



IOM-MOM

Migration
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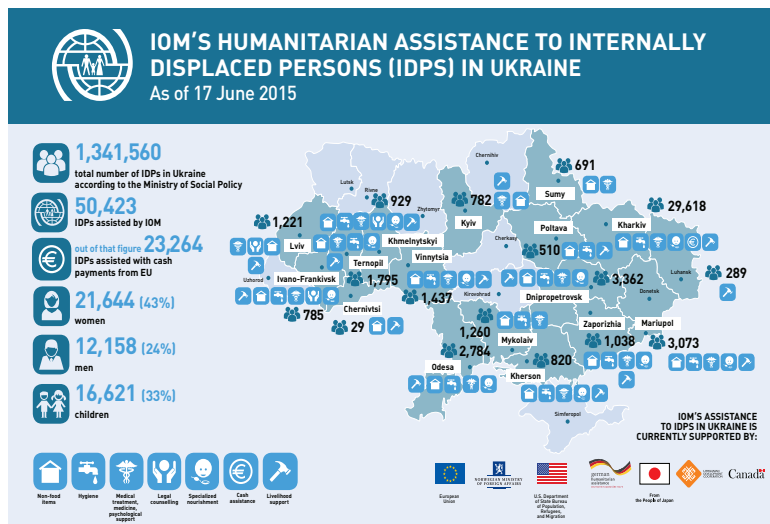
IOM'S ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE

BIMONTHLY REPORT

MAY-JUNE 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- The total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Crimea and Eastern Ukraine reached over **1,340,000** as of mid-June, according to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine.
- IOM assisted over **50,000** vulnerable IDPs in 17 regions of Ukraine as of late June.
- Funding for humanitarian operations remains low: only **31 per cent** of the **USD 316 million** required for the UN Humanitarian Response Plan 2015 is funded or pledged, according to OCHA.
- Between mid-April 2014 and 12 June 2015, at least **6,500** people had been documented as killed and **16,287** as wounded in the conflict zone of Eastern Ukraine, OCHA reports.



Enlarged version of the map on [page 6](#)

IOM'S RESPONSE TO DATE

IOM is launching new projects to help vulnerable, conflict-affected people in the Donbas and others forcibly displaced from the area. The initiative follows new contributions of USD 5.6 million to IOM Ukraine's humanitarian response operation from the U.S., EU, Canada, Norway and Lithuania and will target the immediate and long term needs of vulnerable IDPs and affected communities.

"IDPs now fleeing the conflict have different needs from those who left their homes a year ago. Those staying in the East face different realities than those in western areas. IOM builds its response strategy on these realities and attempts to meet people's immediate and longer term needs to help them restart their lives. This new donor support will help us to do that," said IOM Ukraine Chief of Mission Manfred Profazi.

The new contributions include USD 3 million from the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Population, Refu-



IOM partners from the Civic Organization "Faith, Hope, Love" delivering aid to disabled IDPs and their families living in a sanatorium in Serhiyivka (Odesa Region)

gees and Migration (PRM), which will enable IOM to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to vulnerable IDPs and other conflict-affected people in the Donbas region.

IOM will also be able to continue its cash-transfer support to IDPs in Kharkiv Region thanks to an additional EUR 1 mln provided by the EU Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) and co-funding from the Government of Norway. From December 2014 till April 2015, ECHO has already assisted over 23,000 vulnerable IDPs with one-time cash payments through IOM.

Another CAD 1 million (USD 800,000) from the Government of Canada will provide essential non-food relief items for up to 5,000 IDPs. It will also improve living conditions in up to eight collective centres and social institutions, as well as help with income generation.

The Government of Norway's NOK 5 million (USD 640,000) contribution, in addition to cash transfers in Kharkiv Region, will support shelter and non-food item assistance in the Donbas.

Funding of EUR 40,000 from the Lithuanian Government will facilitate access to medical treatment and psychological counselling for vulnerable IDPs. IOM will address the immediate treatment needs of up to 100 IDPs with critical medical conditions, provide 250 IDP households with urgently-needed medicines, and cover psychological counselling for 50 IDP cases, benefitting a total of up to 400 IDPs.

So far, IOM has assisted over 50,000 IDPs with essential NFIs, including basic household and hygiene items, and medicines. Other assistance has included cash aid, psychological support, legal counselling, information services and livelihood support.

IDPS KICK-START THEIR BUSINESSES



From jewelry to online bakeries: IDPs, supported by Norway and IOM, are launching their small businesses

IOM put the employment of IDPs at the centre of its strategy early on, when most response efforts were still dedicated to humanitarian assistance only. By now, IOM is able to present the first results of an IDP livelihood support initiative funded by Norway. From December 2014 till May 2015, eight micro-enterprise development trainings were held in five regions of Ukraine: Lviv (2), Ternopil (2),



IDP presenting his business plan to the selection committee comprising of IOM project specialists and NGO partners

Vinnitsya (2), Dnipropetrovsk (1), and Odesa (1). A total of 303 IDPs (126 men, 177 women) were trained on business plan development, marketing, accounting, legal issues and business management.

Out of the 303 participants, 180 (59%) were able to develop and present comprehensive business plans. Of these, 100 applicants were supported with micro-enterprise grants equivalent to USD 2,500 and 52 applicants with self-employment grants equivalent to USD 700.

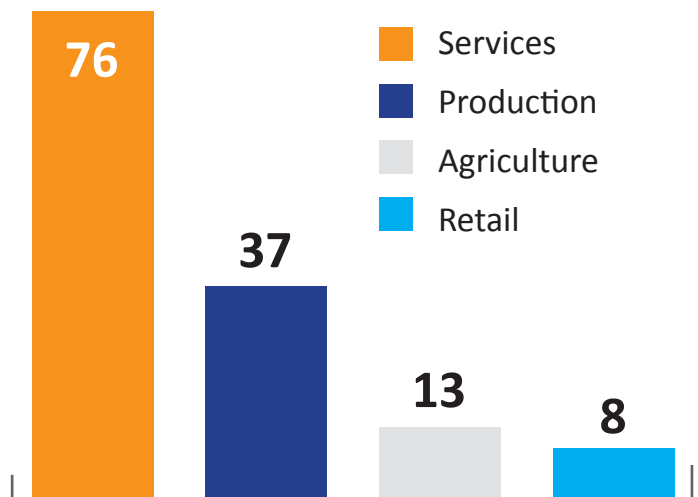
According to current planning and with funding available from all donor sources, IOM will train a total of 2,200 IDPs, returnees, and members of host communities, and provide 1,668 persons with livelihood and vocational training grants between USD 500 and USD 2,500 within the next 6 months.

Currently, IOM and its NGO partners are helping beneficiaries to procure professional equipment/tools in line with their business plans and to launch their operations.

The business initiatives approved so far can be categorized in the following manner:

- Production (furniture production, design and production of leather bags, production of jewellery, street signs, souvenirs and postcards, production of cheese, mushrooms and spices, purified drinking water).

Number of Norway-funded IOM-supported IDP micro-enterprises by category



- Services (language courses, legal services, notary services, event agency, travel agency, accounting services, pre-school education, cosmetology, manicure, and hairdressing).
- Agriculture (goat farm, bee keeping/honey production, flower farm, nursery garden, poultry raising, and pig farming).
- Retail (clothing store, online shops, dairy store, butcher shop).

LIFE STORY

TEDDIES SAVED FROM WAR

We met Natalia the first time in late spring this year in the town of Zatoka at the Black Sea shore, where she was staying with her two children, Alisa, aged five, and Alex, aged seven, while her husband had started working in Odesa. It has been almost a year since the family left Luhansk: "When the blasts started, I tried to tell the children that somebody was beating the carpet, but later it became impossible to lie to them." Natalia and her husband decided to move to Odesa because of its beneficial climate, they hoped would be good for their children's health. "We also wanted them to experience the summer and the sea to help them recover from all the stress they had in Luhansk," she added.

The choice turned out to be spot-on, as the family was able to find a good kindergarten and a primary school with attentive teachers. The children also seemed to become more healthy. However, the kids have still not fully adapted to their new surroundings: "They keep asking when we will go back home. The children still feel disoriented, asking which furniture is ours and which is not. We've brought their favourite toys along, but they still lack that feel of home."

Natalia, a teacher and an economist by education, started to make toys by herself when she was on maternity leave with her second child. At the beginning, her toys were very simple, basically made out of socks. Later on, her models became more sophisticated stuffed animals, turning into little pieces of art which allowed her to participate in international competitions and sell her teddy bears and other plush collectors toys through the Internet.



Natalia and her teddy bears



Natalia's little daughter's big eyes inspired the design of these teddy bears

When the family arrived in Odesa, Natalia went to the State Employment Service to look for job opportunities. "The jobs available were at a bakery and a canning factory, but this is physically hard work, and the salary is only around UAH 1,700. I do understand that we don't have the luxury of choice, but I still have to stay with my children," she says.

On average, it takes her about a week to create a teddy bear, but because of everything the family has been through, Natalia was not able to work efficiently. Then she learnt about IOM's livelihood support programme, funded by the EU, through social media, and felt inspired. Natalia participated in a self-employment training conducted in Odesa by IOM's

partner NGO "Ukrainian Horizons". "A lot of useful practical information was provided at the training, starting from tips on drafting a CV and ending with advice on how to develop a business idea and write a business plan. Many people do not know where to start from, and it is much easier when you learn how to develop a marketing strategy. If you are able to adopt the information you are provided with and systematize it, this training is very helpful."

With a micro-grant provided by the EU-IOM programme, Natalia plans to get a new sewing machine, a laptop to model the toys and work with her website, and a tripod to be able to take good quality pictures of her teddies.



One of Natalia's birds was bought via the Internet by an American veteran who lost his hand in the Vietnam War. He told Natalia the bird was exactly like him






But she also needs fur and details like eyes to produce more toys. With the dramatic devaluation of the Ukrainian currency, the prices of these materials for Natalia's business skyrocketed. Currently, the fur to make a little teddy costs around UAH 500. It is obvious that the problems of Natalia's family are far from solved, and as with many IDP families, accommodation is a pressing issue, but she is still trying to find something positive in her situation. "It is great that people are now trying to support each other and to buy Ukrainian goods," she says.

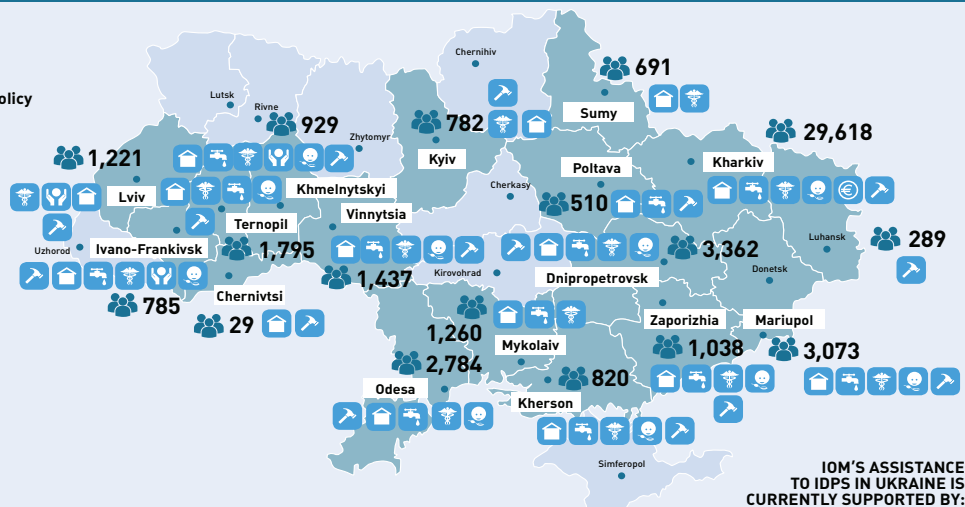
For those willing to see or to buy some of Natalia's toys, please visit her website at <http://medvedy-teddy.blogspot.com/>

IOM'S RESPONSE MAP



IOM'S HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) IN UKRAINE As of 17 June 2015

-  **1,341,560**
total number of IDPs in Ukraine according to the Ministry of Social Policy
-  **50,423**
IDPs assisted by IOM
-  out of that figure **23,264**
IDPs assisted with cash payments from EU
-  **21,644 (43%)**
women
-  **12,158 (24%)**
men
-  **16,621 (33%)**
children



IOM'S ASSISTANCE TO IDPS IN UKRAINE IS CURRENTLY SUPPORTED BY:

-  Non-food items
-  Hygiene
-  Medical treatment, medicine, psychological support
-  Legal counselling
-  Specialized nourishment
-  Cash assistance
-  Livelihood support

-  European Union
-  NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
-  U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
-  DEUTSCHE FÖDERALE REGIERUNG
-  From the People of Japan
-  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
-  Canada

BACKGROUND ON THE CRISIS

In April 2014, armed groups in the Donbas region of eastern Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk) began to seize buildings and arms. As a result of ongoing fighting between armed groups and government forces, as well as the events which occurred in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) in March 2014, people have been forced to flee their homes and have become increasingly vulnerable. Most have left with few belongings and are in need of shelter, food and non-food assistance, as their savings are often meager, social benefits take time to re-register, and livelihoods options may be restricted. Concurrently, while grassroots volunteer organizations, civil society and host communities have provided a robust response to the immediate needs of IDPs, the economic crisis in Ukraine has hampered their capacity to provide humanitarian assistance and more durable solutions, in part through employment and community stabilization. Those staying in the Donbas, particularly in areas affected by fighting, face imminent security threats. The provision of basic services has been disrupted, supplies are increasingly limited, and economic activity has been crippled. Ongoing daily ceasefire violations continue to be reported.

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IOM'S ASSISTANCE TO IDPS IN UKRAINE IS CURRENTLY SUPPORTED BY:



European
Union



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



U.S. Department
of State Bureau
of Population,
Refugees, and Migration



german
humanitarian
assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE



From
the People of Japan



LITHUANIAN
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

Canada

In line with IOM's global strategy, the IOM Mission in Ukraine aims at advancing the understanding of the opportunities and challenges of migration in the Ukrainian context. Maximizing those opportunities and minimizing the challenges presented by migratory movements are the guiding principles of all activities and programmes the Mission engages in.

IOM Ukraine fights trafficking in human beings, assists the Government in addressing the needs of internally displaced persons and dealing with irregular migration, improving its migration management system, and creating migrant-inclusive health practices and policies. At the same time, IOM Ukraine engages in exploring and promoting regular channels for Ukrainian labour migrants, harnessing the development potential of migration, disseminating migration information and managing migration movements and integration of ethnic minorities, promoting the benefits of cultural diversity, and counteracting xenophobia and intolerance.

During the 19 years of its presence in Ukraine, IOM has assisted close to 400,000 migrants (Ukrainians and other nationalities), potential migrants, victims of trafficking and other vulnerable groups, directly or through its project partners.

Views and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the view of IOM or its member states