Since the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine on 24 February, major attacks have been reported across the country, including in the capital, Kyiv, resulting in widespread destruction of infrastructure, loss of life, and displacement. On 21 May, people attempting to evacuate from the Kherson region into Ukrainian-controlled territory continued to be blocked by Russian Federation forces and redirected to Crimea. There have been reports of critical shortages of medicines, harassment from Russian Federation troops, disappearances and violence against those who remain in the region, and convoys of cars have been blocked for days at a time and occasionally fired upon. Following a Russian Federation airstrike on residential areas and privately owned businesses on 24 May, the mayor of Kramatorsk, Oleksandr Honcharenko, urged residents not to return to the city. Meanwhile, on 25 May, Russian Federation forces launched four cruise missiles on the city of Zaporizhzhia, reportedly killing one person, injuring three others, and damaging 62 buildings in residential areas. That same day, three missiles were fired at Kryvyi Rih, resulting in severe damage to an industrial enterprise, with casualties still being confirmed.

OHCHR is reporting that between 24 February and 24 May, there have been 8,628 civilian casualties, including 3,974 people killed, though these figures are likely to be considerably higher (source: OCHA). Although civilians in conflict-affected areas remain in dire need of basic goods and social services, ongoing fighting continues to deter evacuations.

During a meeting with media representatives on 21 May, Ukraine’s President Zelenskyy reported that 22 million tons of grain could not be exported as a result of Russian Federation troops blocking Ukrainian ports. President Zelenskyy also stated that if the routes cannot be unblocked, there will be a food crisis around the world, a statement that was affirmed by WFP, as it buys almost half of its wheat from Ukraine every year.

Alongside the unfolding grain shortage, as of 24 May, a total of 708 settlements in Ukraine remain without electricity due to damage caused by the war. In total, approximately 639,200 consumers have been cut off from electricity. Regions particularly affected have been Donetsk region (330,700 consumers), Luhansk region (128,200), and Kharkiv region (90,200), leaving most communities in Donetsk and Luhansk regions disconnected. The war in Ukraine has also caused a significant fuel shortage within the country that continues to effect the operations of humanitarian actors, especially in hard to reach areas.

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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

In **Ukraine**, IOM and its implementing partners have delivered items such as solar lamps, kitchen sets, winterization kits, mattresses, blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits and clothing sets to over 300,000 people and have improved the shelters of 1,050 people.

In **Romania**, during the reporting period, IOM accommodated 45 persons in accommodation provided by Airbnb. Since the Airbnb partnership began, the mission has provided a total of 193 people with accommodations in the Bucharest, Lasi, Cluj-Napoca, Târgu Mureș, Sibiu, Baia Mare, Brasov, Bacău, Otopeni, Craiova, Suceava, Constanta, Ploiesti, and Braila. Alongside shelter activities, IOM distributed 420 hygiene products to the Social Assistance and Child Protection Directorate in Bucharest (district 3) on 19 May.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

In **Ukraine**, IOM has installed a total of three water treatment units in three collective centres in Vinnytsia. The units have benefited an estimated 700 internally displaced persons thus far. The mission plans to install an additional 27 units and 50 smaller units in the upcoming month.

HEALTH

In **Ukraine**, IOM continues to expand its health support for conflict-affected persons in Ukraine. Four mobile medical clinics have been providing primary health care services to internally displaced persons and host communities in Lviv oblast. During the reporting period, the mobile clinics provided 533 primary health care services and 407 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) consultations, visiting 11 different locations across Lviv.

In **Moldova**, IOM continues to conduct pre-embarkation health checks (PECs) for persons transiting the Green Corridor to Romania and those taking humanitarian charter flights. During the reporting period, the mission provided PECs for 176 passengers traveling through the Green Corridor from Palanca to Husi, with 19 passengers receiving medical treatment before departure. In addition, IOM provided PECs for 179 passengers who departed to Germany, among them 20 wheelchair users.

In **Poland**, three Psychosocial Mobile Teams working in seven long term stay centres in Warsaw have been providing direct assistance. During the reporting period, IOM provided individual psychosocial counselling to 52 adults and 17 children and group sessions to 79 adults and two children. Meanwhile, the mission provided social counselling to 101 adults and 11 children and community engagement activities for 105 adults and 121 children (e.g., artistic, sport, and cultural activities). The mission has established a fourth Psychosocial Mobile Team that will begin operations this week.

CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS

In **Ukraine**, IOM continues to provide support to conflict-affected persons to meet their immediate basic needs through multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA). As of 23 May, the mission has assisted 72,490 people, including internally displaced people and host community members. Additionally, this week, IOM completed 8,637 individual registrations for planned cash-assistance.

HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORT

In **Moldova**, IOM continues to support the humanitarian Green Corridor between Palanca, Moldova and Husi, Romania to alleviate traffic at border control points. Between May 18-24, the mission transported 137 people on seven buses through the corridor. The mission also organizes and provides assistance to charter flights from Moldova for vulnerable refugees and third country nationals. Between 18-24 May, IOM supported the transfer of 226 refugees to European countries, including Austria (31), Switzerland (2), Norway (14), and Germany (179). To date, the mission has also provided over 450 third country nationals with return assistance to their countries of origin after displacement due to the war in Ukraine.

PROTECTION

In **Slovakia**, IOM staff have been present at information points in Vyšné Nemecké, Ublia, VKC Michalovce, VKC Humenné and Hot Spot Košice to assist displaced refugees and third country nationals. From 18-25 May, IOM provided direct legal assistance, referrals, and information to 156 beneficiaries through strategically located information points. From 24 February to 25 May, IOM provided information and legal counselling to 3,303 beneficiaries through its Migration Information Centre, including 1,810 Ukrainian refugees and
1,493 third country nationals. In total, the MIC website recorded 259,475 users and 690,961 page views.

In **Hungary**, IOM provides rapid vulnerability screening assessments in Szatmar county as well as in shelters provided by local municipalities and at the Budapest information point. The mission raises awareness of protection risks and refers vulnerable persons for in-depth screening and tailored assistance. From 17-24 May, IOM provided vulnerability screenings for 18 persons and counselling and information to 259 persons, while 11 third country nationals received individual counselling on voluntary return and available migration pathways.

In **Romania**, on 19 May, IOM organized information sessions in two reception centres in Bucharest (Carusel Shelter and Technical University of Civil Engineering Campus), with a total of 67 people in attendance. The main topics were temporary protection (procedures, registration, responsible authorities), access to education, access to social benefits, and access to the labour market.

In **Poland**, as of 18 May, IOM has conducted a total of 5,710 surveys in eight locations. Among the roughly 1,500 respondents in registration centres and collective shelters, 42 per cent were children and 10 per cent were older persons.

Eighty-two per cent said they intended to stay in their current location in Poland. By contrast, among 3,000 respondents surveyed specifically at points of entry, only 43 per cent expressed the intention to remain in Poland while 79 per cent indicated the desire to return to Ukraine when safe to do so.

**HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT**

In **Moldova**, on 20 May, IOM delivered 21 mobile registration workstations to the Moldovan Border Police to assist with ongoing efforts to enhance preparedness for the implementation of accelerated border management processes in the event of an escalation in displacement. In addition, the mission delivered a second batch of over 27,000 leaflets and brochures to the Border Police, to distribute to persons transiting the border. The materials outline relevant information for refugees, guiding them on the options available during their stay in Moldova, or guidance on options and assistance for further onward movement.

In **Ireland**, IOM continues to provide assistance and support to refugees and TCNs entering Ireland through the Dublin Airport reception centre, Rosslare Europort (boats arriving from France), Limerick and Shannon Airport reception centres, and in Cork. The mission assists refugees in completing social security forms and provides interpretation and referrals for national child protection services (TULSA) and the Health Service Executive. From 16-23 May, IOM supported 1,158 refugees and 18 third country nationals through the Dublin Airport reception centre. Since the establishment of the Dublin Airport reception centre on 9 March, IOM has provided support to 26,415 Ukrainians and third country nationals passing through the facility.

**SITE MANAGEMENT**

In **Moldova**, on 18 May, IOM provided a one-day site planning training to 25 staff from the Inspectorate General for Emergency Situations (IGSU). The training introduced humanitarian standards to the government civil protection department with practical sessions of site planning exercises.

Since the start of the war in Ukraine, IOM in Hungary has assisted 2,950 persons through information provision and referral.

**LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY**

In **Romania**, on 19 May, IOM organized information sessions in two reception centres in Bucharest (Carusel Shelter and Technical University of Civil Engineering Campus), with a total of 67 people in attendance. The main topics were temporary protection (procedures, registration, responsible authorities), access to education, access to social benefits, and access to the labour market.
In Moldova, IOM delivered the first batch of 21 mobile document verification workstations, as part of a larger set of border management equipment, to the Moldovan Border Police on 20 May.

In Slovakia, from 18-25 May, the Supply Chain Unit received nine trucks, totalling 140 metric tons of goods. From this and pre-existing supplies in the IOM Kosice Supply Chain Hub (KSCH), IOM shipped 27 trucks of goods to Ukraine, totalling 432 metric tons of goods.

In Ukraine, one mobile storage unit has been constructed at one of IOM’s Lviv warehouses, offering another 240 square meters of storage space.

IOM APPEAL STATUS

On 28 April, IOM launched its Revised Flash Appeal for Ukraine and Neighbouring Countries, which requests USD 514 million over the course of nine months to meet the needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), refugees, migrants, third country nationals (TCN) and other vulnerable populations, as well as hosting communities in Ukraine and its neighbouring countries, including Belarus, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. As of 26 May, IOM has received approximately USD 175.3 million, which represents confirmed funding and is exclusive of USD 1 million from the Migration Emergency Funding Mechanism (MEFM) and USD 0.3 million in reallocated funds.