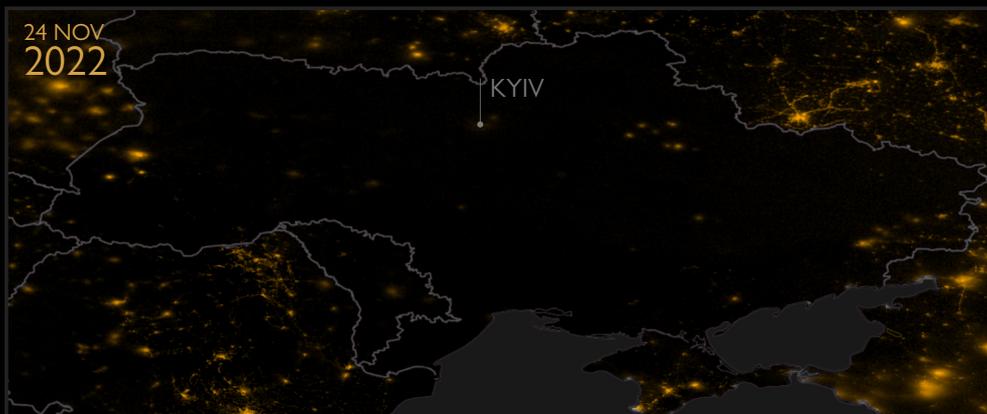
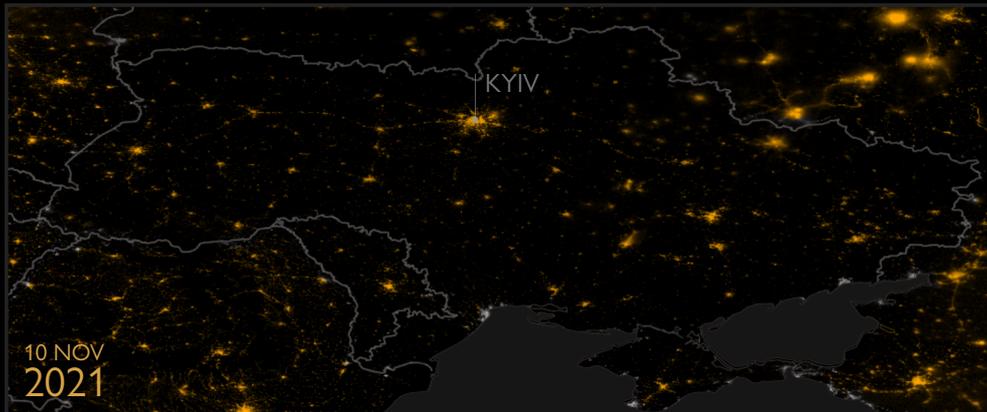


### MILLIONS WITHOUT POWER IN UKRAINE



Images taken from the US Space Agency's (NASA) Black Marble dataset, with the minimum threshold set to 0.5 – 0.6 nW/(cm<sup>2</sup> sr) and color adjusted for clarity. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

#### KEY FIGURES

**17.7M**

**PEOPLE IN NEED**  
(16 November 2022, OCHA)

**6.5M**

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE**  
(27 October 2022, IOM DTM)

**7.86M**

**REFUGEES**  
(22 November 2022, UNHCR)

**546k**

**THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS**  
entered Moldova, Romania, Slovakia,  
Hungary, and Poland  
(23 November 2022, IOM DTM)

**30-50%**  
**of energy needs not being met**  
due to damaged infrastructure  
(25-29 November 2022  
Kyiv Independent; BBC)

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

Over the past weeks, Russian Federation (RF) attacks have damaged or destroyed more than [50% of Ukraine's energy infrastructure](#). The impact is clearly visible on the images above, taken from the [US Space Agency, NASA](#), which show the country in almost total darkness on 24 November 2022 compared to approximately one year prior. Regions like Lviv, Zaporizhzhia, Odesa, and Chernihiv have been completely disconnected from electricity, and on 24 November, [70% of Kyiv residents woke up without power](#). Damaged infrastructure has also impacted neighbouring countries such as [Moldova, which experienced massive power cuts](#) around the same time.

Power cuts increase protection risks, threatening the safety and lives of already vulnerable individuals, and put them further at risk through the loss of heating systems just as temperatures drop. Power impacts on critical services including water and sanitation, as well as communal heating, increase the risk that urban areas will not be able to fully sustain the population. Already, various local and national officials have

**“Put simply, this winter will be about survival”**

- [Dr. Hans Henri P. Kluge](#),  
World Health Organization Regional  
Director for Europe

[suggested that Ukrainians make contingency plans to relocate to rural Dachas](#) (farm homes) in case systems cannot sustain the population. Risks of large-scale displacement, both inside and out of Ukraine, remain high, with further increases likely as temperatures fall.

Following the withdrawal of RF troops and subsequent control by Ukrainian authorities, RF forces have intensified the shelling in the southern part of Kherson. Immediately following de-occupation, over [165,000 civilians were found to be living in dire conditions](#) in the city, where damage to infrastructure is so severe that it makes it almost impossible for people to survive. On 27 November, [the Ukrainian government moved hundreds of citizens](#) out of Kherson to central and western parts of the country in its ongoing efforts to evacuate the remaining population to areas where basic services are more accessible and threats less immediate. IOM's efforts to monitor the location and flows of displaced people, as well as their needs, support

targeting these vulnerable populations with assistance they require.

Winterization support remains a high priority for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) across Ukraine and in other countries hosting refugees and other displaced people. In Ukraine, IOM is currently providing preparedness support to those in need through the distribution of basic goods, light repairs, financial support, and prepositioning of items to provide uninterrupted assistance throughout the winter season. IOM is working in close collaboration with the Ukrainian government, local partners, and the international community to address the urgent needs of civilians, including in newly accessible and heavily impacted areas such as Mykoliav and Kharkiv. In host countries, IOM is working closely with the government and civil society to continue its support to refugees and third country nationals (TCNs), tailoring its response to the different needs and challenges faced there.

#### Financing the response *with thanks to our donors*



**\$ 354 MILLION**  
received to date out of

**\$ 514 MILLION**  
required

IOM is deeply grateful to the governments, organizations, and individuals who have contributed to the [IOM Flash Appeal](#) for the Ukraine response. A full list of donors is available on the [IOM Ukraine Response web page](#).

# OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS

## INSIDE UKRAINE

In collaboration with more than  
**50 implementing partners**, and  
through its **10 offices**, IOM reaches people  
in need across **24 oblasts** in Ukraine

TOTAL:  
**1,514,903\***

individuals reached with IOM support

**NON-FOOD ITEMS**  
**582,889**  
individuals reached

**SITE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**  
**9,014**  
individuals reached

**47,815\***  
individuals reached through  
assessment

**HEALTH**  
**59,471**  
individuals reached

**FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS,  
AND RESILIENCE**  
**78,173**  
individuals reached

**PROTECTION**  
**55,982**  
individuals reached through  
direct assistance

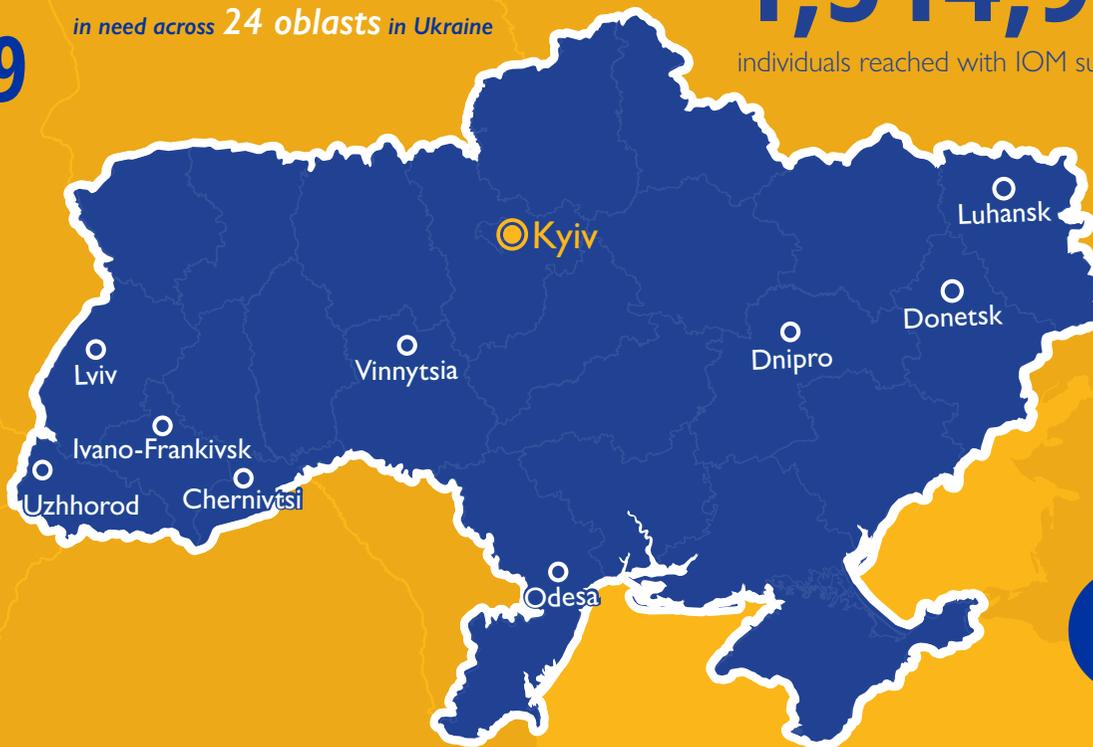
**317,155\***  
individuals reached through  
information provision

**MENTAL HEALTH AND  
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT**  
**17,727**  
services provided

**WATER, SANITATION  
AND HYGIENE**  
**488,586\***  
individuals reached

**MULTI-PURPOSE  
CASH ASSISTANCE**  
**130,020**  
individuals reached

**SHELTER**  
**95,817**  
individuals reached



\*Figures are estimates only. They may not include all individuals reached directly or indirectly, and may be adjusted as data and counting methodologies change. Total figure does not include individuals reached through information provision campaigns or assessment. A large increase in individuals reached through WASH interventions are primarily around large-scale infrastructure interventions that impact an entire community.

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

# OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN SELECTED NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

**WATER, SANITATION  
AND HYGIENE**  
**52,030**  
individuals reached

**SITE MANAGEMENT  
SUPPORT**  
**14,380**  
individuals reached

**MENTAL HEALTH AND  
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT**  
**27,710**  
services provided

**PROTECTION**  
**55,906**  
individuals reached through  
direct assistance

**842,097**  
individuals reached through  
information provision



**NON-FOOD ITEMS**  
**NFI 34,827\***  
individuals reached

**HUMANITARIAN  
MOVEMENT**  
**57,510**  
individuals reached

**HEALTH**  
**27,423**  
individuals reached

**FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS,  
AND RESILIENCE**  
**23,159**  
individuals reached

**MULTI-PURPOSE  
CASH ASSISTANCE**  
**7,834**  
individuals reached

**SHELTER**  
**10,036**  
individuals reached

\*Figures are estimates only. They may not include all individuals reached directly or indirectly, and may be adjusted as data and counting methodologies change. Total figure does not include individuals reached through information provision campaigns. Part of the increase in individuals reached through WASH interventions, and the reduction for NFI figures, are due to recoding items delivered.

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

# OVERVIEW BY IOM COUNTRY OPERATIONS

	Number of Refugees*	Refugees as a % of the Population**	Active Sectors		Number of Refugees*	Refugees as a % of the Population**	Active Sectors
POLAND	1,507,893	3.99%		CZECH REPUBLIC	448,807	4.19%	
ROMANIA	92,076	0.48%		BULGARIA	51,864	0.75%	
HUNGARY	32,271	0.33%		WESTERN BALKANS***	60,378	0.45%	
SLOVAKIA	92,076	1.86%		AZERBAIJAN	3,944	0.04%	
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	96,646	3.75%		TÜRKIYE	145,000	0.17%	
BELARUS	16,433	0.18%		IRELAND	58,511	1.16%	
LATVIA	35,283	1.87%		GERMANY	1,021,667	1.23%	
LITHUANIA	70,667	2.53%		BELGIUM	60,241	0.52%	
ESTONIA	62,239	4.68%					

\* Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country from the [UNHCR Operational Data Portal](#)

\*\* Refugee percentage calculated using country population data from [World Bank](#)

\*\*\*Western Balkans include: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro North Macedonia, Serbia, and Kosovo (References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 - 1999)

# URGENT NEED FOR LIFE-SAVING GENERATORS

As a result of the increasing attacks on critical infrastructure across the entire country, Ukraine's power supply capacities are significantly reduced. Due to the frequent large-scale power cuts, approximately half of the population experiences discontinued access to light, water, sanitation and, very importantly, heating. The lack of power poses a serious threat to the population – and especially its most vulnerable members, including children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and with chronic illnesses – with many already enduring sub-zero-temperatures and exposed to serious protection and health risks. **This is not just an issue of comfort; it is a matter of life preservation.**

To bolster energy supplies for life-saving heating and services, and thanks to the generous support of donors, IOM has been leveraging its global supply chain and long-term agreements with vendors across the globe to procure

generators that would support the operation of critical civilian infrastructure in Ukraine. In addition to those already provided, IOM has 450 generators in the pipeline and in the process of procuring hundreds more. However, needs continue to grow and the scale of the emergency and its time-sensitivity call for further immediate action.

IOM will continue to utilize its supply chain and delivery capacity, working with public and private donors, to support the population in Ukraine with generators. Ranging from 5 kilowatts (kW) to 1 megawatt (mW) power output, these items are needed to deliver life-saving support the most vulnerable populations, as broadly outlined below. While specific types and quantities of generators based on assessed needs and requests from authorities are being prioritized, **the emphasis of the response must be to deliver as soon as possible.**

**1 mW**  
power output



**Priority uses:**

full backup for essential functions like hospitals and municipal heating; operation of critical water infrastructure; power to emergency communal shelters

**200-900 kW** power output



**Priority uses:**

Supporting life-saving heating and other functions in residential care facilities, surgical clinics, and survival service points; preserving supply-chain for essential medicines

**5-40 kW**  
power output

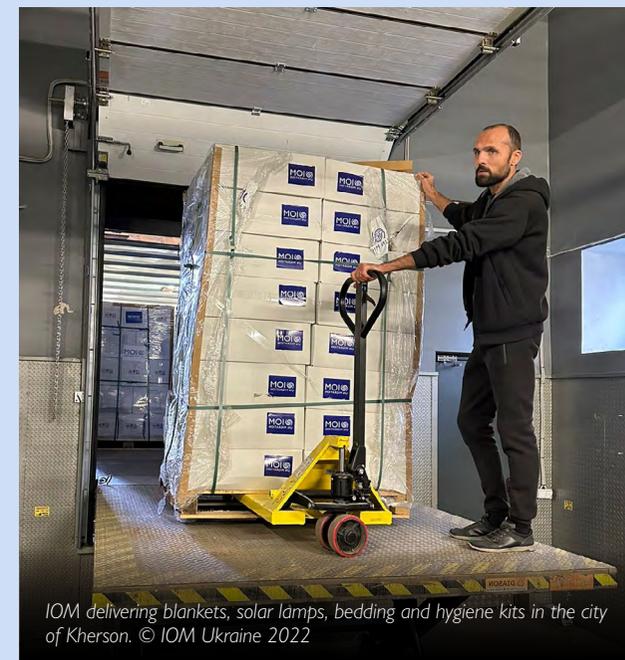
**Priority uses:** power generation for infrastructure repair crews; search and rescue; emergency lighting for collective centers, specialized care facilities, and social housing; may include specific generator-heaters for use in communal spaces

**40-200 kW**  
power output

**Priority uses:** re-starting and running small water pumps; running small and medium appliances in health clinics; providing lighting and minimal heating in collective shelters and community spaces



# CONVOYS CARRYING BASIC NEEDS TO DE-OCCUPIED AREAS



IOM delivering blankets, solar lamps, bedding and hygiene kits in the city of Kherson. © IOM Ukraine 2022

During the past month, IOM along with other humanitarian partners have organized six humanitarian convoys to support war-affected people in Kherson oblast, in areas now back under the control of the Government of Ukraine. Less than 72 hours after de-occupation over the city of Kherson, IOM joined a UN interagency convoy that delivered much-needed core relief items. It was the first time since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine started in February that international humanitarian aid had reached Kherson city. The convoy delivered food, water, hygiene kits, shelter materials, bedding, thermal blankets, and solar lamps to provide immediate relief. However, the humanitarian situation in the city remains dire. Kherson is completely cut off from electricity. The residents face a shortage of water, markets are running low on food, and health facilities lack basic medicine. *The estimated 80,000 people still staying in the city* need urgent assistance. IOM is expanding its cash assistance to newly accessible areas in Kherson and Kharkiv to help those displaced cover their most pressing needs, as well as continuing delivery of life-saving goods to address winter needs.

For more information, see [here](#).

## INFORMING PROGRAMMING AND POLICY THROUGH DATA

The Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine that began in late February 2022 has caused abrupt and unprecedented displacement both within the country and in host countries. To understand the patterns of this displacement, who those displaced are, and what their needs look like, IOM has deployed its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) system to work in localities with high displacement concentration to collect first-hand information on needs and intentions.

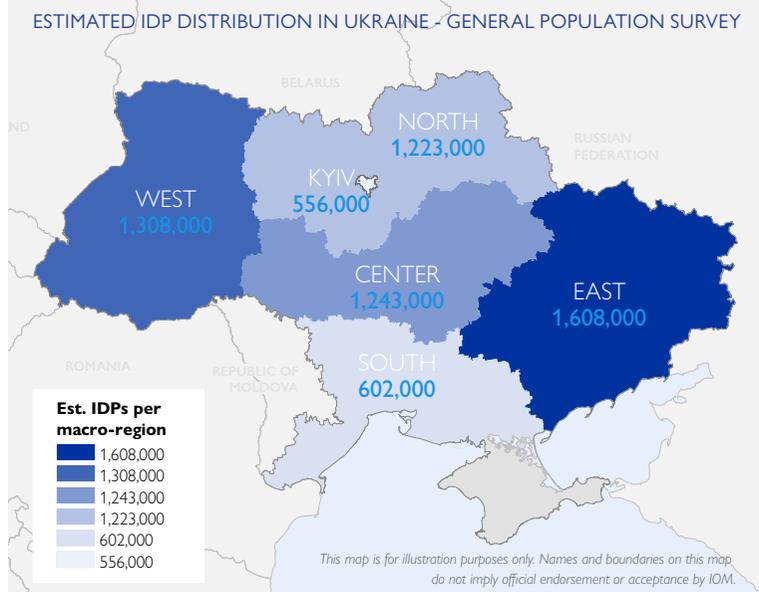
IOM estimates the number of internally displaced persons (IDP) and their location in Ukraine through recurrent rounds of the General Population Survey. [The latest round of this survey](#) (covering the period of 17 to 27 October) estimated there were 6.5 million IDPs across Ukraine. The findings from these surveys inform IOM's programming and policy as well as the entire humanitarian community. For example, IDP population estimates feed into the interagency Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), a basis for coordination of the response and for humanitarian country teams to deliver assistance for the Populations in Need, with the lowest level of geographical disaggregation possible. IDP estimates are also presented in the [OCHA Situation Reports](#) for the wider international community.

Through the General Population Survey in Ukraine, IOM has also been collecting information to better understand the situation of Ukrainians who, after having been displaced within the country or abroad for a significant period, have returned to their place of habitual residence. Operationally defined and without prejudice to status, these estimated nearly 6 million returnees face particular challenges and have specific vulnerabilities as recognized by the humanitarian community and Ukrainian government. IOM published [a report focused on their situation](#), showing that only around 19% returned in the last 30 days, while the average time elapsed since their return was 114 days (out of a possible 240 days of war at the time of data collection). Overall, the most recent general population survey indicated that return is the durable solution favoured by 71% of the currently displaced population within Ukraine. The severity of return conditions are also being looked at, including some which are quite dynamic in response to the context. Concerns about electricity supply, for example increased from 10% in July 2022 to 32% in the latest survey.

In response to the Ukraine crisis, IOM has conducted studies in over 14 countries.

In Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia (all neighbouring to Ukraine), IOM has conducted surveys on the needs and intentions of those fleeing from the war and those crossing back to Ukraine. Similarly, IOM has assessed the situation concerning Ukrainian refugees and Third-Country Nationals (TCNs) that reached further destinations in Europe, such as Czechia, the Baltics, Western Balkans, Belgium, Germany, and France.

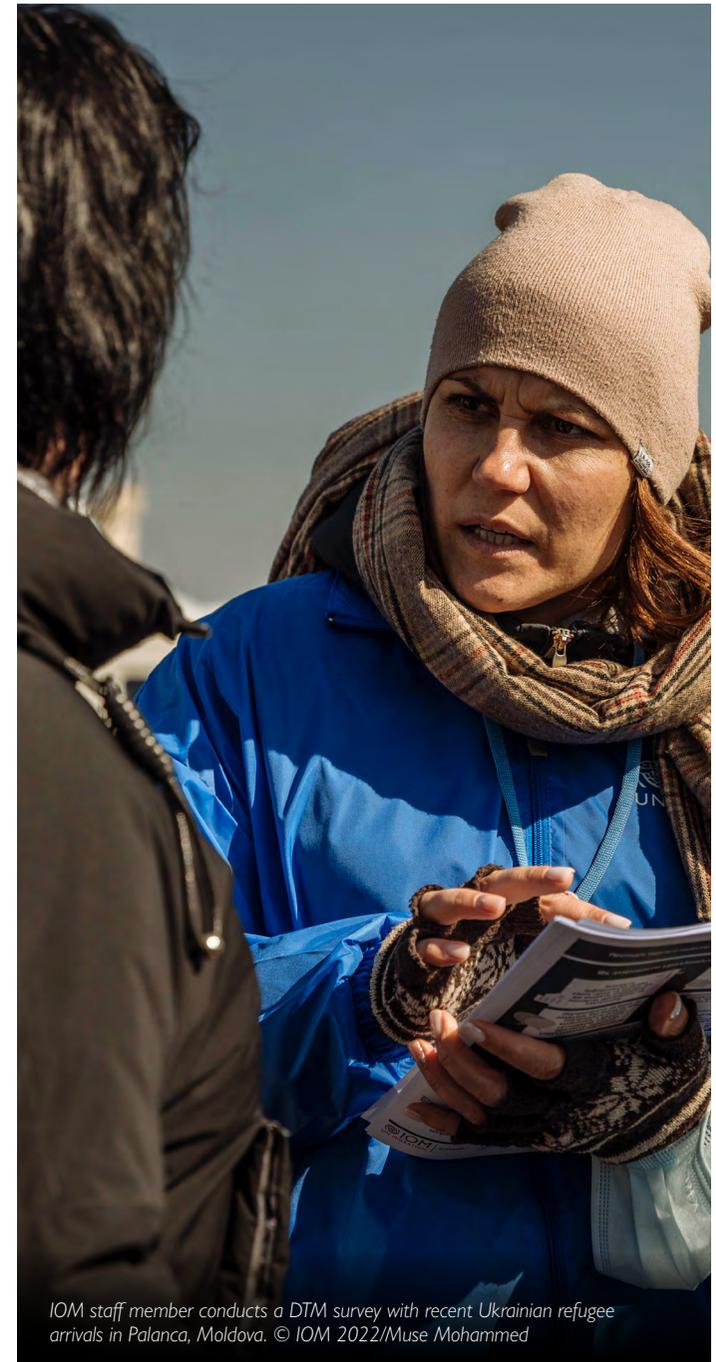
[A recent study in the Republic of Moldova](#) surveyed more than 1,100 people traveling across two border crossing points. Of those surveyed, 80% of respondents were women and 98% were from Ukraine, while just 2% were TCNs. The survey found that 63% of respondents intended to stay in the Republic of Moldova, with 42% of respondents unsure of how long they would stay. Financial support, health care, and short-term accommodation were amongst the top needs cited by respondents. However, 74% of respondents reported not needing support at the time of the interview.



Another [recent study conducted in Hungary](#) surveyed over 400 people at train stations, the IOM office, a help centre, and a collective accommodation. 31% of people surveyed were TCNs, primarily from Nigeria, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and India. Approximately 20% of respondents reported having employment in Hungary and 72% of respondents reported having at least a Bachelor's degree. Social media was by far both the preferred and actual source of information for respondents.

Insights such as these allow IOM and other actors to improve humanitarian interventions to ensure delivery occurs in an effective and impactful manner. For example, the intention

of people to stay or move from where they are can inform the need to support socio-economic integration of displaced persons over the medium- to long-term. Another example of this is through the identification of appropriate channels for communication, such as social media networks. With refugees and other war-affected populations being at heightened risk of facing protection issues, including trafficking and exploitation, it is critical that the international humanitarian community, national civil society, and government actors are reaching people with accurate and supportive information about their rights and services available to them in the places they are looking for it. All of DTM's reports related to the Ukraine crisis can be found on a [dedicated web page](#) for the response.



*IOM staff member conducts a DTM survey with recent Ukrainian refugee arrivals in Palanca, Moldova. © IOM 2022/Muse Mohammed*

# ACCOMMODATING THE DISPLACED THROUGH PARTNERSHIP WITH AIRBNB.ORG



**+121,000**

nights of safe, secure housing provided to displaced families thanks to Airbnb.org partnership



**5,008**

Total individuals reached



**25**

Average stay (per booking, night)

## DEMOGRAPHICS



**62%**

FEMALE



**38%**

MALE



**6% HOUSEHOLDS**

With a pregnant or lactating woman



**16% HOUSEHOLDS**

With people with disabilities



**33% HOUSEHOLDS**

referred for other assistance

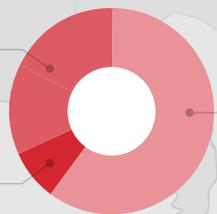
## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

**32%**

Children (below 18)

**8%**

Elderly (above 60)



**55%**

Adult (18-60)

## NATIONALITY



**88%**

Ukrainian nationals



**12%**

Third Country Nationals

\*Since programming began in October

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



With funding of 6 million USD from Airbnb.org and the generosity of hosts that have opened their homes and their hearts to people affected by the war in Ukraine, IOM has provided over 120,000 'safe nights' to more than 5,000 beneficiaries since the onset of the war. IOM's



partnership with Airbnb.org started in March 2022 in Hungary, Poland, Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia with the aim to provide free, short-term accommodation assistance for people fleeing the conflict in Ukraine. In October, it expanded to Lithuania and Czechia where further needs were identified. Accommodation provided through the partnership ensures the immediate physical well-being of people by providing a roof over their heads. It also supports their mental and emotional well-being by providing a sense of safety, security, and dignity.

### A Ukrainian Family Grows in Poland: Mariana's story

When she arrived in Poland from Ukraine along with her three small children, Mariana was pregnant. The hostel where she was initially staying was shutting down, and she and her family had nowhere to go. IOM Poland initially provided her with 29 safe nights in an Airbnb.org accommodation. Mariana also received multi-purpose cash assistance to support meeting basic needs. Her and her family's stay in an AirBnB apartment was later extended to 89 safe nights as her delivery date came closer and finally arrived.

Artem – Mariana's fourth child – was fortunately born healthy. Mariana also received multi-purpose cash assistance in addition to the accommodation. She and her family were offered time and a comfortable place to be able to properly welcome a newborn and plan their lives in a new country. The assistance provided "changed my life for the better, especially after losing our home back in Ukraine," says Mariana. She was later reunited with her husband in Poland, who was able to find work. They are now all living in the town of Sochaczew in rented accommodation. The partnership with Airbnb.org has given Mariana and thousands of other people displaced by the war in Ukraine an opportunity to focus on the future while helping ensure their present situation was safe and secure.

For more information see [here](#)

## FLEXIBLE SUPPORT TO MEET NEEDS

## AND SUPPORT LOCAL MARKETS

Cash-based Interventions (CBI) are one of the most effective modalities for delivering assistance to the population displaced by war in Ukraine and other countries. IOM assessments indicate that internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine and refugees abroad consistently identify cash (financial assistance) as a top priority for support. Assessments are complimented with post-distribution monitoring of CBI activities across IOM missions, which have shown that the majority of aid recipients prefer to receive their assistance in cash rather than in-kind goods. This makes sense as CBI enables those affected by crisis to flexibly fill their individual and unique needs.

**Throughout the crisis, cash and voucher-based assistance in areas with functioning markets have been a means to ensure dignity and empowerment for families in need, with the additional benefit of strengthening local economies and the communities supporting those who have been displaced.**

Through the implementation of large-scale CBI, IOM has ensured that as many people-in-need as possible can meet their basic and urgent needs regardless of the context in which they find themselves and how those needs evolve. From multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) used in Ukraine, Poland, and Bulgaria, to vouchers for medications in Belarus and support to households with disabled family members in Slovakia, IOM is reaching the most vulnerable population affected by the war in Ukraine with CBI. Two particular cases in Moldova and Romania, exemplify how CBI can be leveraged to provide indispensable support to meet basic needs in a flexible way, and to provide rental support to Ukrainian refugees.



IOM staff carry out cash-based intervention activities to Ukrainian refugees in Chisinau, Moldova. © IOM 2022/Muse Mohammed



*"... My main need was financial because now the cold season is coming, and the prices of utilities are rising, so it is already a big financial challenge."*

*Marina and her son*

## SUPPORTING ACCESS TO HOUSING THROUGH CBI

**IOM Moldova** is ramping up rental assistance to support Ukrainian refugees' agency during their transition to self-reliance. Marina, a young Ukrainian psychologist in need of rental assistance, fled Kyiv with her mother and 4-year-old child. She arrived in Balti, Moldova, where an IOM-supported Information Centre run by local authorities led her to IOM's cash programme.

"I received support in one of the centres and saw a leaflet that contained information about this assistance. I called the number and asked for help. Then, I filled out a form and IOM staff guided me, step by step, through the whole process until I received the first payment for our apartment."

It was not easy to find an apartment for a refugee in Moldova in this period, particularly for refugee women. "We are two women here, and I am a single mother. My main need was financial because now the cold season is coming, and the prices of utilities are rising, so it is already a big financial challenge." With cash assistance, IOM is helping refugees like Marina and her family to find and maintain safe and dignified shelter, which reduces the risk for exploitation and abuse.

## FLEXIBILITY TO BUY THE BASICS

Similarly, **IOM Romania** is providing support through MPCA and rental assistance to refugees like Sierhieva and her six children, whose home in Kharkiv was destroyed during the bombings. Thanks to IOM's rental support programme, Sierhieva and her family now live at the Granata Hotel in Cluj-Napoca.

In addition to rental support, IOM supported Sierhieva with MPCA for three months with an amount of 3,976 RON (about 830 USD) per month. She explained that this money was used to purchase food and clothing for her children. Two of her children have a serious medical condition. One, a 12-year-old, had surgery on both eyes. Another child, just four years old, was diagnosed with bilateral mixed hearing loss. MPCA also allowed her to cover some of the medical needs for her children, including hearing aids for her youngest.

Thanks to both types of cash support, Sierhieva's children are able attend school. Some of her younger children are attending schools and kindergarten set up for Ukrainians in Romania, whereas the elder three are attending online classes remotely at a Ukrainian school. Sierhieva was also able to buy equipment for her eldest son to be able to participate in online courses.

Stories like that of Sierhieva demonstrate the flexibility and effectiveness of MPCA in enabling recipients to utilize humanitarian assistance to prioritize the goods and services which best allow them to meet the unique needs of their circumstances. **By empowering the affected population to proactively identify and address their own vulnerabilities, IOM aims to support dignified recovery, decrease dependence on external assistance, and support local economies and host communities.**



*Thanks to both types of cash support, Sierhieva's children are able attend school*

*Sierhieva and her children*

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS — A LIFELINE FOR PEOPLE FLEEING CONFLICT



Chair of the Board of Ukrzaliznytsia, Oleksandr Kamyshin; US Ambassador to Ukraine, Bridget Brink; USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs, Mission Director, Jim Wright; IOM Ukraine Deputy Chief of Mission, Stephen Rogers; Ukraine Crisis DART Lead, Ivana Vuco; and Ukrainian Minister of Infrastructure, Oleksandr Kubrakov. © IOM Ukraine 2022

In February 2022, when the full-scale Russian Federation invasion of Ukraine began, Ukrzaliznytsia, the national railroad network, became a lifeline for people fleeing the frontlines and fighting across the country. As travel by air was suddenly suspended, Ukraine's almost 20,000 kilometers of railway became the main way people could move across this vast country as the war raged around them. More than 8 million people left their homes and possessions behind to seek safety, most depending on trains to carry them and their families as they travelled west to Ukrainian cities like Lviv and Uzhgorod, or outside of Ukraine entirely, to Poland, Moldova, and Slovakia.

As the war has dragged on through the spring, summer and autumn, Ukrzaliznytsia has continued to aid many internally displaced persons (IDPs), who found themselves driven out of their homes and into other cities in the country, staying with friends and family or in collective centres, or seeking refuge in other countries. As it can be difficult or impossible to take warm blankets, clothing and household essentials with them, IDPs require support to meet their basic needs.

***“I applaud the work you have done throughout this brutal war to ensure those who need refuge and shelter can find it at railway stations in Kyiv and around the country,”***

***- Bridget A. Brink,  
U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine***

Ukrzaliznytsia is participating in the “Centres of Invincibility” programme, a government initiative supporting social institutions making available electricity, heat, water, internet and beds for vulnerable people across Ukraine to help people impacted by the power and water shortages. Ukrzaliznytsia have established safe, heated and comfortable areas for passengers or community members to receive guidance and assistance, as well blankets, meals and hot tea,

to determine their next steps, or to rest from their journeys. [IOM's support, including through its distribution of blankets has contributed to this effort.](#)

As the war has dragged on through the spring, summer and autumn, Ukrzaliznytsia continued to aid many internally displaced persons (IDPs), who found themselves driven out of their homes and into other cities in the country, staying with friends and family or in collective centres, or seeking refuge in other countries. As it can be difficult or impossible to take warm blankets, clothing and household essentials with them, IDPs require support to meet their basic needs.

As winter approaches and temperatures plummet, these scale and urgency of needs has grown. As a result, an increased number of vulnerable and

conflict-affected populations are turning to assistance from Ukrzaliznytsia, the “centres of invincibility”, and IOM to travel to safer locations with dignity and comfort. With the support of the US government, IOM obtained and transported more than 20,000 high-thermal blankets to Kyiv Central Railway Station, the capital's central rail station. These blankets will be pre-positioned across the country to aid

cold and vulnerable passengers as they make the exhausting and sometimes treacherous journey to safety, and support them to keep warm regardless of where their final destination may be.

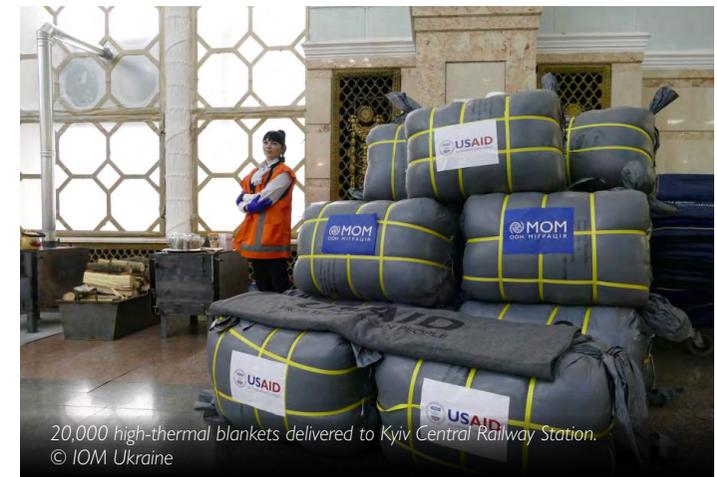
The handover of blankets at Kyiv Central Railway Station on 25 November was attended by the Head of Ukrzaliznytsia, Oleksandr Kamyshin, the Ukrainian

Minister of Infrastructure, Oleksandr Kubrakov, the US Ambassador to Kyiv, Bridget Brink, IOM's Senior Management, and key representatives from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). This event represented a collaboration between the Government of Ukraine, the United Nations, and donor countries all united in their support for the people of Ukraine.

Ukrainian trains have been crucial for those displaced and the uninterrupted functioning of the railways system has garnered importance in that vein. [The head of Ukrzaliznytsia recalls the presidential instruction](#) to get trains up and running as soon as Kherson was de-occupied, “tanks, then trains.” Incredibly, the company has managed to keep **85% of trains on schedule last month**, all while attacks have devastated infrastructure and almost 300 rail workers have been killed and another nearly 600 wounded. “We are a machine,” Kamyshin said. “We keep running.”

“I applaud the work you have done throughout this brutal war to ensure those who need refuge and shelter can find it at railway stations in Kyiv and around the country,” said U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, Bridget A. Brink.

Aside from needing to stay warm, without essentials goods such as mattresses, soap, containers for water, blankets, and cookware, people on the move often face difficulty in meeting other routine needs such as cooking, bathing, and sleeping. To help support these individuals, IOM has leveraged its global supply chain and extensive local capacity to distribute more than 721,000 non-food-items (NFIs) since the start of the conflict to allow those in-need to meet their basic necessities. These items are purchased both locally and globally and are distributed to in-need populations residing in collective centers, host communities, and in their own homes, which have often been damaged or destroyed. With the assistance of BHA, IOM is obtaining and delivering 50,000 winterization kits (which contain warm bedding and high-thermal blankets) and 25,000 winter clothing sets, each of which includes a winter coat, waterproof boots, sweatshirt, sweatpants, thermal underwear, socks, gloves, a hat, and a scarf. As the conflict continues and people continue to be displaced, these items will ensure that the basic needs of the population can continue to be met.



20,000 high-thermal blankets delivered to Kyiv Central Railway Station.  
© IOM Ukraine

# WAREHOUSING AND SUPPLY CHAIN



-  **\$ 8.8 MILLION**  
worth of in-kind donations (goods and transport) received
-  **\$ 58 MILLION**  
worth of signed orders for direct assistance items
-  **18 WAREHOUSES**  
being used by IOM across the region
-  **32 PARTNERS**  
contracted for distributions
-  **1,098 TRUCKS**  
transported to Ukraine (since March 2022)

IOM continues to deliver essential winterization relief items into Ukraine. Since March 2022, IOM has delivered over **1,000 trucks of relief items** into Ukraine. IOM's last-mile delivery of items continues to be implemented through various modalities including IOM's direct distributions and delivery through Implementing Partners, Common Pipeline Partners, government institutions, and municipalities (who then distribute to affected populations on IOM's behalf).

IOM continues to participate in inter-agency convoys from Dnipro to reach affected areas to the East. In November, IOM participated in **eight inter-agency convoys** to Donetsk, Luhansk and Kherson oblasts.

IOM is placing orders for additional winterization relief items including electric boilers, furnaces, radiators, and solid fuel. IOM is also greatly scaling up its procurement of generators, exploring sourcing from local, regional, and international suppliers.

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



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IOM AND THE UKRAINE CRISIS RESPONSE:

-  [IOMUkraine](https://www.facebook.com/IOMUkraine)
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-  [IOM Ukraine Response Web Page](https://www.iom.int/ukraine-response)