

12 million

PEOPLE IN NEED IN UKRAINE

4 million

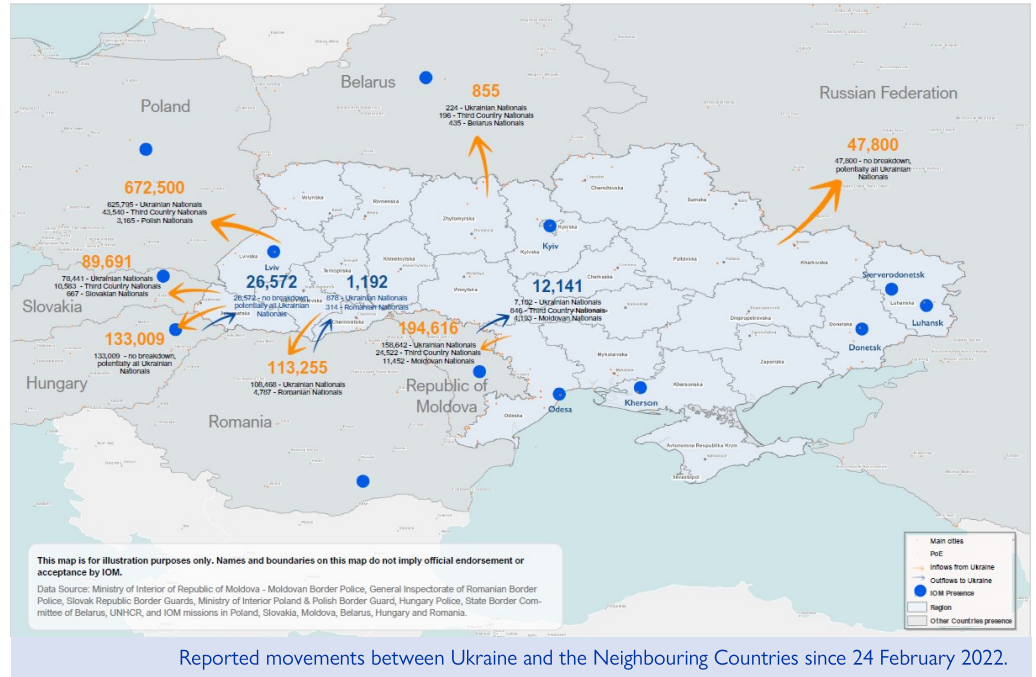
CONFLICT-AFFECTED PEOPLE ARE PROJECTED TO CROSS INTO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

1.2 million

CONFLICT-AFFECTED PEOPLE HAVE CROSSED INTO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES TO -DATE

350 million USD

FUNDING REQUIREMENT



IOM APPEAL STATUS

IOM’s Flash Appeal for Ukraine and Neighbouring Countries, in which it has identified multiple and overlapping sectoral needs, was launched on 02 March 2022. IOM’s plan is in line with the interagency Flash Appeal for Ukraine and the Regional Refugee Response Plan, which were both launched on 1 March 2022.

IOM is requesting USD 250 million for an initial period of three months to meet the needs of over 3.5 million affected people in Ukraine, and USD 100 million over the course of six months to meet the needs of migrants, third country nationals (TCNs) and other types of vulnerable populations, as well as hosting communities in countries neighboring Ukraine,

including Belarus, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

Intervention areas include: water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter/non-food items (NFI), health (including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)), cash-based interventions, food security and livelihoods (including integration support), protection (including humanitarian transport), humanitarian border management (HBM), camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), and logistics. IOM has also created a separate Flash Appeal for Ukraine based on its inputs into the inter-agency appeal.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered a military operation in Ukraine’s eastern Donbas region on 24 February. Since the start of the military operation, major attacks have been reported across Ukraine, including in the capital, Kyiv. Russian troops have quickly expanded their presence across Ukraine, with military clashes ongoing in other major cities: Chernihiv (north), Kharkiv (north-east), Kherson (south), Mariupol (south-east), Mykolaiv (south), Odessa (south-west), Sumy (north), among other cities.

Following an increase in hostilities, a fire broke out at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) when a projectile launched by Russian troops hit a building in the vicinity. The

NPP remains under Russian control and the fire has since been put out. Continued fighting, including the shelling of civilian buildings and centres, remain a significant challenge to the humanitarian response. Between 24 and 2 March, the OHCHR recorded 802 civilian casualties, including 249 people killed; these figures are likely to be considerably higher (source: OCHA).

The increasing intensity of the conflict has contributed to growing internal displacement and cross-border movement. As of 4 March, 1.25 million people have left Ukraine and crossed into neighbouring countries. Of concern is the situation of TCNs, as there have been increasing reports of discrimination,

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xenophobia, and harassment against TCNs while trying to leave Ukraine as well as on the other side of the border. On 3 March, the Justice and Home Affairs Council reached a political agreement on triggering the Temporary Protection Directive, enabling EU Member States to offer persons fleeing the war in Ukraine temporary protection status in the EU, for a renewable period of one year.

Critical supplies, including food, medicine and basic hygiene items, are becoming increasingly scarce in the hardest-hit areas, while dwindling cash reserves, empty ATMs and suspended money transfer services have greatly curtailed affected people's ability to purchase basic goods. In Mariupol, Sartana and Staryi Krym, Ukraine, around 470,000 people remain without access to water (source: OCHA).

Despite the growing operational and security challenges, IOM and other humanitarian organizations remain committed to staying on the ground and responding to growing humanitarian needs and protection risks. UN agencies and humanitarian partners are preparing to scale-up operations for whenever access and security allow for humanitarian operations to be rolled out in the hardest-hit areas.

IOM RESPONSE

UKRAINE

Despite relocation of staff across the country, IOM is committed to remaining in Ukraine and supporting the humanitarian response. On 1 March, IOM Ukraine deployed a baseline internal mobility tracking tool based on the IOM's displacement tracking matrix (DTM) methodology, aiming to survey over 250 key informants identified across the full geographic scope of the country to establish an initial understanding of the internal displacement dynamics. The mission is also cooperating with the Ukrainian border guard to address the issue of humanitarian movement.

On 2 March, IOM joined the newly activated camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster in Ukraine led by UNHCR. The mission continues to coordinate with UN agencies and partners in-country and is establishing warehousing and logistics hubs in Uzhhorod and Lviv. IOM currently operates eight field offices in Ukraine, with established capacity in information management, shelter, and community engagement, amongst other areas.

On 3 March, IOM Director General António Vitorino released a [statement](#) denouncing discrimination, violence, and xenophobia against third country nationals fleeing Ukraine. On 4 March, the Director General gave an [interview](#) with American news outlet CNN, where he stressed the severity of the humanitarian situation and again advocated for unhindered access to territory for all persons fleeing Ukraine, regardless of status and in accordance with International Humanitarian Law.

POLAND

On 2 March, an IOM rapid assessment team visited Mlyny Reception Centre, located approximately 6km from the Polish-Ukraine border crossing of Korczowa, and conducted 14 informant interviews with persons at the reception centre. Over 800 Uzbek nationals were present in the centre on 2 March 2022, the largest nationality represented, followed by nationals of Vietnam, Ukraine, and Tajikistan. While local government, UN agencies, NGOs, and volunteers continue to support the response at the border through the provision of hot meals, temporary accommodation, transportation, information services, and other assistance, reception facilities require additional WASH facilities and bathrooms.



IOM Poland Chief of Mission visits key border crossing points along the border of Poland and Ukraine. © IOM 2022

To this end, IOM and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) are working with SPHERE to contextualize and translate the Minimum Standards for Camp Management for use in Poland. A CCCM expert has been deployed to Poland to support the response. IOM continues to support the operation of nine reception centres along the border, in coordination with the Polish government, and operates an information hotline.

Finally, IOM's CBI expert in Poland attended the Cash Working Group meeting on 2 March to discuss and coordinate implementation of cash-based interventions.

ROMANIA

IOM Romania assigned two staff members to coordinate directly with the government's Civil Protection Agency, which is engaging with civil society on the collection of pledges. In addition, the mission purchased NFIs from a local market on 3 March and is piloting a small distribution across the border.

IOM and Airbnb are in the process of developing a regional agreement to provide accommodation for 100,000 conflict-affected people from Ukraine. Under this agreement, IOM will facilitate the process of people accessing the platform in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. The mission is further working to facilitate cooperation with the private sector with

such partners as Adecco and Western Union, among others.

IOM Romania, in partnership with IOM Ukraine and IOM Moldova, developed an information sheet containing general information regarding the risks for refugees and important contact details in the event of potential exploitation and human trafficking. The mission has also published an orientation and conversation guide for Ukrainian citizens that provides translations and audio recordings of useful phrases, accessible [here](#).



Temporary shelters along the Romanian-Ukrainian border. © IOM 2022

MOLDOVA

Ukraine has closed the entry into Moldova through the Transnistrian section of the Moldova-Ukraine border. IOM Moldova has reached an agreement with the Moldovan Customs Service to support humanitarian access at the border. On 2 March, the General Inspectorate of the Border Police received the second batch of equipment needed at the border crossing points with Ukraine. IOM donated 300



Supplied donated by IOM Moldova to the Border Police © IOM 2022

blankets, 28 air heaters, 15 terrace heaters, 30 raincoats and 10 electricity generators.

IOM, in collaboration with Synevo Medical Laboratory, donated a batch of medical supplies and medicine to the Moldexpo reception centre. The products have been donated to the Health Division of the Chisinau Municipal Council and

will be distributed later at the triage points specially arranged. A high level European Union delegation visited the centre in Chisinau on 3 March and the mayor, who was in attendance, thanked IOM for the delivery of medicine for refugees and TCNs.

A CCCM expert and a CBI expert were deployed to Moldova to support the response at the border, with another expert in CCCM/Protection to follow.



IOM, in collaboration with Synevo Medical Laboratory, donated a batch of medical supplies © IOM 2022

BELARUS

Following assessment missions in Gomel region last week, IOM attended the first meeting on Refugee Coordination, chaired by UNHCR and attended by the Ministry of the Interior (Mol). In addition, IOM held a meeting with the State Border Committee (SBC) and Mol on coordination and information sharing moving forward.

The Ministry of the Interior has assigned a focal point to IOM to coordinate support for TCNs and has asked IOM to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and counselling to all arrivals, as needed. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested IOM's support in facilitating safe humanitarian corridors for Belarussians from Ukraine, to be coordinated with the Resident Coordinator.

SLOVAKIA

Of serious concern is the situation of third country nationals and to this end, IOM Slovakia is currently liaising with embassies to provide return assistance and counselling to TCNs. From 24 February to 3 March, following Ukrainians, the biggest groups of nationals identified at the border were from: Morocco, India, Nigeria, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, and Libya. There have been a total of 128 nationalities identified. In support of TCNs, the mission is continues to run the Migration Information Centre hotline in close coordination with local NGOs.