



International Organization for Migration

IOM UKRAINE 2017 CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN



Elderly IDP receiving cash assistance from IOM in Poltava © IOM 2016

1,641,895

Registered Internally Displaced People
(Ministry of Social Policy, 30 January 2017)

3.8 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance¹

1.2 million

Government-Controlled Area (GCA)

0.3 million

IDPs in Government-Controlled Area (GCA)

2.3 million

Non-Government-Controlled Area (NGCA)

IOM funding needs (USD)
(January – December 2017)

TOTAL **25.0 M**
Beneficiaries **188,800**

Shelter and NFIs **5.5 M**

WASH **3.0 M**

Cash Assistance **2.0 M**

Protection **3.4 M**

Livelihoods **5.0 M**

Community Stabilization **5.6 M**

NMS **0.5 M**

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Due to the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, which started in April 2014, an estimated 9,700 people have been killed and 22,600 people have been injured. More than 3.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Many are trapped in villages along the contact line without natural gas, hot water, food, or basic necessities. Struggling to survive in desperate circumstances, 1,641,895² Ukrainians have been displaced within the country.

Almost three years into the conflict, the impact on human security, access to shelter, services, income, water, food, hygiene supplies and other necessities is still very acute. A fragile and regularly violated ceasefire, incidents of shelling led to continued vulnerability of the population, especially those residing close to contact line and in NGCA. The situation is aggravated by the rigid weather conditions as IDP and conflict affected populations need to purchase basic non-food items, in particular winter clothes, and to resolve shelter issues, such as heating and utility bills.

The restrictions on freedom of movement imposed by the Government Temporary Order as of 21 January 2015, which controls the movements of persons, vehicles and goods along the conflict line within Donetsk and Lugansk regions, continues to separate people living on both sides of the contact line, and impedes the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Despite ongoing hostilities and fighting, civilians have shown an increased intent to move back and forth across the contact line, including to check on their property and to visit relatives in the areas controlled by armed groups. Many travel regularly to the Government-controlled territory to collect their social benefits, withdraw cash, to seek medical care and purchase food and medicines. Therefore, there is an acute need to improve the situation at the crossing points between the GCA and NGCA.

According to the IOM's National Monitoring Survey (NMS) on the situation of IDPs, as of September 2016, the level of well-being of most IDPs in Ukraine is still low. Particularly, 29% of IDPs have to reduce expenses even for food, 42% of IDPs are able to buy only food, 27% satisfy only essential needs, and only 1% of the surveyed IDPs have savings.

Conflict-affected communities are struggling with the reintegration of demobilized people returning from the eastern part of the country. The NMS and other surveys confirm the need to continue, intensify and diversify displacement tracking in order to provide integration, rehabilitation and psychosocial support services in communities of Ukraine, assisting affected citizens to reintegrate into public life and new communities. More than this, data confirm the needs of the IDP population, serving as the basis to continue with targeted interventions proposed in the IOM's Crisis Response Plan.

IOM CRISIS RESPONSE APPROACH

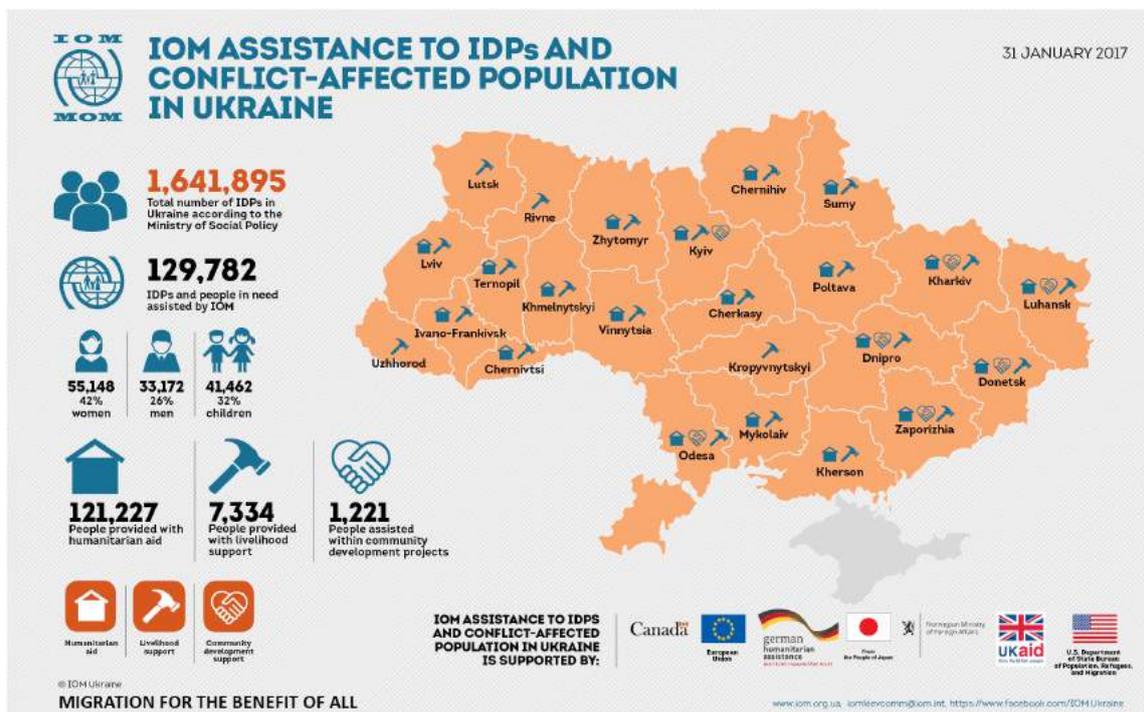
As the humanitarian impact of the crisis became pressing and displaced persons started arriving in large numbers in the regions close to the contact line, IOM's initial response focused on operating through the network of local partners established in the framework of previous counter-trafficking activities. The initial reprogramming of funds to provide urgent humanitarian assistance was soon complemented with funding from humanitarian donors, allowing IOM to extend its outreach. Almost three years into the crisis, the complexity of the situation includes continuous humanitarian needs in areas close to the contact line and stabilization gaps in IDP and returnee hosting areas.

IOM's response to the humanitarian crisis that broke out in early 2014 has included humanitarian assistance, as well as community stabilization and support to transition and early recovery of IDPs and returnees hosting areas in 21 regions in Ukraine. IOM and its NGO partners in the regions have provided individualized assistance of NFIs such as home appliances, kettles, bed sets, back-to-school items, clothes, solid fuel, etc., medicines and hygienic items to women and children, psychosocial support to vulnerable families with children, troubleshooting help and counselling in sorting out documentation and registration issues. IOM provided winterization assistance to IDPs in Ukraine using unconditional cash transfers, enabling IDP households to purchase basic non-food items, in particular winter clothes, and to resolve key shelter issues, such as heating and utility bills, in advance of winter.

In 2016, IOM provided computer equipment for processing IDP data as well as the software to allow the interconnectivity of the IDP database between local, district, regional and central MoSP offices. IOM also provided computer equipment to the State Border Guard Service (SBGV) of Ukraine at one of the checkpoints (Maryinka), which allowed to increase the capacity of SBGS personnel to expedite the verification of people crossing the contact line and decreased the respective waiting time, thus contributing to safety.

When it comes to the provision of in-kind critical humanitarian support in the conflict affected areas on both sides of the conflict line, IOM's assistance has so far been mainly focused on the WASH sector, including the distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene supplies (detergents, heavy duty cleaning tools, diapers, personal care items, medical gloves, etc.) for single vulnerable households and social institutions hosting the most vulnerable. With a mid-term perspective, IOM also looks into the rehabilitation of critical WASH infrastructure within social institutions.

To date, IOM's crisis response approach has contributed to assessing the situation of IDPs and their intentions (i.e., integration, further displacement, return) through surveys in all regions of Ukraine. This contributed to the strengthening of coordination with the humanitarian and recovery assistance efforts made by the state authorities and other humanitarian actors, as well as informing the Government and other partners on the situation of IDPs through dissemination of updated quarterly reports.



Considering the remaining stringent needs of IDPs and hosting communities, as well as the lack of resources allocated by the Ukrainian Government to cover the needs of the affected population, IOM considers it of outmost importance to extend its support in 2017.

IOM seeks to integrate its humanitarian response with transition and recovery efforts, as well as wider migration issues under IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) and IOM's Policy of Principles for Humanitarian Action (PHA). IOM is strongly committed to continue complementing the Government of Ukraine's efforts through a country-wide needs-based response that applies a flexible, adjustable and cost-effective approach to all interventions. To this extent, IOM is seeking additional contributions from donors for its 2017 crisis response plan to effectively and timely respond to the needs of the population affected by the conflict.

IOM UKRAINE 2017 CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN INCLUDES:

1. The emergency humanitarian assistance that IOM, as a partner in the Shelter/NFI, Food Security, Protection, Livelihoods and WASH clusters, proposes to continue delivering within the GCA and NGCA of Ukraine.
2. The stabilization support to crisis-affected communities, integration assistance for IDPs in host communities, reintegration assistance to returnees and demobilized people, as well as psychosocial and livelihoods support and social cohesion activities.

The IOM 12-month response plan, which intends to reach 188,800 beneficiaries and amounts to USD 25 million, is based on the most recent needs assessment of the crisis affected population, developed in close coordination with humanitarian and recovery partners working in Ukraine, in order to determine the most urgent needs and the most effective strategies to address them. Out of the USD 25 million, USD 17.4 million is captured in the HRP. An additional USD 7.6 million is needed to reach an additional 34,220 beneficiaries with the below mentioned targeted interventions.

IOM EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENTS 2014-2016

129,782 IDPs and people in need **assisted by IOM:**

46,370 IDPs assisted with **multipurpose cash assistance** in 13 regions

4,276 IDPs and local community members assisted within IOM's **support to collective centers and individual housing refurbishment**

70,581 IDPs assisted with **NFIs** (winter clothing, shoes, blankets, bed linen, hygiene, etc.)

7,334 IDPs and host community members were provided with livelihood support through training and grants on equipment.

1,221 IDPs and host community members trained on community development by IOM.

61 communities participating in the community development programme.

106 infrastructure objects being refurbished with IOM support.

35,000 calls received since the launch of the Donbas SOS hotline since 2015.

IOM CAPACITIES AND PARTNERS

IOM's main office is in Kyiv, with sub-offices and logistics hubs in Severodonetsk, Kramatorsk, Donetsk, Luhansk and Odesa. Since November 2014, IOM established a new department within its structure, the Emergency and Stabilization Unit, which provides humanitarian assistance and stabilization support to conflict-affected persons throughout the country.

IOM Ukraine has approximately 400 staff and currently manages almost 30 projects with a total value of over USD 65 million. IOM's operations in the region are supported by the Department of Emergencies and Operations at the Headquarters level in Geneva, with the support of the Regional Office in Vienna, Austria.

IOM boasts an extensive in-country network of over 50 NGO partners and works in close cooperation with government, local and regional authorities and civil society. IOM has signed memoranda of understanding with all migration-related ministries and services in Ukraine and has concluded local partnership arrangements with 48 conflict-affected communities.

IOM is also an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) and is an active member of the Shelter/NFI, WASH, Protection cluster and the Working Group on Cash and Winterization, among other coordination technical working groups.

EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



IOM delivers hygiene and winterization aid to people residing close to the contact line © IOM 2016

Funding Required: \$13,900,000 | Targeted Individuals: 145,000 (81,500 F; 63,500 M)

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



Shelter and Non-Food Items

The number of people living in the areas near the contact line in GCA is estimated to be approximately 0.2 million³. Their overall humanitarian situation can be categorized as highly severe and the principal driver of their vulnerability is the continuation of the conflict. In both densely populated areas and remote villages, basic public services are disrupted or non-existent. The humanitarian situation is exacerbated by the inability of authorities to restore basic services and by increasingly disrupted access and supply routes to these areas. To contribute to the efforts in addressing immediate humanitarian needs of vulnerable IDPs, returnees and the population residing along the contact line, IOM will facilitate access to essential NFIs (bedding kits and household items), covering areas of Donetsk and Luhansk GCA along the contact line and the NGCA. Specific locations for NFI distributions will be selected based on IOM assessment in coordination with relevant authorities and humanitarian actors. NFI distributions will target the disabled, the elderly, families with many children, single-headed households and the households with the lowest income, as they have restricted access to NFIs.

Based on the Shelter and NFIs cluster needs assessment report (August 2016), lower income IDP households – accounting for 64% of the analyzed sample – reported having significantly less access to NFIs. IOM will contribute to the reduction of vulnerabilities deriving from conflict induced loss of assets as well as inadequate shelter and winterization preparedness and mitigate negative coping strategies, by increasing access to solid fuel, winterization kits and essential equipment for already vulnerable women, men, girls and boys among IDP, returnee and other conflict affected communities, in households, collective centers and social institutions of Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts (GCA and NGCA). The public funds of the self-proclaimed republics are insufficient to fill the gap created by a stagnant market, the depreciation of the ruble and high unemployment rates that impact the majority of the population, in particular its most vulnerable segments. Similarly, areas close to the contact line on the government-controlled side are not adequately reached by public services and people who are still living there strive to find and purchase basic non-food items. IOM will contribute to reducing the

\$ 4,100,000

Funding required

Target no. of individuals:

64,000

likelihood of morbidity and mortality among conflict-affected communities in eastern Ukraine - both GCA and NGCA - through actions aimed at providing the most vulnerable - both hosted in social institutions or living with their families - with essential hygiene and winterization NFIs and solid fuel for the winter, as well as through the provision of furniture and equipment for collective centres.



Cash for Rent Assistance

Based on the Shelter and NFIs cluster needs assessment report (August 2016), lower income IDP households – accounting for 64% of the analyzed sample – reported having significantly less access to NFIs. The results of IOM’s latest Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), conducted in November 2016 following the second round of unconditional cash assistance to 13 regions in Ukraine, shows that an average of 26% of assistance received by IDPs has been spent covering rent and utilities bills, with 37% of household income spent for rent and utilities, qualifying it as one of the main categories of expenditure.

Through Cash for Rent assistance, IOM will provide essential shelter support for extremely vulnerable individuals and protection cases in Ukraine hosting the biggest numbers of IDPs facing challenges with accommodation, through the establishment of a transitional Cash for Rent scheme.

The aforementioned PDM also showed that prices for rent and utilities greatly vary from region to region, with the highest rent expenditures registered in Odesa, Zaporizhzhia, and Kharkiv (above UAH 1,800 /month, USD 69) and highest utilities expenditures in Cherkasy, Luhansk, and Mykolaiv (above UAH 900 /month, USD 34).

In September 2016, IOM’s National Monitoring System (NMS) showed that most IDPs pay for their own accommodation. Over 60% of respondents rent different types of accommodations: apartments (40.4%), houses (14.6%), and rented rooms in apartments (7.1%). In accordance with NMS survey conducted in June 2016, 41% of IDPs cited “housing” as a reason for secondary or further displacements. High payments for housing greatly affect the overall well-being of IDPs and generate a feeling of insecurity⁴.

According to the National Commission for State Regulation in Energy and Utilities, 2017 utilities prices will continue to grow. Therefore, in addition to the already inflated cost of food and NFIs, it can be assumed that IDPs, for whom rent expenditures already constitute a great concern, will need even more support. This is particularly valid for those most unlikely to find alternative income sources, such as unemployed women with children, disabled and elderly people with low income, and other vulnerable individuals. Cash for Rent support will thus become the last resort safety net for the most vulnerable individuals towards critically inadequate shelter conditions or evictions risks. Combining Cash for Rent support with other services related to work, health and legal issues based on household level needs assessment will ensure the sustainability of the household even after project completion.

\$ 1,400,000

Funding required

Target no. of individuals:

3,000



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

According to Ukraine’s WASH cluster, “surveys and observations during field visits suggest that there is a sustained need for hygiene supplies, especially among vulnerable families”. Based on IOM’s own assessments in conflict-affected areas, the need for hygiene supplies – especially for women, children, newborns and other vulnerable individuals such as the elderly, people accommodated in social institutions, etc. – can be confirmed and are still necessary several months after the aforementioned assessment.

IOM will ensure the delivery of hygiene kits tailored to specific target groups (elderly, childcare/nursery, women hygienic kits, family kits, standardized family kit, child/women/elderly kits for relevant household members) in NGCA.

An integrated approach will be ensured by incorporating hygiene promotion into social cohesion events (complementary to the community stabilization programme) and through the rehabilitation of social infrastructure with damaged or non-operational WASH facilities that contribute to local communities’ recovery and mitigate safety and health care risks for community members.

Lack of access to safe water is likely to affect an individual’s capacity to stay and, at the same time, induce individuals and families unable to move elsewhere (elderly, families with disabilities, very low income families, etc.) to resort to unhealthy coping mechanisms. Additionally, prolonged exposure to insufficient and/or unsafe water, along with a lack of hygiene materials, might result in the spreading of diseases and the subsequent increase in morbidity and mortality among conflict-affected communities.

\$ 3,000,000

Funding required

Target no. of individuals:

38,000

Based on direct observations made during IOM staff visits to the conflict-affected areas, as well as from feedback received from reliable IPs, it has been confirmed that conflict-affected communities have little to no access to cleaning products such as disinfection solution, washing powder, toothpaste, hypoallergenic soap and any other products that are not produced locally. Additionally, diapers of all sizes (children and adult) are considered as a priority need by all counterparts in the field and at the de facto municipal level, both for single households with little children and/or bedridden family members and for social institutions hosting the most vulnerable, such as homes for the elderly, geriatric centers, centers for the rehabilitation of the disabled, hospitals and public clinics, orphanages, etc. The limited or lack of access to these goods is mostly determined by the absence of such products in remote areas (especially those close to the contact line) – often requiring vulnerable individuals to travel along unsafe roads to reach the nearest market – and by their high costs, which make them unaffordable for low income families or families that need to prioritize costs for rent, medicines, food, water, etc., as well as for social institutions that need such commodities in larger quantities.

The targeted rehabilitation of key WASH sites and facilities in social institutions accommodating the most vulnerable represents a crucial intervention to ensure adequate access to water and hygiene for the most vulnerable individuals and communities in conflict-affected areas. Based on IOM's field monitoring visits, in areas close to the contact line (NGCA), numerous social infrastructure are currently unable to respond to the needs of their respective caseload, due to original poor infrastructural conditions, further exacerbated by the hostilities.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPC)

IOM, as one of the biggest MPC cash assistance providers in the Ukrainian context, is planning to provide assistance through gap-filling and recurrent multi-purpose cash transfer interventions in order to support the most vulnerable categories of IDPs and conflict-affected populations to maintain their living standards in displacement areas, cover their basic needs and to ensure improved access to public services and adequate shelter.

According to IOM's 2015/2016 experience in assessing conditions of the most vulnerable IDPs, the following selection criteria shall be applied: disabled person; the elderly (70+); households (HHs) with many children (3+); low income IDP HHs unable to pay for rent; HHs with members unable to work due to age, disabilities or other causes preventing them from contributing to the HH income and single-headed HHs. Based on the needs identified by the Cash Working Group, IOM will support low income vulnerable households residing close to the contact line areas of Donetsk and Luhansk GCA with multipurpose cash assistance.

\$ 2,000,000

Funding required

Target no. of individuals:

8,000

To the extent possible, and in coordination with other humanitarian actors active in the area, as well as with relevant local counterparts, locations will be selected prioritizing areas that are hosting the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected populations. Furthermore, cross-checks will be made with other cash partners in order to avoid duplications.

During the beneficiary selection phase of the project, IOM will collect data on age and sex, including the specific needs of single-headed households, families with many children and the physical or psychological needs of the population of concern. The project will prioritize distribution to groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities, single-headed households and households with many children to satisfy their needs first.

The amount to be transferred will be defined and adjusted in coordination with the members of the Cash Working Group and its Steering Committee.

PROTECTION



Psychological Support and Social Cohesion

Vulnerable groups were reported to have experienced specific types of abuse, with young women highlighting cases of sexual abuse, displaced women reporting having experienced discrimination; families of demobilized people facing increased violence because of post-traumatic stress; and elderly people reportedly feeling vulnerable to targeted violence to obtain pension money. Discussions also highlighted the prevalence of sex work and issues of increased cases of unwanted pregnancy and single parenting in the conflict area. Issues of sexual violence were also covered in the UNFPA assessment. Aside from reports of cases of war time rape, the study also concluded that issues were likely to be underreported and remain a subject of general taboo.

Reports from community members highlight increased tensions between host communities and IDPs from eastern Ukraine caused by the verification process initiated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine in February 2016. During the initial large-scale fragmented IDP registration process in 2014-2015, IDPs provided random addresses to simplify and speed up the process of registration. With the verification process and submission of documents to be entitled for utility payments, it turned out that the residents of GCA, especially in areas close to the contact line, have IDPs registered at their addresses, sometimes without their awareness. The local residents refused to confirm IDPs' registration under the risk of being rejected to apply for utilities' subsidies. This new development caused the next wave of social tension between IDPs and host communities⁵.

\$ 2,400,000

Funding required

Target no. of individuals:

31,000

Mental health and psychosocial support services are essential to meet the needs of vulnerable affected persons. Addressing immediate Psychosocial Support (PSS) needs of Gender-Based Violence survivors, conflict-affected children and their parents, and other vulnerable populations have therefore been identified by the humanitarian community as a priority sector of intervention to mitigate the impact of the conflict on vulnerable populations and assist them to cope with their fears and emotional wounds.

IOM-supported Community Initiative Groups (CIG) reported frequent cases of IDPs in displacement communities who, though being in safe areas, are frightened and experience a number of other psychosocial problems. IDPs and returnees to post-conflict areas perceive the profound divisions that the conflict has created within their communities, manifesting in generalized distrust and discrimination against specific groups that often result in higher levels of frustration and aggressiveness.

IOM PSS centers, with the involvement of CIGs, will contribute to the protection and promotion of the psychosocial well-being of IDPs, returnees and other conflict-affected members of the communities, reducing the psychological impact of their predicaments and fostering their harmonious integration in the social environment through psycho-social support, conflict management and employment opportunities. Capacity building of local professionals to identify and properly address children's stress/trauma, as well as to refer for assistance, is considered as high priority. Comprehensive assistance to victims of Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) remains a key activity for IOM's humanitarian programming. This would be done primarily in conflict-affected areas close to the contact line.



Awareness raising, rehabilitation and reintegration of Victims of Trafficking (VoTs)

Three years into the conflict, the crisis have led to increased risks of human trafficking in Ukraine. In 2016, IOM has identified and assisted 55% more victims of trafficking than in 2015. Heightened vulnerabilities of population to risks of human trafficking are believed to be connected to the protracted conflict situation and political, social, and economic instability in Ukraine. Nearly 90% of the 1,151 trafficking survivors assisted by IOM in 2016 were trafficked and exploited in the years of the conflict (2014-2016).

The economic recession and the ongoing conflict have served as an important push factor for external migration. According to a migration attitude study conducted in September 2016⁶, 40% of Ukrainians would be interested to work abroad. At the same time, Ukrainian migrants are increasingly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation, as 21% of potential labour migrants would agree to cross the border illegally, work in locked premises, or give their passports to their employer⁷.

\$ 1,000,000

Funding required

Target no. of individuals:

1,000

Conflict has induced or increased non-traditional forms of human trafficking. IOM has identified seven cases of trafficking for organ transplantation in 2016, while no cases were identified in 2014-2015. For the first time in 2016, numerous Ukrainians, including ex-combatants, were recruited to work as couriers, falling prey to drugs trafficking.

National Migrant Advice and Counter-Trafficking (CT) Hotline consultants reported that IDPs are particularly targeted by unscrupulous intermediaries who offer migration services and promise to receive refugee status abroad. Thirty six cases of trafficking (or attempted trafficking) of IDPs, as well as several cases of labour exploitation in the conflict zone, have been recorded by IOM in 2016. IDPs are trafficked abroad and also exploited internally for forced labour and for commercial sex.

To address the increasing risks of human trafficking, IOM will scale up its interventions, including facilitating access to reintegration services for victims of trafficking identified among conflict-affected population and strengthening measures to effectively prevent trafficking in persons especially among IDPs. Identification and assistance will be provided through the existing capacities of IOM within the counter-trafficking sphere, including a robust network of civil society partners and IOM Kyiv Medical Rehabilitation Centre for VoTs.

To ensure there are no protection gaps in assistance to the growing share of vulnerable populations, IOM will link its humanitarian and development interventions to carry out preventive and protective CT measures in efficient and proactive ways. Targeted awareness raising campaigns will inform 312,000 people on the risks of human trafficking and will receive hotline consultations.

RECOVERY



Beneficiaries of IOM’s livelihoods programme, the family displaced from the Donbas to Nikopol, at their greenhouse © IOM 2016

Funding Required: \$11,110,000 | Targeted Individuals: 43,800 (27,300 F; 16,500 M)



Livelihoods

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the unemployment rate was 9.8% in the first half of 2016⁸, with IDPs especially affected. According to one research study available, the unemployment rate among IDPs in 2015 was 21%⁹. Although a slight growth in the economy of Ukraine and decrease in unemployment is expected in 2017, the latter will still remain high. According to the IMF’s projection/forecast for 2017, the unemployment rate in Ukraine for 2017 will be 8.7%¹⁰. A significant increase in consumer prices has led to further impoverishment of the most vulnerable population groups and social categories, including IDPs.

The resilience of targeted communities will be further strengthened by IOM through a social cohesion component, which involves active community members and local opinion leaders promoting conflict-sensitive activities that foster peaceful and harmonious coexistence. Proposed activities aim to target unemployed IDPs, returnees and members of host communities with a particular focus on women, youth, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities. Participants will be selected through a competitive process based on their applications following an extensive outreach campaign by IOM and their local implementing partners. The selection process entails a prioritization mechanism considering vulnerabilities, such as low income, families with many children, households with disabled members, elderly, single-headed households, etc. For the micro-entrepreneurship’s component, the project will consider candidates who can demonstrate previous experience and entrepreneurial skills with particular focus on micro-agricultural businesses.

\$ 5,000,000
Funding required

Target no. of individuals:
10,800

IOM will support the economic empowerment of IDPs, returnees and host communities, including demobilized people, through the provision of the necessary items or tools for employment and ensure their competitiveness in the labour market by strengthening their vocational/professional knowledge and skills through targeted training.

To ensure the sustainability of the livelihoods intervention, IDPs, returnees and host community entrepreneurs who already received grants under IOM implemented projects in 2015/2016 and who have shown potential for business expansion, attraction of investments and job creation, will be further supported within the micro-loan or micro-grants in 2017.

The common economic activities of IDPs, returnees and host community members will increase social cohesion and integration as well as mitigate tensions and improve social safety. IOM also aims to provide equal opportunities for men and women in business development and support the sustainability of businesses launched by beneficiaries as means to improve the employment situation in the targeted areas.

According to the Ukrainian legislation, demobilized persons are guaranteed their previous job placement. However, this is not always upheld, especially in the private sector. IOM will prioritize demobilized people that were unemployed prior to mobilization and, through implementing NGO partners, will encourage the participation of demobilized people from amongst the host communities in business/self-employment trainings. The interventions will identify demobilized individuals through cooperation with local military and government social centers, as well as veterans' organizations (new civil society organizations that have been formed in light of the recent conflict).

Engaging demobilized persons in economic empowerment activities together with other members of the community will lessen the possibility of their involvement in possible self-destructive behaviour and will serve as a powerful tool for their reintegration into their home community, beyond other services rendered in regards to physical and psychological rehabilitation.



Community Stabilization

The availability and quality of social infrastructure is essential for the ability of a community to develop and to cope with the challenges of a developing society. This is particularly true when critical social infrastructure has been damaged or destroyed during a conflict, and when previously existent difficulties or limitations in access to basic social services has increased due to the influx of newcomers, i.e. IDPs.

The social cohesion programming envisages the selection of conflict-affected communities hosting a large number of IDPs and returnees, with stretched public and administrative services and social tensions; additionally, this component foresees the engagement of unemployed IDPs and community members in the implementation of social infrastructure rehabilitation, contributing to the economic empowerment of disadvantaged groups and to their integration. The budget available to local authorities is insufficient to cover reconstruction and construction works of all assessed facilities, given the dramatic slowdown of the local economy and the difficult resumption of local business and production. Therefore, given the critical need for essential social infrastructure to be operational and the evident obstacles to long-term rehabilitations, minor interventions, compounded by sound social cohesion strategies, are essential in order to support the resumption of crucial social services.

\$ 5,600,000

Funding required

Target no. of individuals:

33,000

Transition, recovery and development needs of displaced, returnees and host communities co-exist with pockets of continued humanitarian needs. While the most vulnerable individuals continue to require some form of humanitarian assistance for a longer period of time, predominant needs and priorities concern the local integration of displaced persons and returnees, and the promotion of social cohesion in hosting areas. IOM plans to support social infrastructure rehabilitation and social cohesion projects in 50 crisis-affected communities to strengthen conflict-affected communities' capacities to address the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community members.



National Monitoring System of Ukraine

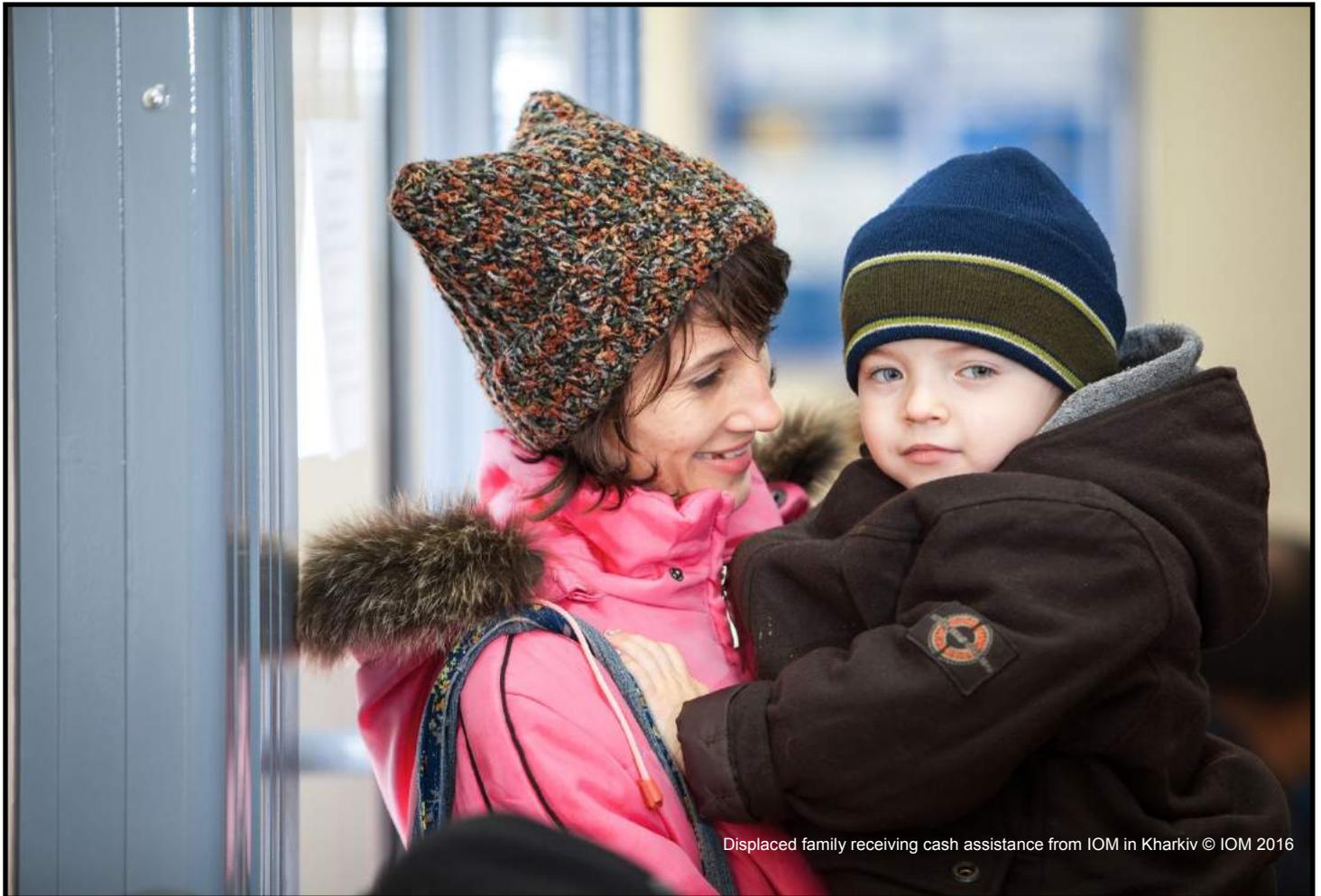
The lack of support in finding relevant solutions for IDPs and returnees hinders their integration, reintegration in their communities and creates dependency on Government and aid organizations' assistance. In order to have a better understanding of human mobility, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (a tool which regularly captures, processes and disseminates multi-layered information on the changing locations, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced populations throughout the course of a crisis) will be used to support the Government in improving multi-sector data collection, through an extended network of monitors and phone surveys to analyze and inform integration and reintegration needs.

IOM will assess the situation with IDPs and their intentions (i.e., integration, further displacement, return) through surveys in all regions of Ukraine. This will contribute to coordination with the humanitarian and recovery assistance efforts made by the state authorities and other humanitarian actors, and inform the Government and other partners on the situation of IDPs through dissemination of updated quarterly reports.

\$ 500,000

Funding required

The crisis has generated a growing wave of internally displaced population with urgent needs in the field of jobs recovery. The challenge is manifold, as the employment situation was already fragile before the crisis, and economic performance is showcasing a negative trend. IOM will make a special effort to assess employment needs and employability of IDPs in Ukraine through a nationwide survey to inform the response to the most urgent demands emanating from the constituents in the context of the new political and socio-economic situation of Ukraine and to ensure that social issues and decent work are part of the IOM recovery programme.



Displaced family receiving cash assistance from IOM in Kharkiv © IOM 2016

¹ Humanitarian Response Plan Ukraine 2017

² <http://www.msp.gov.ua/news/12398.html> Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

³ ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) 2017

⁴ http://www.iom.org.ua/sites/default/files/iom_nms.pdf

⁵ IOM monitoring report of the project “Support to community stabilization of the conflict affected population in the Donbas”, focus group with Bakmut Community Initiative Group, 29 November 2016

⁶ <http://www.slideshare.net/Ratinggroup/ss-67569822>

⁷ Results of a representative population survey commissioned by IOM and conducted by GfK Ukraine in February-March 2015

⁸ <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

⁹ IOM National Monitoring System of the Situation with IDPs in March-June 2016

¹⁰ <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2016/cr16319.pdf>

Summary of IOM Ukraine 2017 Crisis Response Plan

Description	Amount (\$)	Beneficiaries									
		Total	Sex		Age			Type			
			F	M	0-17	18-59	60+	IDPs	Returnees	Host	Other
Shelter and NFIs	\$4,100,000	64,000	35,200	28,800	20,000	37,000	7,000	12,000	27,000	25,000	-
Cash for rent assistance	\$1,400,000	3,000	1,900	1,100	750	1,850	400	3,000	-	-	-
Multipurpose cash assistance	\$2,000,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	2,600	3,400	2,000	8,000	-	-	-
Hygiene kits and WASH rehabilitations	\$3,000,000	38,000	20,900	17,100	11,400	22,800	3,800	12,000	14,000	12,000	-
Rehabilitation and reintegration of VoTs	\$1,000,000	1,000	500	500	20	900	80	-	-	-	1,000
Psychological support and social cohesion	\$2,400,000	31,000	18,000	13,000	5,500	22,500	3,000	15,000	6,000	10,000	-
Livelihoods	\$5,000,000	10,800	6,300	4,500	-	10,800	-	4,800	3,000	3,000	-
Social infrastructure and community stabilization	\$5,600,000	33,000	21,000	12,000	10,000	18,000	5,000	18,000	5,000	10,000	-
National Monitoring System	\$500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
	\$25,000,000	188,800	108,800	80,000	50,270	117,250	21,280	72,800	55,000	60,000	1,000

Total Appeal: \$ 25,000,000



People, residing close to the contact line, receive hygiene and winterization assistance from IOM © IOM 2016

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