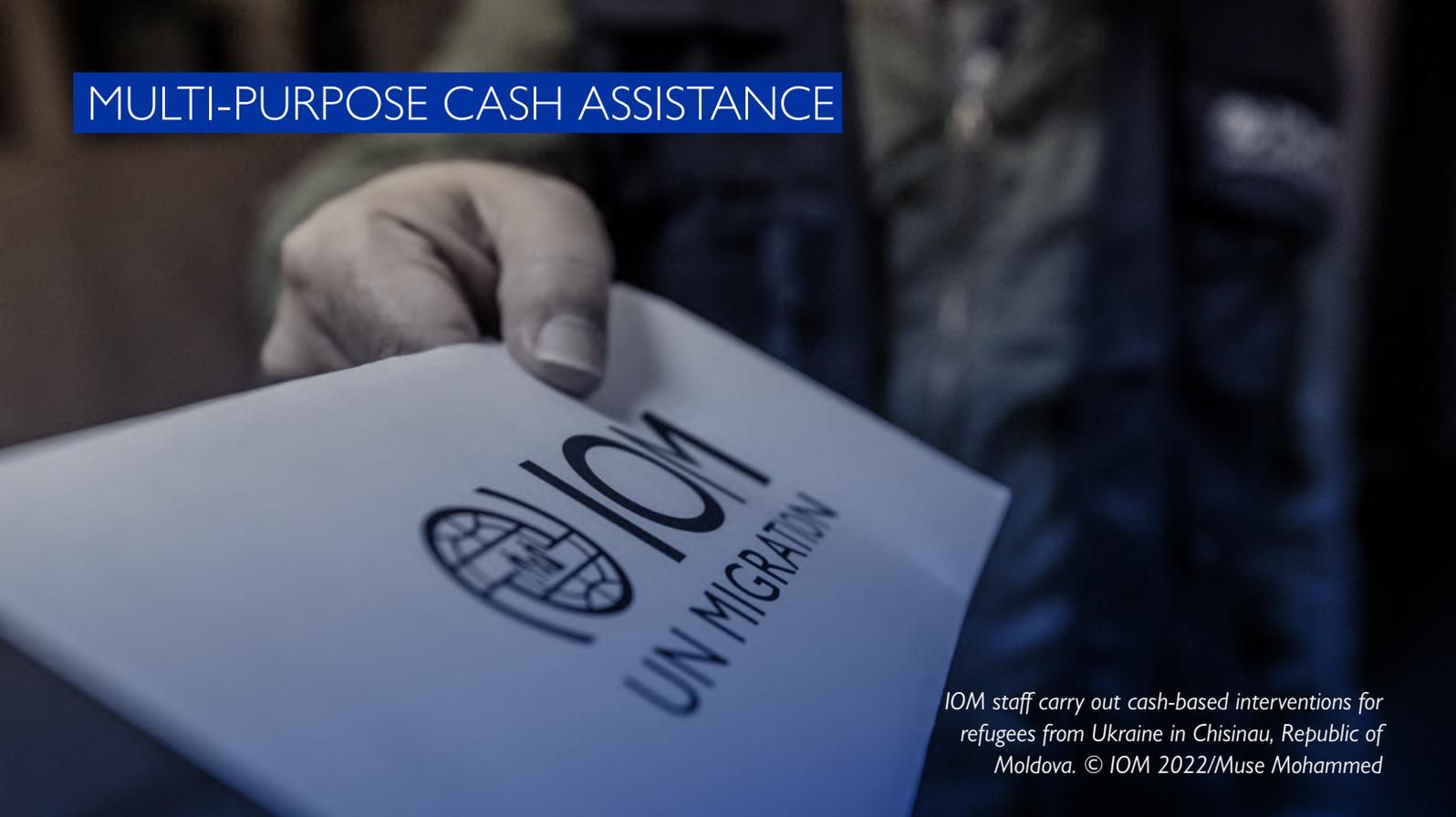
COUNTRY

REQUIREMENT

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| BELARUS | \$100,000 |
| BULGARIA | \$107,000 |
| CZECHIA | \$256,190 |
| ESTONIA | \$175,676 |
| HUNGARY | \$141,899 |
| LATVIA | \$142,857 |
| LITHUANIA | \$139,100 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$500,000 |
| POLAND | \$1,000,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$200,000 |
| SLOVAKIA | \$300,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$1,500,000 |

Analysis that links IOM's data gathering across borders in Ukraine and abroad will further enable strategic service delivery and policy measures as the crisis evolves. Further, IOM will continue producing tailor made and in-depth analytical briefs, research and intelligence products to support evidence-based and forward-looking programming and policymaking on a range of different migration governance issues.

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE



IOM staff carry out cash-based interventions for refugees from Ukraine in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. © IOM 2022/Muse Mohammed

The war has continuously exacerbated people's access to essential goods and services in both Ukraine and affected countries. In addition to this, situations of conflict and displacement 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 people, who are unable to cover basic needs in their places of destination and could opt for negative coping mechanisms to meet those needs. With multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), IOM seeks to increase the ability of people to meet their immediate, basic needs in a way that is most suited to their preferences. 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.

In Ukraine, IOM will continue assisting vulnerable people affected by conflict and displacement through the provision of MPCA and cash for winterization. IOM will target households deemed eligible under the Cash Working Group (CWG) targeting framework, seeking to support beneficiaries in rapid emergency situations and requiring fast, ad-hoc MPCA disbursements (including IDPs who have been displaced in the last 30 days, households residing in areas of armed conflict, where conflict is ongoing, and households affected by sudden shelling), and to those in emergency settings who require cash disbursements due to protracted displacement, and those meeting certain social-economic vulnerability criteria. MPCA disbursements allow beneficiaries to cover basic needs in a dignified manner, while also reducing negative coping mechanisms. IOM will also provide cash for winterization, as a top-up and in addition to MPCA during winter months. This disbursement seeks to cover the significant increase in household expenditure for heating from October to February. Beyond cash transfers, IOM will additionally seek to promote self-reliance of vulnerable households through initiatives that seek to increase the support small-scale agricultural sustainability.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will also use an MPCA approach to address

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED PEOPLE | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| UKRAINE | 400,000 | \$185,000,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 69,160 | \$24,702,178 |
| TOTAL | 469,160 | \$209,702,178 |

| COUNTRY | REQUIREMENT |
|---------------------|--------------|
| BELARUS | \$650,000 |
| BULGARIA | \$802,500 |
| ESTONIA | \$464,564 |
| HUNGARY | \$70,950 |
| LATVIA | \$878,285 |
| LITHUANIA | \$945,880 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$3,240,000 |
| POLAND | \$15,000,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$1,950,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$700,000 |

the variety of needs of refugees from Ukraine and TCNs, targeting households and persons with identified vulnerabilities. IOM will also provide food in different forms (food parcels, vouchers and meals at reception centres). The value of unconditional MPCA transfers is determined based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket composed of expenses related to housing, food, health, transport, fuel and water and on market assessments, in coordination with partners and the Cash Working Groups. Cash programming aligns with the national social protection systems whenever possible.

SHELTER, SETTLEMENTS AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



Rehabilitation work at a collective centre in Chernivtsi Region, Ukraine. © IOM 2022/Maksym Petrov

Shelter needs remain acute in Ukraine with the harsh Ukrainian winters continuing to threaten the lives of conflict-affected people, owing to increased difficulties in accessing services, frequent damage to critical infrastructure affecting water and heating systems and significantly declining household economic capacities to afford utilities and essential winter items. Shelter is also an important prerequisite to access crucial services such as health, education, protection and employment.

With the overall objective of providing safe, dignified and sustainable living conditions and shelter/housing solutions in conflict-affected areas of Ukraine, IOM continues to provide temporary shelter assistance to affected people, where shelter conditions are inadequate, in line with cluster priorities. IOM will procure, pre-position and distribute NFIs, including winterization assistance (primarily in the form of warm winter clothing, thermal blankets and warm bedding) to vulnerable people, particularly those affected by conflict. In addition, IOM will provide emergency shelter kits to homeowners whose homes are partially destroyed and where minor repairs are needed and those in affected areas to restore their properties, including as part of winterization efforts, and operate light, medium and heavy repairs and maintenance for individual houses damaged by the conflict, collective centres hosting IDPs, and social institutions (such as hospitals and schools). Furthermore, IOM will continue procuring and installing generators, construction materials, roofing, electrical materials, including supporting public bodies and local authorities, and conduct seasonal interventions including for freezing winter temperatures, particularly for communities whose housing stock, heating and electrical infrastructure has been destroyed. This may include procuring and repairing generators, solid fuel and winter appliances.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will advocate for policy and operational measures that identify and redress instances of discrimination against non-local people in the rental market and will work on inclusive urban migration governance and planning policies with cities to prevent isolation and encourage integration of new residents. In addition, IOM will facilitate short, medium and long-term inclusive accommodation and housing solutions for refugees based on needs, including through IOM supported centres, cash-for-rent schemes, and private sector partnerships. This includes facilitating

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED PEOPLE | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| UKRAINE | 5,000,000 | \$160,000,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 124,900 | \$48,958,983 |
| TOTAL | 5,124,900 | \$208,958,983 |

COUNTRY

REQUIREMENT

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| BELARUS | \$900,000 |
| BULGARIA | \$187,250 |
| CZECHIA | \$6,789,029 |
| ESTONIA | \$29,280 |
| HUNGARY | \$5,108,382 |
| LATVIA | \$813,143 |
| LITHUANIA | \$1,251,900 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$8,930,000 |
| POLAND | \$14,000,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$5,000,000 |
| SLOVAKIA | \$4,450,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$1,500,000 |

alternative housing arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children, based on individual case assessments in line with child best interest, while observing relevant safeguards. Finally, IOM will upgrade and refurbish accommodation centres and other communal infrastructure to meet minimum standards and expand accommodation capacity while ensuring its accessibility for persons with disabilities and other special needs.

SUPPORT SERVICES FOR RESPONSE ACTORS



IOM is committed to delivering cash, medical support, non-food items, and food to vulnerable people displaced by the war in Ukraine.
© IOM 2022/Gema Cortes

Through its logistics pipeline and supply chain management mechanism, IOM will continue to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people 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 the NFI Common Pipeline (supporting goods delivered by partners), transportation, and warehousing for life-saving cargo, through robust supply chain systems. As of December 2022, IOM has scaled up its own warehouse capacity to 42,688 m² in total in Ukraine and Slovakia. IOM has been operating 14 warehouses in Ukraine and 2 warehouses in Slovakia, including transportation capacity. To ensure flexibility and alternative options in its supply chain and navigate a rapidly changing environment, IOM has utilized the services of the Logistics Cluster and ATLAS in Dnipro and Odesa in Ukraine.

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 centres 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

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED ENTITIES | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| UKRAINE | 70 | \$50,000,000 |
| TOTAL | 70 | \$50,000,000 |

will maintain and expand its mechanisms to provide goods and services to the broader humanitarian community through a dedicated NFI Common Pipeline programme to allow smaller and sub-national organizations to utilize IOM's global logistics and supply chain footprint to obtain supplies, namely NFI, Shelter and WASH goods for onward distribution to in-need populations.

IOM will continue strengthening its support services for response actors by establishing and managing mechanisms that enable humanitarian partners, particularly national CSOs and NGOs to access funding in a timely and efficient manner (e.g. Rapid Response Fund), conducting research in all strategic sectors to provide a strong evidence base for the broader humanitarian, transition, governmental stakeholders, and academia, and supporting partner organizations, particularly NGOs and CSOs, with safety and security trainings (SSAFE and IFAC), and others as needed.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Provision of water filters to residents in the Kalyta community Kyiv Region, Ukraine.
© IOM 2022/Viktoriia Zhabokrytska

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 has become more severely impacted, resulting in a high number of people in need of life-saving drinking water, as well as other WASH services. In Ukraine, IOM is supporting national and local authorities to mitigate the impact of the conflict on the availability of life-saving WASH and heating services. In line with the WASH cluster priorities, activities include procuring, prepositioning and distributing WASH NFIs, including menstrual hygiene management items (MHM) for women and girls, specific items for other vulnerable groups, and equipment for centres and institutions hosting IDPs or vulnerable community members. IOM will also continue providing emergency supplies of drinking water, including through water trucking, and operating repair and rehabilitation work, and support with operation and maintenance (O&M) and procurement, delivery and installation of key equipment and supply, for heavily damaged municipal water, sanitation and heating systems, decentralized water, sanitation and heating systems and networks, and for centres and institutions hosting IDPs or vulnerable community members. IOM will also provide technical assistance and equipment to improve water and sanitation facilities at bordercrossing points (BCPs), including but not limited to, water production and storage, repair and rehabilitation of water and wastewater networks, borehole drilling, desludging.

Looking at the longer term, IOM will work closely with national and local authorities to rehabilitate WASH and heating services, including by assessing damage and rehabilitation/reconstruction needs of infrastructure and services, and developing plans to resume service delivery in key locations. These activities will focus on heavily-affected communities and communities hosting large number of displaced people. Through an area-based approach, IOM will seek to integrate WASH interventions with durable solutions plans to resume services in potential areas of return and for businesses, contributing to economic and social recovery.

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED PEOPLE | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| UKRAINE | 2,550,000 | \$73,000,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 61,000 | \$6,609,984 |
| TOTAL | 2,611,000 | \$79,609,984 |

COUNTRY

REQUIREMENT

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| BELARUS | \$150,000 |
| HUNGARY | \$425,698 |
| LATVIA | \$34,286 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$200,000 |
| POLAND | \$4,000,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$1,100,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$700,000 |

In neighbouring countries, IOM will conduct hygiene promotion and provide contextualized hygiene items to affected people and institutions, inclusive of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) items. In addition, IOM will contribute to strengthening the WASH capacities of reception centres and collective sites hosting conflict-affected people, through repair/maintenance and technical support, ensuring full ownership of local authorities. IOM will also conduct awareness raising campaign(s) on improved hygiene behaviour and community engagement initiatives.

PROTECTION



The IOM mental health and psychosocial support hotline provides free counseling, psychotherapy and consultations for people affected by the war. © IOM 2022/Gema Cortes

The war in Ukraine is resulting in significant loss of lives and injury to civilians, curtailing people'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. 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 are a reality.

IOM protection activities aim to prevent and respond to violations of human rights, reduce or prevent threats to life, dignity and well-being, while increasing self-reliance capacities of the affected people, by addressing their needs and upholding their rights. IOM's priorities include direct service delivery and assistance for persons with protection needs and referrals to specialized services, prevention efforts through awareness-raising and community outreach, and capacity development throughout the response. Protection teams further work closely as part of the wider IOM team both to support protection mainstreaming in IOM's service delivery, and to enable service referrals for protection cases managed by IOM and its partners. This year, priority will be given to direct assistance, capacity building, awareness raising for beneficiaries, and risks assessment and protection mainstreaming across the full spectrum of IOM programming. As part of its protection interventions in Ukraine, IOM will identify and mitigate the risk of various harms, including to human trafficking and through protection assessments, community consultation, community engagement, outreach and awareness raising activities. Whether through direct service delivery or referrals, IOM will continue providing protection assistance to IDPs and affected people and will provide specialized services to survivors of human trafficking, GBV, children, including UASC, and other individuals having experienced or who are particularly at risk of rights violations. IOM will continue operating the national hotline for protection advice and counter-trafficking – adapted in 2022 to quickly support persons fleeing conflict – and pursue its leading co-chairing role of the Anti-Trafficking Task Force, under the Protection Cluster.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will deliver holistic protection assistance including vulnerability screening, referrals and tailored support for refugees and TCNs, using a case management approach. In parallel, IOM will continue providing and disseminating reliable information on services, rights, legal

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED | | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | PEOPLE | ENTITIES | |
| UKRAINE | 50,000 | 24 | \$14,500,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 96,900 | 30 | \$23,266,757 |
| TOTAL | 146,900 | 54 | \$37,766,757 |

COUNTRY

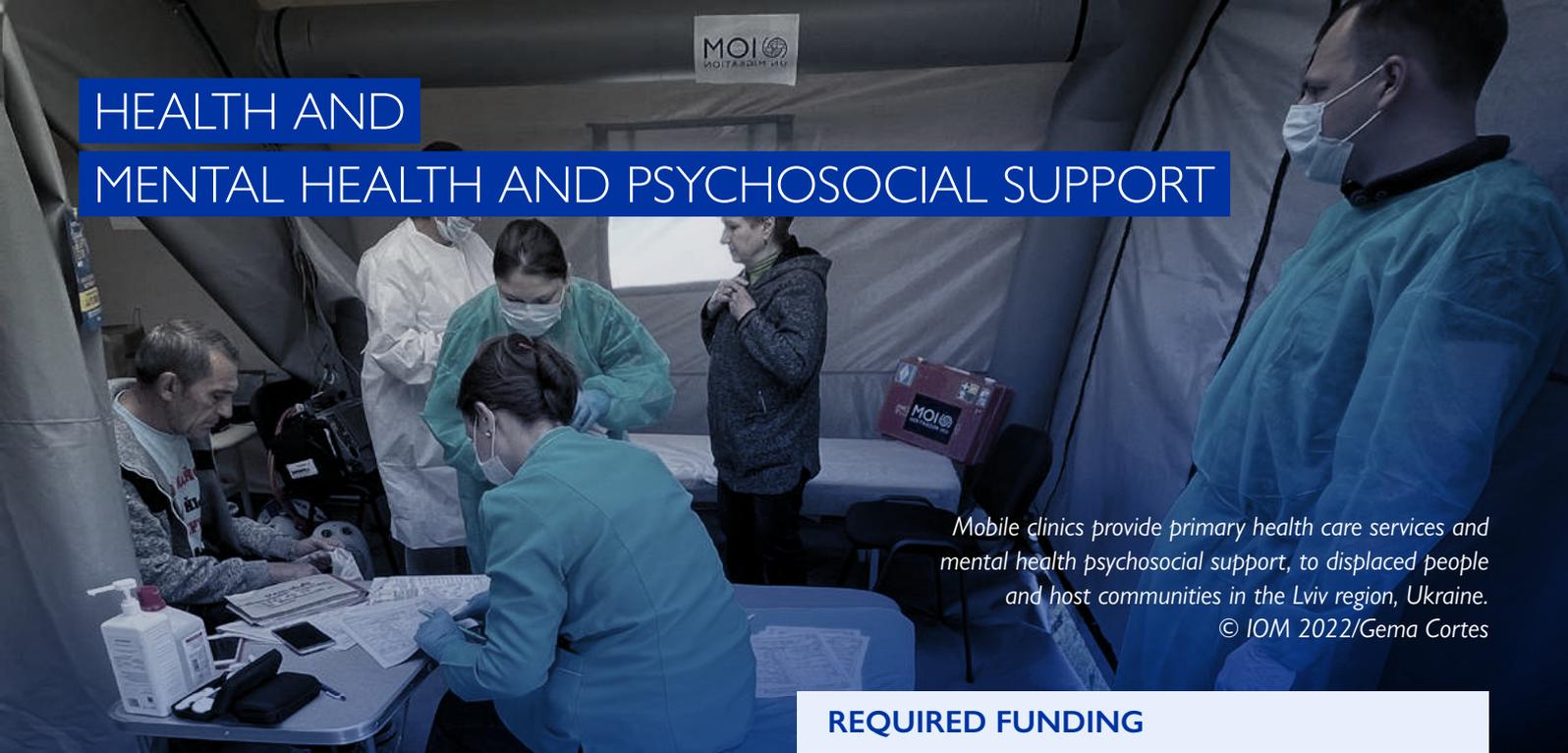
REQUIREMENT

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| BELARUS | \$300,000 |
| BULGARIA | \$2,000,900 |
| CZECHIA | \$696,836 |
| ESTONIA | \$146,396 |
| HUNGARY | \$1,589,274 |
| LATVIA | \$114,286 |
| LITHUANIA | \$299,065 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$7,070,000 |
| POLAND | \$7,500,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$1,150,000 |
| SLOVAKIA | \$400,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$2,000,000 |

requirements and protection risks, including conducting national information campaigns on major risks (labour exploitation and counter-trafficking) and operating national hotlines. At the systemic level, IOM will conduct capacity-building interventions targeting national/local authorities, referral mechanisms, coordination mechanisms (Anti-Trafficking Taskforce, GVB and Child Protection sub-working groups under the Protection Working Group), frontline workers and other service providers on protection, with an emphasis on counter-trafficking, GBV response, PSEA and child protection. IOM will also ensure that protection is mainstreamed across all sectors of response.

HEALTH AND

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT



Mobile clinics provide primary health care services and mental health psychosocial support, to displaced people and host communities in the Lviv region, Ukraine.

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HEALTH

Disrupted and overwhelmed health systems and a lack of access to health care have left conflict-affected people in Ukraine and neighbouring countries with exacerbated health needs. 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 people are placing local health systems under stress exacerbating the risk of tensions.

In Ukraine IOM and its partners have deployed mobile medical teams providing curative, preventive, and promotive services, to improve access to primary and secondary health care, including support for non-communicable diseases, and to reduce the burden on the health system in areas of high concentration of displaced people. IOM aims to support government health facilities in newly accessible areas, especially in the East, along with continuing service provision in the West, North and Central regions. This includes staffing, medical supplies and equipment, and transportation services for non-emergency and emergency cases as well as homebased continuity of care. In addition, IOM and its implementing partners will offer specialized health-care services to people with disabilities and older persons, who are disproportionately affected by lack of services and loss of livelihoods. This will include providing treatment for acute illnesses, immunization (routine and outbreak response), reproductive and maternal and child health, and management of non-communicable diseases.

IOM will continue to implement health promotion activities and establish/strengthen referral systems for individuals requiring specialized care, including persons with disabilities, survivors of GBV, human trafficking, and persons with other protection needs. IOM will support the government to strengthen health systems by developing the capacity of health professionals, including implementing partners and the Ukraine Ministry of Health, conduct multi-layered health assessments and research on community needs (availability and quality of care, adapted services, dignified health services) to better understand gaps and perceptions, and design adapted interventions.

Looking at the longer term, IOM and its partners will aim to improve quality of care at the primary health care level through capacity development of health workers including on-the-job training, staff deployment and supportive supervision and to rehabilitate primary and secondary healthcare facilities. IOM will also implement interventions designed to improve social cohesion in conflict-affected areas and areas of return. This may include

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED | | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | PEOPLE | ENTITIES | |
| UKRAINE | 174,000 | 75 | \$18,000,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 162,080 | - | \$20,962,385 |
| TOTAL | 336,080 | 75 | \$38,962,385 |

COUNTRY

REQUIREMENT

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| BULGARIA | \$267,500 |
| BELARUS | \$250,000 |
| CZECHIA | \$1,921,423 |
| ESTONIA | \$278,999 |
| HUNGARY | \$425,698 |
| LITHUANIA | \$486,850 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$3,335,000 |
| POLAND | \$7,000,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$1,400,000 |
| SLOVAKIA | \$2,750,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$2,846,915 |

community-based health projects focusing on health services and referral systems. Finally, IOM will strengthen disease surveillance at community and health facility levels and support the implementation of events-based surveillance at the sub-national level.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will support the capacities of health-care systems to accommodate the needs of refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs alongside the needs of the host community. This will be done by procuring medicine and medical equipment for primary and secondary healthcare facilities, reinforcing human resources, providing direct health assistance including screening, examination, referrals, and interventions (including through operating mobile health teams), covering expenses for continuity of care for patients, including those with disabilities, as well as the IOM Tran Med Initiative, which supports the transfer of vulnerable persons



Marina, her 7 children, and other members of the family receive regular mental health and psychosocial support from IOM mobile medical teams in Lviv region, Ukraine.
© IOM 2022/Gema Cortes

affected by the war in Ukraine to countries where they can continue their medical treatments and care). IOM will support borders for infection prevention and control and disease surveillance and support health referral networks and national health insurance systems.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

The rapid progression of the conflict has gravely impacted the safety and mental well-being of people in Ukraine, leaving thousands in need of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). In line with the IOM Manual on Community-based MHPSS in Emergencies and Displacement, IOM will continue providing support to IDPs, returnees and impacted communities across the response, focusing on providing focused MHPSS services (such as individual and group counselling) to support specific persons such as veterans. For people with pre-existing and/or emerging forms of severe stress, behavioural and relational problems as well as mental disorders, IOM will offer psychological consultations (including through psychosocial mobile teams). IOM will make counselling services increasingly accessible through operating its national MHPSS hotline, strengthening family and community-based support schemes and reaching out to vulnerable persons requiring further assistance. At the systemic level, IOM will work to develop the capacities of other sectors' frontline service providers to respond to the needs of war-affected people through psychosocially informed approaches. In the context of return, IOM will target the increasing psychosocial needs of returnees, both from internal displacement and abroad, who are transiting through points of entry, temporarily relocating to collective centres or returning to areas of origin, through enhanced access to essential services and referral pathways, and capacitating local organizations to deliver psychosocial

assistance. As part of its longer term plans, IOM aims to contribute to wider efforts to mend the social fabrics and strengthen social cohesion in conflict/post-conflict Ukraine through interventions at the individual, family and community levels. This will include the provision of comprehensive support to facilitate the integration of MHPSS in conflict transformation and mediation activities. IOM will organize psychosocial, sociorelational and recreational activities that contribute to social cohesion and positive inter-personal exchange, addressing stress related to the conflict. IOM will also seek to foster dialogue between IDPs and host communities, involving IDPs, returnees and communities in the MHPSS response through trainings and capacity development activities and supporting existing networks and government services. IOM will provide technical support to different bodies within the Government of Ukraine to enhance the psychosocial dimensions of programming and assessing the feasibility of integrating MHPSS in other programmes. In neighbouring countries, IOM will seek to support national systems to respond to the mental health needs of refugees from Ukraine, TCNs and host communities through quality mental health care. This will be done by increasing access to MHPSS through sensitization, referral, including through dedicated hotlines and multidisciplinary psychosocial mobile teams that can provide linguistically and culturally appropriate services. IOM will offer psychosocial and psychological support through individual and group consultations; contribute to developing the capacities of local mental health facilities, NGOs, reception centre and other frontline staff to respond to the needs of different categories of persons, including children; organize and facilitate sociorelational and recreational activities for groups (such as sport and play activities, art-based interventions and creative activities) to strengthen inter-personal exchange, supportive networks and social cohesion; and continue public information efforts against mental health stigma.

HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT ASSISTANCE AND EMERGENCY TRANSPORT



Refugees from Ukraine and TCNs arrive at the Palanca border crossing point in Moldova.
© IOM 2022/Muse Mohammed

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 locations hosting millions of conflict-affected people in neighbouring countries. The rapid global response to support affected people in neighbouring countries include various regional and bilateral movement assistance mechanisms such as voluntary transfers through the EU Solidarity Platform, humanitarian corridors, transits, resettlement and temporary visas programmes. Additionally, vulnerable affected people stranded abroad require movement assistance in order to access protection mechanisms or to reunite with family until such time they can safely return home. IOM will ensure that TCNs are able to travel in a safe, dignified and orderly manner to their countries of origin. IOM will provide technical support on the facilitation of movement and access to protection of refugees and vulnerable TCNs who are displaced by the conflict in the Ukraine.

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED PEOPLE | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 74,950 | \$12,074,604 |
| TOTAL | 74,950 | \$12,074,604 |

COUNTRY

REQUIREMENT

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| BELARUS | \$820,000 |
| CZECHIA | \$384,285 |
| ESTONIA | \$68,319 |
| LATVIA | \$652,000 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$7,300,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$350,000 |
| POLAND | \$500,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$2,000,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$1,400,000 |
| SLOVAKIA | \$2,750,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$2,846,915 |

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



*A resident of the Kalyta Kyiv Region shows IOM staff her destroyed house.
© IOM 2022/Viktoriia Zhabokrytska*

As feasible and complementary with other programming, IOM will enhance the capacities of the Government of Ukraine, regional and local authorities, and civil society to reinforce effective disaster preparedness, particularly related to environmental degradation, pollution and hazards caused by the war, fostering adaptation to climate change and ecological pressures across IOM's programming.

IOM will support regional administrations in developing evidence-based disaster or risk management plans, including multi-hazard risk assessments and support authorities and communities to assess damages to the environment caused by the conflict, and integrate environmental and social management standards in the reconstruction plans towards reducing the impact of future hazards. Alongside this work, IOM will conduct localized awareness-raising campaigns on disaster prevention, risk reduction, and emergency preparedness, including mines awareness and seek to enhance energy efficiency, improving energy self-sufficiency, and decreasing reliance on unpredictable or unsustainable energy sources.

IOM will also support environmental recovery and decontamination planning and efforts, and collect data and conduct research on risks related to disaster-induced displacement, build-back-better approaches for the Ukrainian contexts, or other topics relevant to environmental migration and climate change.

In addition, IOM will support the Government, response and recovery organizations, war-affected communities and individuals to prepare, respond and recover from the impact of disasters, whether related to the war or natural hazards. In the context of the ongoing conflict, IOM will preposition

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED | | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | PEOPLE | ENTITIES | |
| UKRAINE | 170,000 | 8 | \$4,750,000 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | - | 7 | \$2,500,000 |
| TOTAL | 170,000 | 15 | \$7,250,000 |

essential equipment such as NFIs, solid fuel and heating appliances and repair equipment at collective shelters, at community-level and in public infrastructures. IOM will support key government agencies in developing disaster preparedness plans, including prepositioning of contingency stocks and preparing evidence-based advocacy tools and messaging.

IOM will seek to strengthen the capacity of displaced people to face new shocks and hazards, notably via and improving access to timely and reliable information on how to prepare. IOM, communities and local authorities will jointly assess needs and develop plans to strengthen preparedness for new influx or outflux of people, and to prepare for safe and dignified returns, in line with the Durable Solutions framework. IOM will carry out continuous capacity development work to update plans, to respond to displacement and prepare for returns once the situation is conducive and will capacitate key stakeholders on early warning systems and early/anticipatory responses.

SITE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT



School gyms, assembly halls and classrooms became a temporary home for displaced persons in Ukraine.
© IOM 2022/Iryna Tymchyshyn

In Ukraine, IOM is working alongside local authorities and civil society to support IDPs residing in collective centres, shelters, reception and transit sites in a safe and dignified manner through site management support (SMS). This includes basic care and maintenance of site infrastructure, distributing items and developing the capacities of local partners. IOM Ukraine will seek to improve access to humanitarian services and protection by referring people in need for humanitarian and/or specialized services, and by upgrading the living conditions at collective shelters through the provision of essential items and equipment and of cash grants to support the running of the centres especially during winter, including the cost of utilities such as electricity, water and gas. IOM will also continue providing winterization items for collective centres identified as priority and will support national and local authorities, NGOs, volunteers and other SMS-related actors through targeted capacity development interventions so they can better manage displacement and fluctuations in arrivals, better coordinate their interventions so people in need receive timely and quality assistance and referral, support durable solutions, and ensure functional complaint and feedback mechanisms are in place. IOM activities will be geared towards ensuring free access to information for displaced people and empowering them to participate in decision making processes related to their displacement and return. IOM will continue advocating for the needs and living conditions of the most vulnerable by conducting periodical monitoring and multi-sectoral assessments in collective centres and displacement sites, and supporting the upgrade of sites and infrastructure as necessary.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will provide in-kind and technical support to national governments and partners operating transit, reception and

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED PEOPLE | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| UKRAINE | 80,000 | \$10,000,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 92,000 | \$4,209,942 |
| TOTAL | 172,000 | \$14,209,942 |

| COUNTRY | REQUIREMENT |
|---------------------|-------------|
| CZECHIA | \$379,161 |
| ESTONIA | \$780,781 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$700,000 |
| POLAND | \$1,000,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$650,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$700,000 |

collective centres while ensuring that protection is mainstreamed throughout the response. IOM will contribute to strengthening local and national government, civil society and other partners to increase their capacity to respond to the needs of affected people. IOM will also monitor the delivery of, and access to, services and protection to affected people, and conduct maintenance of infrastructure, when needed.

HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES FOR CITIZENS ABROAD



DTM enumerator conduct surveys with people arriving at the Medyka border crossing point in Poland. © IOM 2022

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 people crossing borders and to ensure that safe pathways are guaranteed by rights-based policies and procedures.

IOM works with national authorities in Ukraine and other regional and international partners to help establish and maintain adequate response mechanisms and strengthen an integrated approach to border management to facilitate, assist and protect crisis-affected people crossing borders, and rights-based policies and procedures are in place to guarantee safe pathways. As part of this, IOM conducts iterative Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) capacity assessments in coordination with national authorities as well as at Border Crossing Points (BCPs) and, based on the evidence gathered, supports national authorities in strengthening preparedness for high volume cross border movements and changing mobility dynamics (particularly through developing contingency plans, conducting simulation exercises, advising on simplified, protection-sensitive procedures and providing fixed and mobile registration equipment). IOM will work on improving national authorities' capacity to screen and refer vulnerable migrants and will collaborate with Ukrainian consular services to assist and protect the rights of Ukrainian nationals living abroad due to the war, and disseminate information at the border for the people on the move, including on safe border crossing, safety tips, access to temporary protection in the EU and non-EU countries, relevant hotline numbers, risks of various forms of exploitation and abuse, such as human trafficking, and any other emerging topics. IOM will provide critical equipment at the border to maintain uninterrupted border operations and humanitarian services, such as diesel generators, lighting infrastructure, etc. In parallel, IOM will coordinate multisectoral work at the borders, including protection, WASH, health, shelter, MHPSS, so passage is safer, smoother and warmer, particularly during the winter months.

In neighbouring countries, IOM will liaise directly with national authorities

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED ENTITIES | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| UKRAINE | 5 | \$10,000,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 6 | \$4,224,400 |
| TOTAL | 11 | \$14,224,400 |

| COUNTRY | REQUIREMENT |
|---------------------|--------------|
| UKRAINE | \$10,000,000 |
| ESTONIA | \$24,400 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$2,000,000 |
| POLAND | \$1,500,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$700,000 |

and border personnel to ensure commensurate approaches to humanitarian border management and compatible application of legal and administrative provisions. IOM will also work on developing the capacities of border authorities, social workers and other frontline stakeholders at BCPs and central levels where appropriate, on elements of Humanitarian Border Management encompassing protection, human rights and international humanitarian law as well as logistical functions. IOM will provide equipment and training for border authorities, including to ensure winter preparedness, and assist with or facilitate cross-border cooperation agreements between Ukraine and EU member states and the Republic of Moldova, to ensure the orderly movement of goods, services, people, humanitarian assistance, and trade commodities.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS



Viktoria arrived in Svaliava after fleeing her home near Mariupol. © IOM 2022/Jorge Galindo IOM

While spontaneous returns from abroad are occurring, over two thirds of those returning are from within Ukraine. It is impossible to determine whether returns are permanent or temporary, but 79 per cent of returnees (4.1 million people) indicated that they are planning to remain in their homes (IOM, DTM, December 2022). Households who spend a relatively limited time in displacement and are returning to locations which have not been heavily affected by the war will generally have easier processes of reintegration. Those returning to areas that have been heavily targeted, with housing and infrastructure destroyed, and those who spend extensive periods of time displaced within the country or abroad, are expected to face the most substantial challenges.

Alongside high rates of actual return, the majority of Ukraine's IDPs (69%) have a preference to return to their areas of origin once conditions allow. That said, 14 per cent of IDPs nationwide currently plan to seek durable solutions through local integration – percentages which are more pronounced in urban centres (e.g. in the Kyiv macro-region, where 31% of IDPs plan to integrate locally) and among certain population groups (e.g. men and women between the ages of 18 and 34, of whom 23% plan to integrate locally). While it is clear that some self-supported local integration is already taking place, many households who wish to integrate locally need assistance to overcome displacement-related vulnerabilities – in particular, to access adequate housing and employment. In addition, local authorities require support to address the strain that population influxes are placing on housing, core public services (including education, healthcare, transport, heating and energy, waste management, and social protection), job markets, and social fabric.

Indeed, despite the challenges, vast numbers of Ukrainians are demonstrating their resolve to avoid or move beyond aid dependency, and IDPs are already seeking durable solutions in large numbers. In view of this reality, in accordance with expressed Government of Ukraine priorities, and in line with institutional commitments set out in the SG's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, IOM is scaling up its efforts to prevent and resolve displacement in Ukraine. IOM's durable solutions programming has three intertwined objectives:

- i) To empower people who have been displaced due to the war to make progress toward the attainment of their preferred solution;
- ii) To support local authorities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to restore, maintain and scale up systems and services to serve IDPs, returnees and/or host communities; and
- iii) To help prevent the indirect consequences of the war, such as economic

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED | | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | PEOPLE | ENTITIES | |
| UKRAINE | 310,350 | 73 | \$280,000,000 |
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | - | 25 | \$9,700,000 |
| TOTAL | 310,350 | 98 | \$289,700,000 |

COUNTRY

UKRAINE
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
OTHER/REGIONAL

REQUIREMENT

\$280,000,000
\$9,000,000
\$700,000

downturn, from generating further displacement and causing IDPs and returnees who are on the path toward durable solutions to backslide into humanitarian dependency.

To achieve these objectives, IOM focuses on three cross-cutting priorities in programme design and implementation, including producing and harnessing high-quality data and analysis and ensuring coordination of data efforts; reinforcing State responsibility to protect the rights and respond to the needs of its citizens, whether IDPs, returnees or host communities; and promoting the rights and agency of IDPs and other conflict-affected persons of all ages, genders, and diversities, including in respecting their right to make an informed choice vis-à-vis their preferred solution and to meaningfully participate in decisions that affect them.

IOM's durable solutions activities are evidence-based and context-driven, but often include:

Support local authorities to develop and implement area-based solutions strategies and plans of action, using participatory approaches:

Drawing upon available data, IOM is looking to reinforce its presence in areas where a) high numbers of returns are taking place and support is needed to ensure the sustainability of spontaneous returns and increase absorption capacity; and b) large numbers of IDPs are seeking to integrate locally and require assistance to overcome displacement-related needs. This approach aims to address barriers to sustainable return and local integration to support at both the individual- and community-level, drawing upon IOM's flagship approach to community-based planning (CBP) to ensure that solutions are

community-driven and owned. IOM will also continue to deliver technical assistance to Ukraine's policy and lawmakers to ensure that subnational durable solution strategies and plans of action are strongly linked to national recovery and development plans and other policy or legislative processes (related to housing, restitution or compensation, social protection and employment), with a view to enhancing practice-policy feedback loops and reducing the policy-implementation gap.

Leverage and expand IOM's menu of programmatic solutions to displacement: IOM Ukraine has already established an extensive menu of programmatic solutions to displacement which can be expanded in response to the current crisis, in line with subnational strategies and plans of action. These include:

Livelihood services, including support to IDPs to re-establish damaged or destroyed businesses in areas of return or local integration, upskilling and reskilling efforts, and settling-in grants to facilitate labor mobility and the return of qualified workforce. IOM is also engaging the Ukrainian diaspora to support enterprise recovery and development.

Support to the recovery, maintenance and expansion of core public services: expand support to the restoration, maintenance and scale up of public services in the health, education, water supply and sanitation, solid waste management, heating, and energy sectors; and to the restoration and maintenance of public spaces.

Shelter and housing services: Damage to Ukraine's housing sector is significant, with 817,000 residential units impacted, including 38 per cent which have been destroyed beyond repair. IOM is therefore scaling up the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed housing units, as well as exploring other solutions to shelter and housing needs including household-level rental subsidies; owner-driven, cash-based shelter support; construction and renovation of temporary and social housing and

conversion of non-residential buildings to create new housing units; and expansion of rent-to-own schemes.

Peace building and social cohesion programming: To address emerging tensions between IDPs and host communities, IOM supports them to come together to access information, services and support; interact on neutral ground to identify problems and solutions, including to promote peaceful coexistence; and engage in dialogue and social/cultural exchange activities to build mutual understanding and help mitigate stress and tension. IOM will also concentrate its efforts on the individual, community and institutional levels to strengthen the security sector's human rights-based approach and support the reintegration of veterans into civilian life.

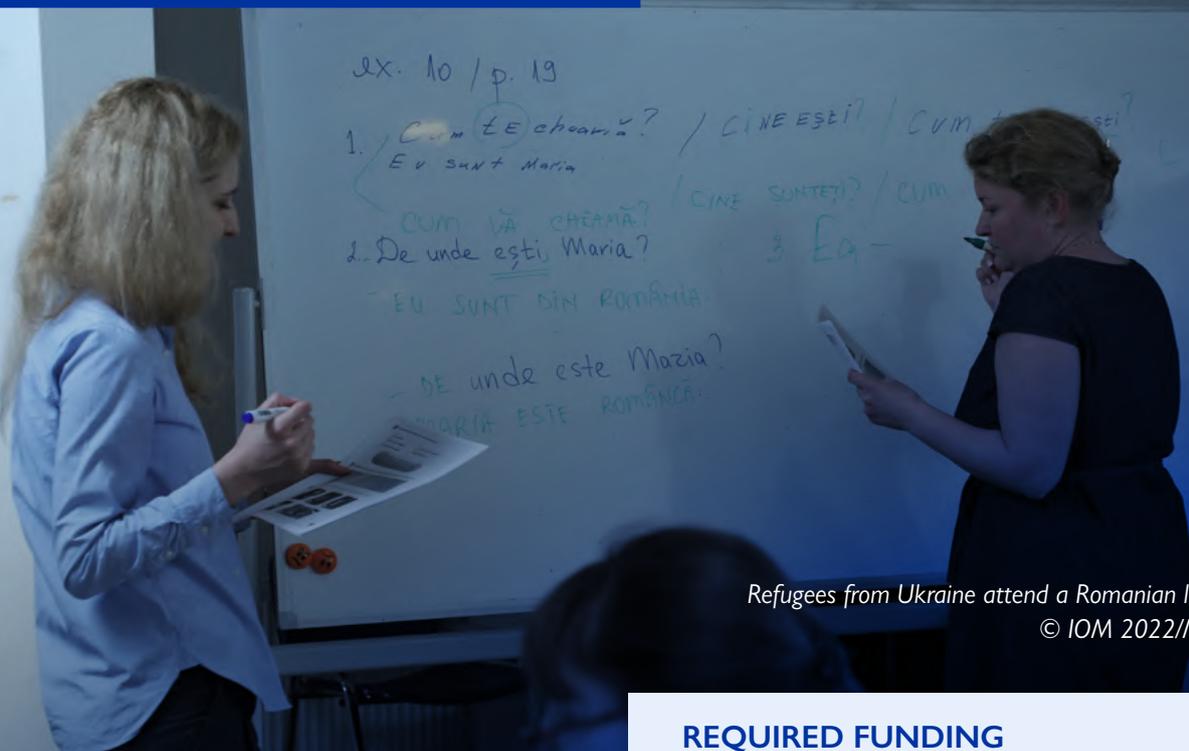
Restoring Housing, Land and Property (HLP): IOM is committed to protecting and restoring the human rights of those affected by the conflict, including the right to adequate housing and to property, and ensuring that survivors of human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence, are provided with the support and assistance they need to recover and rebuild their lives. The organization recognizes that the loss or damage of land and property can have a devastating impact on individuals and communities, and that restoring these rights is essential for long-term peace, stability, and development. IOM provides policy guidance, expert advice, and technical assistance to help protect and restore HLP rights, including through restitution in post-conflict and post-disaster contexts.

Reparations: In Ukraine, IOM is already supporting and will continue supporting the government to develop a comprehensive reparations framework that addresses crimes and human rights violations related to the conflict, promoting a response which is nationally-led and owned, as well as holistic, sustainable and survivor-centred. The reparations framework will include systems to identify, document and substantiate HLP claims, and propose compensation pathways, in close coordination with the Ukrainian authorities and active international stakeholders.



Rehabilitation work in a house in Fedorivka village, Kyiv Region. © IOM 2022/Alisa Kyrpychova

SOCIOECONOMIC INCLUSION



Refugees from Ukraine attend a Romanian language class.
© IOM 2022/Monica Chiriac

Ukraine's neighbouring countries have generously kept their borders open and further facilitated access to socioeconomic rights including education, access to the labour market, housing, social welfare benefits, and medical or other assistance for refugees from Ukraine. The conflict is now entering year two and the majority of Ukrainian nationals reported intending to stay in their host country in the near future. Many countries neighbouring Ukraine have seen a large per capita increase in population – particularly of women and children – in larger urban areas. Despite the creation of short-term housing support mechanisms, this increase is leading to significant strains on health and education services, creating issues pertaining to service accessibility. If unaddressed, this could cause social tensions, and the housing, education and employment opportunities in these locations may cause further limitations to the success of these measures. At the same time, there still exists barriers and challenges to inclusion, including the lack of day care services, limiting the option of work opportunities for many refugee families, especially for women (who represent the majority of adult refugees).

Evidence shows that acting proactively, i.e. integrating the medium and long-term needs of displaced people as early as pre-arrival or reception, can prevent the long-term consequences of social exclusion of affected people and subsequent generations. Against this background, IOM will seek to contribute to enhancing the socioeconomic inclusion assistance and access to services for refugees from Ukraine and TCNs in the region.

In line with the [IOM Toolkit on Facilitating Pathways to Inclusive and Cohesive Societies](#), IOM will leverage humanitarian services and sectors of assistance to deliver end-to-end services in areas of high refugee settlement. To address obstacles to inclusion through reception and information, access to housing, education, health (including MHPSS), social protection and legal assistance, as well as employment. Inclusion programmes will further support fundamentals skills such as overcoming language, communication and educational barriers. IOM will address the emerging needs of receiving authorities and host communities, incorporating diversity, age, gender and disability-related considerations throughout the response. To ensure cohesion and equity of approach, IOM's interventions will target hosting community infrastructure and services to enable inclusive practices and avoid segregated initiatives wherever possible. Specific interventions for enabling socioeconomic inclusion include:

REQUIRED FUNDING

| COUNTRY | TARGETED PEOPLE | FUNDING REQUIREMENT |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES | 199,010 | \$27,658,045 |
| TOTAL | 199,010 | \$27,658,045 |

COUNTRY

REQUIREMENT

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| BELARUS | \$500,000 |
| BULGARIA | \$428,000 |
| CZECHIA | \$3,612,276 |
| ESTONIA | \$390,390 |
| HUNGARY | \$567,598 |
| LATVIA | \$428,571 |
| LITHUANIA | \$431,210 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | \$5,400,000 |
| POLAND | \$10,000,000 |
| ROMANIA | \$1,800,000 |
| SLOVAKIA | \$1,100,000 |
| OTHER/REGIONAL | \$3,000,000 |

Provide integrated support services based on IOM's larger humanitarian and development portfolios to ensure that refugees and TCNs that seek assistance at Migrant Inclusion Centres (MICs) are able to access IOM and partner service capabilities on a case-by-case basis;

Support initiatives that increase the access of refugees and TCNs to employment/decent work in their host countries, this include the provision of tailored services for job search and entrepreneurship, partnerships with the private sector and diaspora to support job matching, sensitization of employers and authorities on ethical recruitment and the risk of labour exploitation and human trafficking;

Support skills recognition initiatives and provide specialized support for vulnerable persons to overcome barriers of access to the labour market (including small seed funding supplementing state support in some instances);

Organize social cohesion activities through targeted social mixing events and other opportunities for positive interaction between new arrivals and communities;

Support the capacity of local education systems to ensure access to education for all refugees from Ukraine and TCNs, such as: intercultural training for including teachers trainings and school staff, distributing school materials, support for after school activities, and providing tailored support to ministries of education.

Foster community acceptance of socio-economic inclusion measures through more sustainable community engagement approaches and strategic public communication to counter xenophobia and discrimination (mass media, social media, events, and community-based campaigns).

Work with its government and non-government partners to advocate on non-discrimination and equitable treatment of refugees from Ukraine in inclusion and social protection measures, and support evidence-based programming and policy development on early inclusion through the application of multi-dimensional inclusion measurement tools, capacity development and technical support.

IOM 360° APPROACH IN PROVIDING SUPPORT



CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES
AND COMMITMENTS

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES AND COMMITMENTS



Damage in the suburbs of Chernihiv, Ukraine. © IOM 2022/Viktorii Zhabokrytska



GOVERNANCE

IOM has strong and collaborative relationships with its member states and government authorities and bodies at the national, regional and local level. This enables IOM to establish meaningful and productive partnerships and increase the efficiency and the relevance of its action. Through its technical support and advocacy to governments, IOM seeks to widen the impact of its work by contributing to policy environments that increasingly fulfill and protect the rights of beneficiaries. IOM's technical assistance work relies on a sound expertise, informed by direct implementation experience, combined with evidenced-based programming, staff presence and partnerships. IOM will continue to leverage its relationships and position as the UN Migration Agency to support legislative, policy and implementation solutions with member states and sectoral counterparts.



PEOPLE-CENTRED APPROACH, PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

IOM puts people at the centre of its operations and remains accountable to them, adapting its programmes and approaches based on feedback from stakeholders and affected populations. This is based on the understanding that affected people are agents, enablers and drivers of their own resilience, recovery and development at household, community and national levels. IOM ensures that its “We are all in” platform, to report any type of misconduct, including occurrence of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, is accessible in relevant languages thus facilitating access to it to all beneficiaries. IOM remains very engaged in supporting all interagency reporting mechanisms where they have been established and are functioning. IOM continues to operate feedback mechanisms, focus group discussions, hotlines, and social media outreach campaigns to ensure that beneficiaries have space to participate, advise, respond, complain and (most importantly) influence the design and delivery of IOM programmes.



HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

IOM's Humanitarian Policy - Principles for Humanitarian Action (C/106/CRP/20) reaffirms the organization's commitment to the internationally agreed core humanitarian principles in the delivery of its humanitarian response, and the need for all those engaged in humanitarian action to promote and respect the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. IOM is committed to upholding the humanitarian principles and increasing its efforts towards conflict sensitivity and analysis, including in the development of actions that can also contribute to building/restoring more peaceful relations during/following crises.



DISABILITY INCLUSION

Persons with disabilities have experienced significant barriers in accessing essential life-saving and recovery services which were further exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic, with limited participation and inclusion in the response plans and a likelihood of higher levels of poverty, violence, neglect and abuse as a result of their exclusion. According to IOM's General Population Survey Round 6 (17 June-23 June 2022), of Ukraine's non-displaced people (including returnees), 23 per cent of persons surveyed indicated that at least one person in their household had a disability. IOM's response to the crisis in Ukraine is guided by four key principles: increased participation and involvement within measures to respond to the pandemic; improved knowledge and information of the barriers that persons with disabilities face in accessing essential services; strengthened measures to ensure meaningful access to key services and information on response and recovery; reduction of protection-related risks and stigma faced by people with disabilities.



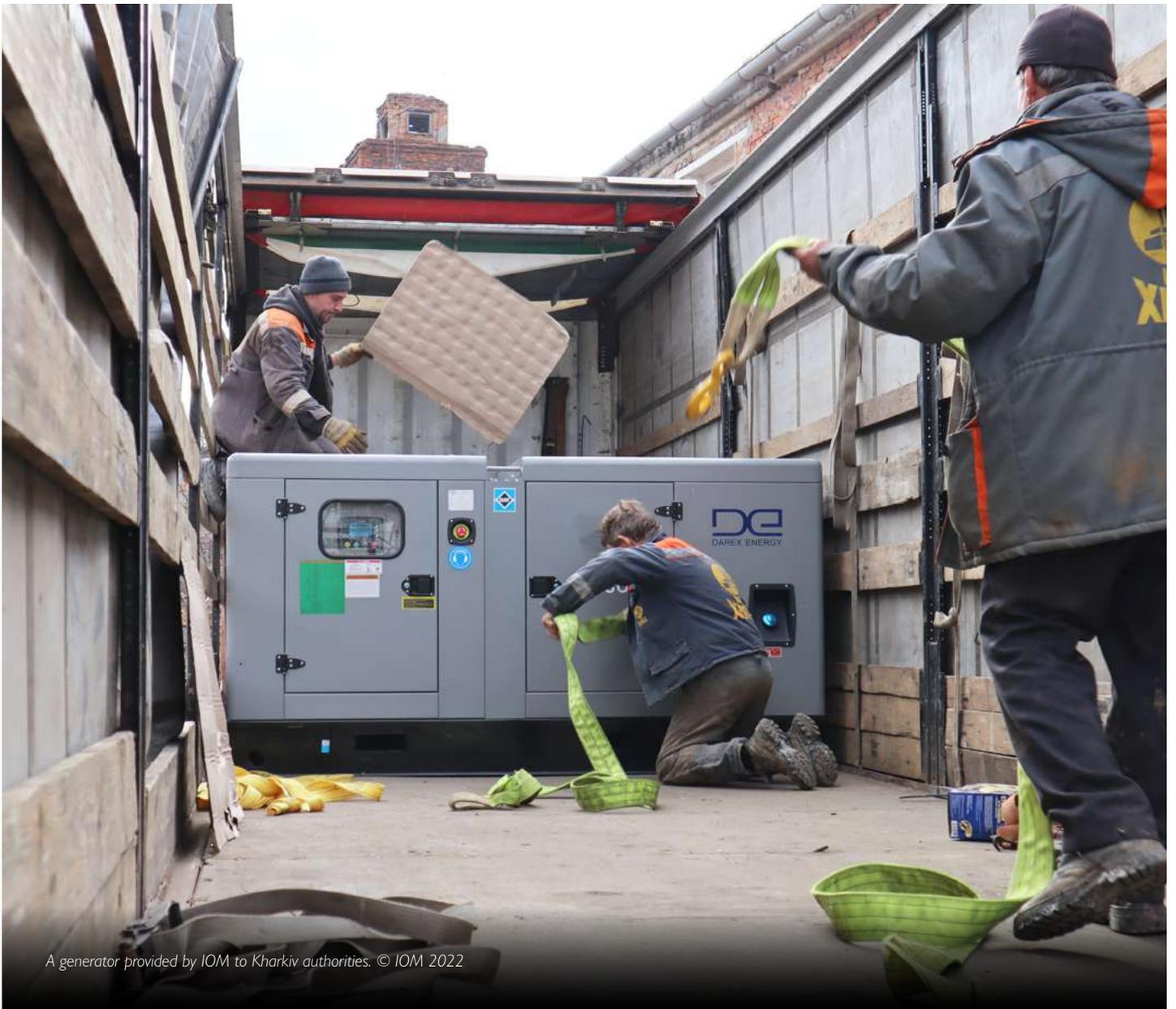
CENTRALITY OF PROTECTION

IOM adheres to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) definition of protection as “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law” and is committed to the IASC Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action and to the IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action. In this vein, IOM humanitarian assistance aims to be sensitive to gender, age, vulnerabilities and other socioeconomic considerations, as well as proportionate to the magnitude of the situation. IOM is proactively and continuously implementing its Zero tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. From the beginning of the crisis, IOM established a Regional Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Coordinator based in Poland who works with IOM offices in Ukraine and all neighbouring countries, and the inter-agency PSEA Task Forces at regional and national level, to ensure that humanitarian service providers are aware of their conduct obligations and PSEA is operationalized across all sectors. The PSEA regional coordinator ensures consistency, sharing of practices and continuous technical support across the response. IOM supports a robust approach for PSEA, including victim centred perspective, continued training to staff and partners, risk assessment and awareness-raising to the affected populations.



GENDER

The gender perspective will continue to be an important cross-cutting priority of this Appeal. The impacts and implications of the war are different for men and women and may create greater inequalities for people who are in vulnerable positions, such as migrants, displaced people and vulnerable communities. Within its efforts, IOM will continue to ensure gender analysis and apply gender-sensitive and inter sectional approaches to allow for the identification of inequalities, incorporate protection and gender lens in the assistance delivery and ensure the participation of all, with specific attention to the needs of women and girls, in response and recovery strategies.



A generator provided by IOM to Kharkiv authorities. © IOM 2022



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IOM AND THE UKRAINE CRISIS RESPONSE

