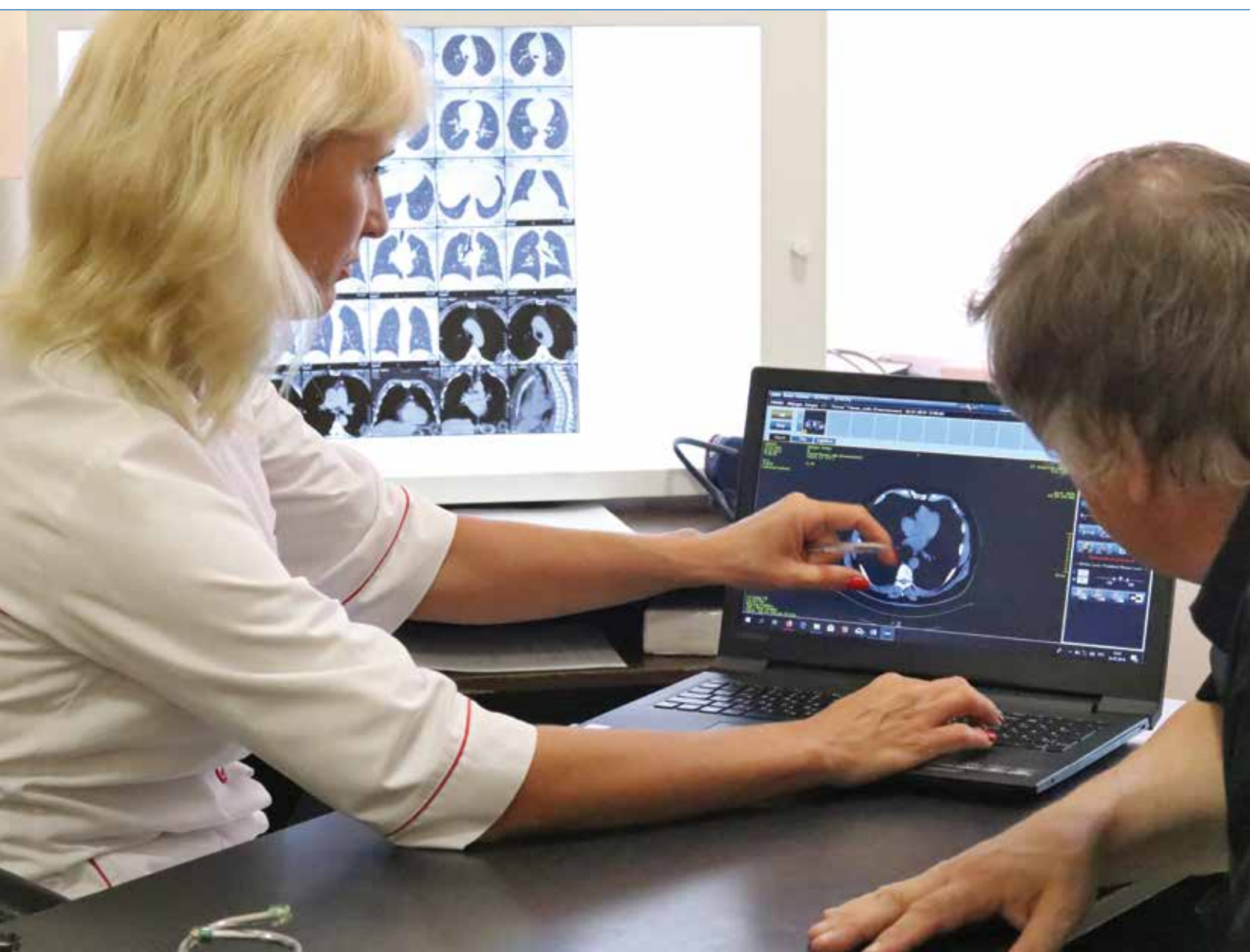




NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT

ON THE SITUATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

March 2019



Cover page photo:

Viktoriia and her daughter Vlada are walking in a park in Kyiv. Their family moved to the capital in 2014, when due to military actions they were forced to leave their native town Horlivka.

© Muse Mohammed/IOM

Internal cover photo:

Viktoriia, a pulmonologist by profession, opened her own outpatient office in the capital, where she consults patients and conducts examination of the external respiration function. With IOM's support, the doctor received the necessary medical equipment.

© IOM

This publication was produced with funding from the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). The views and opinions contained in this publication do not necessarily reflect the position of the PRM, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material on the maps used in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

CONTENTS

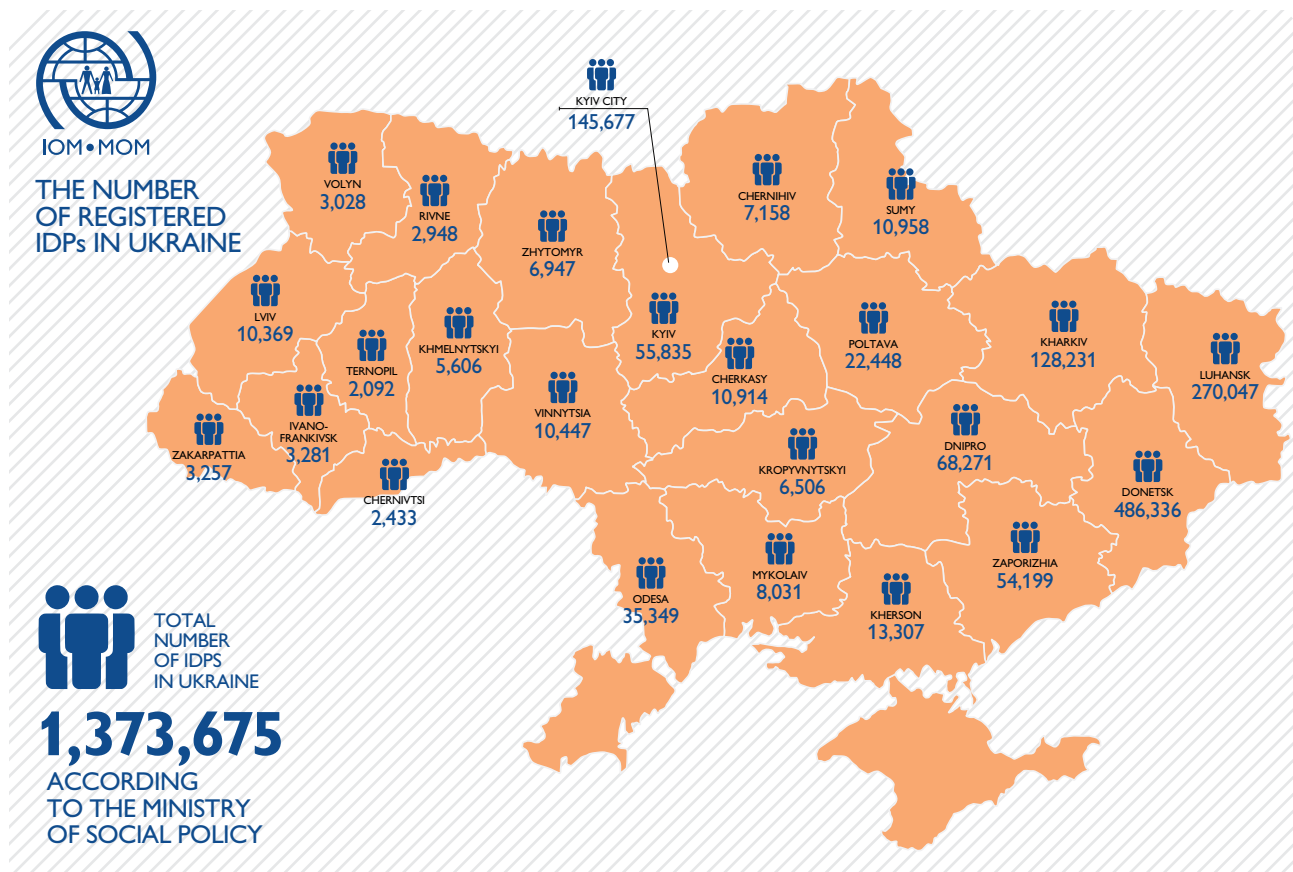
INTRODUCTION	4
OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY OF ROUND 13	5
OVERALL SUMMARY	6
1. CHARACTERISTICS OF IDPs AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS	8
• IDP household members	8
• Gender and age structure	9
• IDPs with disabilities	9
• Education	9
2. EMPLOYMENT OF IDPs	10
• Employment rates	10
• Unemployment rates	12
3. WELL-BEING OF IDPs	15
• Livelihood opportunities	15
• Living conditions and types of accommodation	22
• Suspension of social payments	26
• Safety of the environment and infrastructure	28
• Human trafficking and labour exploitation	29
4. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES	31
5. IDP MOBILITY	32
• Displacement	32
• Intentions to return	32
• Intentions to move abroad	35
• Visits to domicile before the displacement	35
6. INTEGRATION INTO LOCAL COMMUNITIES	40
• Integration rates	40
• Discrimination	45
7. ELECTORAL RIGHTS	47
8. RETURNEES TO THE NON-GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS	50
9. ANNEXES	62

INTRODUCTION

According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, at the period of survey completion there were 1,373,675 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who left their homes and moved to other areas and regions of Ukraine looking for safety. Among those IDPs, 60% have moved from their previous place of residence located in Donetsk Oblast, 37% have been displaced from Luhansk Oblast and 3% have left their homes in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Half of the registered IDPs permanently reside in the GCA in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, beyond the 20 km area along the ‘contact line’. The main share of IDPs

is located in Donetsk Oblast (486,336), Luhansk Oblast (270,047), Kyiv city (145,677) and Kyiv Oblast (55,835), Kharkiv Oblast (128,231), Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (68,271) and Zaporizhia Oblast (54,199).

In 2016, IOM began conducting regular national complex research within the National Monitoring System (NMS) – regular complex survey of the situation with IDPs in Ukraine. The goal of the research is monitoring of different aspects of IDPs live: material well-being, employment, social problems, needs, mobility and integration of the IDPs into the local communities.



OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY OF ROUND 13

The objective of the National Monitoring System (NMS) in Ukraine, drawing from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) approach, is to support the Government of Ukraine in collecting and analyzing information on the socio-economic characteristics of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP households, as well as the challenges they face. IOM adapted the DTM, a system designed to regularly capture, process and disseminate information on displacement situations, to the Ukrainian context. The NMS provides a better understanding of the evolving movements and locations, numbers, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced populations in Ukraine.

The survey collected information on socio-economic characteristics of IDPs at individual and household levels, including trends and movement intentions, employment, livelihood opportunities, access to social services and assistance needs in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv.

Main information sources used for the NMS:

- i) Data from sample surveys of IDPs via face-to-face interviews;
- ii) Data from sample surveys of IDPs via telephone interviews;
- iii) Data from sample surveys of the people crossing the contact line via face-to-face interviews;
- iv) Data from focus group discussions;
- v) Administrative data and relevant data available from other sources.

Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

A total of 2,402 IDPs were interviewed with this method in 300 territorial units across the country during the period January–March 2019. The sampling of territorial units was devised for all government-controlled areas of Ukraine and distributed in proportion to the number of registered IDPs.

Telephone interviews with IDPs

A total of 4,028 individuals registered in the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy

of Ukraine were interviewed with this method by IOM between January–March 2019. Out of the total, 3,225 interviews were with IDPs residing in the government-controlled area (GCA) and 803 interviews were with returnees to the non-government controlled area (NGCA).¹

Data from telephone interviews was combined with data from face-to-face interviews. The combining of these two data sets was done using a statistical weighting tool. Both data sets were weighted according to the regional distribution of registered IDPs. Data from telephone interviews was also weighted according to the socio-demographic characteristics of IDPs interviewed face-to-face.

Face-to-face interviews with people crossing the contact line

One thousand two hundred thirty-nine (1,239) people crossing the contact line were interviewed with this method during January–March 2019. The survey was conducted at the five entry-exit checkpoints (EECPs) to the NGCA, which currently function in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts.

Data from the survey of people crossing the contact line was used to complement ongoing data collection for the sections on 'IDP mobility' and 'Returnees to the non-government controlled areas.'

Focus group discussions

Five focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted during the period February–March 2019, specifically two FGDs with key informants, two FGDs with IDPs and one FGD with returnees to the NGCA. The FGDs with IDPs took place in Vinnytsia and Dnipro, with key informants in Kyiv and Odesa and with returnees in Mariupol. The FGDs covered both people living in urban and rural areas.

Please see Annex 1 for more details on methodology.

¹ The sampling was derived from the IDP registration database maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

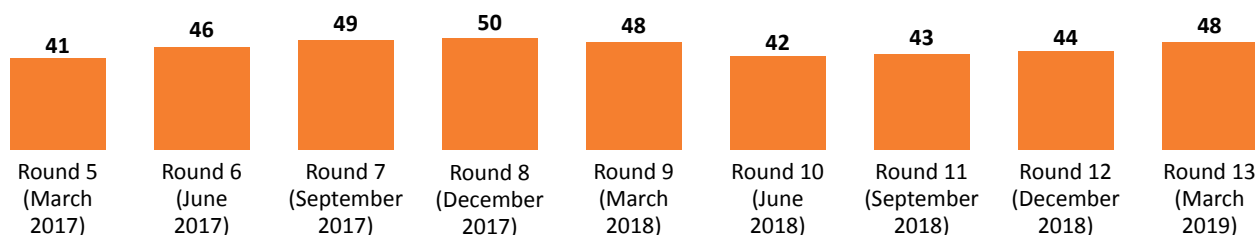
OVERALL SUMMARY

1. Characteristics of IDPs and their households.

Average size of household	Age distribution of household members	Gender distribution of household members	Households with children	Households with persons with disabilities
2.49 persons	60 and over – 18% 18–59 years – 56% Under 18 years – 26%	Female – 58% Male – 42%	40% of IDP households	13% of IDP households

2. Employment of IDPs. The employment situation of IDPs slightly increased compared to the previous round, and as of January–March 2019, the share of employed IDPs amounted to 48%. Among the total population of Ukraine, the level of employment remained stable and as of the fourth quarter of 2018 amounted to 57% of the population aged 15–70 years.¹

Employment of IDPs after the displacement, by rounds, %



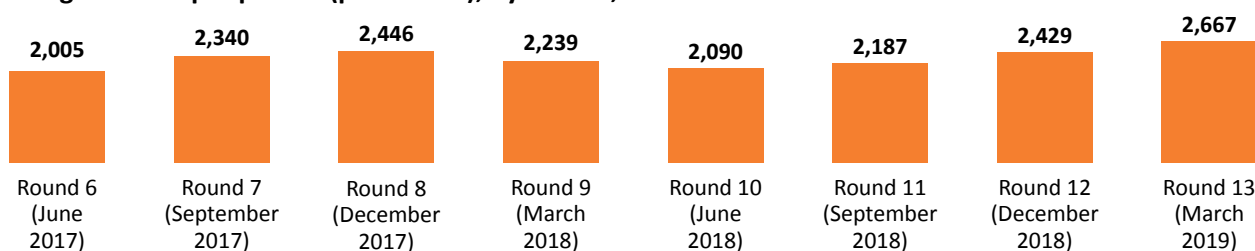
Six (6%) per cent of IDPs reported that they had been actively seeking employment and had been ready to start working within a two-week period. The vast majority (90%) of them noted that they had faced difficulties when looking for a job. The most frequently mentioned difficulties were lack of vacancies in general (58%) and low pay for proposed vacancies (52%).

The economically inactive population amounted to 46% among surveyed IDPs, with the largest portion being retired persons or pensioners (21%) and persons who were doing housework, looking after children or other persons in the household (15%).

3. Well-being of IDPs. The well-being of IDPs slightly improved compared to the previous round, as demonstrated by an increase in the average monthly income per IDP household per one household member, which as of January–March 2019 was UAH 2,667.

² Employment and unemployment of the population in the fourth quarter of 2018. Express Issue 25.03.2019. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019.

Average income per person (per month), by rounds, UAH



Nevertheless, this data still shows a generic economic insecurity of IDP households, as the average monthly income per one IDP household member is considerably lower compared to the national Ukrainian households' average (UAH 2,667 and UAH 4,696,³ respectively). Furthermore, the average monthly income level of IDPs is still low compared to the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which is set at UAH 3,586.⁴ IDPs continue to rely on government support, which is the second most frequently mentioned source of income.

The most problematic issue identified by IDPs is the lack of own housing (37%): most IDPs continue to live in rented housing: 49% lived in rented apartments, 9% in rented houses and 4% in rented rooms.

4. Access to social services. The level of satisfaction with the accessibility to basic social services among IDPs remained stable compared to the previous round. Respondents were least satisfied with the accessibility to health-care services (69%), as well as with availability of employment opportunities (64%).

5. IDP mobility. Between January–March 2019, 73% of the interviewed IDPs reported that they had been staying in their current place of displacement for over three years. As the findings demonstrate, IDPs generally continue to stay in their place of residence and do not move further.

The portion of those intending to return to their place of origin after the end of the conflict amounted to 23% of respondents. At the same time, 34% of the respondents expressed their intention not to return, even after the end of the conflict, which is consistent with the previous round (34%).

The intention to look for a job abroad remained low: only 1% of IDPs reported that they had already found a job abroad and were about to move, while 6% noted that they had an intention to find a job abroad soon.

Forty-five (45%) per cent of IDPs reported that they had visited their place of residence in the conflict zone after displacement, which is lower than in the previous round (50%). 'Maintaining housing' and 'visiting friends/family' remained the main reasons to travel to the NGCA.

6. Integration in local communities. As of March 2019, the share of IDPs who reported that they had integrated into the local community amounted to 50%, while 36% stated that they had partly integrated. The main conditions for successful integration indicated by IDPs remained housing, regular income and employment.

The share of IDPs who reported perceived discrimination based on their IDP status is 7% in Round 13, which is 2% more compared to the previous round. Perceptions of discrimination or unfair treatment noted by IDPs mainly concerned health care (37%), employment (32%), housing (31%), and interactions with the local population (31%).

7. Electoral rights. The data collection has been finished on the first round of the presidential elections. During the survey forty-four (44%) per cent of interviewed IDPs stated their intention to vote in the presidential and parliamentary elections of Ukraine, while 29% intended not to vote, 25% reported 'do not know' and 2% did not respond to the question.

8. Returnees to the NGCA. When conducting the telephone survey, 20% of respondents identified themselves as IDPs who returned to the NGCA and currently live there.

The majority of respondents (90%) in the NGCA reported that their reason to return was the possession of private property, resulting in them not having to pay rent.

Generally, the surveyed returnee population was older than the IDP population; the average age was 56.2 years, compared to 37.8 years, respectively, based on combined data.

The economically inactive population amounted to 72% among surveyed returnees to the NGCA, with the largest share being retired persons or pensioners (64%).

Ninety-one (91%) per cent of the returnees intended to remain in the NGCA during the next three months.

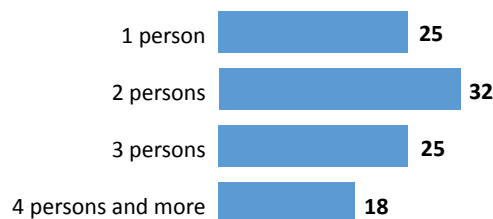
³ Expenses and resources of households in Ukraine (according to the data of the sample survey of living conditions of households) for the third quarter of 2018. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019. (http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/gdvdg/vrduB_IIIkv2018.zip)

⁴ The actual subsistence minimum in March 2019. Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine / <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/16975.html>

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF IDPs AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

During the interviews, the respondents were asked about the composition of their households. The average household size was identified as 2.49 persons, which is slightly less than among the total population of Ukraine (2.58 persons) according to 2018 data.⁵ Twenty-five (25%) per cent of surveyed IDP households consisted of one person, which is higher than among the total population of Ukraine (20%)⁶ (Figure 1.1). Among these 25% of households, 70% were women.

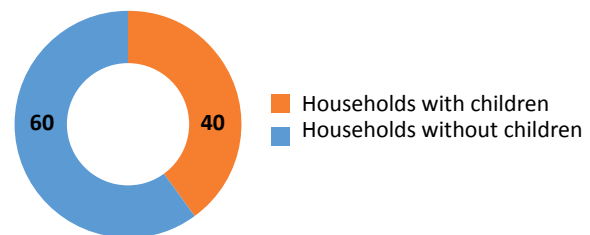
Figure 1.1. Distribution of IDP households in Ukraine by number of members, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Households with children made up 40% of all surveyed IDP households, which is almost the same as the average Ukrainian household (38%)⁷ (Figure 1.2). IDP households with one child comprised 57% of the total number of households with children. The share of large families with three or more children amounted to 11% of IDP households with children, while the share of single parent households was 37% of IDP households with children. Among all households with children, 25% were the female-headed households with children.

Figure 1.2. Distribution of households with or without children, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Women represented 58% of surveyed IDP household members, which is slightly higher than the proportion of women in an average Ukrainian household (54% as of 1 January 2018)⁸ (Figure 1.3). Among these 58% of women, 21% were aged over 60 years, which is higher than the share of men of the same age (14%). This is similar to the general population of Ukraine. As of January 2018,⁹ the share of women aged over 60 years amounted to 27%, while the share of men of the same age was 18%. A larger share of women was observed among IDPs aged 18 to 34 years old, as well as those aged over 60 years old.

⁵ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

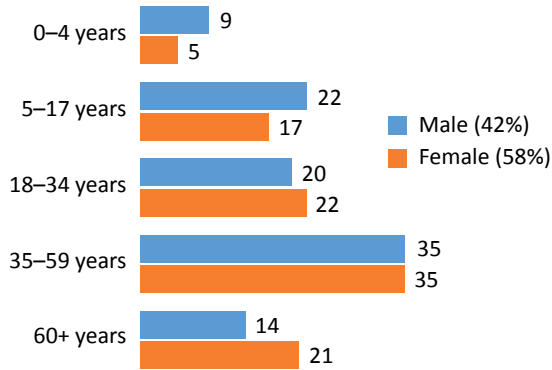
⁶ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

⁷ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

⁸ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of January 1, 2018. Express Issue 21.06.2018. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

⁹ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of January 1, 2018. Express Issue 21.06.2018. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

Figure 1.3. Gender and age distribution of IDP household members, %

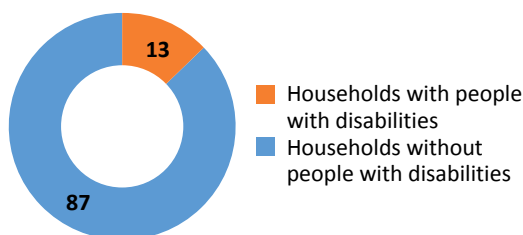


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The share of IDPs aged 60 and over was 1.3 times lower compared to the general population, whereas the share of IDPs under the age of 18 was 1.4 times higher.¹⁰ Households consisting of only person aged over 60 years made up 18% of all surveyed IDP households.

Thirteen (13%) per cent of IDP households reported having a family member with a disability (Figure 1.4).

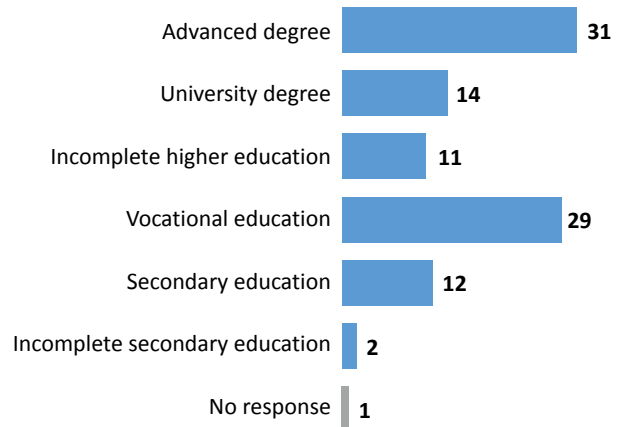
Figure 1.4. Distribution of IDP households with people with disabilities (I-III disability groups, children with disabilities), %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The level of education among heads of IDP households was in line with the general population of Ukraine, with 56% possessing some form of higher education (Figure 1.5).¹¹

Figure 1.5. Distribution of IDP heads of household by educational attainment, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

¹⁰ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of January 1, 2018. Express Issue 21.06.2018. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

¹¹ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018. 27.3% of people in Ukrainian households aged 22 and older possessed an advanced university degree, 1.4% of those aged 21 and older had a basic university degree, and 21.1% of those aged 20 and older had incomplete higher education.

2. EMPLOYMENT OF IDPs

Employment rates

The employment situation of IDPs slightly improved compared to the three previous rounds and as of March 2019, the share of employed IDPs was 48% (Figure 2.1). Among these 48% of employed IDPs, 2% were self-employed.

Among the total population of Ukraine, the level of employment is considerably higher and remained stable. The share of employed persons among the population of Ukraine aged 15–70 years amounted to 58% in the period from July to September 2018¹² and 57% in the period from October to December 2018¹³, based on data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

The difference between employment rates before and after displacement was the largest in the ‘industrial’ sector. In particular, there was a 6% decrease in the number of IDPs working in the ‘industrial’ sector after displacement (Figure 2.2).

Key informant (female, 56):

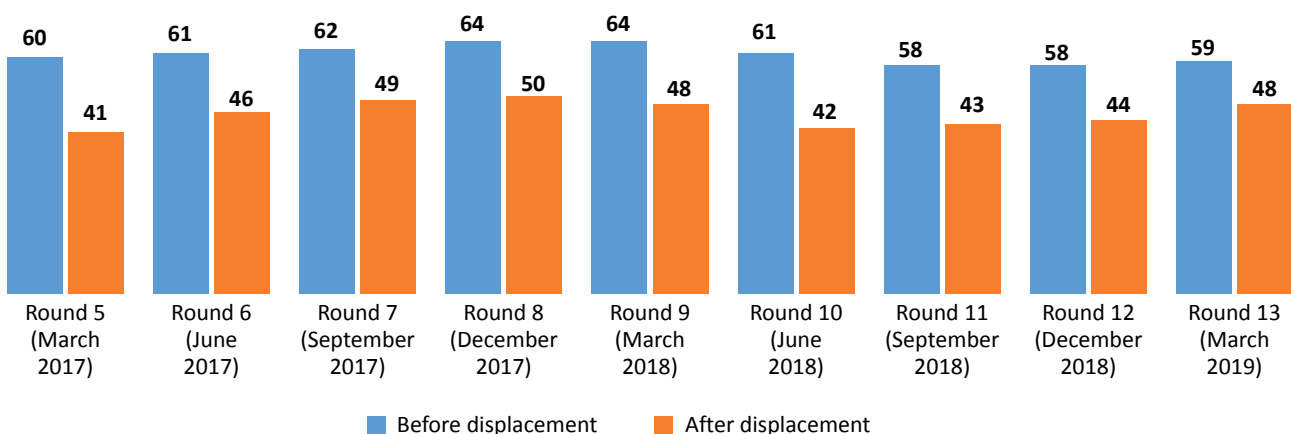
“Opportunities differ. There are good job opportunities in the labour market in the construction sector, but you have to have your own instruments. But IDPs do not have their own instruments, and they must earn more to buy them. In addition, they have to rent housing.”

Source: FGDs with KI

¹² Employment and unemployment of the population in the third quarter of 2018. Express Issue 22.12.2018. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

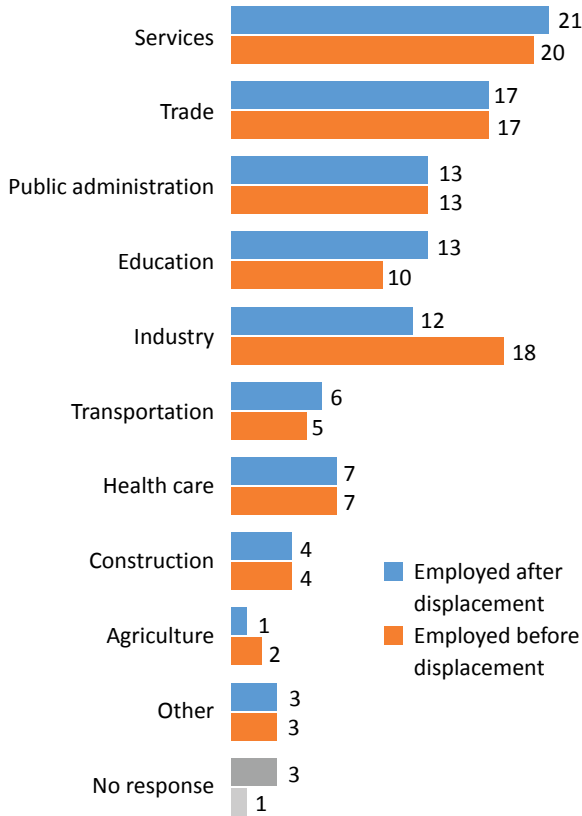
¹³ Employment and unemployment of the population in the fourth quarter of 2018. Express Issue 25.03.2019. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019.

Figure 2.1. Employment of IDPs before and after displacement, by rounds, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 2.2. Changes in sectors of employment before and after displacement, % of IDPs 18–59 years old

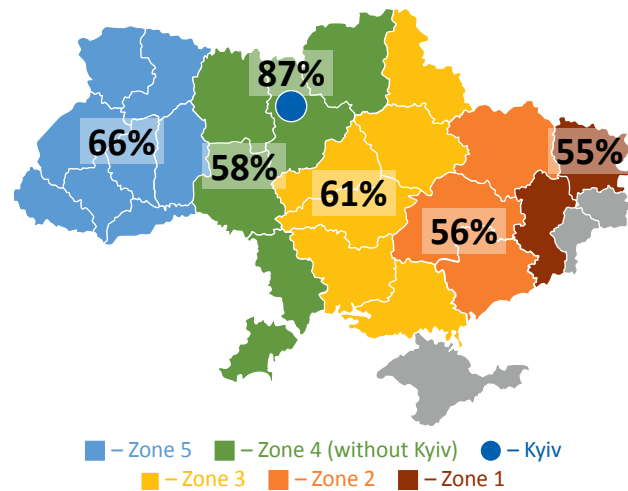


Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

The share of long-term employment (of more than 12 months) was 71% of employed IDPs in Round 13 and 70% of employed IDPs indicated that their current employment corresponded to their qualifications. The majority (81%) of IDPs whose current employment corresponded to their qualifications resided in the first geographic zone (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in the GCA).

Kyiv remained a city with the highest rate of employment among IDPs (87%) in Round 13, which is the case for Ukraine in general (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Employment of IDPs after the displacement, by geographic zones,¹⁴ % of IDPs 18-59 years old



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

¹⁴ The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

Unemployment rates

Among surveyed IDPs, the share of the economically active population amounted to 54% in Round 13, including respondents who were either employed (48%) or actively seeking employment and ready to start working within a two-week period (6%) (Figure 2.4). The situation remained unchanged compared to the three previous rounds.

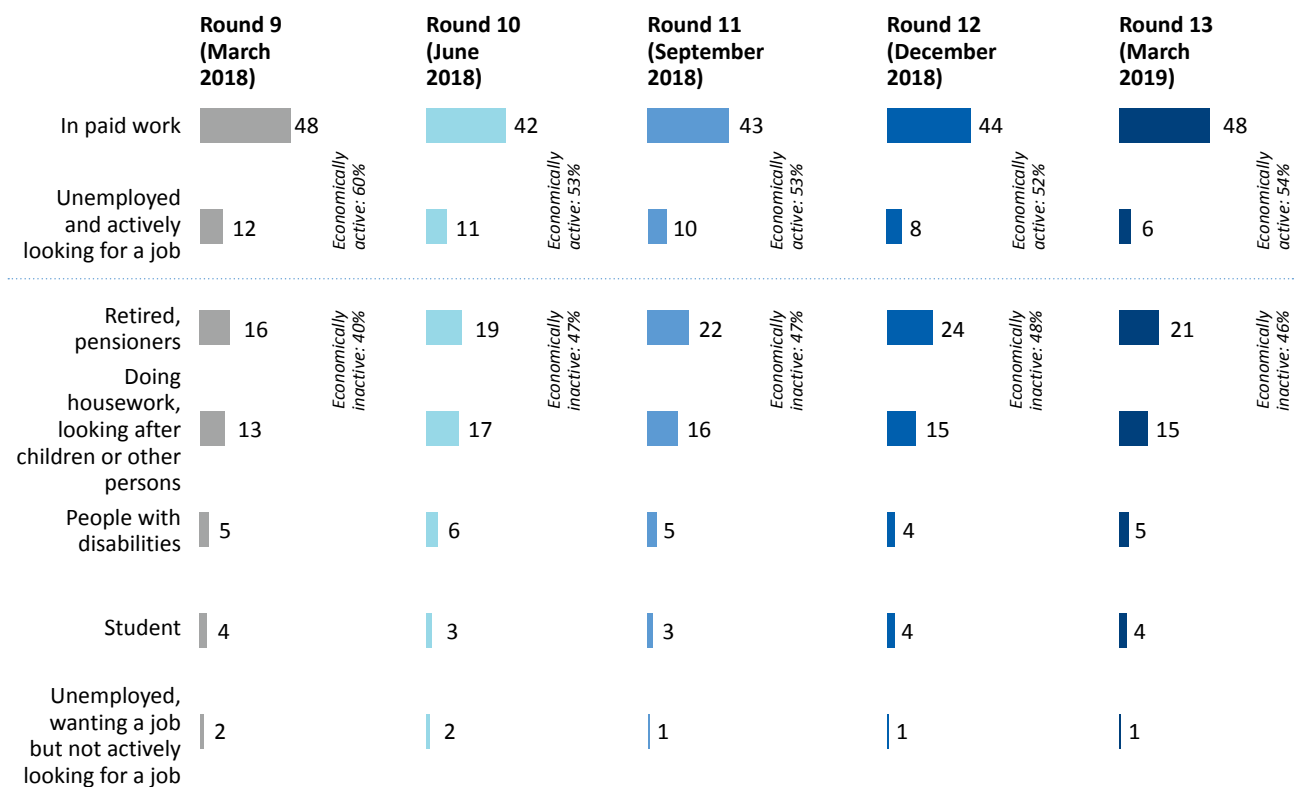
The economically inactive population amounted to 46% among surveyed IDPs in Round 13 (Figure 2.4). The largest share was retired persons or pensioners (21%); 15% were persons who were doing housework, looking after children or other persons in the household, 5% were persons with disabilities, 4% were students and 1% were unemployed but not seeking employment.

Among those 6% of IDPs who were actively seeking employment, 79% were women and 21% were men.

In Round 13, among those 6% of IDPs who were actively seeking employment, 32% had been unemployed up to a year, 36% had been unemployed for more than a year and up to four years (up to 48 months), while 13% had been unemployed for more than four years and 9% had never worked before (Figure 2.5).

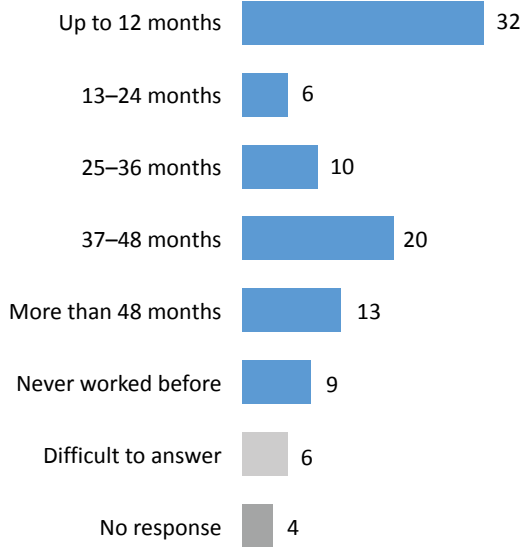
Ninety (90%) per cent of IDPs who were actively seeking employment reported facing difficulties. There were 92% of women and 84% of men who faced difficulties while seeking employment. The most frequently mentioned issues were lack of vacancies in general (58%) and low pay for proposed vacancies (52%) (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.4. Current employment status of IDPs, by rounds, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 2.5. Duration of unemployment, % of IDPs who are actively seeking employment



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Other frequently mentioned issues were lack of vacancies which correspond to a person’s qualifications (25%) and vacancies with unsuitable work schedules (22%).

IDP (female, 55) from Donetsk Oblast:

“It is difficult to find a job due to my age. Despite the fact that I was only 50 when I moved, I was not invited even for an interview. The same goes for my husband, who is 58 years old.”

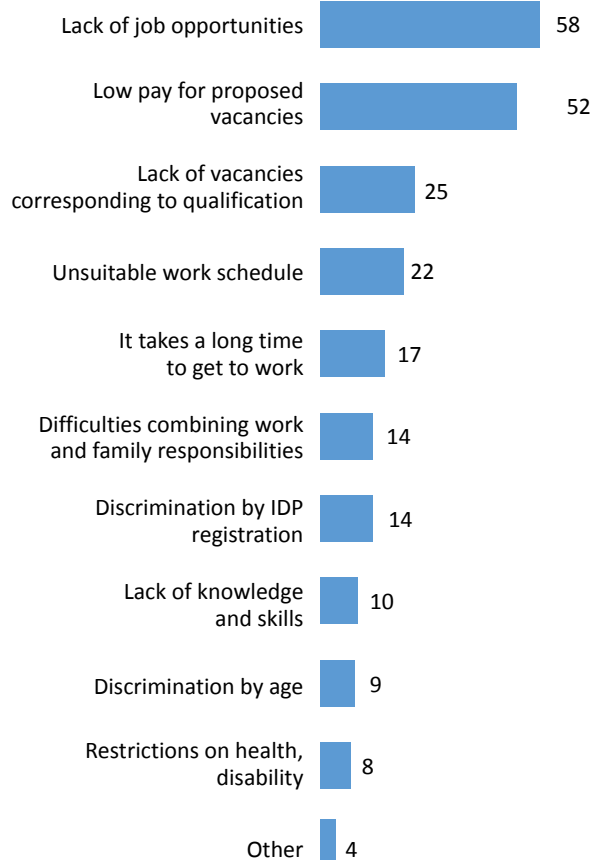
Source: FGDs with IDPs

IDP (male, 18) from Donetsk Oblast:

“I was looking for a job through friends or internet sources, but often the problem is that they do not want to hire you because of your status.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

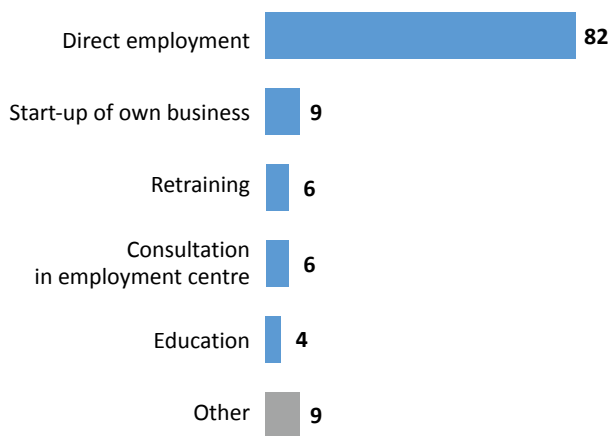
Figure 2.6. Difficulties that IDPs face when looking for a job, % of IDPs who are actively seeking employment



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

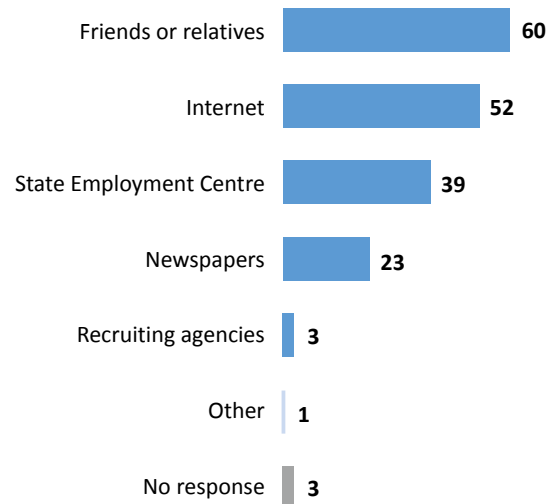
Direct employment was recognized as the most effective means of support among unemployed IDPs, reported by 82% of those interviewed (Figure 2.7). Among IDPs who were looking for a job, 60% searched through friends and relatives, 52% via the Internet and 39% through State Employment Centres (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.7. Type of preferred support, % of IDPs who are actively looking for employment



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs*

Figure 2.8. Method of job search, % of IDPs who are actively looking for employment



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs*

3. WELL-BEING OF IDPS

Livelihood opportunities

The IDPs' self-assessment of their financial situation remained constant compared to the three previous rounds, with half of IDPs (50%) assessing their financial situation as 'enough funds only for food' or having to 'limit their expenses even for food' (Figure 3.1).

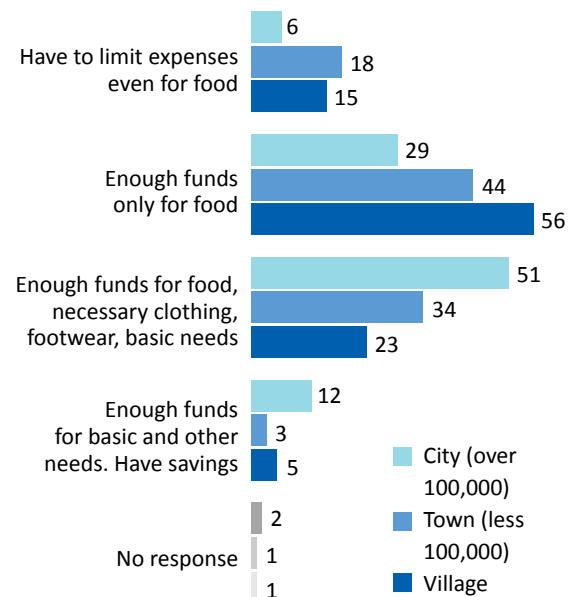
Figure 3.1. IDPs' self-assessment of the financial situation of their households, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Have to limit expenses even for food	10	7	11	16	13	12	12	12
Enough funds only for food	37	40	33	38	42	39	39	38
Enough funds for food, necessary clothing, footwear, basic needs	44	48	51	40	39	41	41	41
Enough funds for basic and other needs. Have savings	5	5	4	4	4	5	7	7
No response	4	0	1	2	2	3	1	2

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The largest share of IDPs residing in cities estimated the financial situation of their households as 'enough for basic needs' (51%), while the largest share of households in towns and villages estimated their financial situation as 'enough funds only for food,' 44% and 56% respectively (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2. IDPs' self-assessment of the financial situation of their households, by type of settlement, %

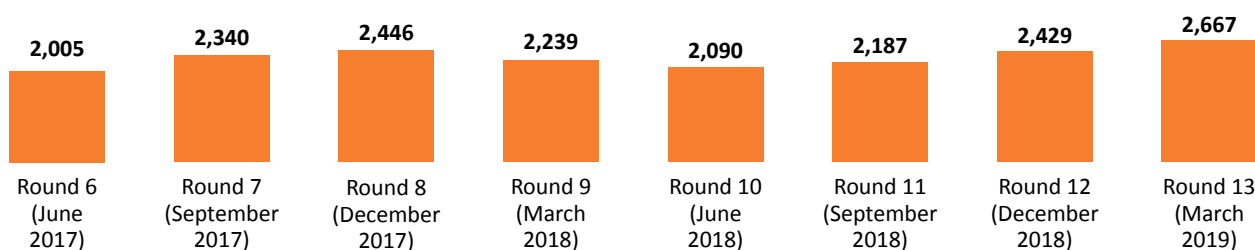


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The average monthly income per IDP household member increased compared to the previous round and as of January–March 2019 was UAH 2,667, which is the highest average monthly income level since June 2017 (Figure 3.3). The data for Round 13 showed that the monthly income of 43% of IDP households did not exceed UAH 5,000 (Figure 3.4).

The average income per IDPs household member per month was considerably lower compared to an average Ukrainian household; for the general population, it amounted to UAH 4,696 in the period from July to September 2018.¹⁵ Furthermore, the average monthly income level of IDPs was still low compared with the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which published rates in March 2019 at UAH 3,586.¹⁶

Figure 3.3. Average income per person (per month), by rounds, UAH



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.4. Distribution of IDP households by monthly income, by rounds, % of IDPs who responded to the question

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Up to UAH 1,500	6	5	5	4	4	5	4	4
UAH 1,500–3,000	27	22	16	22	23	23	21	16
UAH 3,001–5,000	30	28	27	27	31	27	24	23
UAH 5,001–7,000	21	21	25	22	19	22	21	23
UAH 7,001–11,000	12	16	18	16	14	14	18	20
Over UAH 11,000	4	8	9	9	9	9	12	14

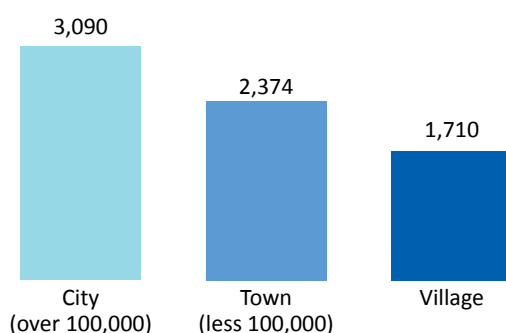
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

¹⁵ Expenses and resources of households in Ukraine (according to the data of the sample survey of living conditions of households) for the third quarter of 2018. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019. (http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/gdvdg/vrduB_IIIkv2018.zip)

¹⁶ The actual subsistence minimum in March 2019. Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine / <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/16975.html>

The results of the analysis showed that the average income varied depending on settlement type. The average monthly income in cities (UAH 3,090) was higher compared to income in towns (UAH 2,374), while the average monthly income was the lowest in rural areas (UAH 1,710) (Figure 3.5). Among the total population of Ukraine, the average monthly income was higher in cities and towns than in villages (UAH 4,792 in cities and towns, UAH 4,510 in villages).¹⁷

Figure 3.5. Average income per person (per month), by settlement types, UAH



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

To deepen the understanding of how IDPs adapt to displacement and longer-term coping capacities of their households, IDPs were asked whether anyone in their household engaged in any coping strategies due to lack of food or lack of money to buy food. Coping strategies differed in their severity, from stress strategies, such as borrowing money, to emergency strategies, such as selling one's land or house.¹⁸

- **Stress strategies**, such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks, due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.
- **Crisis strategies**, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation.
- **Emergency strategies**, such as selling one's land or house, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

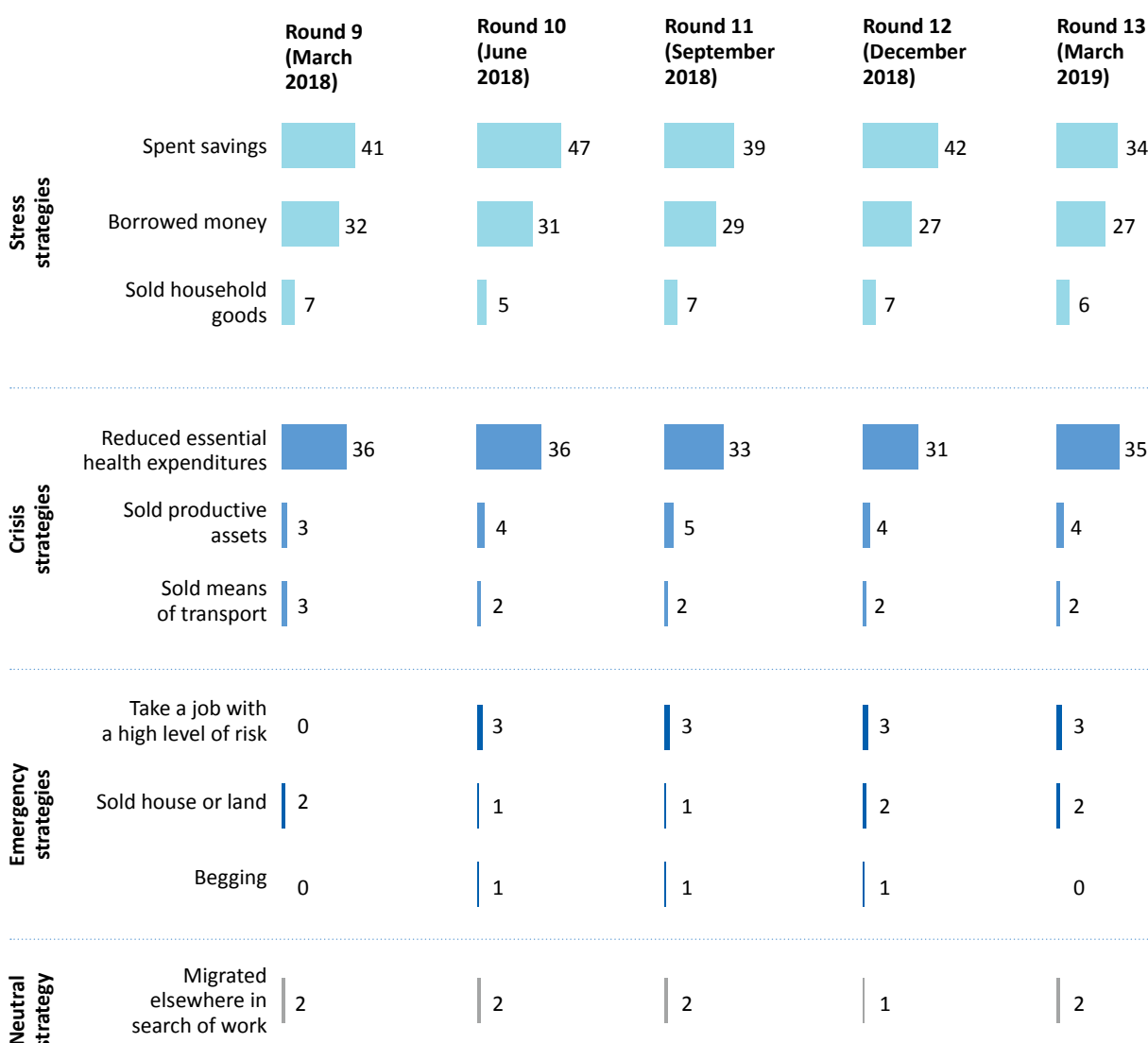
¹⁷ Expenses and resources of households in Ukraine (according to the data of the sample survey of living conditions of households) for the third quarter of 2018. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019. (http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2018/gdvdg/vrduB_IIIkv2018.zip)

¹⁸ Food Security & Socio-Economic Trend Analysis – Eastern Ukraine, FSLC, March 2018: http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/fslc_report_trend_analysis_food_security_and_socio-economic_situation_29_march_2018_0.pdf

The data reflected the general economic insecurity of IDP households, as 62% reported using at least one coping strategy in Round 13. The most frequently mentioned coping strategies were ‘reducing essential health expenditures’ (35%), ‘spending

savings’ (34%) and ‘borrowing money’ (27%) (Figure 3.6). At least one ‘stress’ coping strategy was used by 45% of IDPs together with at least one ‘crisis’ coping strategy (37%). Emergency strategies were used by 5% of IDPs during the past 12 months.

Figure 3.6. Livelihood coping strategies, used by IDP household due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food during the past 12 months, by rounds, %

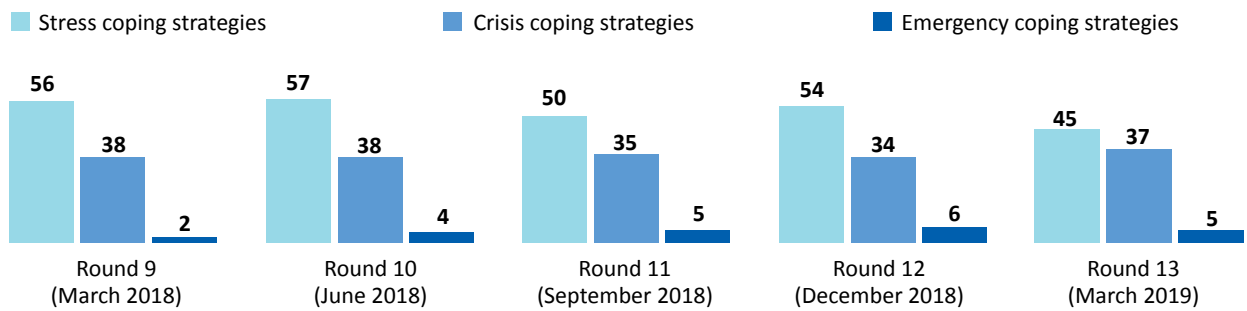


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Furthermore, large families, as well as families with members with disabilities, more frequently reported applying coping strategies. IDP households with three or more children more frequently reported using stress coping strategies, compared to households without

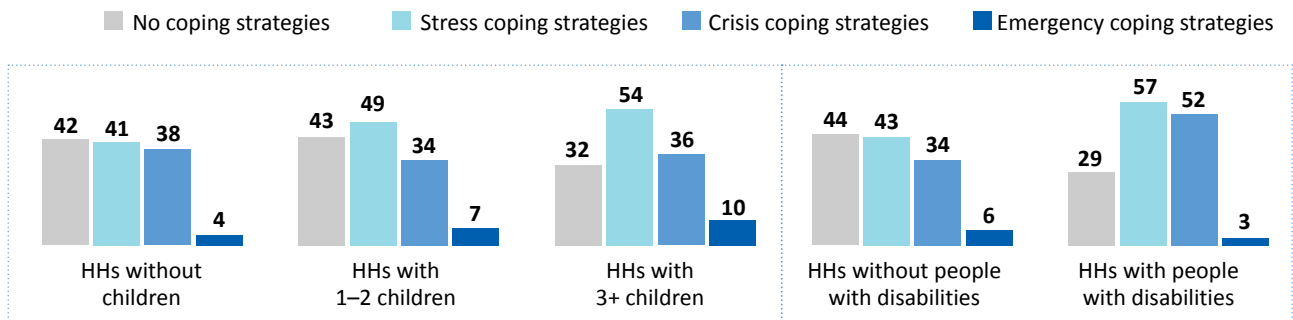
children (54% and 41%, respectively) (Figure 3.8). The same holds true for households with persons with disabilities, which more frequently reported using both stress and crisis coping strategies, compared to households without persons with disabilities.

Figure 3.7. Coping strategies, by rounds, %



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs*

Figure 3.8. Coping strategies, by household structure, %



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs*

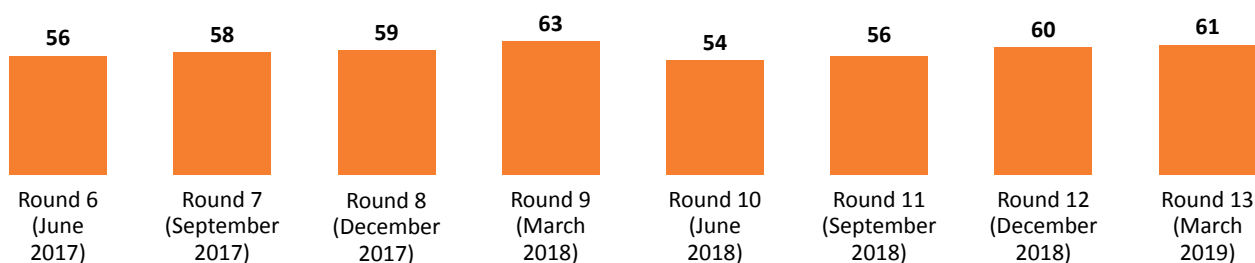
Sixty-one (61%) per cent of surveyed IDPs indicated salary as their main source of income (Figure 3.9). IDPs who indicated salary as their main source of income more frequently assessed their financial situation as ‘enough funds for food, necessary clothing, footwear, basic needs,’ compared to all surveyed IDPs.

Government support to IDPs was the second most frequently mentioned source of income (55%) (Fi-

gure 3.10). The share of respondents receiving support from the Government was still large, which demonstrates that IDPs continue to rely strongly on government assistance.

Other frequently mentioned sources of income were retirement or long service pension (33%) and social assistance (21%). The share of IDPs who reported humanitarian assistance was minor (3%) (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.9. Salary as the main source of income in IDP households, by rounds, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.10. Sources of income of IDP surveyed households in the past 12 months, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Salary	56	58	59	63	54	56	60	61
Government IDP support	43	34	41	55	56	49	51	55
Retirement or long service pension	37	38	37	32	34	34	34	33
Social assistance	23	26	27	29	27	25	25	21
Financial support from relatives residing in Ukraine	9	10	10	9	8	7	7	9
Irregular earnings	11	9	10	9	10	8	6	9
Disability pension	4	4	4	5	7	5	6	6
Humanitarian assistance	7	6	5	6	7	6	3	3
Social pension	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	2
Other incomes	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	2

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The most problematic issue identified by IDPs was lack of own housing, reported by 37% in Round 13 (Figure 3.11). It was more frequently reported by employed IDPs aged 18–59 years and those who reside in cities. ‘Lack of money’ was

the second most frequently mentioned problematic issue, reported by 19% of IDPs and more commonly noted by those over 60 years old and those who have people with disabilities in their household.

Figure 3.11. The most problematic issues for IDP households, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Lack of own housing	–	–	–	–	28	30	37	37
Lack of money	–	–	–	–	18	19	19	19
Lack of opportunity to return to the place of permanent residence	9	8	9	10	8	6	5	8
Payment for utilities	20	15	16	15	6	7	11	7
Payment for rent	18	22	23	15	7	6	4	5
Living conditions	18	12	13	20	7	5	5	4
Unemployment	7	6	6	7	4	4	3	2
Access to medicines	3	4	6	4	2	2	1	1
Access to health care	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1
Suspension of social payments	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	1	6	1	11	5	4	4	3
None of the above	17	20	20	11	9	10	7	6
No response	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	5

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Living conditions and types of accommodation

Most IDPs continued to live in rented housing: 49% lived in rented apartments, 9% in rented houses and 4% in rented rooms (Figure 3.12). The share of IDPs residing with relatives or host families was 13% and remained almost the same compared to the previous four rounds. Fourteen (14%) per cent of IDPs lived in their own housing. Five (5%) per cent

of IDPs continued to reside in dormitories and 3% in collective centres for IDPs.

Thirty-six (36%) per cent of IDPs reported having changed their accommodation at least once within the current settlement. High cost of accommodation was the main reason for moving to another dwelling, as reported by 61% of IDPs who moved within their current settlement. Other frequently mentioned reasons were poor living conditions (41%) and eviction initiated by the owner of the housing (22%) (*respondents could choose more than one option*).

Figure 3.12. IDP accommodation types, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Rented apartment	46	49	47	47	48	45	49	49
Own housing	9	10	11	12	12	15	12	14
Host family/relatives	26	25	24	13	13	14	14	13
Rented house	8	6	8	9	10	10	10	9
Dormitory	3	3	3	7	5	4	4	5
Rented room in an apartment	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4
Collective centres for IDPs	2	1	1	4	4	4	3	3
Other	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	3

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The level of satisfaction among all surveyed IDPs with the basic characteristics of housing remained the same compared to the previous round (Figure 3.13). Electricity remained the category with the highest level of satisfaction (95%), while IDPs were least satisfied with the size of the living space (83%), heat insulation (83%) and heating (82%).

The remaining percentage of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with living conditions. Among these respondents, the level of dissatisfaction was expressed differently across geographic zones (Figure 3.14). In the first zone, ‘not satisfied’ or ‘not fully satisfied’ were the most frequently reported with

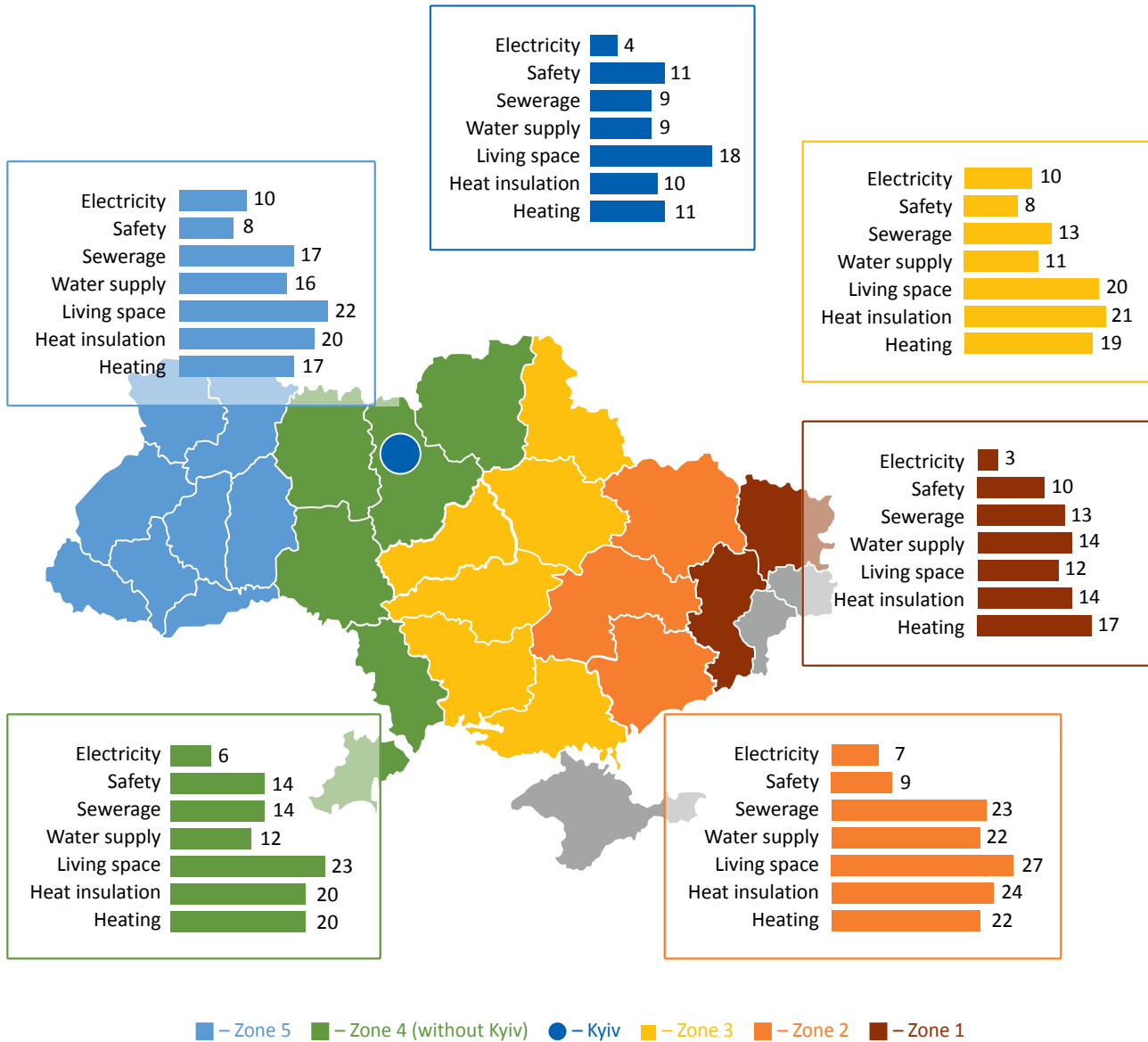
heating (17%). In the second zone, over one fifth of IDPs were dissatisfied with most utilities, including living space (27%), heat insulation (24%), sewerage (23%), heating (22%), and water supply (22%). IDPs residing in the third zone more often reported dissatisfaction with heat insulation (21%), living space (20%), and heating (19%). In Kyiv, IDPs most frequently reported dissatisfaction with living space (18%). In the fourth zone, living space (23%), heating (20%) and heat insulation (20%) were the major reason for dissatisfaction, while in the fifth zone living space (22%) and heat insulation (20%) were the major reasons.

Figure 3.13. IDPs’ satisfaction with living conditions, by rounds, % of satisfied

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Electricity	96	92	93	92	91	92	96	95
Safety	93	88	90	82	86	88	91	89
Sewerage	91	89	90	80	82	82	86	86
Water supply	91	86	86	78	79	81	86	85
Living space	84	81	84	72	76	81	84	83
Heat insulation	86	85	83	72	78	80	82	83
Heating	87	85	83	77	78	78	79	82

*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)*

Figure 3.14. IDPs' dissatisfaction with living conditions, by geographic zones,¹⁹ % of dissatisfied



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
 Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

¹⁹ The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

IDP (male, 43) from Donetsk Oblast:

“We live in a house that we rent without water, toilet, or bathroom inside. It is cold inside, despite gas heating. Even the kitchen is outdoors and without heating.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

The level of dissatisfaction varied across different types of settlements. The level of dissatisfaction was higher in villages than in large cities and towns. In villages, dissatisfaction with sewerage (52%), heating (46%), heat insulation (46%) and water supply (45%) were reported most frequently (Figure 3.15).

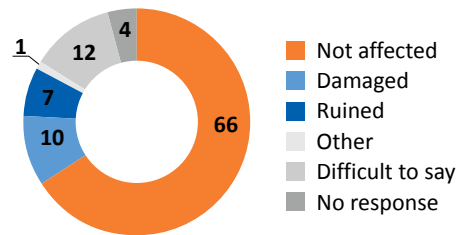
The absolute majority of IDPs (88%) owned a dwelling before displacement and 81% reported having official documentation declaring their ownership.

At the time of data collection, seventeen (17%) per cent of IDPs knew that their dwelling was either damaged (10%) or ruined (7%); over half of IDPs (66%) were aware that their dwelling had not been affected by the conflict (Figure 3.16). Most IDPs (97%) who reported that their housing was damaged or destroyed, said that the reason was the armed conflict.

Half of IDPs (53%) reported that their dwelling remained empty, while 28% had their relatives living

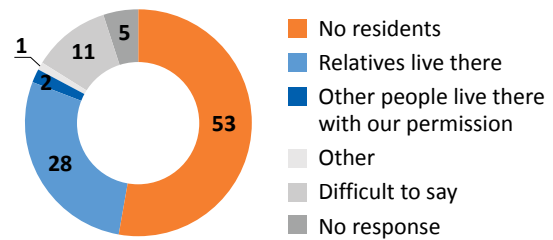
in the dwelling and 2% had their dwelling occupied by other people with their permission (Figure 3.17).

Figure 3.16. The condition of the dwelling where IDPs lived before displacement, %



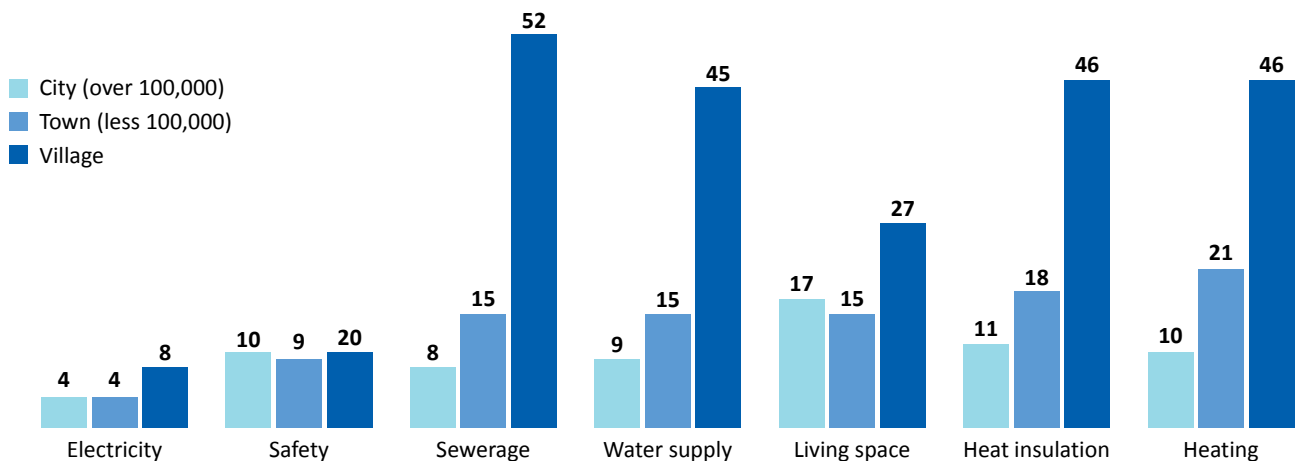
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.17. Current residents of the dwelling where IDPs lived before displacement, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.15. IDPs’ dissatisfaction with living conditions, by type of settlement, % of dissatisfied

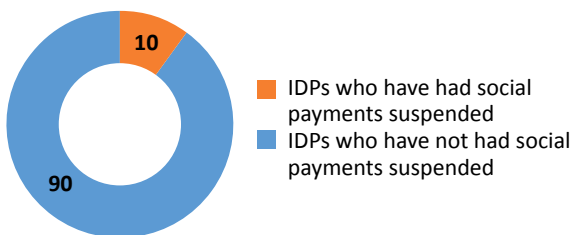


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Suspension of social payments

Ten (10%) per cent of IDP households reported facing suspension of social payments since the beginning of the conflict (Figure 3.18). Among these 10%, 30% of IDP households reported facing suspension of social payments in 2018. Specifically, 6% were in the period from October 2018 to December 2018, 7% were in the period from July 2018 to September 2018, 10% were in the period from April 2018 to June 2018 and 7% were in the period from January 2018 to March 2018. Only 1% of IDPs reported facing suspension of social payments in the first quarter of 2019.

Figure 3.18. IDPs who have had social payments suspended since their IDP registration, %

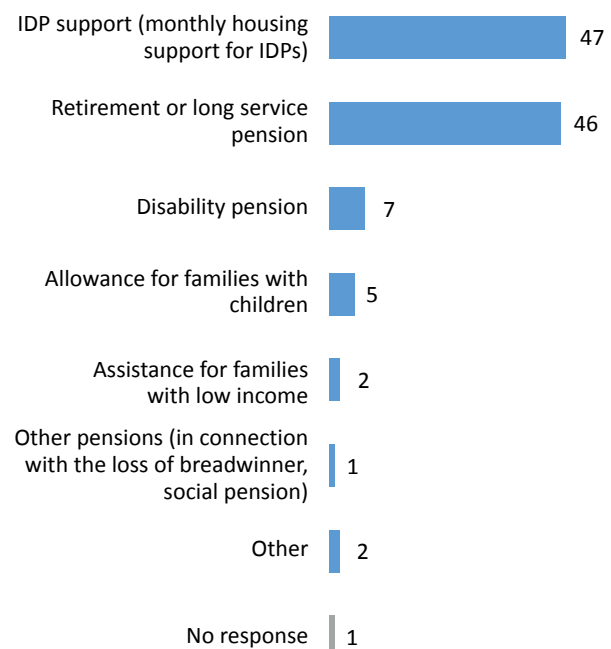


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

In 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, the largest number of suspended payments were for monthly housing assistance to IDPs (47%) and retirement or long service pension (46%) (Figure 3.19).

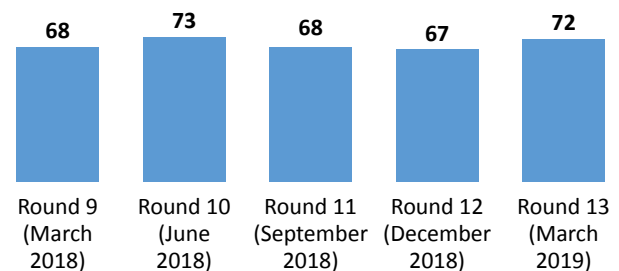
Among those IDPs who faced suspension of social assistance, 72% were aware of the reasons behind the suspension (Figure 3.20).

Figure 3.19. Distribution by types of suspended social payments, % of respondents who have had social payments suspended in 2018



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

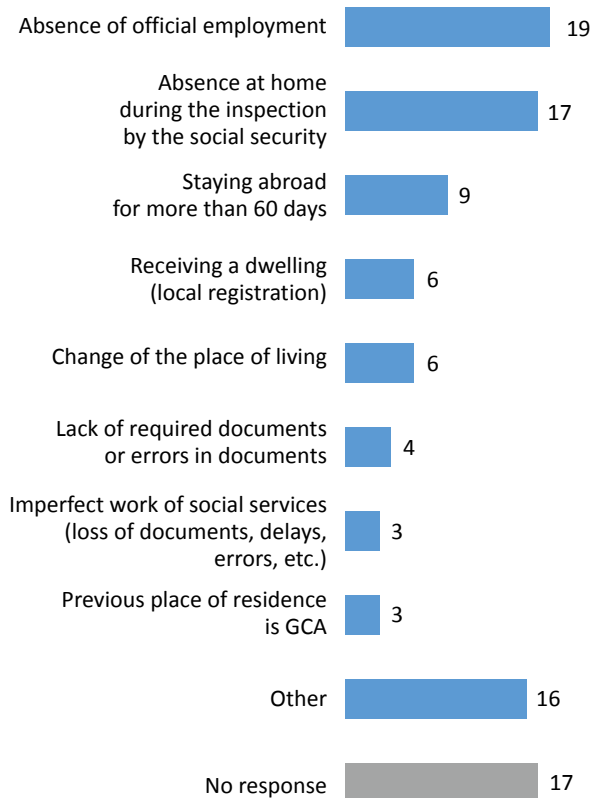
Figure 3.20. IDPs who were aware of the reasons behind suspension of social payments, by rounds, % of respondents who have had social payments suspended



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The most common reasons for suspension of social assistance were absence of official employment (19%)²⁰ and absence at home during the inspection by the social security (17%) (Figure 3.21). Other frequently mentioned reasons were staying abroad for more than 60 days (9%), receiving a dwelling in current place of residence (6%), and change of the place of living (6%).

Figure 3.21. Reason behind the suspensions of social payments, % of respondents who have had social payments suspended

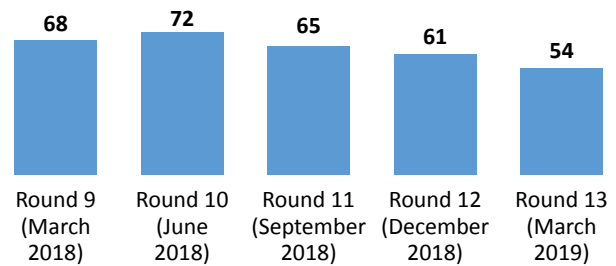


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

²⁰ According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 1, 2014 No. 505 On providing a monthly targeted assistance to IDPs to cover living expenses, including housing with utilities if a family receiving support consists of working age persons who have not been employed or do not actually work, within two months from the date of the monthly targeted assistance, the amount for able-bodied family members is reduced by 50% during the next two months, and the next period is terminated.

The majority of IDPs who faced suspension of their social payments (54%) reported that they had been familiar with the procedure for renewing their payments, which is lower than in the previous four rounds (Figure 3.22).

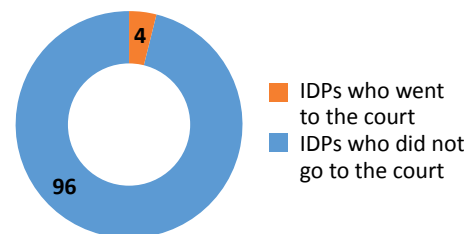
Figure 3.22. IDPs who were aware about the procedure on how to renew social payments, by rounds, % among respondents who had social payments suspended



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Four (4%) per cent of IDP households who had social payments suspended reported going to court to renew the payment (Figure 3.23). The average duration of trial was 9.2 months for IDPs who went to court. In addition, the average duration of suspension was 7.7 months for IDPs who faced suspension of social payments during 2017, 2018 and the first quarter of 2019.

Figure 3.23. IDPs who had to go to court to renew the payments, % among respondents who had social payments suspended



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Safety of the environment and infrastructure

The vast majority of IDPs (80%) felt safe in their current place of residence (Figure 3.24). Fifteen (15%) per cent of respondents noted that they felt unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of

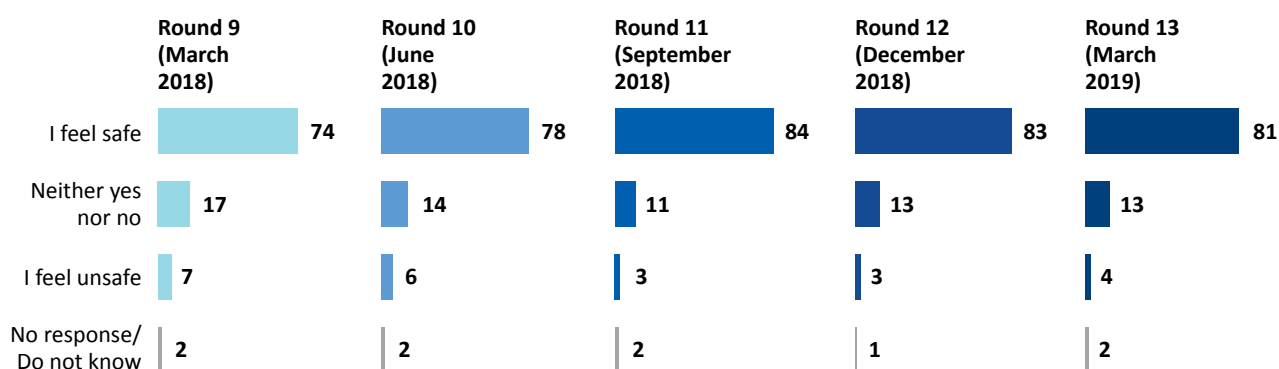
their settlement, which is almost the same as in the previous round. In addition, 4% of IDPs reported that they felt unsafe in terms of military actions (Figure 3.25) and the same per cent felt unsafe in terms of criminal actions (Figure 3.26). The feeling of safety in terms of military and criminal actions remained almost the same compared to the previous round (Figure 3.26).

Figure 3.24. IDPs' assessment of the safety of the environment and infrastructure of their settlement, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
I feel safe	91	83	86	70	77	80	80	80
I feel unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of the settlement	8	14	10	22	16	16	16	15
I feel unsafe most of the time	1	3	2	5	4	2	2	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No response	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	1

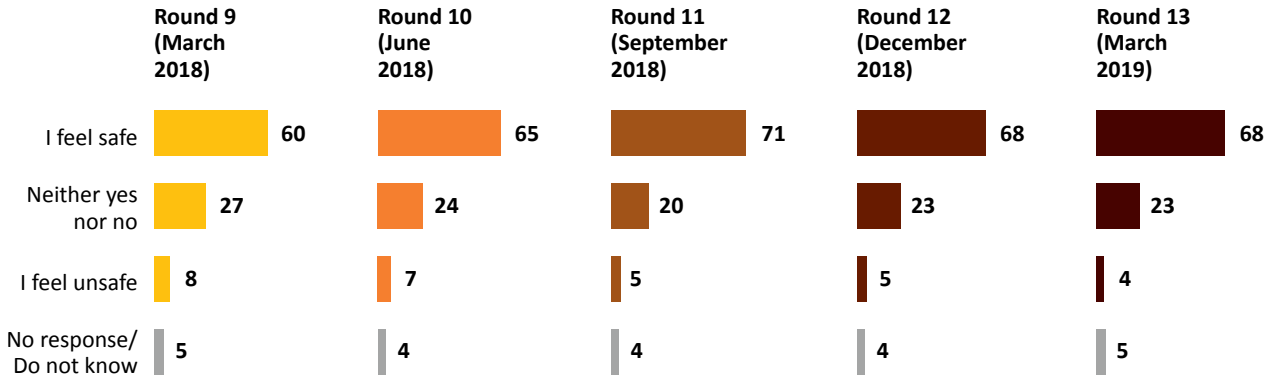
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.25. IDPs' safety assessment of the situation on military actions, by rounds, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.26. IDPs' safety assessment of the situation on criminal activities, by rounds, %



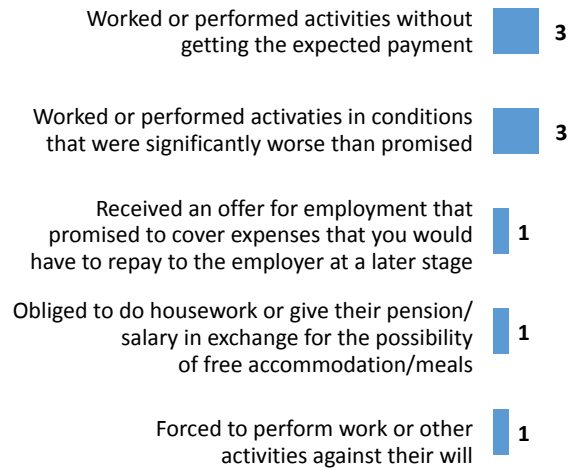
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Human trafficking and labour exploitation

During the interviews, respondents were asked whether they had encountered situations involving deceit on the part of the employer or forced labour since the beginning of the conflict. Four (4%) per cent of IDPs reported encountering at least one such situation since the beginning of the conflict, based on combined data collected through telephone and face-to-face interviews in the GCA.

'Worked without getting the expected payment' was reported by 3% of surveyed IDPs, while the same per cent of IDPs 'worked in conditions that were significantly worse than promised' (Figure 3.27). The data showed that these situations were more frequently reported among IDPs who were engaged in construction (11%).

Figure 3.27. Situations involving deceit on the part of the employer or compulsion to do the work since the beginning of the conflict, %



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

IOM's experience suggests²¹ that crises such as armed conflicts or natural disasters, which lead to an insecure economic situation for the general population and result in the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, may lead to an increase in vulnerability for trafficking and exploitation. The NMS data supports these findings, as there was an association between applying coping strategies and reporting 'worked without getting the expected payment' or 'worked in conditions that were significantly worse than promised.' Among IDPs who engaged in stress coping strategies due to lack of food or a lack of money to buy food during the past 12 months, 6% reported encountering at least one of these two situations, 7% of IDPs who had to engage in crisis coping strategies and 19% of IDPs who had to engage in emergency coping strategies.

²¹ Addressing human trafficking and exploitation in times of crisis. Evidence and recommendations for further action to protect vulnerable and mobile populations. International Organization for Migration. – Geneva, 2015. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/addressing_human_trafficking_dec2015.pdf

Key Informant (male, 43):

“Such cases also happen abroad, for example in Italy. When a person is hired and works for a month or two and then they (employers) hire the next one. Being afraid of deportation, the first worker cannot complain about the fraud.”

Source: FGDs with KIs

Key Informant (male, 43):

“You are right about the construction sector. You agree for a certain job and then you are involved in another job which is dangerous for your life. Where the safety-at-work measures are not applied, nothing is done.”

Source: FGDs with KIs

4. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Generally, most surveyed IDPs showed a high level of satisfaction with the accessibility of all basic social services. IDPs were most satisfied with access to education (87%) and were least satisfied with accessibility of health-care services (69%), as well as with availability of employment opportunities (64%) (Figure 4.1).

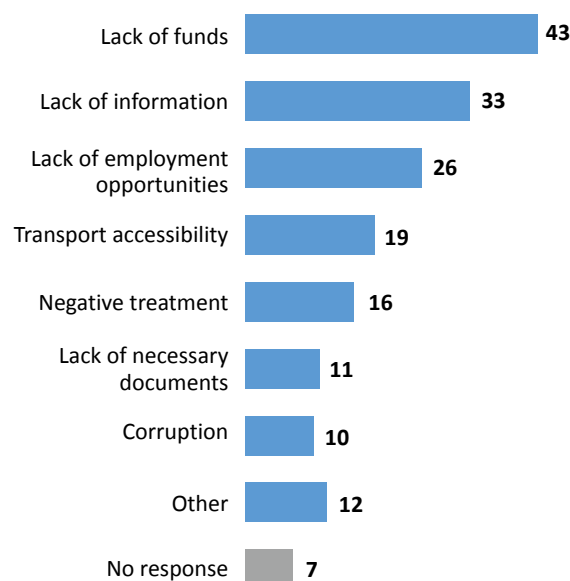
Dissatisfaction with access to basic social services among IDPs was mainly due to lack of funds, reported by 43% of respondents (Figure 4.2). Other frequently mentioned reasons were lack of information (33%) and lack of employment opportunities (26%). Less often reported dissatisfaction stemmed from transport accessibility (19%), negative treatment (16%), lack of necessary documents (11%), and corruption (10%).

IDP (male, 43) from Donetsk Oblast:

"I know some cases when IDPs had problems with enrolment of a child in a kindergarten. When they had applied to social service authorities, the procedure expedited. It is not a common rule, but such cases arise from time to time."

Source: FGDs with IDPs

Figure 4.2. Reasons for dissatisfaction when accessing public services, % of those who dissatisfied with accessibility of at least one type of social services



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 4.1. IDPs' satisfaction with the accessibility of basic social services, by rounds, % of satisfied among those respondents who expressed a need for a particular type of service

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Possibilities to obtain education and enrol children in schools/ kindergartens	84	89	90	80	79	81	88	87
Possibility of receiving a pension or social assistance	79	74	79	68	68	72	79	79
Accessibility of administrative services	84	81	81	69	69	73	81	77
Accessibility of health-care services	88	84	85	62	60	65	68	69
Availability of employment opportunities	69	66	69	56	53	54	62	64

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

5. IDP MOBILITY

Displacement

The share of IDPs who reported that they have been staying in their current place of residence for over three years amounted to 73% in Round 13 (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1. Length of time spent in the current place of residence, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Up to 6 months	5	3	3	4	4	2	3	2
7–12 months	10	6	6	5	4	4	3	3
13–18 months	4	4	2	4	3	2	1	1
19–24 months	13	10	10	8	7	6	7	5
25–30 months	28	11	8	4	3	2	2	2
31–36 months	36	49	42	22	14	11	8	9
More than 36 months	1	15	25	48	62	62	69	73
No response	3	2	4	5	3	11	7	5

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Intentions to return

IDP (female, 44) from Donetsk Oblast:

“From the whole family, only I can return. I feel sorry about the house. I have relatives there. Some of them are back. Not because they wanted to live there, but because they had nothing to pay for an apartment.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

Key informant (male, 55):

“The majority would like to stay. Why? Because all those areas have been mined, and, in fact, the situation is getting worse. There are some hopes here; people are adapting, the state cares.”

Source: FGDs with KIs

Key informant (female, 39):

“Youngsters left irrevocably. Only retired people returned. This is a natural selection. Those who can stay here, in the most cases, they are young people.”

Source: FGDs with KIs

The share of IDPs who reported their intention to return to their place of residence after the end of the conflict was 23%, which is lower than in the previous round (Figure 5.2).

On the other hand, 34% of IDPs expressed an intention not to return even after the end of the conflict. At the same time, the share of IDPs who chose the response ‘difficult to answer’ was as high as 23% (Figure 5.2). When asked about their plans for the next three months, the vast majority of IDPs (88%) stated an intention to stay in their current place of residence. Others mentioned a return to place of residence before displacement (2%), move to another oblast across Ukraine (1%), move abroad (1%), ‘difficult to answer’ (7%), while 1% did not respond to the question.

Figure 5.2. General IDPs’ intentions on returning to live in the place of residence before displacement, by rounds, %

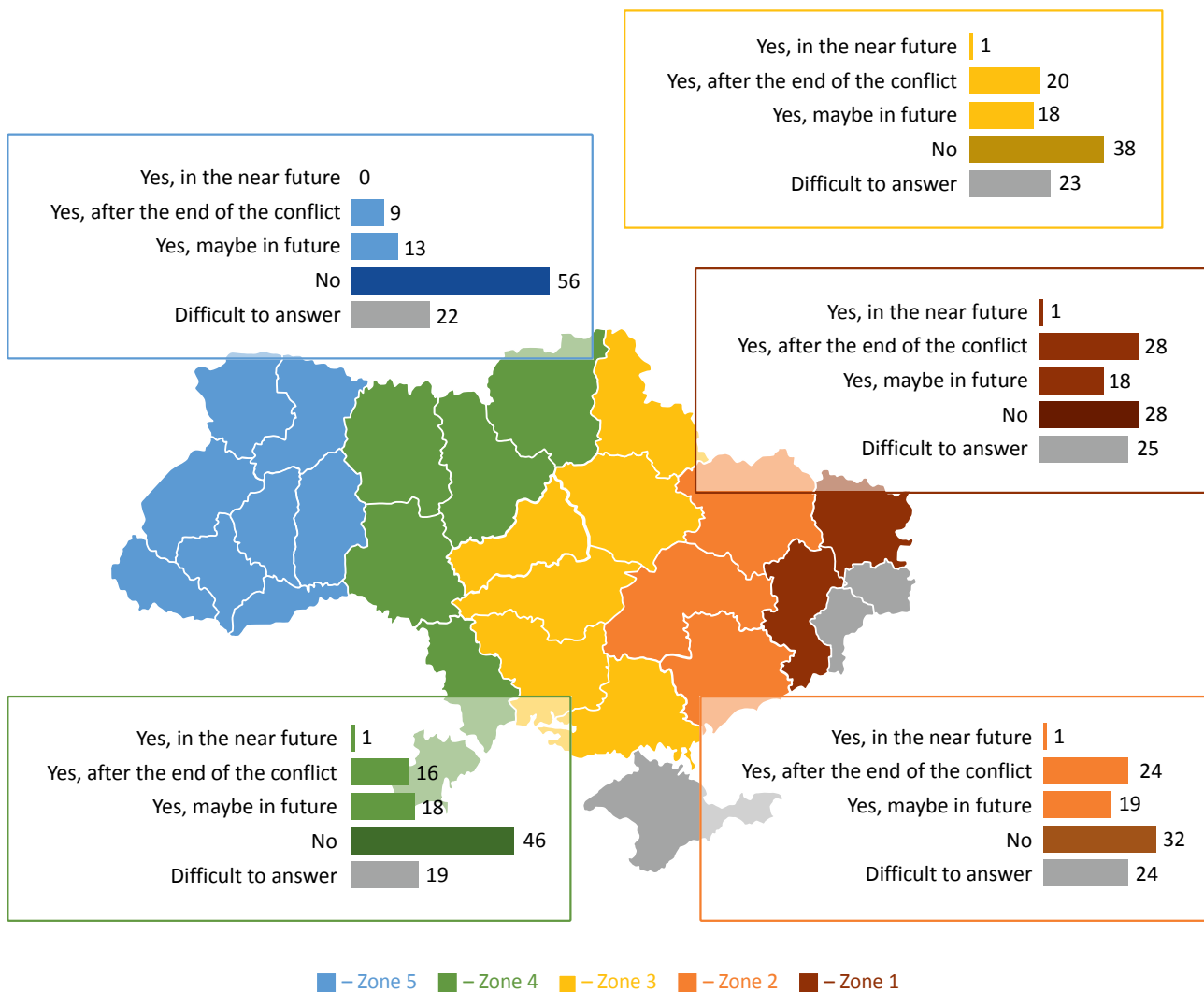
	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Yes, in the near future	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Yes, after the end of the conflict	32	25	25	28	24	28	23
Yes, maybe in future	17	18	14	12	14	15	18
No	29	28	38	38	38	34	34
Difficult to answer	21	25	20	18	20	20	23
No response	0	2	2	3	3	2	1

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The intention not to return was higher among IDPs who resided further away from the NGCA (Figure 5.3). These results remained consistent across all NMS rounds. In addition, data showed that over half (51%) of IDPs had close family mem-

bers who were currently residing in the NGCA. IDPs who had close family residing in the NGCA more frequently expressed their intention to return (47%) than those IDPs who had no close family there (39%).

Figure 5.3. IDPs' intentions to move, by geographic zones²², %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

²² The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

Intentions to move abroad

In general, intentions to find a job abroad were low. Only 1% of IDPs reported that they had already found a job abroad and were about to move, while 6% noted that they had an intention to find a job abroad soon (Figure 5.4). The changes are minor compared to the previous round. Fifty-six (56%) per cent of IDPs reported that, although they had nothing against working abroad, they had no intention of going abroad; 28% stated that they would never work abroad.

Visits to domicile before the displacement

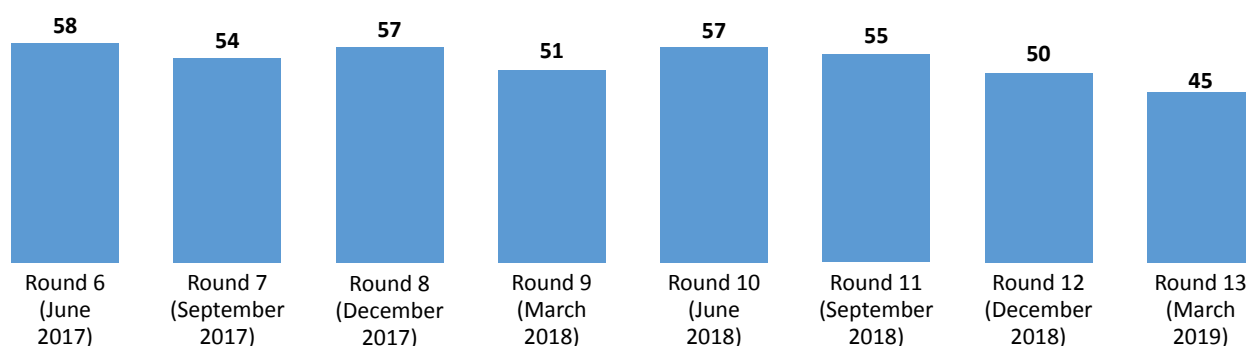
The share of IDPs who visited their domicile after becoming displaced was 45% in Round 13 (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.4. General IDP intentions to find a job abroad, by rounds, %

	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Had already found a job abroad and are about to move	1	1	1	1	1	1
Had an intention to find a job abroad soon	4	5	5	5	5	6
Have nothing against working abroad, but personally they are not going to	45	48	51	52	56	56
Would never work abroad	31	28	34	30	27	28
Other	0	2	2	0	0	0
Difficult to answer	8	10	5	9	10	8
No response	11	6	2	3	1	1

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 5.5. Share of IDPs who visited their places of living before the displacement, by rounds, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The main reasons to travel to the NGCA were visiting and maintaining housing (66%) and visiting friends or family (57%) (Figure 5.6). These results remained consistent across the survey period.

For IDPs who had not visited the NGCA since the displacement, their main reason for not going back was the perception that it was 'life-threatening' (45%) and 'no need for visiting' was reported by 44% of IDPs (Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.6. Reasons for IDPs to visit NGCA since displacement, by rounds, % of respondents visiting NGCA

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Visiting and/or maintaining housing	75	75	75	62	69	77	73	66
Visiting friends and/or family	53	54	58	57	58	58	56	57
Transportation of belongings	26	25	22	28	20	22	20	18
Special occasions, such as weddings or funerals	6	7	4	5	5	6	5	10
Research of return opportunities	5	7	4	4	5	3	5	7
Operations with property (sale, rent)	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	3
Other	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1
No response	2	1	6	1	1	1	0	1

*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)*

Figure 5.7. Reasons for IDPs NOT to visit the NGCA after displacement, by rounds, % of IDPs who did not visit the NGCA

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Because it was perceived as 'life-threatening'	44	33	36	55	52	42	44	45
No need for visiting	–	–	–	–	29	37	36	44
Because of the lack of financial possibilities	11	13	15	18	21	24	21	21
Because of political reasons	16	20	16	27	19	16	14	16
Because of health reasons	9	13	8	13	14	16	15	14
No property remains and/or no relatives or friends remain	10	10	14	14	11	13	11	10
Other	7	9	3	10	4	2	2	2
No response	3	2	8	8	5	8	6	5

*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)*

The major barriers identified by IDPs visiting the NGCA were queues at the checkpoints along the contact line (50%), high financial expenditures (45%) and lack of transportation (27%), which is at the same level as in the previous two rounds (Figure 5.8).

The data from the survey of people crossing the contact line showed that the reasons why respondents

chose a certain checkpoint were mainly the proximity to the place of residence and/or place of destination. ‘Hnutove’ was the checkpoint which was most frequently chosen because of shorter queues (33%) and shorter crossing time (10%), while ‘Stanytsia Luhanska’, being the only checkpoint in the Luhansk Oblast, was frequently chosen because of cheaper transportation (32%) (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.8. Most significant barriers to visit the NGCA as reported by respondents who visited the NGCA since displacement, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Queues on the contact line	55	55	63	61	61	54	51	50
High financial expenditures	–	–	–	–	33	43	38	45
Availability of transportation	30	26	24	37	30	29	28	27
Fear for life	21	13	12	25	23	18	18	18
Health status	13	10	16	12	12	14	12	15
Problems with registration crossing documents	6	11	3	9	8	9	6	9
Fear of violence	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Fear of robbery	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Other	2	2	2	7	2	1	2	1
No response	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Had no barriers	16	30	25	18	15	17	20	15

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 5.9. Reasons to travel through the certain checkpoint, %

	Stanytsia Luhanska	Hnutove	Maiorske	Mariinka	Novotroitske
Close to the place of residence	94	38	85	39	45
Close to the place of destination	91	51	25	81	63
Cheaper transportation	32	1	0	2	3
Shorter queue	1	33	1	4	6
Shorter crossing time	3	10	1	4	3
Available transportation	0	3	2	2	3
Better waiting conditions	0	6	0	1	5
Better security situation	0	1	0	1	0
Other	8	0	0	0	0

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The expense of crossing the contact line differed depending on the means of crossing, i.e. by car or on foot. The largest share (61%) of respondents who were travelling to the NGCA by car reported spending up to UAH 500 on their current trip, while 68% of respondents who were travelling to the NGCA on foot reported spending up to UAH 250 (Figure 5.10).

The main purposes of IDPs current trip to the NGCA were visiting friends/family (74%) and visiting/maintaining housing (44%), based on the data from the survey of people crossing the contact line (Figure 5.11). 'Visiting friends or family' was more frequently mentioned by other GCA residents (81%) as a purpose of their current visit to the NGCA.²³

Figure 5.11. Purpose of current visit to the NGCA,²⁴ % of GCA residents

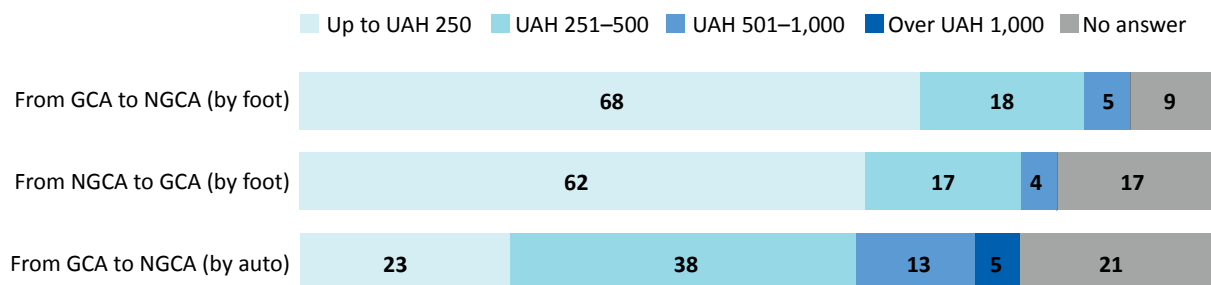
	IDPs	Other GCA residents
Visiting friends and / or family	74	81
Visiting and/or maintaining housing	44	13
For business purpose / for the job	1	6
Special occasions, such as weddings or funerals	1	3
Solving the documents issues	1	1
For treatment	0	2
Transportation of things	0	1
Real estate transactions (sale, rent)	1	0
Other	0	1

*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

²³ The trip that took place at the time of survey.

²⁴ The trip that took place at the time of survey

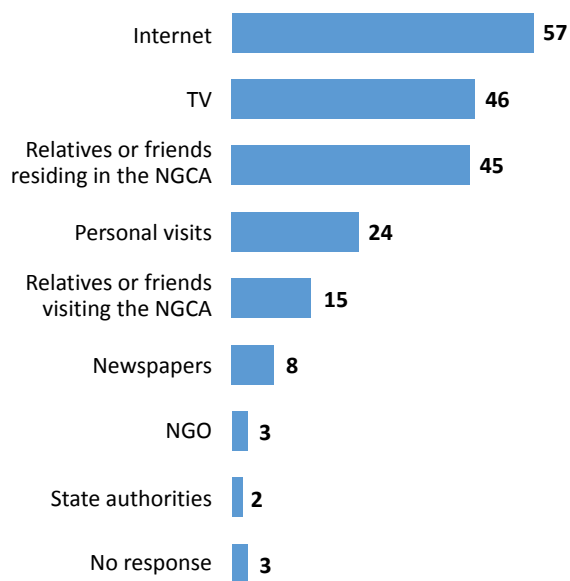
Figure 5.10. Cost of the current one-way trip, by direction and way of transportation, %



Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

The main sources of information for IDPs on the situation in the NGCA were internet (57%), television (46%) and relatives or friends residing in the NGCA (45%) (Figure 5.12).

Figure 5.12. Sources of information regarding the NGCA used by IDPs, %



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)*

6. INTEGRATION INTO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Integration rates

IDP (female, 56) from Luhansk Oblast:

"I got used to Odesa. I have already entered all the programs where you can help Odesa. I had 100 friends there, and 101 here, and all are good people. I feel very comfortable in Odesa after Donetsk. I love Odesa."

Source: FGDs with IDPs

In Round 13, the share of IDPs who reported that they had integrated into their local community amounted to 50%, while 36% of surveyed IDPs stated that they had partly integrated (Figure 6.1). Generally, the total share (86%) of IDPs who reported some level of integration has not changed significantly since the previous round (84%). At the same time, the share of IDPs who reported that they had not integrated was 9% in Round 13.

Figure 6.1. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community, by rounds, %

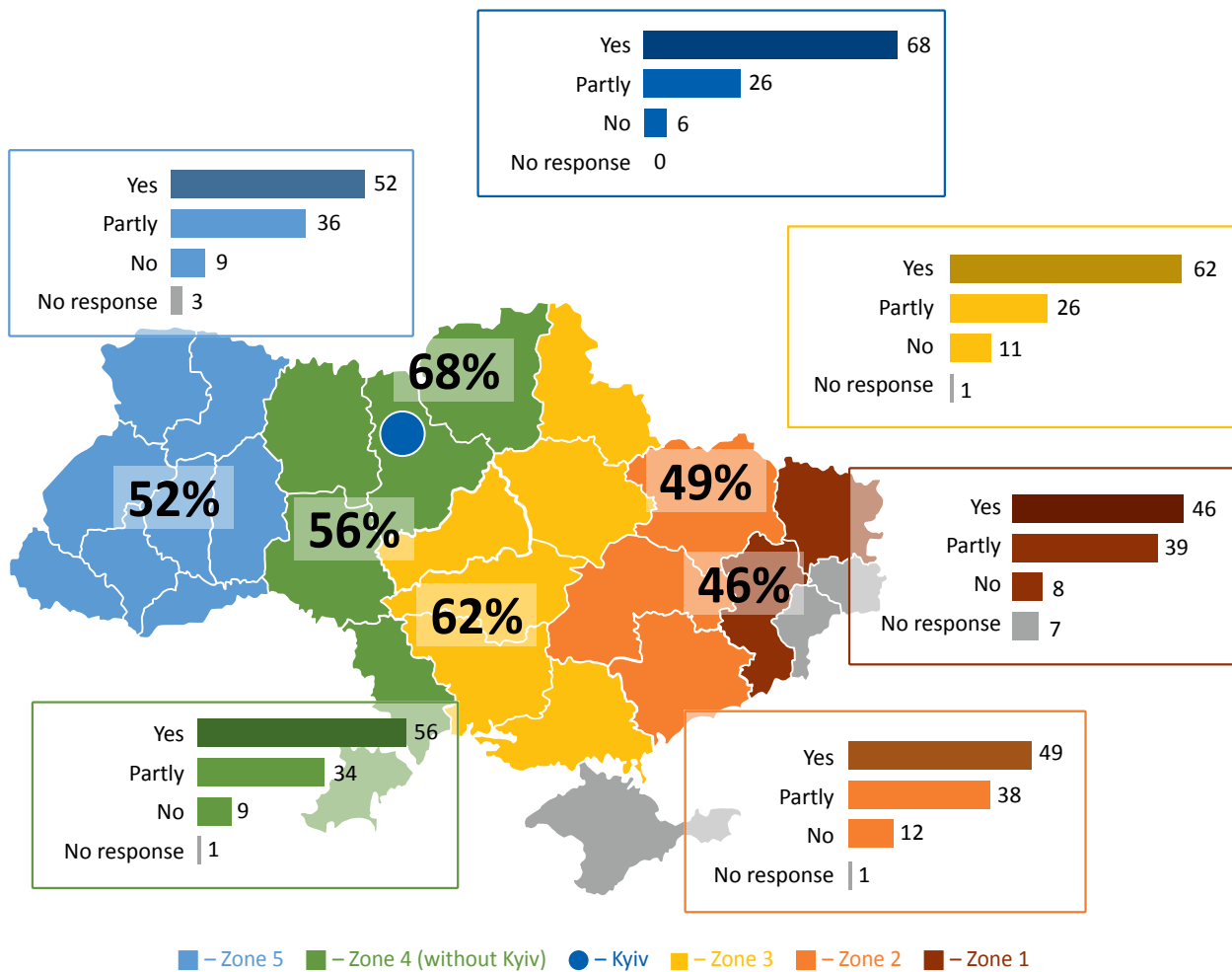
	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Yes	56	68	59	65	38	45	43	50	50
Partly	32	25	27	27	42	35	36	34	36
No	11	6	13	7	14	17	18	14	9
No response	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	2	5

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

According to the respondents' self-assessment of their integration, Kyiv and the third zone were the locations with the highest rate of IDPs who

reported being integrated into the local community (68% and 62% respectively) in Round 13 (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community, by geographic zones,²⁵ %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

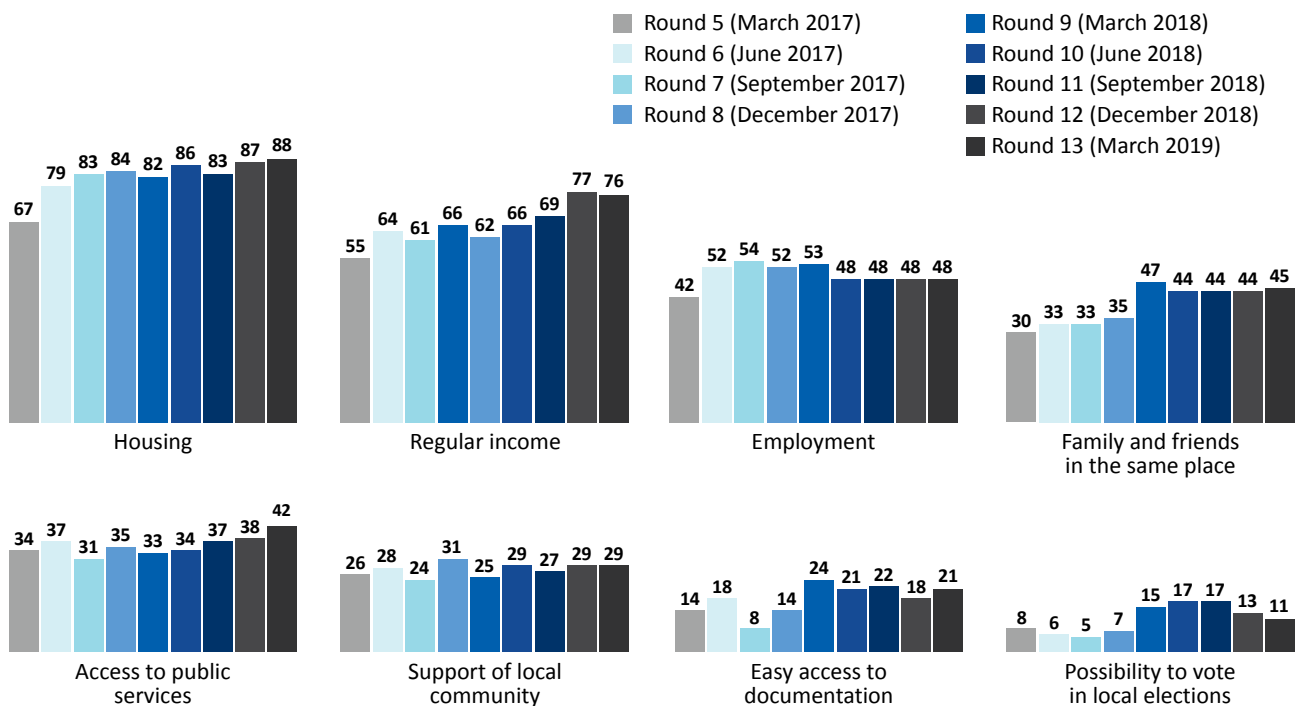
²⁵ The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

The main conditions for successful integration indicated by IDPs were housing (88%), regular income (76%) and employment (48%), which have remained consistent throughout all NMS rounds (Figure 6.3).

Other frequently mentioned conditions were family and friends in the same place (45%), access to public services (42%), support of local community (29%), easy access to documentation (21%) and possibility to vote in local elections (11%) (Figure 6.3).

Further analysis was conducted regarding the different aspects of social integration of IDPs into the host communities, in particular their social surroundings, level of trust and sense of belonging. The data demonstrated that IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community correlated the most with a frequency of reliance on locals for everyday favours, as well as a sense of belonging to people in their current place of residence.

Figure 6.3. IDPs' conditions for integration in the local community, by rounds, %



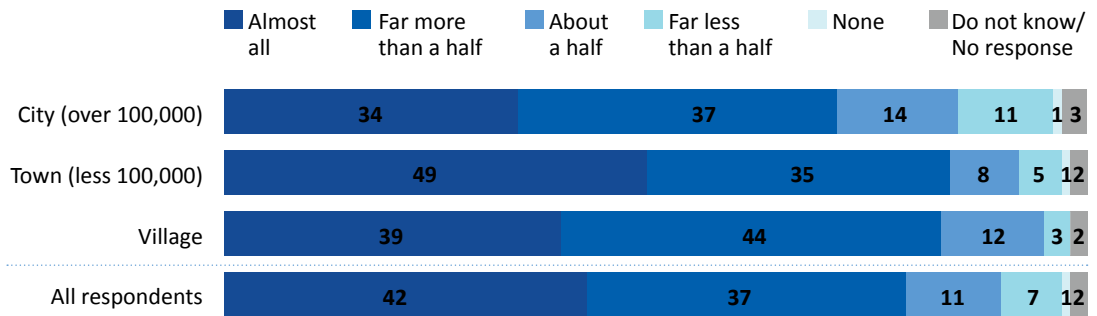
Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Seventy-nine (79%) per cent of all surveyed IDPs noted that, among people they regularly interact with, almost all or far more than half belong to the local population (Figure 6.4). This rate was higher among IDPs residing in towns (84%). Only 1% of all IDPs who took part in the survey said they had no interaction with members of their host community.

The data indicated that the sense of trust was rather strong among IDPs and the host commu-

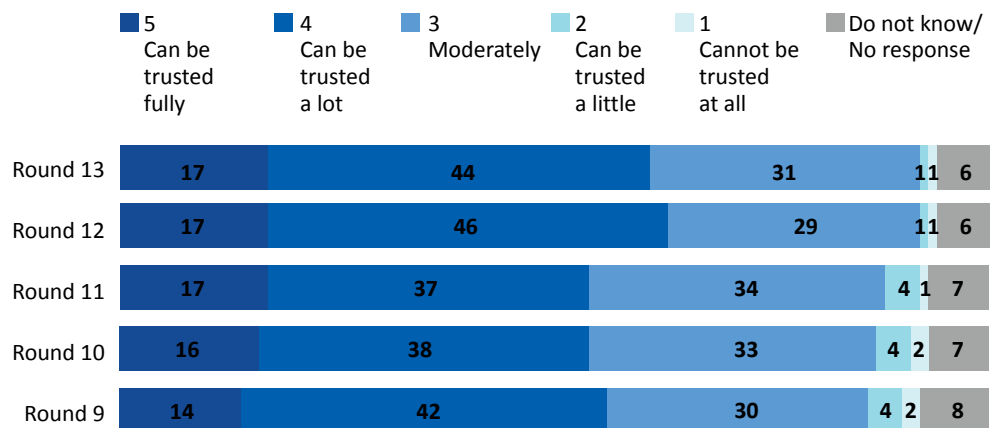
nity. Sixty-one (61%) per cent of IDPs reported ‘trusted fully’ or ‘trusted a lot’ regarding locals in their current place of residence (values 5 and 4 on a five-point scales) (Figure 6.5). The indicator is almost the same as in Round 12. The share of IDPs reporting trust towards the local population was higher among IDPs residing in villages (67%) and cities (63%), compared to IDPs residing in towns (57%).

Figure 6.4. Share of the local population IDPs regularly interact with, by settlement type, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 6.5. IDPs’ level of trust towards the local population in their current place of residence, by rounds, %

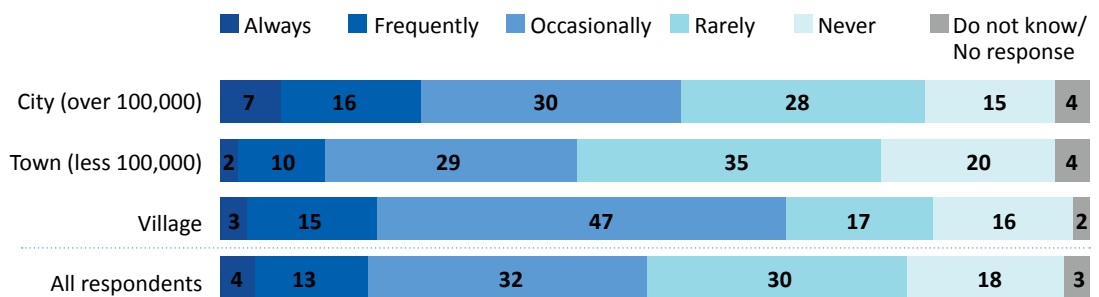


Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Examining the level of trust further, far fewer IDPs reported relying on host community members for everyday favours such as transportation, borrowing money or childcare. Seventeen (17%) per cent of all surveyed IDPs reported relying on the local population ‘always’ or ‘frequently’, while ‘rarely’ or ‘never’ were reported by 48% of all IDPs who took part in the survey (Figure 6.6).

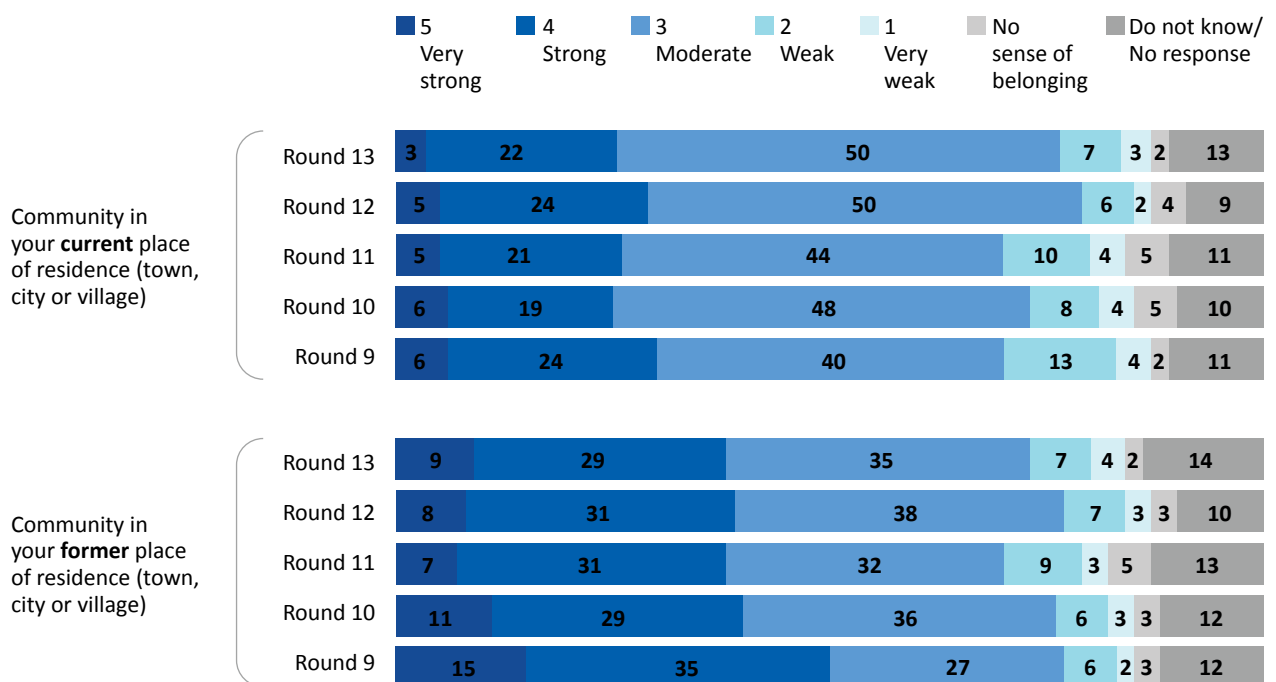
The data indicated that IDPs still had a stronger sense of belonging to the community in their former place of residence than to the community in their current residence. In total, ‘very strong’ or ‘strong’ sense of belonging to the community in the former place of residence was reported by 38% of IDPs, compared to 25% to the community in the current place of residence (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.6. Frequency of IDPs’ reliance on locals for everyday favours, in the past six months, by settlement type, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 6.7. Strength of IDPs’ sense of belonging to community in current/former place of residence, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Discrimination

The share of IDPs who reported perceived discrimination or the feeling of being treated unfairly based on their IDP registration was 7% in Round 13 (Figure 6.8).

Perceptions of discrimination or unfair treatment noted by IDPs mainly concerned health care (37%), employment (32%), housing (31%), and interactions with local population (31%) (Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.8. Distribution of IDPs by perceived discrimination based on their IDP registration, by rounds, %

	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Yes	18	10	15	14	13	12	11	5	7
No	77	86	84	85	81	85	87	93	91
No response	5	4	1	1	6	3	2	2	2

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 6.9. Spheres of discrimination, by rounds, % of IDPs who experienced perceived discrimination

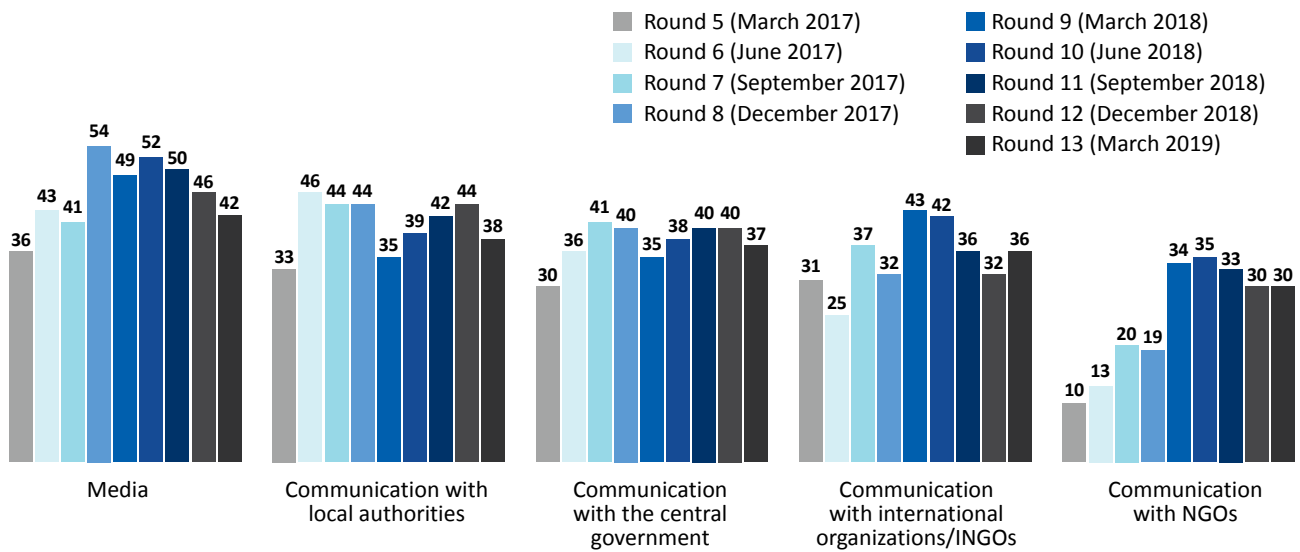
	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)
Health care	22	26	16	31	29	28	31	37
Employment	31	28	19	29	32	21	30	32
Housing	46	65	50	25	34	31	31	31
Interactions with local population	19	23	39	32	24	26	26	31
Obtaining administrative services	–	–	–	–	16	27	21	24
Education	12	6	16	8	6	10	7	6
Other	7	11	7	13	6	6	6	4
No response	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

According to IDPs, the most effective channels for sharing existing issues faced by IDPs with the public were informing the media (42%), communication with local authorities (38%), with the central gov-

ernment (37%), international organizations and international non-governmental organizations (36%) and with non-governmental organizations (30%) (Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10. Most effective method of communicating issues as identified by the IDP population, by rounds, %



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs*

7. ELECTORAL RIGHTS

The Constitution of Ukraine grants equal rights for all citizens, including electoral rights. Furthermore, political participation is a necessary condition for IDP integration into the local communities. IDPs exercise their right to vote according to the procedure for temporarily changing their voting place without changing their voting address, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine 'On ensuring the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons.' On 5 September 2018, the Central Election Commission adopted Resolution No. 129²⁶ simplifying the procedure for temporarily changing the voting place for IDPs from Donbas for the upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections. Previously, the procedure required submission of a written request, as well as copies of a passport and documents confirming the need to change the place of voting: travel documents, a certificate from a place of study, lease contract, etc. There was an exemption from submission of the supporting documents for IDPs whose voting address was in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol to confirm the need for a temporary change of the place for voting. However, lack of awareness of the procedure for voting in displacement prevents IDPs from active participation in the elections, despite the existing procedures.

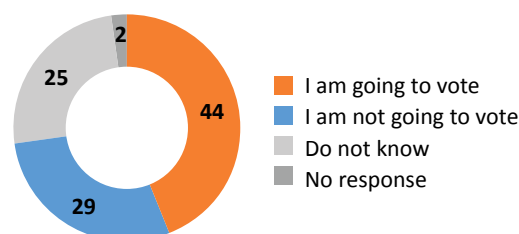
IDPs are not eligible to vote in local elections, as they do not belong to the territorial community they have been displaced to. For local elections, the electoral address of the person is determined by the registered place of residence. Thus, IDPs will be able to vote in local elections if they become members of the territorial community, i.e. register in a new place of residence in accordance with the Law of Ukraine 'On Freedom of Movement and Free Choice of Place of Residence in Ukraine'. However, the majority of IDPs do not have their own housing to register or cannot register in their rented accommodations.

The Draft Law No. 6240²⁷ on IDPs' right to vote in local elections had been included in the Parliamentary Committee agenda list at the beginning of the year.²⁸

Forty-four (44%) per cent of interviewed IDPs stated their intention to vote in the 2019 presidential and parliamentary elections in Ukraine, while 29% had no intention to vote and 25% were undecided (Figure 7.1).

Intentions to vote among IDPs was much lower as compared to the general population. According to the national survey that was conducted during March 5-14, 2019, 84% respondents had planned to vote in the 2019 presidential elections and 90% in the parliamentary elections.²⁹

Figure 7.1. IDPs' intention to vote in the next presidential and parliamentary elections, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

²⁶ Central Election Commission Resolution No. 129 dated 05.09.2018: <http://www.cvk.gov.ua/pls/acts/ShowCard?id=43898>

²⁷ Draft Law No. 6240 on IDPs' right to vote in local elections: http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=61425

²⁸ The meeting materials of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Legal Policy and Justice dated 17 January 2019 http://kompravpol.rada.gov.ua/documents/zasid/doc_prot_sten/73274.html

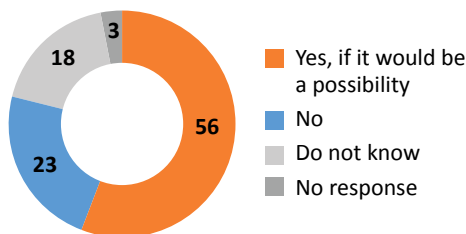
²⁹ Monitoring of electoral attitudes of Ukrainians: <http://kiis.com.ua/?lang=ukr&cat=reports&id=838&page=4>, <http://ratinggroup.ua/research/ukraine/fbf79502c143988a988970c2d00bc940.htm> l?fbclid=IwAR0SztNlBzvs_5OykfpwwccOR-gddk55L-98VT3a97gDLPkqkqG160P8iE

In addition, 56% IDPs stated that they would vote in the next local elections if there was such a possibility (Figure 7.2).

IDP (male, 67) from Donetsk Oblast:
“How to join this community? We are deprived of the right to vote in local elections. We can only choose the President, that is all!”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

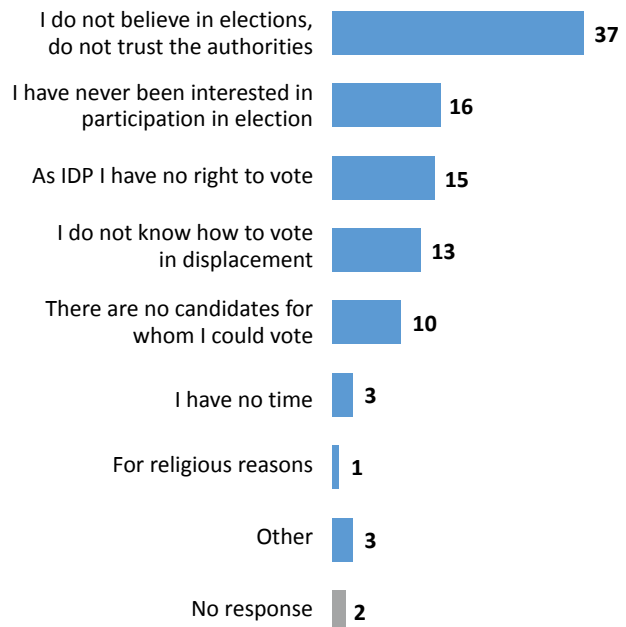
Figure 7.2. IDPs’ intention to vote in the next local elections in their current place of residence, if there is such a possibility, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

The most common reason for not intending to vote in the 2019 presidential and parliamentary elections was a notion that they did not believe in elections and did not trust the authorities (37%) (Figure 7.3). Furthermore, 16% reported that they have never been interested in participation in election and 15% mentioned that, as an IDP, they had no right to vote. Other mentioned reasons were lack of knowledge of how to vote in displacement (13%), lack of candidates for whom they could vote (10%), lack of time (3%), religious reasons (1%) and ‘other’ reasons (3%); 2% did not respond to the question. While in Round 13, lack of trust in elections and lack of interest topped the list of reasons not to vote in the next presidential and parliamentary elections, in Round 12, the main reason was the belief that IDPs have no right to vote in displacement.

Figure 7.3. Reasons for not intending to vote in the next presidential and parliamentary elections, % of those intending not to vote

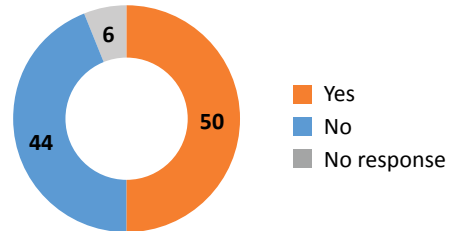


Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Almost half of IDPs (44%) did not know how to vote in their current place of residence, while half (50%) of IDPs reported being aware of the procedure for voting in displacement and 6% did not respond to the question (Figure 7.4). The level of awareness has significantly increased since Round 12, as only 29% of IDPs had declared awareness of the procedure for voting in displacement in the previous round and 63% had not known it.

The data showed an association between voting intention and awareness of the procedure. Compared to all respondents who stated an intention to vote in the next presidential and parliamentary elections, IDPs who reported awareness of the voting procedure more frequently reported an intention to vote. In particular, among IDPs who stated being familiar with the voting procedure, 72% reported an intention to vote compared to 18% of IDPs who noted that they were not familiar with the voting procedure.

Figure 7.4. IDPs' awareness of procedure for voting in displacement in the presidential and parliamentary elections, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

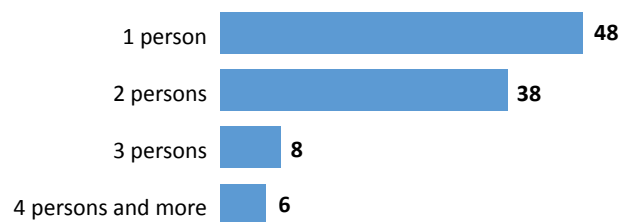
8. RETURNEES TO THE NON-GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS

When conducting the telephone survey, which in Round 13 included 4,028 interviews in all oblasts of Ukraine, 803 respondents (20%) were identified as IDPs who returned and are currently living in the NGCA, which was relatively the same as in the previous two rounds, and considerably higher than in Round 9 (Figure 8.1). It is worth mentioning that during the implementation of the telephone survey in March 2018, interruptions of mobile service were experienced in Donetsk Oblast (NGCA). As a result, a lower number of respondents were identified as IDPs who returned and currently live in the NGCA in Round 9.

During the interviews, the respondents were asked about the composition of their households. The average size of surveyed returnee households was 1.74 persons, which was smaller than the average size of IDP households in the GCA (2.49 persons), based on combined data collected

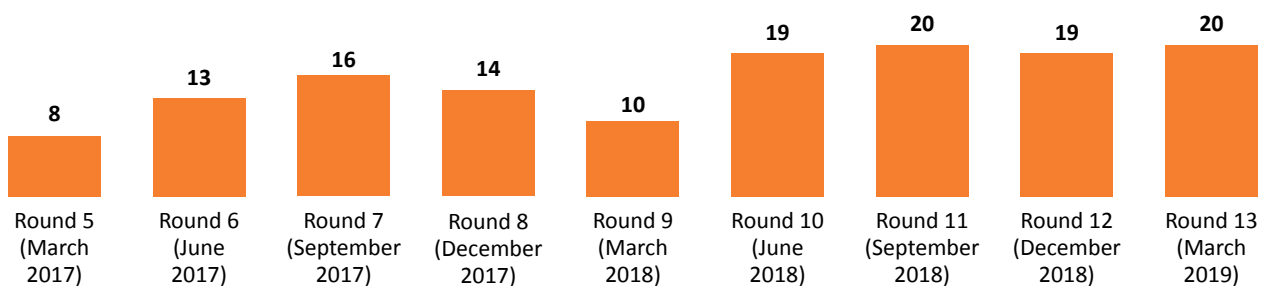
through telephone and face-to-face interviews in the GCA. The largest share of surveyed returnee households consisted of one person (48%) and 38% of surveyed returnee households consisted of two persons (Figure 8.2). Among these 48% of single-person households, 69% were women.

Figure 8.2. Distribution of returnee households by number of members, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

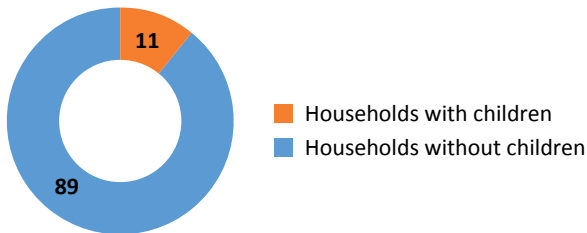
Figure 8.1. Respondents identified as returnees when conducting the telephone survey, by rounds, %



Source: Telephone interviews

Households with children made up only 11% of all returnee households (Figure 8.3), which is lower than among IDP households (40%), based on combined data. Households with one child made up 68% of the total number of returnee households with children. The share of large families with three or more children amounted to only 3% of returnee households with children and the share of single parent households was 32% of returnee households with children.

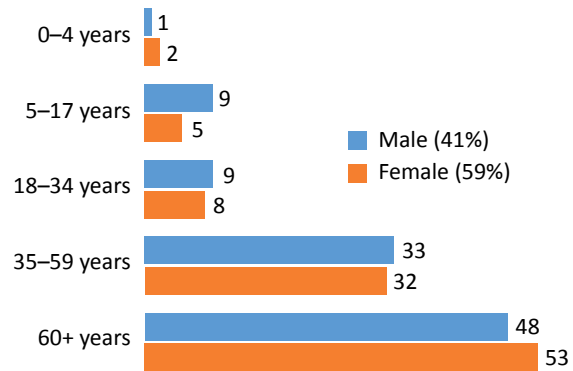
Figure 8.3. Distribution of returnee households with or without children, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Women represented 59% of surveyed returnee household members, which was the same as the portion of women among IDP households (58%), based on combined data. Among these, 53% were aged over 60 years, which was slightly higher than the share of men of the same age (48%) (Figure 8.4). Generally, the surveyed returnee population was significantly older than the IDP population: 56.2 years compared to 37.8 years, based on combined data.

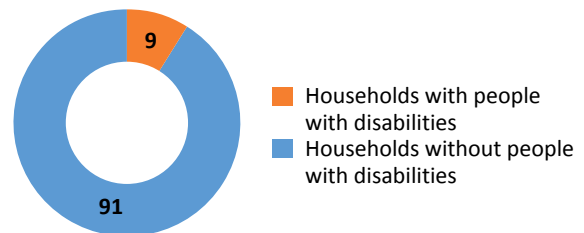
Figure 8.4. Gender and age distribution of returnee household members, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Nine (9%) per cent of returnee households reported having a family member with a disability (Figure 8.5).

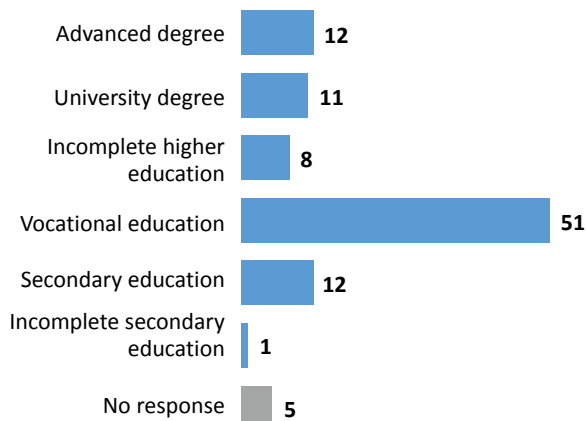
Figure 8.5. Distribution of returnee households with people with disabilities (I-III disability groups, children with disabilities), %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

The largest share of returnee heads of household had a vocational education (51%) (Figure 8.6), while 56% of IDP heads of household had some form of higher education, based on combined data. This corresponds to the age composition of the respondents, as higher education is more common among the younger generation.

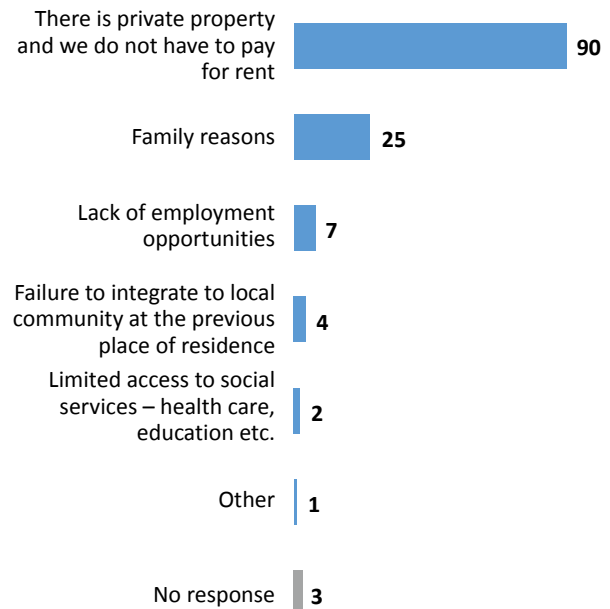
Figure 8.6. Distribution of returnee heads of household by educational attainment, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

The majority of respondents (90%) indicated that the reason behind their return was the possession of private property and that they did not need to pay rent (Figure 8.7). The second most frequently mentioned cause was family reasons (25%). The reasons for return remained consistent across the NMS rounds. In addition, the data from the survey of people crossing the contact line also showed that the possession of private property (89%) and family reasons (38%) were the most frequently mentioned reasons behind the return.

Figure 8.7. Reasons for returning and living in the NGCA, %



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Returnee (female, 60):

“My children graduated from school in Mariupol, 11th grade. I returned because I have to take care of my old mother there.”

Source: FGDs with returnees

Returnee (female, 64):

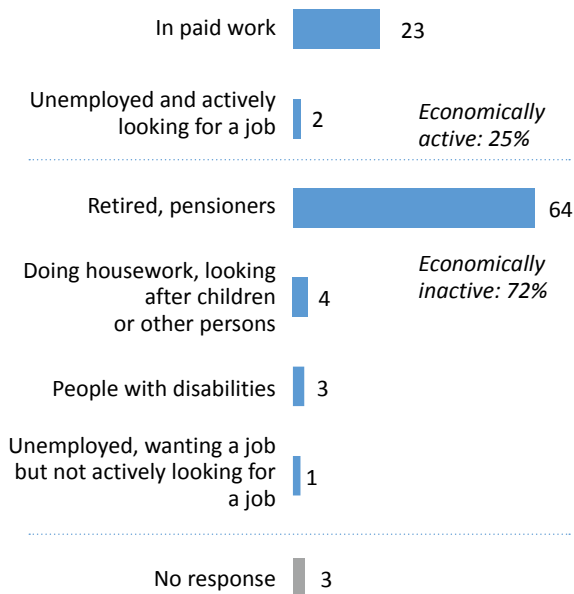
“My apartment is located there. This is essential, especially now.”

Source: FGDs with returnees

Among surveyed returnees to the NGCA, the share of the economically active population amounted to 25% (Figure 8.8), specifically those who were either employed (23%) or unemployed but actively seeking employment and ready to begin work within two weeks (2%). The share of the economically active population in the NGCA is considerably lower than in the GCA (54%).

The economically inactive population amounted to 75% among surveyed returnees to the NGCA (Figure 8.8). The largest share was retired persons or pensioners (64%), 4% were persons who were doing housework, looking after children or other persons in the household, 3% were persons with disabilities and 1% were unemployed but were not seeking employment.

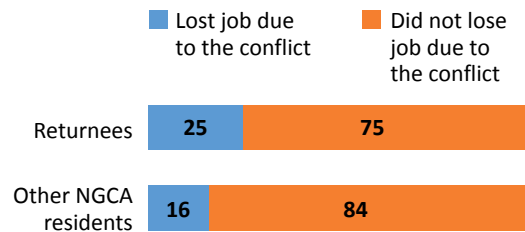
Figure 8.8. Current employment status of surveyed returnees to the NGCA, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

The data from the survey of people crossing the contact line showed that 25% of returnees had lost their jobs due to the conflict, which was slightly higher compared to the portion of people who had lost their jobs due to the conflict among other NGCA residents who were surveyed while crossing the contact line (16%) (Figure 8.9).

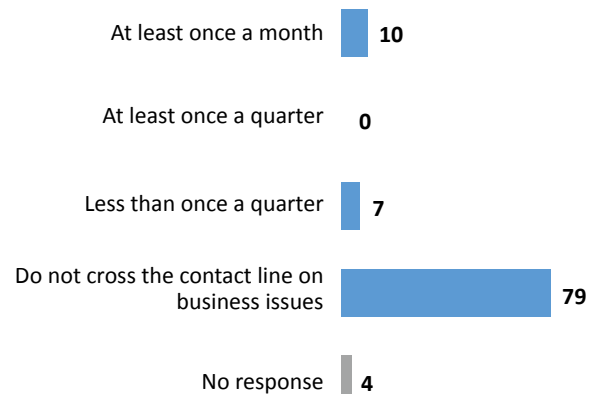
Figure 8.9. Loss of job due to the conflict, %



Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

Generally, business or job were mentioned as the purpose of their current visit³⁰ to the GCA by 4% of returnees and 1% of other NGCA residents, based on data from the survey of people crossing the contact line. In addition, 17% of returnees who were in paid work reported that they had to cross the contact line for business issues and 10% did so at least once a month (Figure 8.10).

Figure 8.10. Frequency of crossing the contact line for business by returnees to the NGCA, % of employed respondents

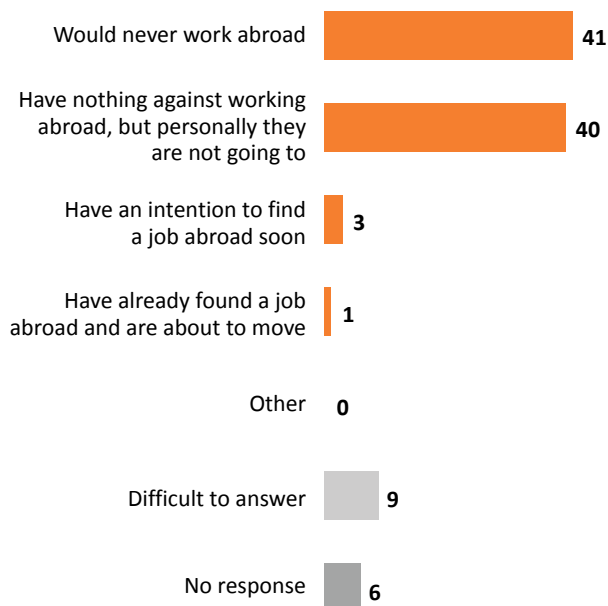


Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

³⁰ The trip that took place at the time of survey.

In general, intentions to find a job abroad were low; only 1% of returnees reported that they had already found a job abroad and they were about to move and 3% had an intention to find a job abroad, which was less than in the GCA (1% and 6%, respectively) (Figure 8.11). Forty (40%) per cent of returnees reported that they had nothing against working abroad, but personally were not interested to go. Forty-one (41%) per cent stated they would never work abroad, while 15% chose the option 'difficult to answer' or did not response.

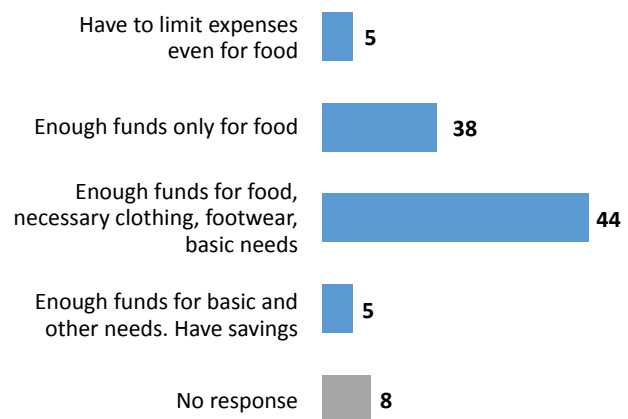
Figure 8.11. General returnee intentions to find a job abroad, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

According to the respondents' self-assessment of their financial situation, the majority of returnees assessed their financial situation as 'enough funds only for food' or 'enough funds for basic needs,' 38% and 44%, respectively (Figure 8.12). If compared with combined data collected through telephone and face-to-face interviews in the GCA, the share of most vulnerable IDPs who reported that they had to 'limit their expenses even for food' was bigger than in the NGCA, 12% and 5%, respectively.

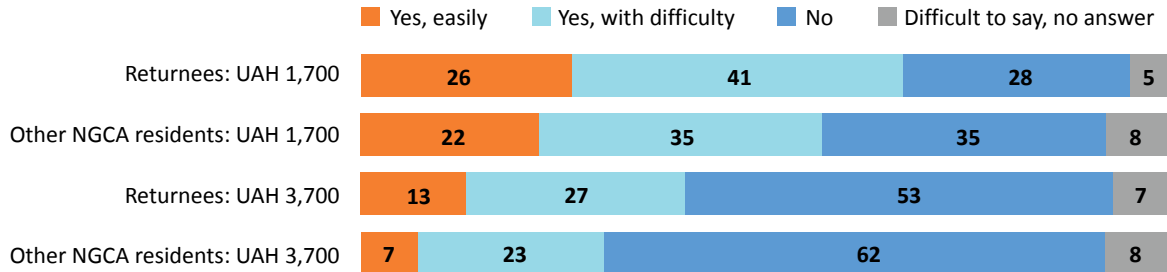
Figure 8.12. Returnees' to the NGCA self-assessment of the financial situation of their households, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

During the survey of people crossing the contact line, respondents were asked how their household would cover unexpected expenditures of UAH 1,700 (subsistence minimum provided by the State Budget of Ukraine as of December 2017) and UAH 3,700 (minimum monthly wage as of January 2018). Twenty-six (26%) per cent of returnees and 22% of other NGCA residents answered that it would be easy for them to cover UAH 1,700 (Figure 8.13). However, an unexpected expenditure of UAH 3,700 would be unaffordable for 53% of returnees and 62% of other NGCA residents.

Figure 8.13. Capacity of the household to manage unexpected expenditures with its own resources, % of NGCA residents



Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

The data for Round 13 showed that the monthly income of most returnee households is in the range between UAH 1,500 and UAH 7,000 (Figure 8.14). At the same time, 29% of returnees to the NGCA did not respond to this question.

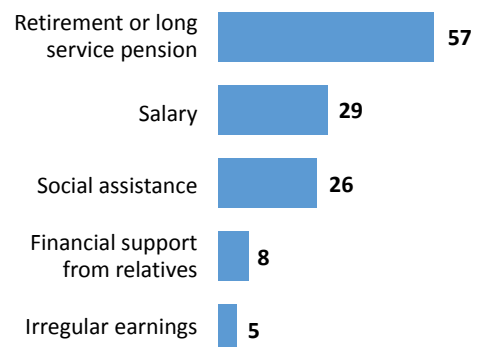
Figure 8.14. Distribution of returnee households by monthly income, %

Up to UAH 1,500	4
UAH 1,500–3,000	15
UAH 3,001–5,000	22
UAH 5,001–7,000	17
UAH 7,001–11,000	9
Over UAH 11,000	4
Difficult to answer or no response	29

Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

The main source of income for the largest share of surveyed returnees to the NGCA was retirement or long service pension (57%) which is in line with the age breakdown of this population (Figure 8.15). The second most frequently mentioned source of income was salary (29%), which is much lower than the 61% reported in the GCA, based on combined data. Other frequently mentioned sources were social assistance (26%), financial support from relatives (8%) and irregular earnings (5%).

Figure 8.15. Sources of income of returnee households in the past 12 months (five most frequently mentioned), %



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Lack of money was reported as the most problematic issue by 30% of returnees to the NGCA (Figure 8.16). The level of satisfaction with the basic characteristics of housing (living space, sewerage, water supply, heat insulation, heating and electricity) was high – between 92% and 96%. Satisfaction was slightly lower with safety (76%).

Figure 8.16. The most problematic issues for returnee households to the NGCA, %

Lack of money	30
Safety	12
Suspension of social payments/pensions	3
Payment for utilities	2
Other	16
None of the above mentioned issues are of concern to us	37

Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

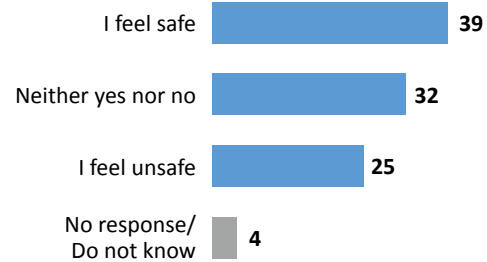
One of the major differences between IDPs in the GCA and returnees to the NGCA is how they assessed their safety. Only 44% of surveyed returnees to the NGCA reported that they felt safe in comparison to 80% of IDPs in the GCA, based on combined data (Figure 8.17). Twenty-nine (29%) per cent of the returnees noted that they felt unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of the settlement, and 26% reported that they felt unsafe most of the time. If compared with combined data collected in the GCA, the share of respondents who reported that they felt unsafe most of the time amounted to 4%. In addition, returnees more frequently mentioned that they felt unsafe in terms of military actions than criminal activities, 25% and 13%, respectively (Figure 8.18 and Figure 8.19). The share of IDPs who reported that they felt unsafe in terms of military action in the GCA was much lower and amounted to 4%, based on combined data.

Figure 8.17. Returnees' assessment of the safety of the environment and infrastructure of their settlement, %

I feel safe	44
I feel unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of the settlement	29
I feel unsafe most of the time	26
Other	0
No response	1

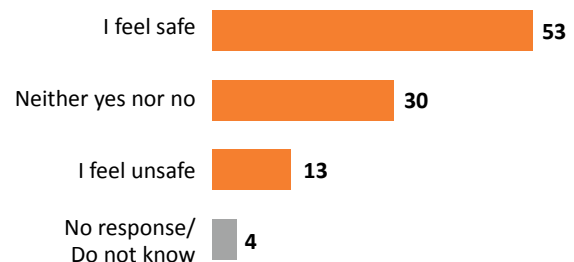
Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Figure 8.18. Returnees' safety assessment of the situation on military actions, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Figure 8.19. Returnees' safety assessment of the situation on criminal activities, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Returnee (female, 47):

“In 2014, we were afraid that we could be shot. And now we are being robbed.”

Source: FGDs with returnees

Returnee (female, 60):

“How can you feel safe when you know that it’s about to blow... Oh, where did it go? This is probably at the airport.”

Source: FGDs with returnees

Generally, returnees showed a moderate level of satisfaction with the accessibility of all basic social services. The possibilities to obtain education and enrol children in schools/kindergartens and possibility of receiving pension or social assistance were the categories with the highest level of satisfaction (71% and 69%, respectively) (Figure 8.20). The category with the lowest level of satisfaction among returnees was employment opportunities (60%).

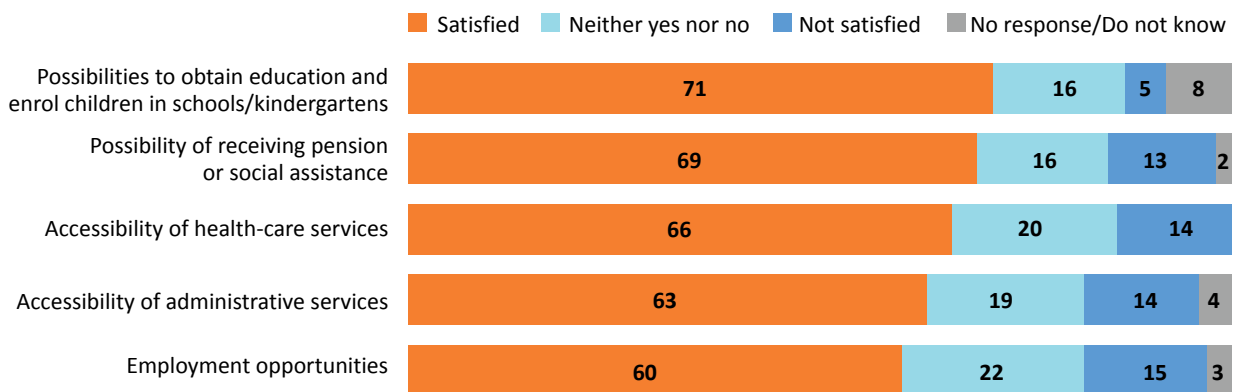
Forty-five (45%) per cent of returnees stated that they did not visit the areas under government control (Figure 8.21). ‘Once in two months’ or more frequently was reported by only 29%. At the same time, 15% of surveyed returnees did not respond to this question.

Figure 8.21. Returnees’ to the NGCA frequency of visiting areas under government control, %

Once a week	0
2–3 times a month	2
Once a month	7
Once in two months	20
Once in three months	3
Less than once in three months	8
I did not come to the areas under government control	45
No response	15

Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

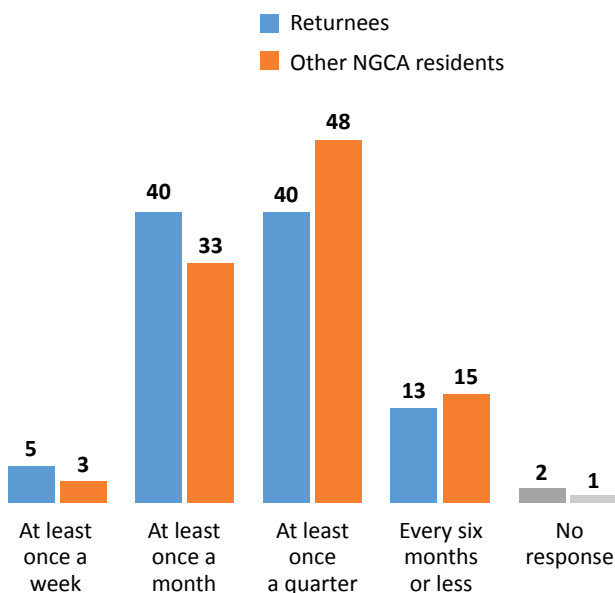
Figure 8.20. Returnees’ satisfaction with accessibility of basic social services, % of satisfied among those respondents who expressed a need for a particular type of service



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

However, it should be noted that the data from the survey of people crossing the contact line indicated that the vast majority of returnees cross the line of contact at least once a quarter or more frequently (85%), as well as other NGCA residents (84%) (Figure 8.22). At the same time, the share of those who cross the contact line at least once a month or more frequently was higher among returnees than among other NGCA residents, 45% and 36%, respectively.

Figure 8.22. Frequency of crossing the contact line, % of NGCA residents



Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

The main purposes of the current visit to the GCA for both returnees and other NGCA residents were visiting friends and family (55% and 46%, respectively) and receiving payments or withdrawing cash (26% and 24%, respectively), based on data from the survey of people crossing the contact line (Figure 8.23).³¹

Figure 8.23. Purposes of current visit to the GCA,³² % of NGCA residents

	Returnees	Other NGCA residents
Visiting friends and / or family	55	46
Receiving payments / withdrawing cash	26	24
Solving the documents issues	4	8
For business purpose / for the job	4	1
Visiting and / or maintaining housing	3	2
Buying goods	1	2
Special occasions, such as weddings or funerals	1	1
Real estate operations (sale, rent)	1	1
Transportation of things	0	2
For treatment	0	1
Other	2	2

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

³¹ The trip that took place at the time of survey.

³² The trip that took place at the time of survey.

The most frequently mentioned purposes of visits to the GCA in the past three months for both returnees and other NGCA residents were banking services (39% and 41%), buying medicines (21% and 18%) and buying food items (14% and 10%) (Figure 8.24). Only 27% of returnees and 26% of other NGCA residents reported that they had not crossed the contact line in the past three months to receive services or buy goods.

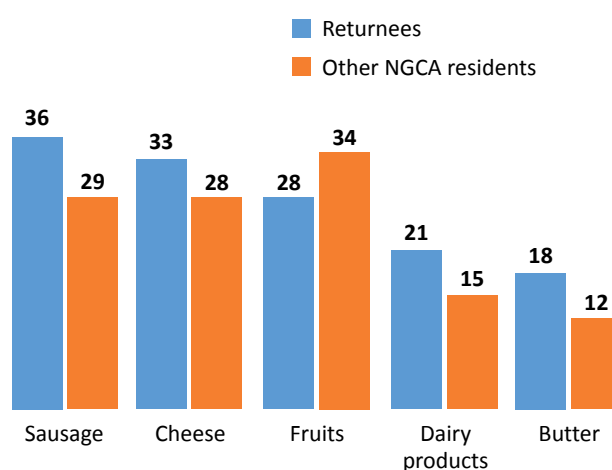
Figure 8.24. Purposes of visit to the GCA in the past three months, % of NGCA residents

	Returnees	Other NGCA residents
Banking services (opening an account, receiving or closing a loan etc.)	39	41
Buying medicines	21	18
Buying food items	14	10
Renewing or receiving documents (incl. obtaining certificates, registration of business, inheritance, or property rights)	8	7
Buying non-food products	5	5
Birth/death registration	3	3
Medical care (incl. psychological services)	3	1
Legal advice and support services	2	2
Employment placement	1	1
Education	1	0
Other	1	0
Have not crossed the contact line in the last 3 months in order to obtain services	27	26

*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

Among those returnees who reported visiting the GCA to buy food items, the most commonly mentioned items were sausage (36%), cheese (33%), fruits (28%), dairy products (21%) and butter (18%) (Figure 7.25). Only 7% of returnees noted that the mentioned food items were not available at their current place of residence. However, nine out of ten returnees (90%) who had crossed the contact line to buy food items, although they were available at their place of residence, noted that in their settlement the respective products were more expensive (27%), also mentioning that the quality was often poorer (13%).

Figure 8.25. Top-5 food items bought in the GCA, % of respondents who crossed the contact line in the past three months to buy food items

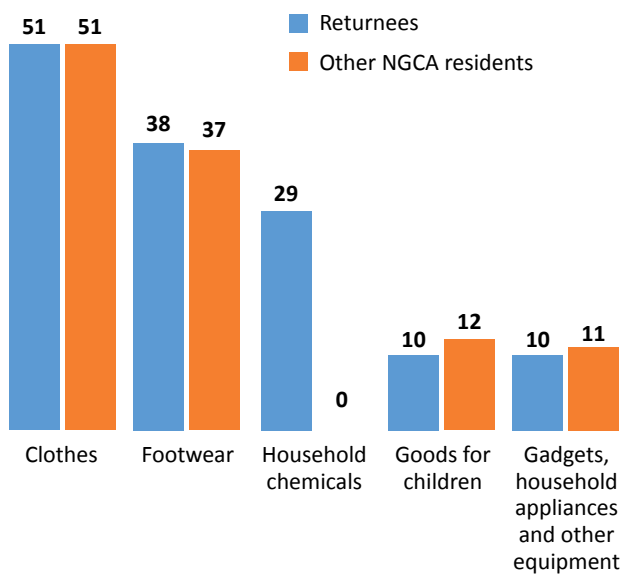


*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

With regards to non-food items, the most commonly mentioned by returnees were clothes (51%), footwear (38%), household chemicals (29%), goods for children (10%) and gadgets, household appliances and other equipment (10%) (Figure 8.26). Buying household chemicals was reported only by returnees and not reported by other NGCA residents. Only 15% of returnees mentioned that the non-food items purchased were not available at their current place of residence. Among those returnees (85%) who reported that the purchased non-food items were available at their current place of residence, 6% decided to purchase them in the GCA due to the lower price and 6% due to higher quality, while 88% did not explain the reasons.

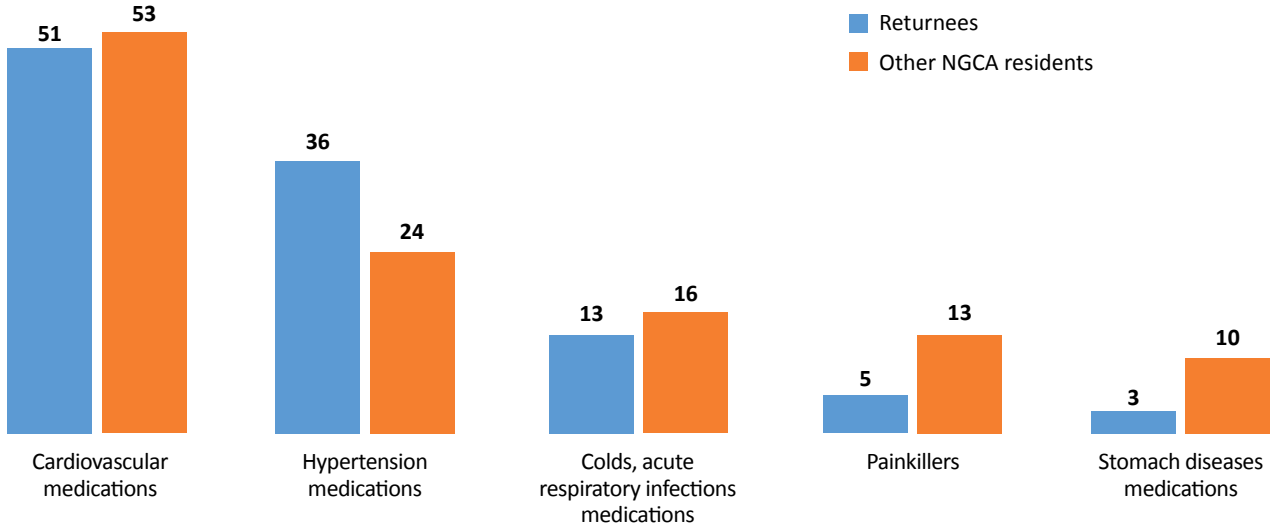
With regards to medicine, the most frequently mentioned types by returnees were medications for cardiovascular diseases (51%), hypertension medications (36%) and colds and respiratory infections medications (13%) (Figure 8.27). Other NGCA residents, more frequently than returnees, reported buying painkillers (13% and 5% respectively) and medications against stomach diseases (10% and 3% respectively). In addition, 19% of the returnees reported that the medications they needed could not be bought at their place of residence. Among those returnees who reported that they had access to the medications they need (78%), 26% mentioned that the price was higher and 11% reported that the quality was lower.

Figure 8.26. Top-5 non-food items bought in the GCA, % of respondents who crossed the contact line in the past three months to buy non-food items



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

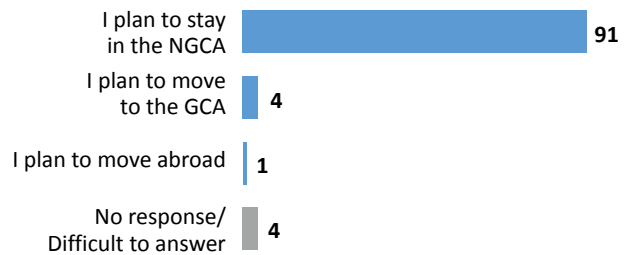
Figure 8.27. Top-5 medicines bought in the GCA, % of respondents who crossed the contact line in the past three months to buy medicine



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

Ninety-one (91%) per cent of the returnees planned to stay in the NGCA during the next three months and only 4% planned to move to the GCA (Figure 8.28). Returnees' plans for the next three months remained consistent across the NMS rounds.

Figure 8.28. Returnees' plans for the next three months, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. General methodology

ANNEX 2. Grouping of oblasts into geographic zones by distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts

ANNEX 3. Statistics of calls from telephone survey

ANNEX 1. General methodology

The survey methodology, developed within the framework of the project, ensured data collection in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and Kyiv city, as well as data processing and analysis in terms of IDP location, their movements or intentions to move, intentions to return, major social and economic issues, IDPs' integration into the local communities, among other socio-economic characteristics of IDPs in Ukraine.

The NMS is performed by combining data obtained from multiple sources, namely:

- Data from sample surveys of IDP households via face-to-face and telephone interviews.
- Data from focus groups discussions with key informants (representatives of the local community, IDPs, local authorities, as well as NGOs responding to the issues faced by IDPs), IDPs and returnees to the NGCA.
- Data from sample surveys of people crossing the contact line via face-to-face interviews.
- Administrative data.

The sample size of IDP households in 300 randomly selected territorial units selected for face-to-face interviews totalled 2,402 IDP households (sample distribution by oblast is provided in Figure 1 and Figure 2). The sampling of territorial units was devised for all oblasts of Ukraine and distributed in proportion to the number of registered IDPs in each oblast. Eight IDP households were included in each territorial unit selected for monitoring. It should be noted that about 37% of this Round's face-to face IDP sample were surveyed in the previous round. The purpose of preservation of IDP households in the sample was to ensure a more accurate assessment of changes in the indicators between adjacent rounds.

The sampling for the telephone survey was derived from the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. Between January and March 2019, 4,028 IDP households were interviewed with this method in 24 oblasts of Ukraine. Out of them, 803 interviews were conducted with returnees to the non-government controlled area.

The distribution of the number of interviewed households by oblasts is presented in Figure 3.

During the survey period, there were five focus groups with representatives from the IDP population (two FGDs in Vinnytsia and Dnipro), key informants (two FGDs in Kyiv and Odesa), and returnees to the NGCA (one FGD in Mariupol, Donetsk Oblast GCA). The FGDs covered people living in urban and rural areas; specifically, the FGD in Dnipro was conducted with IDPs living in rural areas, the FGD in Kyiv with key informants whose activities covered the rural areas, and FGD with returnees to the NGCA included the residents of rural settlements.

The survey of the people crossing the contact line was conducted at the five operating EECPs located in Donetsk (Hnutove, Maiorske, Mariinka, Novotroitske) and Luhansk (Stanytsia Luhanska) oblasts. A total of 1,239 interviews were conducted.

The number of interviews per checkpoint was distributed in proportion to the number of trips across the contact line per day, which is published on a daily basis by the State Border Service of Ukraine. The survey was conducted by means of face-to-face interviewing using tablets, in the queues and at exits from checkpoints. The interviewers worked in both pedestrian queues and vehicle queues on the territory of checkpoints from the side of the areas under control of Ukrainian authorities, as well as near the exit out to the NGCA. The interviews were distributed between weekdays and weekends, as well as between different time periods ranging from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Quota sampling was applied to interviews to ensure comparison between groups: IDPs, returnees, other residents of the GCA and other residents of the NGCA. Approximately the same number of respondents from each of the mentioned groups were interviewed. Besides, quotas were set for the number of respondents in the pedestrian and automobile queues, as well as for the number of those travelling to the GCA and the NGCA. More details on the distribution of the number of interviews can be found in Figures 4 and 5.

Figure 1. Distribution of the sample for territorial units within oblasts of Ukraine

Oblast	Number of territorial units selected
Total	300
Vinnitsia	6
Volyn	6
Dnipropetrovsk	18
Donetsk	70
Zhytomyr	6
Zakarpattia	6
Zaporizhia	18
Ivano-Frankivsk	6
Kyiv Oblast (without Kyiv city)	10
Kirovohrad	6
Luhansk	36
Lviv	6
Mykolaiv	6
Odesa	8
Poltava	6
Rivne	6
Sumy	6
Ternopil	6
Kharkiv	18
Kherson	6
Khmelnyskyi	6
Cherkasy	6
Chernivtsi	6
Chernihiv	6
Kyiv city	20

Figure 2. Distribution of IDP households for face-to-face interviews by oblast

Oblast	Number
Total	2,402
Vinnitsia	48
Volyn	48
Dnipropetrovsk	143
Donetsk	560
Zhytomyr	49
Zakarpattia	48
Zaporizhia	145
Ivano-Frankivsk	48
Kyiv Oblast (without Kyiv city)	80
Kirovohrad	47
Luhansk	289
Lviv	48
Mykolaiv	48
Odesa	64
Poltava	48
Rivne	48
Sumy	48
Ternopil	48
Kharkiv	144
Kherson	48
Khmelnyskyi	48
Cherkasy	47
Chernivtsi	48
Chernihiv	49
Kyiv city	161

Figure 3. Distribution of IDP households for telephone interviews by oblast

Oblast	Number
Total	4,028
Vinnitsia	81
Volyn	81
Dnipropetrovsk	240
Donetsk GCA	436
Zhytomyr	82
Zakarpattia	81
Zaporizhia	241
Ivano-Frankivsk	82
Kyiv Oblast (without Kyiv city)	131
Kirovohrad	80
Luhansk GCA	169
Lviv	82
Mykolaiv	81
Odesa	110
Poltava	85
Rivne	81
Sumy	80
Ternopil	81
Kharkiv	240
Kherson	81
Khmelnyskyi	80
Cherkasy	85
Chernivtsi	81
Chernihiv	79
Kyiv city	275
Donetsk NGCA	488
Luhansk NGCA	315

Figure 4. Distribution of people crossing the contact line by checkpoint

Checkpoint	Number of respondents
Total	1,239
Hnutove	119
Maiorske	291
Mariinka	274
Novotroitske	245
Stanytsia Luhanska	310

Figure 5. Distribution of people crossing the contact line between pedestrian and vehicle queues in each direction by checkpoint

	Total	Hnutove	Maiorske	Mariinka	Novotroitske	Stanytsia Luhanska
Total	1,239	119	291	274	245	310
Vehicle queue to NGCA	328	40	101	99	88	0*
Pedestrian queue to NGCA	294	18	52	38	35	151
Pedestrian exit to GCA	617	61	138	137	122	159

* Stanytsia Luhanska is currently open only for pedestrian crossing.

ANNEX 2. Grouping of oblasts into geographic zones by distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts

Zone	Oblast
1	Donetsk Oblast (GCA)
	Luhansk Oblast (GCA)
2	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast
	Kharkiv Oblast
	Zaporizhia Oblast
3	Kirovohrad Oblast
	Mykolaiv Oblast
	Poltava Oblast
	Sumy Oblast
	Kherson Oblast
	Cherkasy Oblast
4	Vinnitsia Oblast
	Zhytomyr Oblast
	Kyiv Oblast
	Kyiv city
	Odesa Oblast
	Chernihiv Oblast
5	Volyn Oblast
	Zakarpattia Oblast
	Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast
	Lviv Oblast
	Rivne Oblast
	Ternopil Oblast
	Khmelnyskyi Oblast
	Chernivtsi Oblast

ANNEX 3. Statistics of calls from telephone survey

Summary of calls		
Total	14,556	
Complete interviews (GCA)	3,225	22%
Complete interviews (NGCA)	803	6%
No answer/nobody picked up the phone (after three attempts)	2,169	15%
No connection	2,746	19%
Out of service	3,209	21%
Not IDPs	267	2%
Refusal to take part in the survey	2,137	15%

No connection		
Total	2,746	
Vodafone	2,139	78%
Kyivstar	376	14%
Lifecell	222	8%
Other	9	0%

Out of service		
Total	3,209	
Vodafone	2,007	63%
Kyivstar	612	19%
Lifecell	575	18%
Other	15	0%

The project is funded by the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)



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



For more information please contact
International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mission in Ukraine:

8 Mykhailivska Street, Kyiv, Ukraine, 01001

Tel: (044) 568-50-15 • Fax: (044) 568-50-16

E-mail: nmsukraine@iom.int