



NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT

ON THE SITUATION OF INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS

March 2020



Cover and internal cover page photos:

Nataliia fled from Horlivka to Kharkiv in 2014. A special needs teacher by profession, she opened two children's education and entertainment centres in Kharkiv. Nataliia was supported within the IOM economic empowerment programme.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DTM – Displacement Tracking Matrix

FGD – focus group discussion

GCA – government-controlled areas

GoU – Government of Ukraine

IDPs – internally displaced persons

IMF – International Monetary Fund

IOM – International Organization for Migration

KI – key informant

MoSP – Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

NGCA – non-government controlled areas

NMS – National Monitoring System Report on the Situation of Internally Displaced Persons

SSSU – State Statistics Service of Ukraine

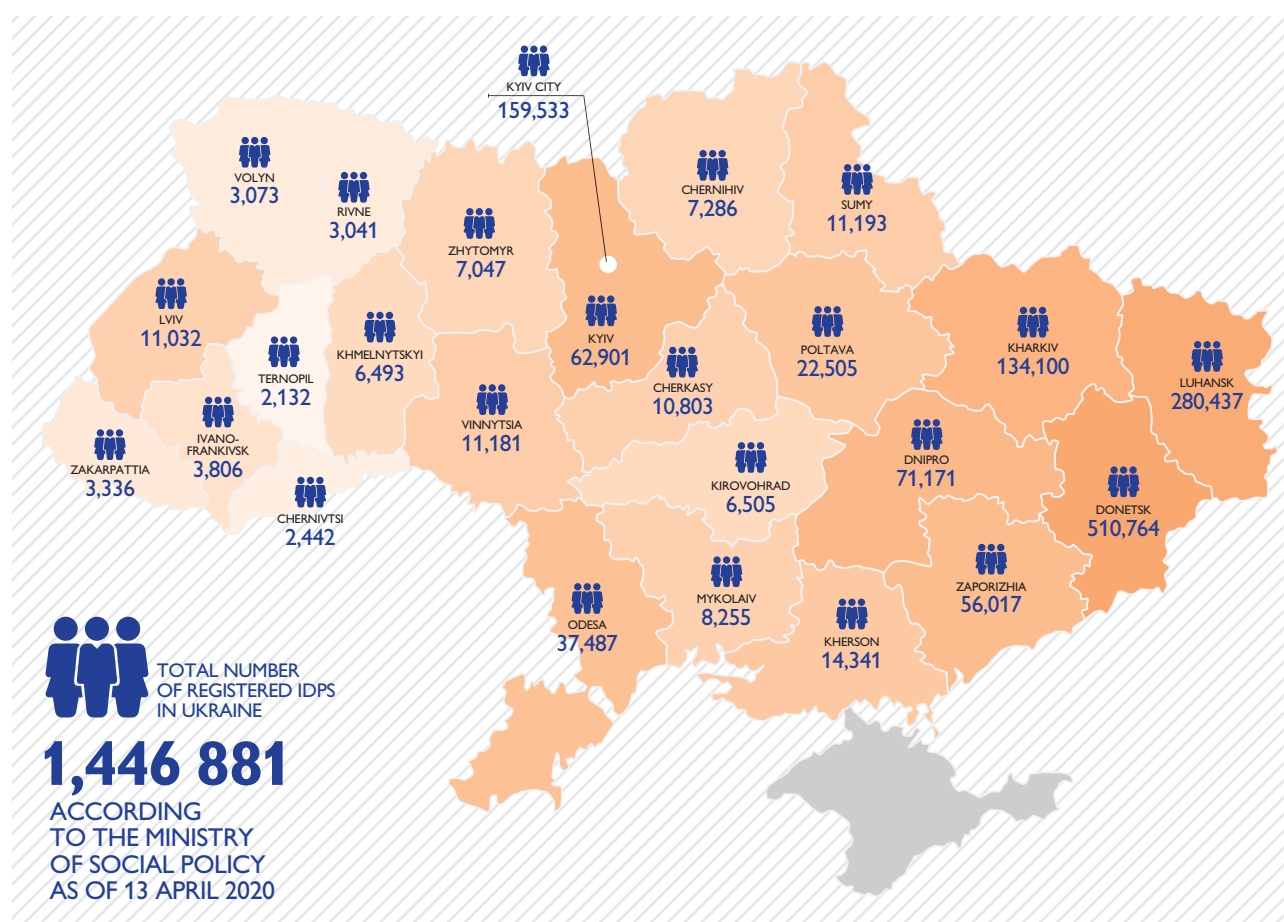
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, in April 2020, there were 1,446,881 people registered as internally displaced persons (IDPs), that is individuals who have left their homes and moved to a different area and/or region of Ukraine. Almost half of the registered IDPs settled in government-controlled areas (GCA) of Donetsk Oblast (510,764) and Luhansk Oblast (280,437). Areas with the highest shares of IDPs located further away from the mentioned oblasts included the city of Kyiv (159,533) and Kyiv Oblast (62,901), Kharkiv Oblast (134,100), Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (71,171) and Zaporizhia Oblast (56,017). More than 35,000 IDPs are regis-

tered in the western oblasts of Ukraine characterized by the high level of external labour migration according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine^{1,2}: Lviv 11,032, Ivano-Frankivsk 3,806, Zakarpattia 3,336, Rivne 3,041, Ternopil 2,132, Volyn 3,073, Chernivtsi 2,442, Khmelnytskyi 6,493 respectively.

¹ External Labour Migration. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. 2017. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/Arhiv_u/11/Arch_ztm.htm

² Migration in Ukraine: Facts and Figures. IOM. 2019. IOM. https://iom.org.ua/sites/default/files/iom-ukraine_facts-eng_2019.pdf



20–64 was almost unchanged compared to the previous round but was significantly lower than the employment rate of the same age group among the general population: only 55 per cent of IDPs in this age group were employed compared to 67 per cent of the employed presenting the general population of Ukraine of the same age group⁶. The data showed a significant decrease in the employment rates of IDPs aged 20–64 living in Kyiv and western oblasts of Ukraine (geographical zone 5)⁷ from 90 to 75 per cent and from 71 to 60 per cent respectively.

Financial situation and basic needs. The level of sustenance of IDPs worsened compared to the previous round, as demonstrated by a decrease in the average monthly income per one IDP household member, which as of January–March 2020 was UAH 3,289. Furthermore, the average monthly income of IDPs was still low compared to the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which is set at UAH 3,795⁸. IDPs continue to rely on government support, which is the second most frequently mentioned source of their income. In Round 16, lack of own housing remained the biggest issue identified by IDPs, significantly burdening IDPs' financial situation with the need to cover housing rent. Forty-two (42%) per cent of IDPs reported having changed their dwelling at least once within the current settlement due to the high cost (51%).

Access to social services. The level of satisfaction with accessibility of basic social services – either public or private – among IDPs has changed compared to the previous round. Respondents were least satisfied with access to health-care services (66%).

⁶ Employment rates by gender, type, location and age. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2020. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2020/rp/eans/znsmv2020_u.xls

⁷ 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.

⁸ The actual subsistence minimum in March 2020. Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine / <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/18529.html>

IDP mobility. In February–March 2020, 86 per cent of the interviewed IDPs reported that they had been staying in their current settlement over three years. As the findings demonstrate, IDPs generally continue to stay in their current settlements and do not move further. The portion of those intending to return to their place of origin after the end of the conflict was 20 per cent. At the same time, 42 per cent of the respondents expressed their intention to not return, even after the end of the conflict, which was 6 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 2019.

Integration in local communities. Fifty-six (56%) per cent of IDPs reported having integrated in the local community while 32 per cent stated that they had partially integrated which was the same as in the third quarter of 2019. The data showed that the employment rate among the respondents who acknowledged feeling partially integrated was lower compared to those who self-assessed themselves as fully integrated (39% and 49% among all the surveyed IDPs respectively). The main conditions for successful integration indicated by IDPs remained housing, regular income and employment.

NGCA returnees. Nineteen (19%) per cent of the respondents identified themselves as IDPs who returned to the NGCA and currently live there. The surveyed returnee population was older than the IDP population; the share of returnee household members aged 60 years and over was 55 per cent. In Round 16, a possibility to live in their own housing and to not pay rent (84%) was the main reason of returning to NGCA. NGCA returnees aged 65 years and older more frequently mentioned private property possession as the reason for their return compared to the respondents under the age of 65. The portion of employed returnees aged 20–64 was 48 per cent which is lower compared to IDPs of the same age group and all Ukrainian population (55% and 67% respectively). Returned IDPs reported facing difficulties related to safety (16%), access to medicines (14%) and health care (12%) because of lack of qualified medical personnel and necessary medications in the accessible pharmacies. The problems of the returnees varied depending on the location and age group. Eighty-two (82%) per cent of the returnees intended to remain in the NGCA during the following three months.

OVERVIEW OF ROUND 16 METHODOLOGY

The National Monitoring System (NMS) is based on the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) approach designed by IOM at the global level⁹. Consisting of the mobility tracking, registration, flow monitoring and survey components, the DTM is designed to capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. IOM Ukraine adapted the DTM to the Ukrainian context via the NMS to collect and process data as well as disseminate information on the displaced populations in Ukraine. The main objective of the NMS is to support the Government of Ukraine and non-government stakeholders in collecting and analysing information on the socio-economic characteristics of IDPs and their households to design evidence-based policies and programmatic responses on IDPs.

The survey collected information on socioeconomic characteristics of IDPs at individual and household levels, including trends and movement intentions, employment, financial situation and basic needs, access to services 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;
- 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 2,413 IDPs were interviewed in 300 randomly selected territorial units across the country in February–March 2020. The sampling of territorial units was devised for all government-controlled areas of Ukraine and distributed in proportion to the number of registered IDPs. The major part of the interviews (77%) was conducted using a face-to-face method but because of the introduction of the COVID-19 quarantine measures, the remain-

ing interviews were carried out via telephone and means of video communication.

Telephone interviews with IDPs

A total of 3,685 individuals registered in the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine were interviewed using this method by IOM in February–March 2020. Out of these, 2,973 interviews were with IDPs residing in the government-controlled areas (GCA), and 712 interviews were with returnees to the non-government controlled areas (NGCA)⁹.

Data from telephone interviews were 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 were also weighted according to the sociodemographic characteristics of IDPs interviewed face-to-face.

Focus group discussions

Five focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted during March 2020, specifically two FGDs with key informants (KI) presenting personnel of civil society organizations, national NGOs, local authorities and administrative and social governmental services. Two FGDs were carried out with IDPs and one FGD was held with NGCA returnees. The FGDs with IDPs took place in Sievierodonetsk and Kherson, with key informants in Kramatorsk and Kyiv and with returnees. The FGDs covered people living in both urban and rural areas. The FGDs in Kherson, Kramatorsk as well as FGD with returnees were conducted using means of video communication.

Please see Annex 1 for more details on methodology.

⁹ The sampling was derived from the IDP registration database maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine.

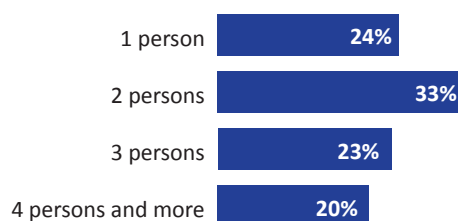
1. CHARACTERISTICS OF IDPS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Women represented 58 per cent of surveyed IDP household members, which is slightly higher than the share of women in an average Ukrainian household (54% as of 1 January 2019)¹⁰ (Figure 1.1). Among these women, 23 per cent were aged over 60 years, which was higher than the share of men of the same age (15%). This is similar to the general population of Ukraine. As of January 2019¹¹, the share of women aged over 60 years was 28 per cent, while the share of men of the same age was 18 per cent.

During the interviews, the respondents were asked about the composition of their households. The average household size was identified as 2.47 persons, which is slightly smaller than among the total population of Ukraine (2.58 persons) according to 2019 data¹². Almost a quarter of the respondents (24%)

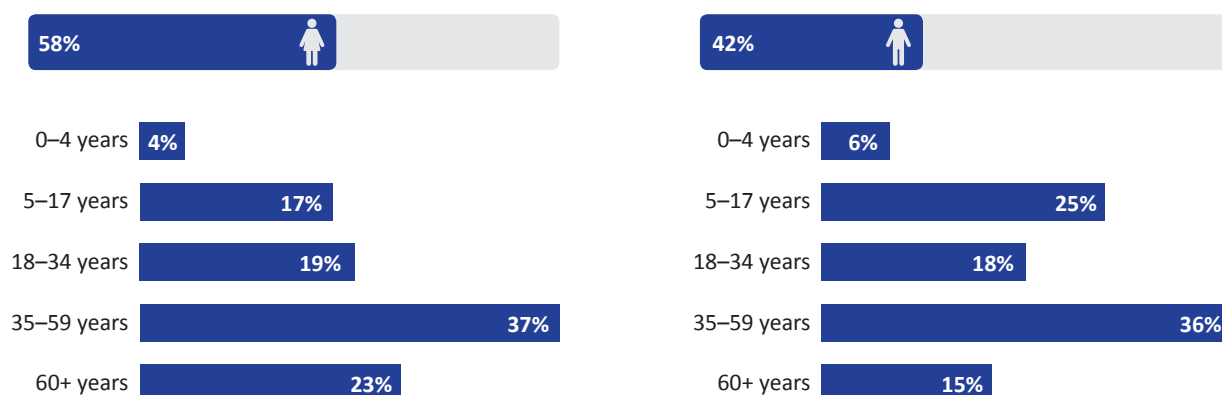
lived in one-person households, which is higher than among the total population of Ukraine (20%)¹³ (Figure 1.2). Among these 24 per cent of households, 72 per cent were women.

Figure 1.2. Distribution of IDP households in Ukraine by number of members



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 1.1. Sex and age distributions of IDP household members



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

¹⁰ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of 1 January 2019. Express Issue 21.06.2019. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2018.

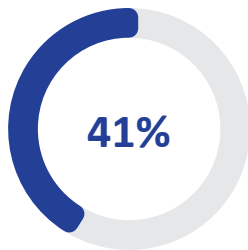
¹¹ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of 1 January 2019. Express Issue 21.06.2019. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2018.

¹² Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2019.

¹³ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2019.

Households with children made up 41 per cent of all surveyed IDP households, which is slightly more than an average Ukrainian household (38%)¹⁴ (Figure 1.3). IDP households with one child accounted for 60 per cent of the total number of households with children. The share of large families with three or more children made 9 per cent of IDP households with children, while the share of single parent households was 38 per cent of IDP households with children. Among all households with children, 33 per cent were the female-headed households with children.

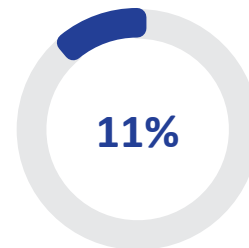
Figure 1.3. Share of households with children



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Eleven (11%) per cent of IDP households reported having a family member with a disability (Figure 1.4)¹⁵. At the same time, the share of people among the general population of Ukraine receiving pensions in connection with different disability types was 6 per cent¹⁶.

Figure 1.4. Share of IDP households with people with disabilities (disability groups I–III, children with disabilities)



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

¹⁴ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2019.

¹⁵ In Ukraine, disability status is assigned by the Medical and Social Expert Commission (MSEC). Depending on the disability severity and the individual's ability to work and care for oneself, persons with disabilities are categorized into three groups (I, II, III). Rasell, M., & Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. (Eds.). (2013). Disability in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union: History, policy and everyday life. Routledge.

¹⁶ State Service of Statistics of Ukraine. Social Protection of the Population of Ukraine in 2019. Statistical collection http://ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2020/zb/07/zb_szn_2019.pdf

2. LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF IDPS

Employment rates

As of March 2020, the share of employed IDPs was 46 per cent among all the interviewed respondents, which is almost the same compared to the previous round (Figure 2.1). Among these 46 per cent of employed IDPs, 2 per cent were self-employed. The level of employment was considerably higher among the total population of Ukraine compared to IDP population. The share of employed persons among the population of Ukraine aged 15–70 was 58 per cent in January–March 2020¹⁷ based on the data provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

Moreover, in January–March 2020 the share of employed IDPs aged 20–64¹⁸ was 55 per cent whereas among the general population, the share of employed in the same age group was 67 per cent¹⁹ (Figure 2.2). The employment rates of the mentioned age groups among both IDPs and the gen-

eral population of Ukraine were almost the same in January–March 2020 as in the third quarter of 2019. Fifty-six per cent (56%) of the surveyed IDPs and 67 per cent of the general population of Ukraine aged 20–64 were employed in the third quarter of 2019²⁰ respectively.

Figure 2.2. Employment of IDPs and general population of Ukraine aged 20–64

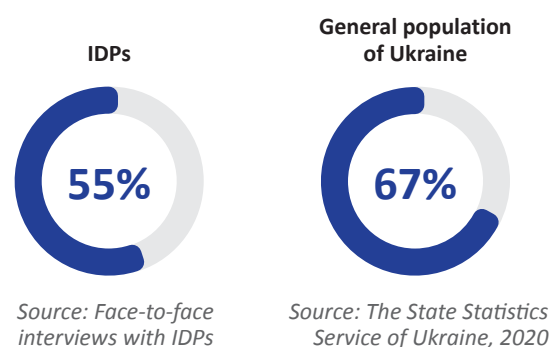
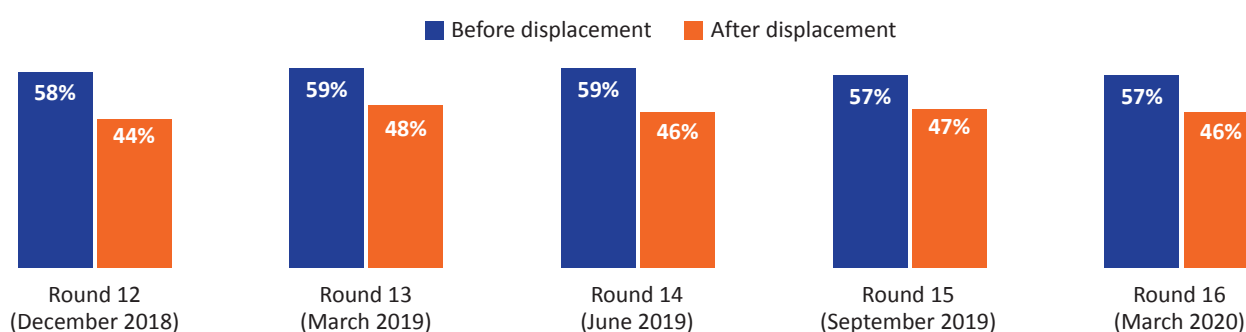


Figure 2.1. Employment of IDPs before and after displacement, by rounds



¹⁷ Employment rates by gender, type, location and age. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2020. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2020/rp/rp_reg/XLS/rzn_2020_u.xls

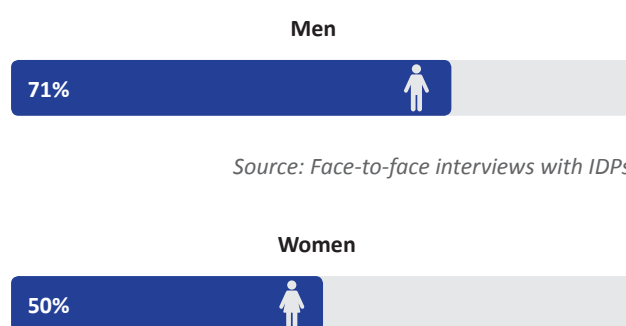
¹⁸ Ibid. The age range is defined according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine standards for calculating employment rates.

¹⁹ Employment rates by gender, type, location and age. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2020. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2020/rp/eans/znsmv2020_u.xls

²⁰ Employment rates by gender, type, location and age. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2019. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2019/rp/eans/znsmv2019_u.xls

The results of the analysis showed that among 55 per cent of the employed IDPs aged 20–64, 71 per cent were men and 50 per cent were women. At the same time, the shares of employed men and women presenting the general population of Ukraine of the mentioned age group were 73 per cent and 62 per cent respectively²¹ (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Employment of IDPs aged 20–64, by sex

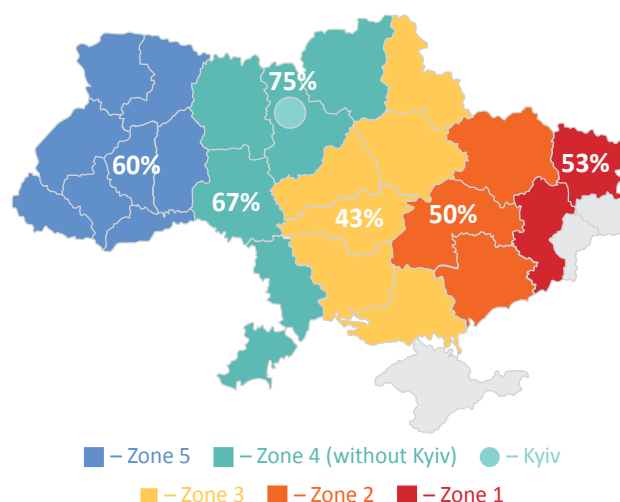


Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

In the NMS Round 16, the level of satisfaction with access to employment opportunities dropped from 73 per cent to 64 per cent compared to the third quarter of 2019. The unemployment rates among IDPs aged 20–64 decreased significantly in certain geographical zones compared to the previous NMS round. The city of Kyiv remained the place with the highest employment rate (75%). However, the data showed a 15 percentage points decrease in the employment rate of IDPs residing in Kyiv compared to the results of the NMS Round 15 (Figure 2.4). At the same time, a significant reduction in the shares of employed IDPs was recorded in the third and fifth geographical zones (by 7 per cent and 11 per cent correspondingly). In other geographical zones, the shares of employed IDPs were almost the same as in the previous survey round.

Figure 2.4. Employment of IDPs after displacement, by geographic zones²² and rounds, among IDPs aged 20–64



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Unemployment rates

Among the surveyed IDPs, the share of the **economically active population** was 54 per cent in Round 16, including employed respondents (46%) or those who were actively looking for employment and ready to start working within a two-week period (8%) (Figure 2.5). The **economically inactive population** was 46 per cent among the surveyed IDPs in Round 16 (Figure 2.5). The largest share was retired persons or pensioners (25%); 12 per cent were persons who were doing housework, looking after children or other persons in a household, 5 per cent were persons with disabilities, 2 per cent were students, and 2 per cent were unemployed but not seeking employment. The situation remained unchanged compared to the previous round.

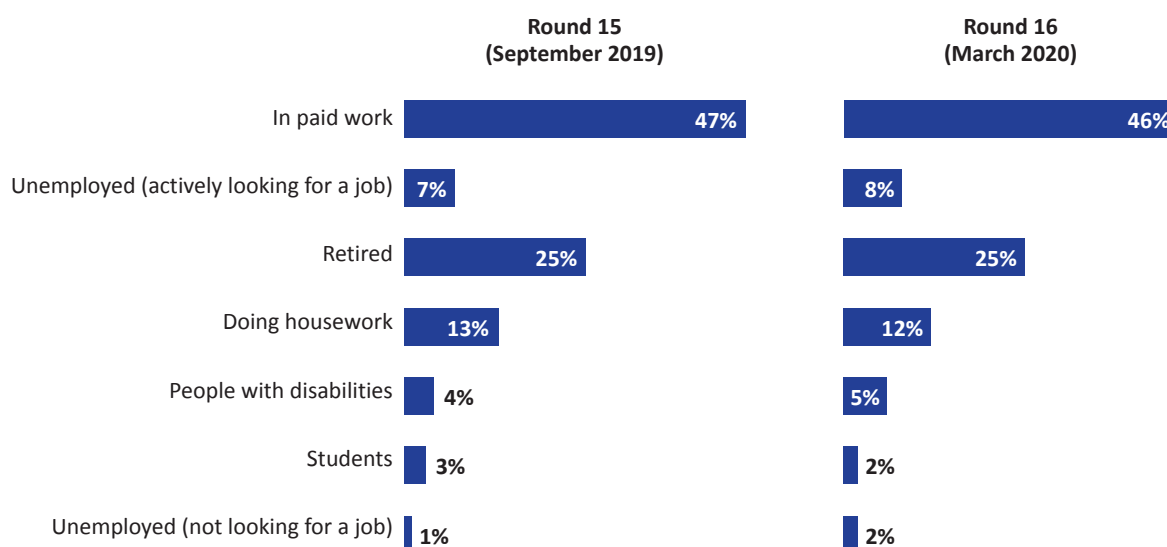
²¹ Employment by gender, type, location and age groups in 2020: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2020/rp/eans/znsnmv2020_u.xls

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.

In Round 16, among those 8 per cent of IDPs who were actively seeking employment, 29 per cent had been unemployed up to a year, 21 per cent had been unemployed for more than a year and up to four years (up to 48 months), while 39 per cent had been unemployed for more than four years, and 4 per cent had never worked before. Seven per cent did not answer the question. Among those 8 per cent of IDPs who were actively searching for employment, 86 per cent were women and 14 per cent were men. Ninety-four (94%) per cent of IDPs who were actively seeking employment reported facing difficulties. The share of those who reported job search difficulties

was slightly higher compared to the previous NMS survey. The most frequently mentioned issues were lack of vacancies in general (64%) and low pay for proposed vacancies (57%) (Figure 2.6). Other frequently mentioned issues were lack of vacancies which correspond to a person's qualifications (31%), long time to get to work (26%), vacancies with unsuitable work schedules (20%), and discrimination by age (19%). The obtained results correspond to the general situation in the labour market in the country at the end of the first quarter of 2020. In March 2020, the total number of registered open vacancies decreased by almost one third compared to the same period in 2019²⁴.

Figure 2.5. Current employment status of IDPs, by rounds²⁴

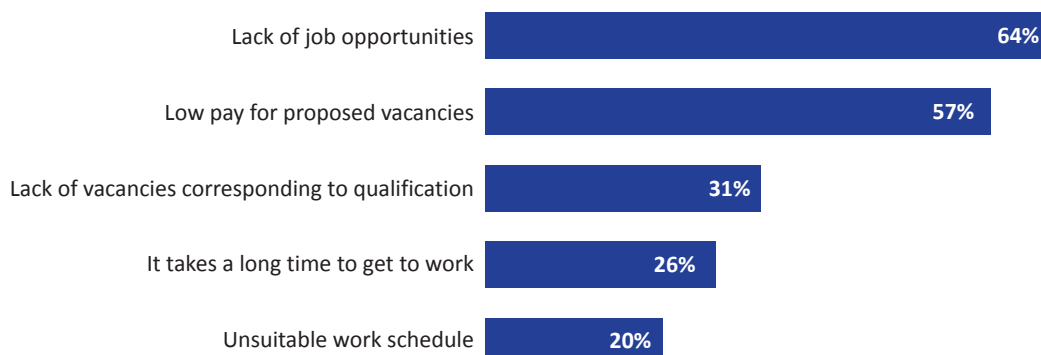


Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

²³ The scale is aimed at measuring the economic position of a person. 'Economic position seeks to distinguish between people who are in the labour force (economically active) and those who are not (economically inactive). A further aim is to assign people/respondents to various subgroups among the two broad categories (economically active and economically inactive.)' Erikson, R. and Jonsson, J.O. (2001). European Social Survey Core Questionnaire Development. Chapter 2: How to ascertain the socio-structural position of the individual in society. London: European Social Survey, City University London.

²⁴ Number of registered unemployed and number of vacancies (according to the data of the State Employment Service in 2019 and 2020). <https://www.dcz.gov.ua/publikaciya/2-dani-shchodo-kilkosti-zareyestrovanyh-bezrobotnyh-ta-kilkosti-zareyestrovanyh-vakansiy>

Figure 2.6. Difficulties that IDPs face when looking for a job, IDPs who are actively seeking employment (five most mentioned)

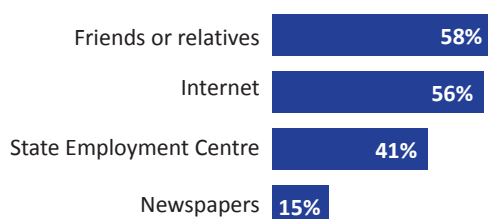


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Consultation in an employment centre (32%), retraining (22%) and assistance in the start-up of one's own business (19%) were recognized as the most preferred means of support among unemployed IDPs.

IDPs continue to strongly rely on informal support networks in finding employment. Among IDPs who were looking for a job, 58 per cent did so through friends and relatives. More than half of unemployed IDPs (56%) confirmed searching for a job in the Internet, and 41 per cent through state employment centres. (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7. Channel of job search, IDPs actively looking for employment



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

Labour rights violation

During the interviews, respondents were asked whether they encountered situations involving deceit on the part of the employer or forced labour since the beginning of the conflict. Five (5%) per cent of IDPs reported encountering at least one such situation since the beginning of the conflict, based on the combined data collected through telephone and face-to-face interviews in the GCA. "Worked with no expected pay" was reported by 3 per cent of surveyed IDPs, while 4 per cent of IDPs "worked in conditions that were significantly worse than promised". The situations involving deceit on the part of the employer or forced labour were more frequently mentioned by those who indicated unemployment as the biggest issue for them (15%).

IDP (female, 20) from Donetsk Oblast:

"I had been studying at a food industry lyceum. I was hired through the lyceum. I worked in a baby food factory. My employer knew perfectly well that I was an IDP, a student, that I was young, and that was why I was deceived: I earned UAH 500 a month instead of UAH 6,500. When I resigned, I was finally paid my salary, but not the full amount."

Source: FGD with IDPs

3. FINANCIAL SITUATION AND BASIC NEEDS

Livelihood opportunities

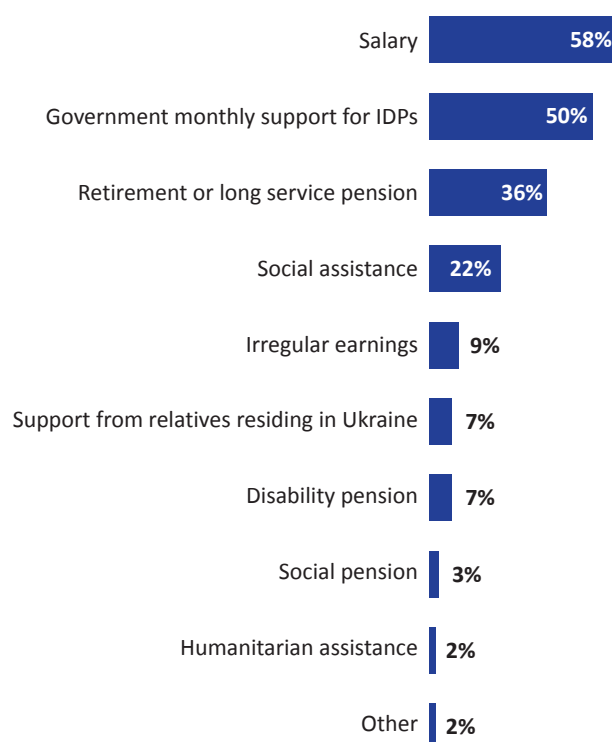
Fifty-eight (58%) per cent of the surveyed IDPs indicated salary as their main source of income, which was in line with the age distribution of IDP household members and IDPs' labour market situation (Figure 3.1). Government support to IDPs was the second most frequently mentioned source of income (50%). The share of those who indicated salary as the main income source for their households decreased slightly, by 4 per cent, compared to the last NMS survey. At the same time, the number of IDPs relying on governmental support, retirement pension and social assistance grew by three per cent, three per cent and five per cent respectively. 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 (36%) and social assistance (22%). The share of IDPs who reported humanitarian assistance was minor (2%).

IDP (male, 35) from Donetsk:

"I am the only one employed in my family. My wife receives state aid for the children, and we also get some money as assistance for displaced persons."

Source: FGD with IDPs

Figure 3.1. Sources of income of surveyed IDP households in the past 12 months



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

The IDPs' self-assessment of their financial situation has slightly worsened among all IDP populations since the previous round. In Round 16, almost half of IDPs (47%) assessed their financial situation as "enough funds only for food" or "have to limit expenses even for food" once other essential costs, such as rent and medicine, are covered (Figure 3.2).

The data gathered in the first quarter of 2020 demonstrated a deterioration of the household's financial situation self-assessment reported by IDP households with people with disabilities or households consisting of only people aged 60 and over. The share of households consisting of only people aged 60 and over who had to "limit their expenses even on food" increased by 7 per cent compared to the previous round and was 24 per cent, while 41 per cent had "enough funds only for food". Among the households with people with disabilities, the share of those who reported they had to "limit their expenses even on food" increased by 15 per cent compared to the last NMS survey and was 34 per cent, while 36 per cent had "enough funds only for ". As for female-headed households with children, these categories accounted for 22 and 45 per cent respectively which was almost the same as in the previous round.

IDP (female, 25) from Donetsk Oblast:

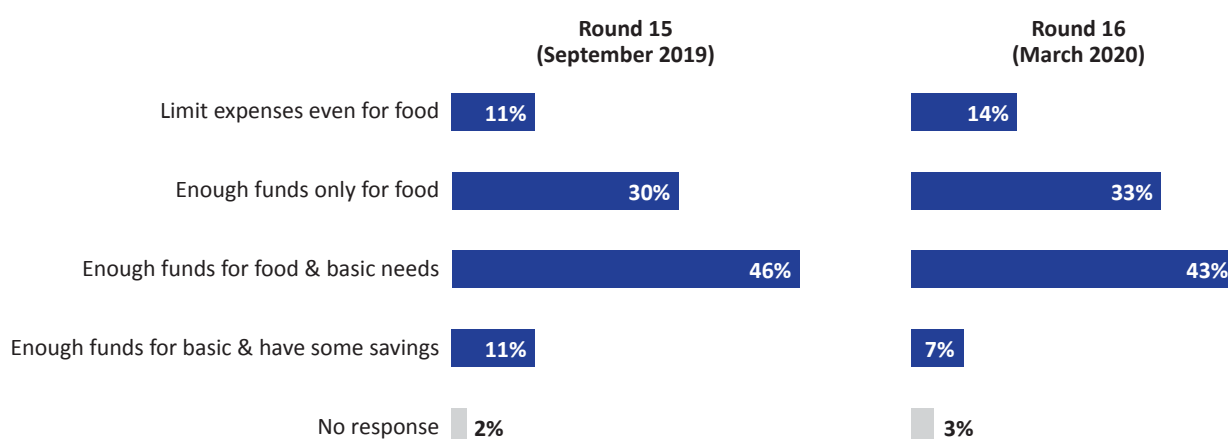
"My husband has a job, plus we receive state assistance for a child and payments as IDPs. However, this money is not enough. We spend all the money we earn on food for the child. I'm also so much grateful to my parents, they help financially."

Source: FGD with IDPs

The average monthly income per IDP household member decreased by 9 per cent compared to the last round and totalled UAH 3,289 in January–March 2020 (Figure 3.3). Furthermore, the average monthly income of IDPs was still lower compared to the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which was UAH 3,795²⁵ in March 2020.

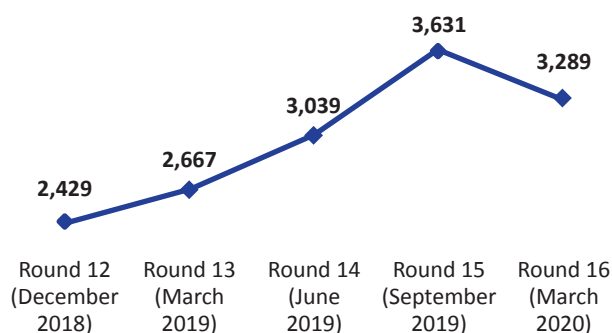
²⁵ The actual subsistence minimum in March 2020. The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine / <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/18529.html>

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



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

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



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The data for Round 16 showed that the monthly income of 33 per cent of IDP households did not exceed UAH 5,000 which is close to the value of the minimum wage in 2020. The share of those who reported having their household’s monthly income not exceeding UAH 5,000 increased by three per cent compared to the previous round (Figure 3.4).

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

	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)
Up to UAH 1,500	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%
UAH 1,500–3,000	21%	16%	13%	11%	12%
UAH 3,001–5,000	24%	23%	20%	18%	19%
UAH 5,001–7,000	21%	23%	19%	18%	20%
UAH 7,001–11,000	18%	20%	20%	25%	23%
Over UAH 11,000	12%	14%	26%	27%	24%

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 was 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 house²⁶.

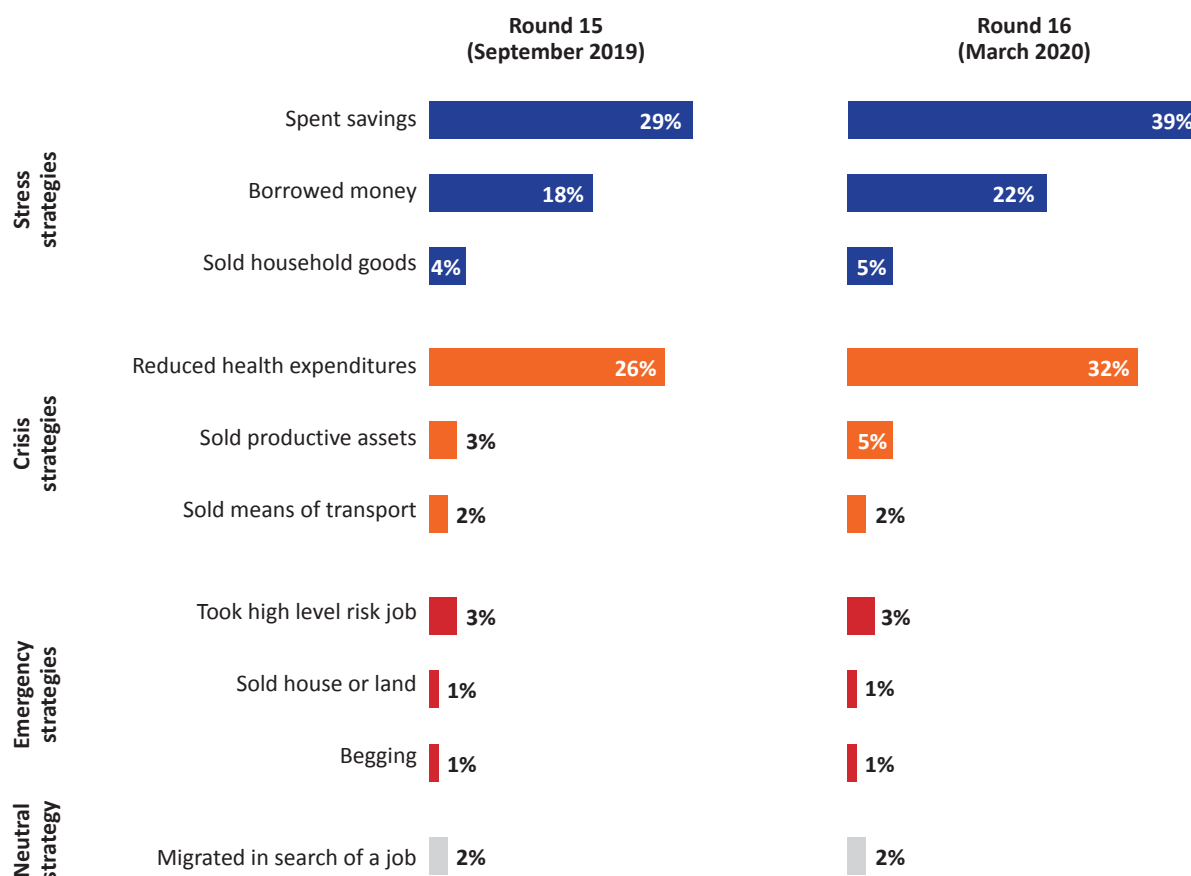
- **Stress strategies**, such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks, due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.
- **Crisis strategies**, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including 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.

The following are the results of analysis of coping strategies presenting both the shares of IDPs who performed certain actions and the shares of those who performed at least one or more actions under a particular coping strategy. The actions might have been applied by the respondent in the past 30 days or by the respondent’s household members in the past 12 months.

The data reflected the general economic insecurity of IDP households, as 58 per cent reported using at least one coping strategy in February–March 2020. The share of those who reported using at least one coping strategy was 10 per cent higher compared to the results of the survey carried out in the third quarter of 2019. The most frequently mentioned coping strategies were “spending savings” (39%), “reducing essential health expenditures” (32%), and “borrowing money” (22%) (Figure 3.5).

²⁶ Food Security & Socioeconomic 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

Figure 3.5. Shares of those who applied specific actions under different coping strategies, by rounds



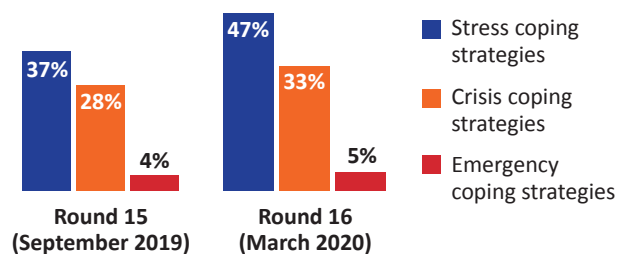
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

The coping strategies were more frequently applied by IDP households with people with disabilities, households consisting of only the elderly and female-headed households with children. Among the households consisting of people aged 60 and over, 42 per cent had to spend their savings, 20 per cent borrowed money, and 53 per cent cut medical expenses. Fifty-seven per cent (57%) of households with people with disabilities spent their savings, 26 per cent of them confirmed borrowing money, and 57 per cent said they reduced health expenditures. Forty-seven per cent (47%) of female-headed households with children spent their savings, 33 per cent confirmed borrowing money, and 33 per cent said they reduced health expenditures.

At least one stress coping strategy was used by 47 per cent of IDPs together with at least one crisis

coping strategy (33%) (Figure 3.6). Emergency strategies were used by 5 per cent of IDPs during the past 12 months. Since September 2019, there is an increase in the share of those who applied different types of coping strategies.

Figure 3.6. Coping strategies, by rounds

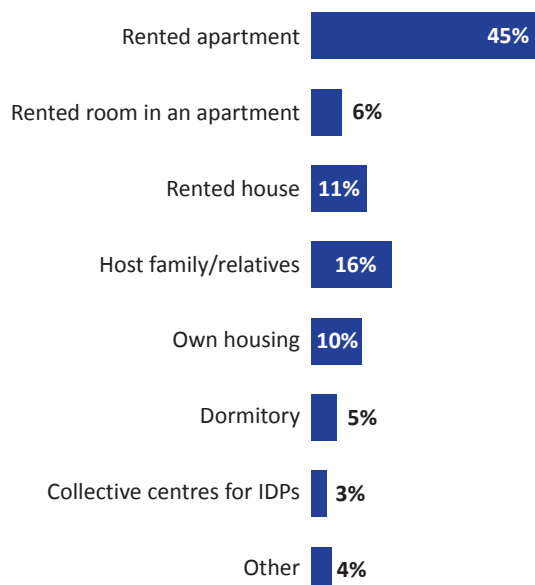


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Housing

IDPs continued to live in rented housing: 45 per cent lived in rented apartments, 11 per cent in rented houses and 6 per cent in rented rooms (Figure 3.7). Fifty-seven per cent (57%) confirmed renting housing informally, without any contract or other documents. The share of IDPs residing with relatives or host families was 16 per cent and remained almost the same as in the previous seven rounds. Ten (10%) per cent of IDPs lived in their own housing which is lower compared to the previous round. Five (5%) per cent of IDPs continued to reside in dormitories and 3 per cent in collective centres for IDPs.

Figure 3.7. IDP accommodation types, by rounds



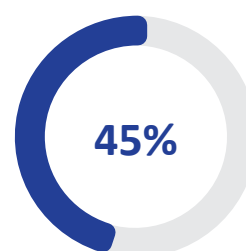
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

In Round 16, lack of own housing remained the biggest issue identified by IDPs. Moreover, the financial situation of IDPs is significantly burdened by the need to cover housing rent. Forty-two (42%) per cent of IDPs reported having changed their accommodation at least once within the current settlement. The high cost of accommodation was the main reason for moving to another dwelling, as reported by 51 per cent of IDPs who moved within their current settlement. Other frequently mentioned reasons were poor living conditions (38%) and eviction initiated by the owner of the housing (25%) (*respondents could choose more than one option*).

Housing programmes

Almost half (45%) of IDPs heard about housing programmes which are aimed at providing housing on favourable terms (Figure 3.8). The data showed a link between IDPs' age and their awareness of housing programmes: 40 per cent of the respondents aged 18–34, 52 per cent of IDPs aged 35–59 and only 36 per cent of the surveyed aged 60 and over confirmed they heard about housing programmes.

Figure 3.8. Share of IDPs aware of housing programmes (obtaining housing on favourable terms)



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Forty-two per cent (42%) of IDPs were interested in participating in housing programmes. Among these IDPs, 82 per cent expressed their interest (“very interested” or “interested”) in obtaining housing partly reimbursed by the state. Seventy-eight per cent (78%) of the respondents would like to get a rent-to-own home in the secondary market in urban areas, whereas only 38 per cent of IDPs were interested in such a deal in rural areas. Thirty-four per cent (34%) were interested in housing construction through participation in a housing cooperative. Finally, 34 per cent would like to obtain a loan for housing construction for up to 20 years, and 32 per cent for up to 30 years (Figure 3.9).

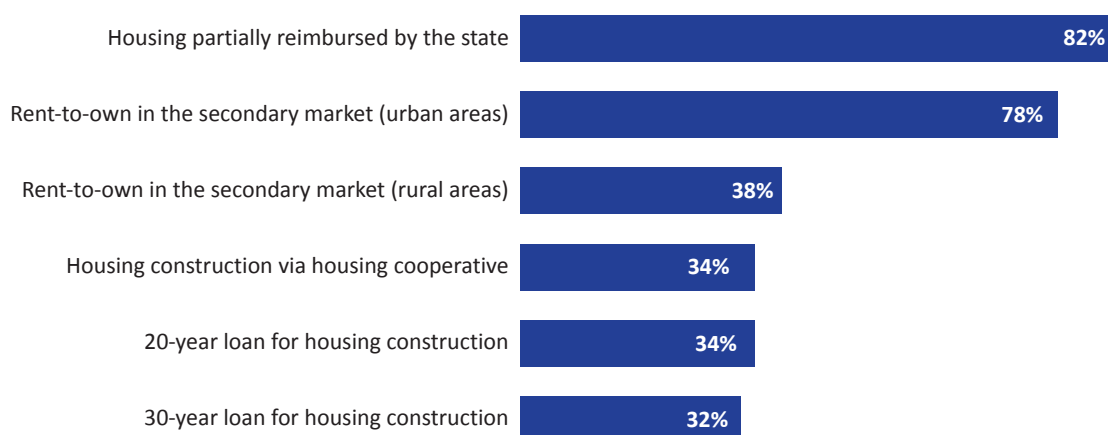
Key informant (female, 50):

“Housing programmes are very needed. If there is a home, there will be integration.”

Source: FGD with KI

If participating in a housing programme involved making monthly payments (excluding utility bills), over half of IDPs (52%) who were interested in housing programmes could afford no more than UAH 5,000 per month. Twenty-two per cent (22%) could pay up to UAH 1,500, 17% UAH 1,500 to 3,000, 13 per cent UAH 3,001 to 5,000. Only 10 per cent were able to pay over UAH 5,000 per month, 2 per cent could not pay at all, and 36 per cent did not respond.

Figure 3.9. Shares of those who were very interested or interested in participating in housing programmes under certain conditions



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

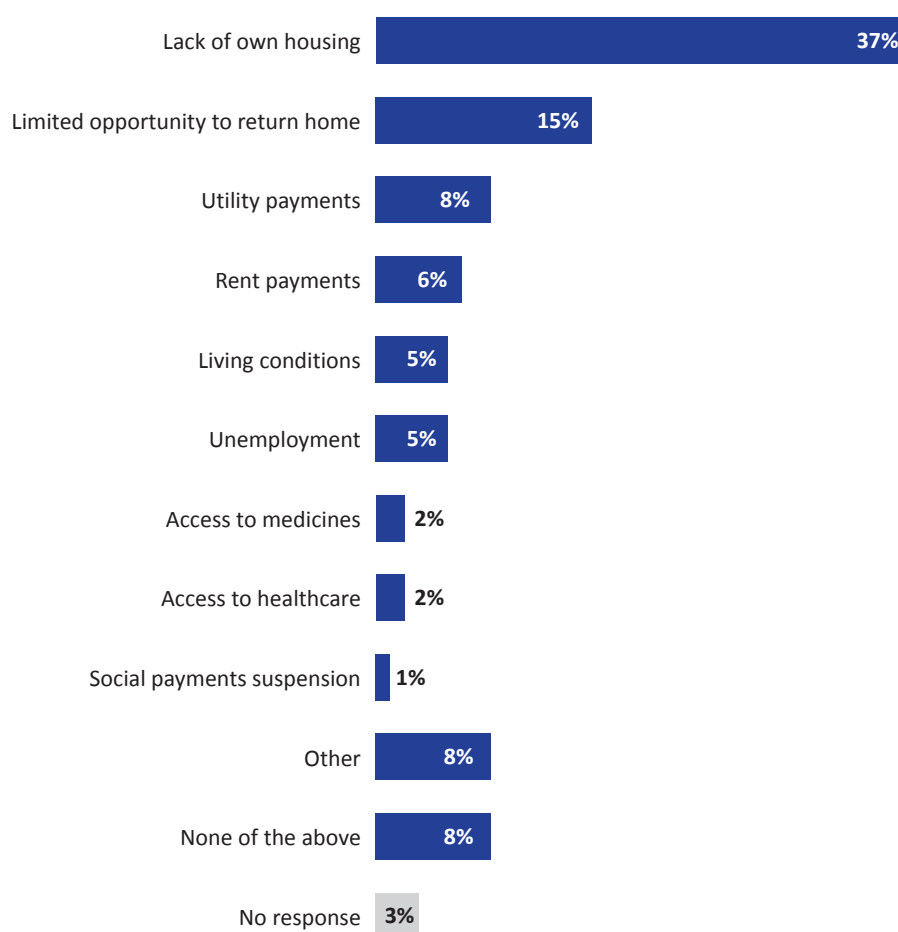
Major issues

The biggest issue identified by IDPs was lack of their own housing, reported by 37 per cent in Round 16 (Figure 3.10). It was more frequently reported by IDPs aged 18–59 and those who reside in cities. Lack of opportunity to return to the place of permanent residence and payment for utilities were the second and the third most frequently mentioned major issues, reported by 15 per cent and 8 per cent of IDPs respectively.

During the survey, the respondents were asked to indicate the needs and problems they would like to

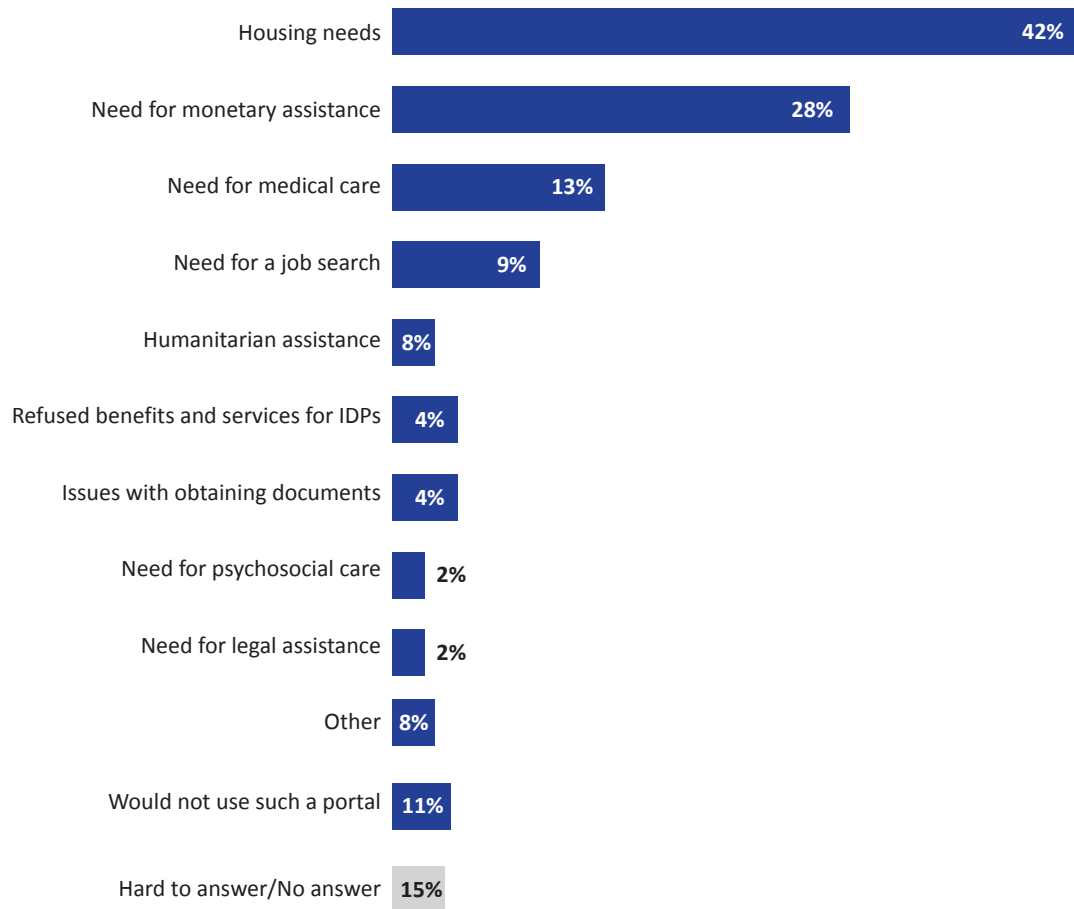
report to the Government of Ukraine using an internet portal if there was such an opportunity. The interviewed would primarily report about housing-related issues (42%). The second and the third most frequently mentioned needs were the need for monetary assistance (28%) and the need for medical care (13%). Nine per cent (9%) of the respondents mentioned that they would use an online information portal to inform the government on the needs related to job search. Eight per cent (8%) would inform the government about the needs related to the provision of different types of humanitarian assistance including clothing and hygiene kits (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3.10. The major issues for IDP households in the past 12 months



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.11. The major issues and needs of IDPs that they would report to the government via an internet portal

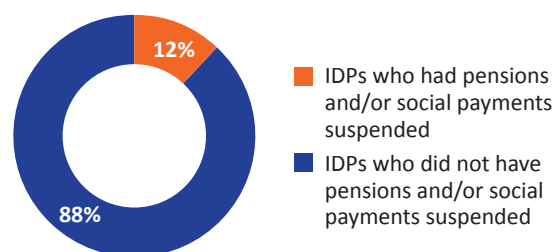


*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)*

Suspension of social payments

Twelve (12%) per cent of IDP households reported facing suspension of pensions and/or social payments since the beginning of the conflict (Figure 3.12). The share of those who reported suspension of their pensions and/or social payments increased by 5 per cent compared to the previous NMS round. Among these 12 per cent of IDP households, 21 per cent reported facing suspension in 2019–2020, 19 per cent in 2018, 15 per cent in 2017, 17 per cent in 2016, 20 per cent in 2014 or 2015. Eight per cent did not respond.

Figure 3.12. IDPs who had pensions and/or social payments suspended since their IDP registration



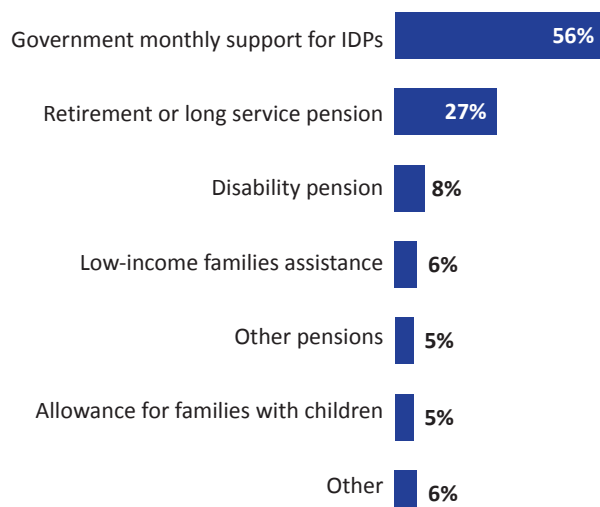
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

In 2019–2020, most suspended payments were monthly housing assistance to IDPs (56%) and retirement or long-service pensions (27%) (Figure 3.13).

The most common reasons for suspension of social assistance were lack of official employment (27%)²⁷, change of the place of residence (9%), and absence from home during inspections by social security authorities (9%) (Figure 3.14). Other frequently mentioned reasons were getting a dwelling (8%) and underperformance of social services (6%).

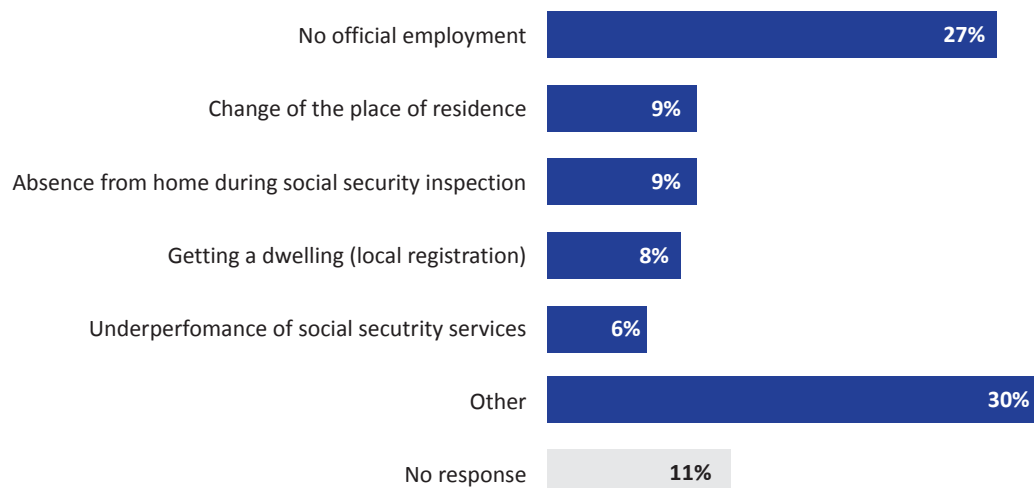
²⁷ According to the Government Resolution No. 505 On providing a monthly targeted assistance to IDPs to cover living expenses, including housing with utilities, if a family receiving support consists of working age persons who have not been employed or do not actually work, within two months from the 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.

Figure 3.13. Distribution by types of suspended social payments, respondents who had social payments suspended in 2019–2020



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

Figure 3.14. Reason behind suspensions of social payments, respondents having social payments suspended



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Safety of the environment and infrastructure

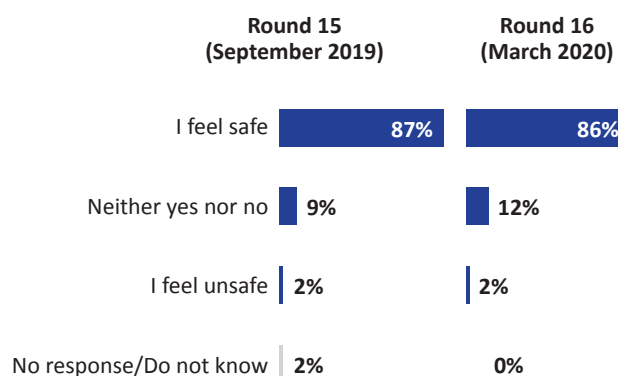
The vast majority of IDPs (84%) felt safe in their current settlement, which is almost the same as in the previous round (Figure 3.15). Thirteen (13%) per cent of the respondents noted that they felt unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of their settlement. In addition, two per cent of IDPs reported that they felt unsafe in terms of military actions (Figure 3.16), and five per cent felt unsafe in terms of criminal activities (Figure 3.17). The feeling of safety in terms of criminal actions decreased compared to the previous round.

Figure 3.15. IDPs' assessment of the safety of the environment and infrastructure of their settlement

	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (September 2020)
I feel safe	85%	84%
I feel unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of the settlement	13%	13%
I feel unsafe most of the time	1%	2%
No response	1%	1%

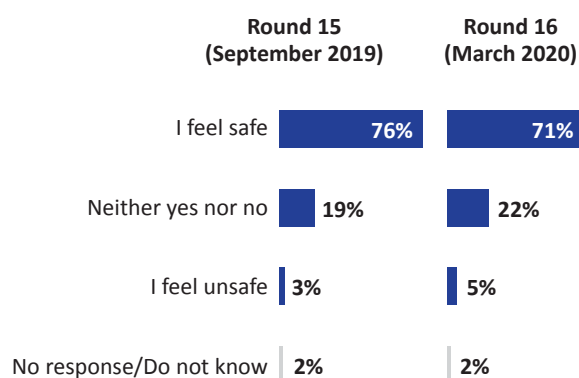
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.16. IDPs' assessment of safety in terms of military actions, by rounds



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.17. IDPs' assessment of safety in terms of criminal activities, by rounds



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

4. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Generally, most surveyed IDPs showed a high level of satisfaction with access to all basic social services. IDPs were most satisfied with access to education (87%) and least satisfied with the accessibility of health-care services (66%) (Figure 4.1). The share of those who were satisfied with the health-care services decreased since September 2019.

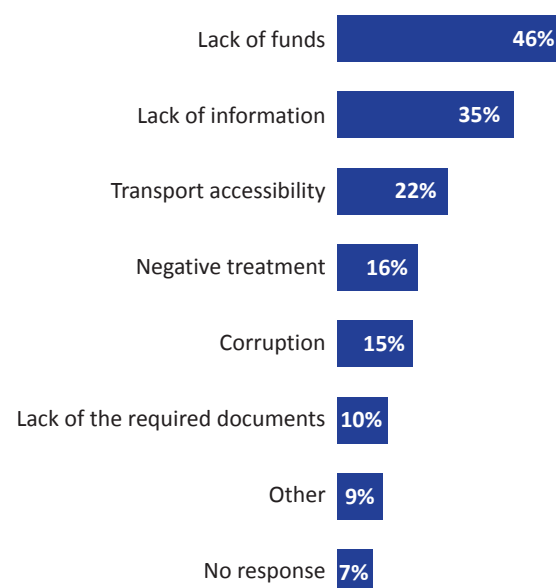
Figure 4.1. Share of IDPs satisfied with access to basic services, by rounds

	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)
Educational possibilities	87%	87%
Accessibility of administrative services	85%	84%
Receiving a pension or social assistance	82%	83%
Accessibility of health-care services	77%	66%

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

Dissatisfaction with access to basic social services, in general, was associated with lack of funds (46%) or information (35%). The reasons for the dissatisfaction expressed less frequently by the respondents were transport accessibility (22%), negative treatment (15%), corruption (10%), and lack of the required documents (9%) (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2. Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to public services, dissatisfied with access to at least one type of social services



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

Key informant (female, 56):

“Nothing is clear. There is no information on the stands: what is free, what is paid, what is available.”

Source: FGD with KI

IDP (male, 35) from Luhansk Oblast:

“I went to a therapist and there you need to show registration and an IDP status certificate. Otherwise you won’t be welcome there.”

Source: FGD with IDPs

5. IDP MOBILITY

Displacement

The share of IDPs who reported that they had been staying in their current settlement for over three years was 86 per cent in Round 16 (Figure 5.1).

Intentions to return

The share of IDPs who reported their intention to return to their place of residence before the displacement after the end of the conflict was 20 per cent, which is almost the same as in the previous round

(Figure 5.2). On the other hand, 42 per cent of IDPs expressed an intention not to return even after the end of the conflict. The share of IDPs who chose the response “hard to answer” was 20 per cent, which is lower than in the previous round (27%) (Figure 5.2). When asked about their plans for the next three months, the vast majority of IDPs (87%) stated an intention to stay in their current settlement. Others mentioned a return to the place of residence before displacement (2%), move to another oblast across Ukraine (2%), move abroad (1%), “hard to answer” (8%), and one per cent did not respond to the question.

Figure 5.1. Length of time spent in the current settlement, by rounds

	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)
Up to 6 months	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
7–12 months	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
13–18 months	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
19–24 months	7%	5%	4%	3%	3%
25–30 months	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
31–36 months	8%	9%	7%	6%	4%
More than 36 months	69%	73%	79%	80%	86%
No response	7%	5%	5%	5%	1%

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 5.2. General IDPs’ intentions to return to and stay at their place of residence before displacement, by rounds

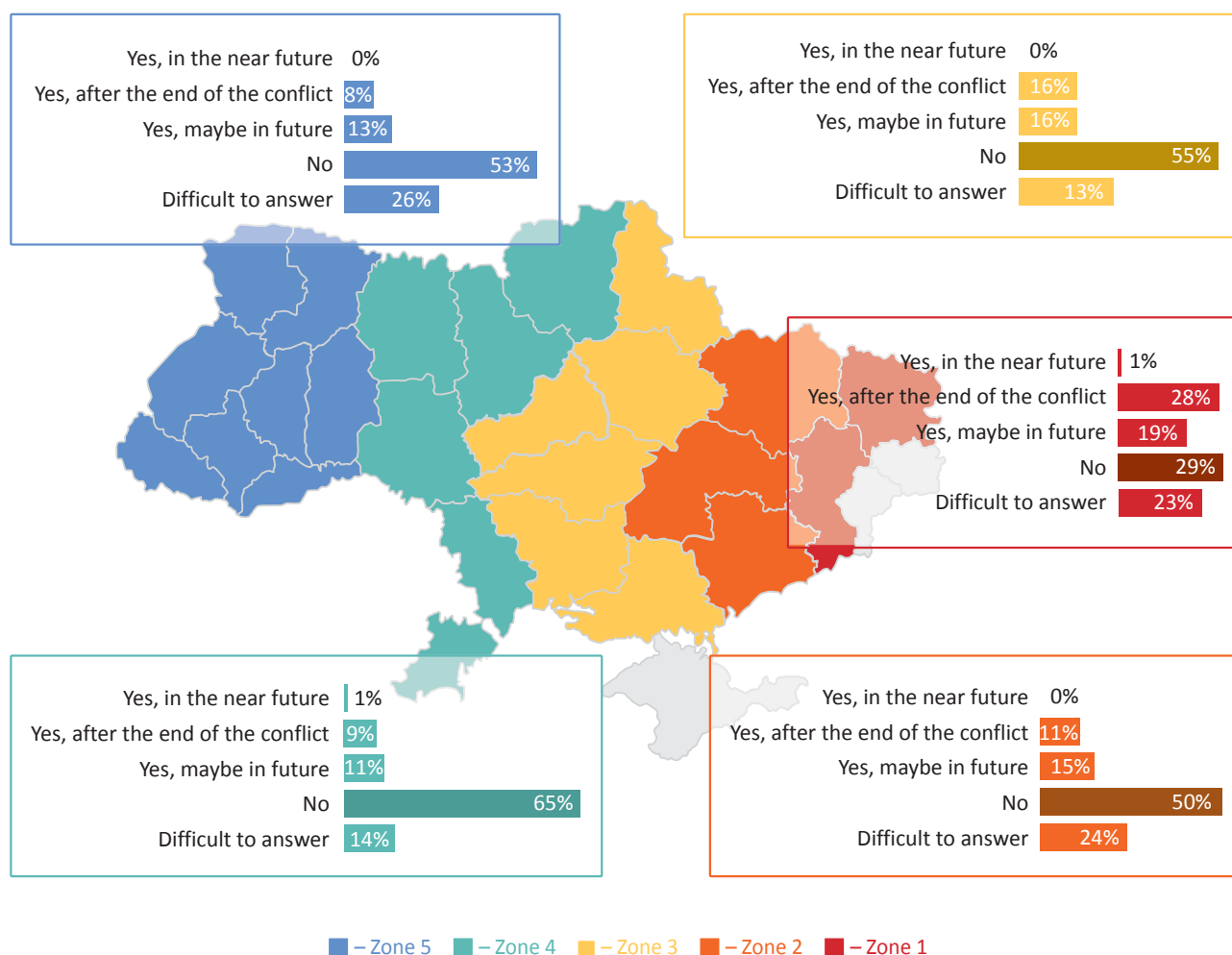
	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)
Yes, in the near future	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Yes, after the end of the conflict	28%	23%	22%	21%	20%
Yes, maybe in future	15%	18%	21%	14%	16%
No	34%	34%	36%	36%	42%
Hard to answer	20%	23%	19%	27%	20%
No response	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The intention not to return was higher among IDPs who resided further away from NGCA (Figure 5.3). These results remained consistent across all NMS rounds. In addition, data showed that over half (54%) of IDPs had close family members who were

currently residing in NGCA. IDPs who had close family residing in NGCA more frequently expressed their intention to return (41%) than those IDPs who had no close family there (34%).

Figure 5.3. IDPs' intentions to move, by geographic zones²⁸



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

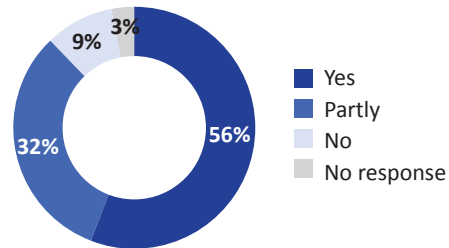
²⁸ The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

6. INTEGRATION INTO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Integration rates

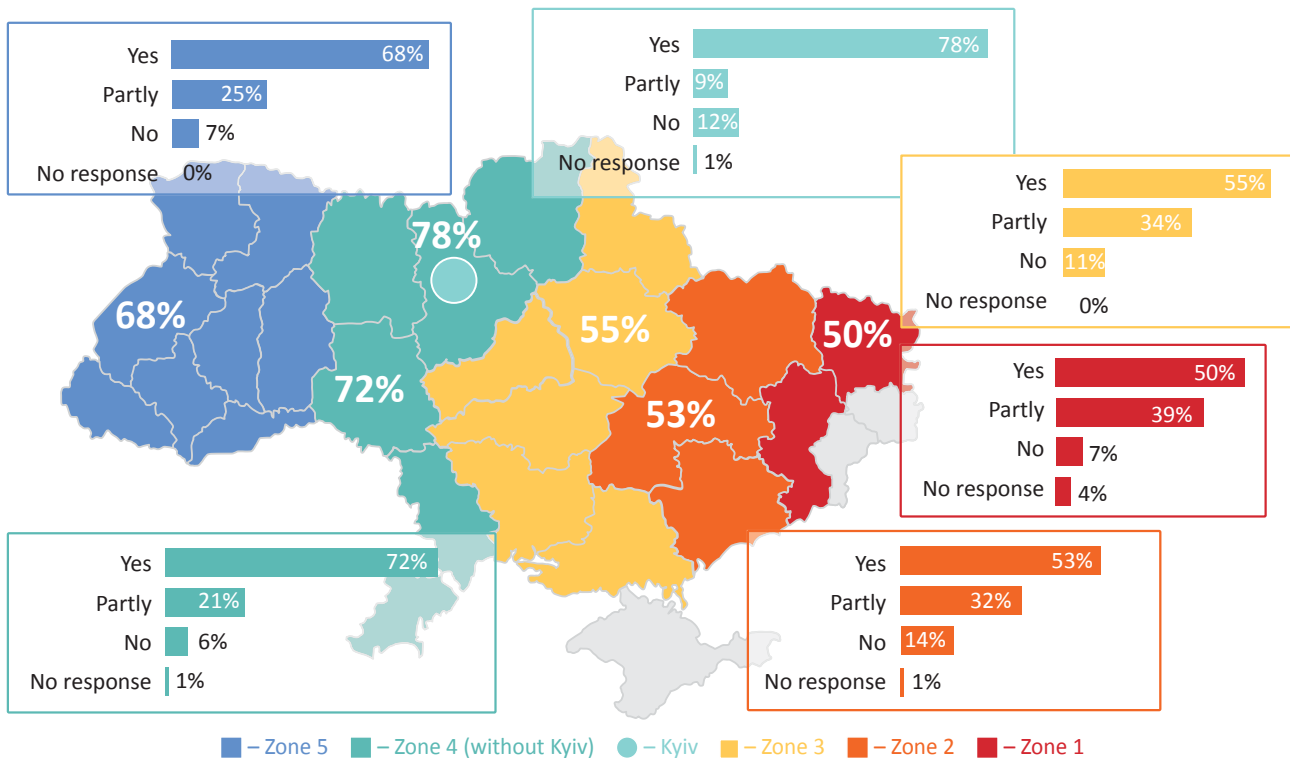
In Round 16, the share of IDPs who reported that they had integrated into their local community was 56 per cent, while 32 per cent of the surveyed IDPs stated that they had partly integrated (Figure 6.1). Generally, the total share (88%) of IDPs who reported some level of integration remained the same as in the previous round. At the same time, the share of IDPs who reported that they had not integrated was 9 per cent in Round 16.

Figure 6.1. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 6.2. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community, by geographic zones²⁹



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

²⁹ 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 results of the analysis showed significant changes in the respondents' self-assessment of their integration depending on the geographical zones where they resided. The share of the respondents interviewed in Kyiv who confirmed their integration reduced by 9 per cent (from 87 per cent to 78 per cent). At the same time, among IDPs residing in Kyiv the number of those who self-assessed themselves as not integrated increased by five per cent (from 7 per cent to 12 per cent) (Figure 6.2).

The main conditions for successful integration indicated by IDPs were housing (87%), regular income (72%) and employment (51%), which have remained consistent in Rounds 15 and 16 (Figure 6.3). Other frequently mentioned conditions were family and friends in the same place (46%), access to public services (43%), support of local community (32%), easy access to documentation (23%) and possibility to vote in local elections (18%) (Figure 6.3).

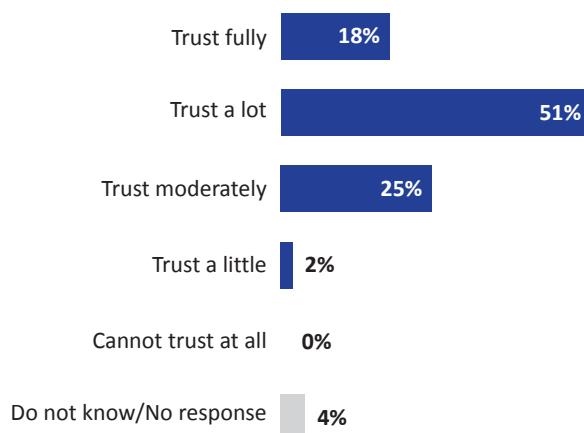
Key informant (male, 40):

“There are some particular cases. There are some catchphrases like «it’s all because of you» or «if it weren’t for you.» But I can’t say that it’s all like that.”

Source: FGD with KI

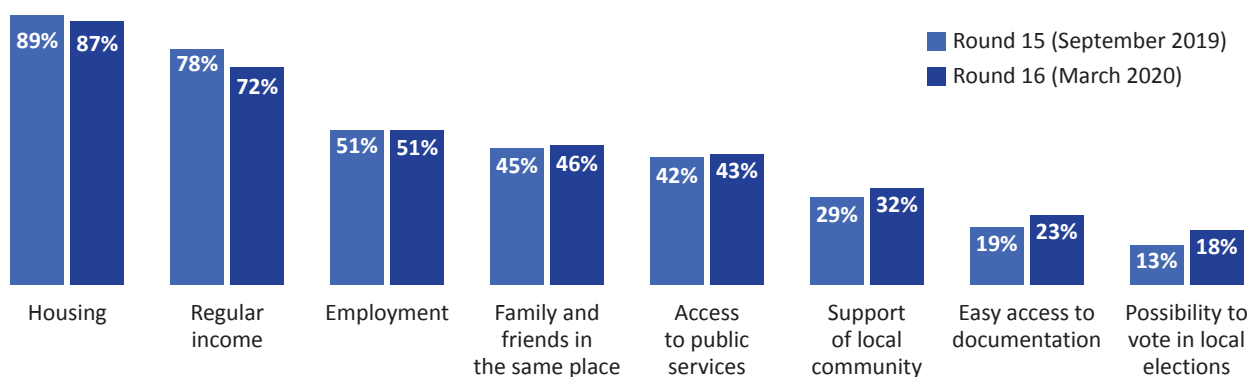
The data indicated that the sense of trust was rather strong among IDPs and the host community. Sixty-nine (69%) per cent of IDPs said they “trusted fully” or “trusted a lot” the locals at their current place of residence (5 and 4 on a five-point scale) (Figure 6.4). The indicator has remained unchanged since Round 15. The share of IDPs reporting trust towards the local population was slightly higher among IDPs residing in cities (71%) and villages (70%) compared to IDPs residing in towns (66%).

Figure 6.4. IDPs' level of trust towards the local population at their current place of residence



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 6.3. Conditions for integration of IDPs in the local community, by rounds



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Discrimination

The share of IDPs who reported perceived discrimination or the feeling of being treated unfairly because of their IDP status was seven per cent in Round 16 which is almost the same as in the previous round (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5. Distribution of IDPs by perceived discrimination based on their IDP registration, by rounds

	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)
Yes	8%	7%
No	91%	92%
No response	1%	1%

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Perceptions of discrimination or unfair treatment noted by IDPs mainly concerned obtaining administrative services (32%), employment (30%), interactions with local population (29%), housing (28%), and health care (19%) (Figure 6.6).

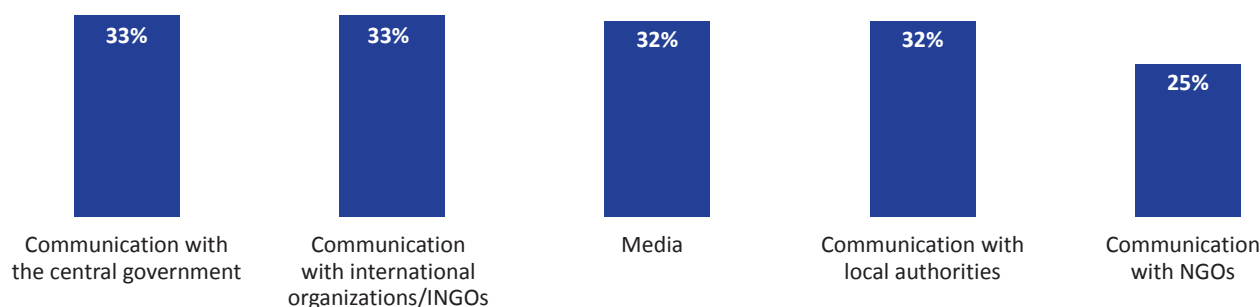
Figure 6.6. Areas of discrimination, by rounds, % of IDPs who experienced perceived discrimination

	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)
Obtaining administrative services	23%	32%
Employment	36%	30%
Interactions with local population	23%	29%
Housing	33%	28%
Health care	28%	19%
Education	4%	6%
Banking services	–	6%
Other	3%	6%
No response	0%	0%

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

According to IDPs, the most effective channels for sharing the existing issues faced by IDPs with the public were communication with the central government (33%), with international organizations and international non-governmental organizations (33%), with local authorities (32%), informing the media (32%), and communication with non-governmental organizations (25%) (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7. Most effective methods of communicating issues as identified by the IDP population

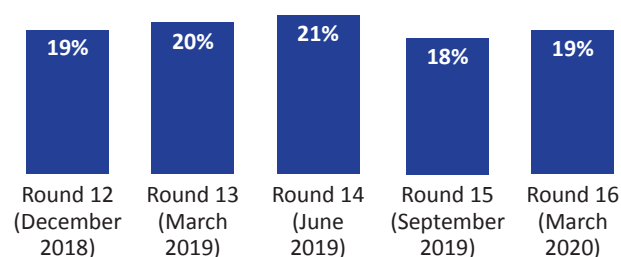


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

7. RETURNEES TO THE NON-GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS

In the NMS telephone survey in January–March 2020 in the framework of Round 16, 3,685 interviews were conducted with IDPs now residing in all oblasts of Ukraine, 19% of which were identified as IDPs who returned and are currently residing in NGCA. The share of identified returnees remained almost unchanged since Round 12 (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1. Respondents identified as returnees in the telephone survey, by rounds



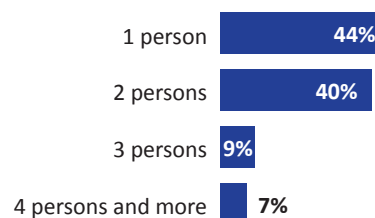
Source: Telephone interviews

Sociodemographic profile of NGCA returnees

During the interviews, the respondents were asked about the composition of their households. The average size of the surveyed returnee households was 1.8 persons, which was smaller than the average size of IDP households (2.47 persons) in Round 16 and among the total population of Ukraine (2.58 persons) according to 2019 data³⁰. The share of one-person households of returnees was 44% (Figure 7.2). Among single-person households, 78% were returnees over 60 years of age.

³⁰ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2019.

Figure 7.2. Distribution of returnee households by number of members



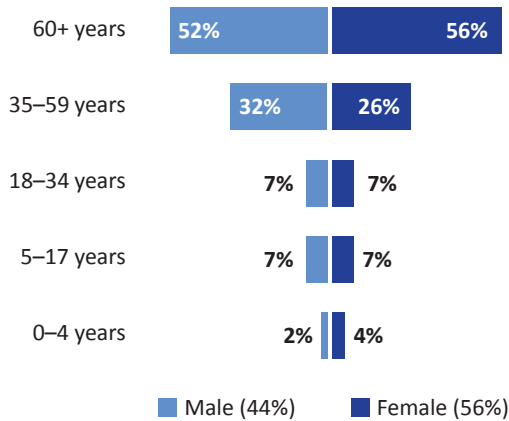
Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

Women represented 56 per cent of the surveyed returnee household members, which was the same as the share of women among IDP households (58%), based on combined data (Figure 7.3). The data from all the NMS rounds shows the presence of a large portion of people aged 60 and over in returnee households. In Round 16, this pattern remained the same: the share of returnee household members aged 60 years and over was 55 per cent. It is more than twice higher compared to the share of the mentioned age group among IDPs (19%) and the total Ukrainian population (23%³¹).

In Round 16, the share of returnees aged 65 years and over was 51 per cent, while working-age returnees made up 49 per cent. The share of elderly returnees was almost three times higher compared to the same age group among IDPs (18%), based on combined data.

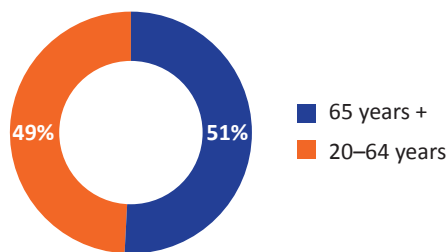
³¹ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of 1 January 2019. Express Issue 21.06.2019. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2019.

Figure 7.3. Sex and age distributions of returnee household members



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

Figure 7.4. Age distribution of returnees aged 20-64 and 65 and over



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

Reasons to return

On average, returnees surveyed in Round 16 have stayed outside their homes for one year before their return to NGCA. Most of the respondents returned to their place of residence within NGCA more than two (88%) and even three (75%) years ago. Only 8 per cent of the interviewed respondents had returned in the past 12 months. In Round 16, the possibility to live in their own housing and not to pay rent (84%), as well as family reasons (36%) were the main triggers for returning to NGCA. The mentioned reasons for return have been consistent during all the NMS rounds.

The results of the analysis demonstrated the differences between reasons for returning named by the returnees aged under 64 and returnees aged 65 years and over. Private property possession was named as the reason for returning by 80 per cent of working-age returnees and by 88 per cent of elderly ones. The family reasons were mentioned more frequently by the respondents aged 18-64 (45%) compared to the elderly returnees (28%). Generally, possession of private property within NGCA as the main reason for return is associated with the biggest issue reported by IDPs, i.e. lack of own housing. Almost all (95%) returnees resided in their own housing after return, while among IDPs only 10% resided in their own housing, based on combined data.

Major issues

The respondents named safety (16%), access to medicines (14%), and health care (12%), as well as payment for utilities (10%) as the major issues. The respondents residing in Luhansk Oblast more often mentioned access to health care (15%) as an issue compared to the respondents living in Donetsk Oblast (10%). The major issues frequently mentioned by elderly returnees were access to medicines (15%), safety (14%), access to health care (12%) payment for utilities (10%) and living conditions (5%). Seven per cent (7%) of the respondents aged 18-64 indicated unemployment as a major issue.

The FGDs showed that access to medicines (15%) and health care mostly related to lack of qualified medical personnel and necessary medications in the accessible pharmacies.

Returnee (female, 39) from Luhansk Oblast:

«My grandmother faced a situation where a doctor prescribed a medicine which could not be bought here. He said it could be bought in or ordered from GCA, or you had to go to GCA. He prescribes what is necessary, but it is impossible to buy it in our hometown.»

Source: FGD with returnees

Returnee (male, 37) from Luhansk Oblast:

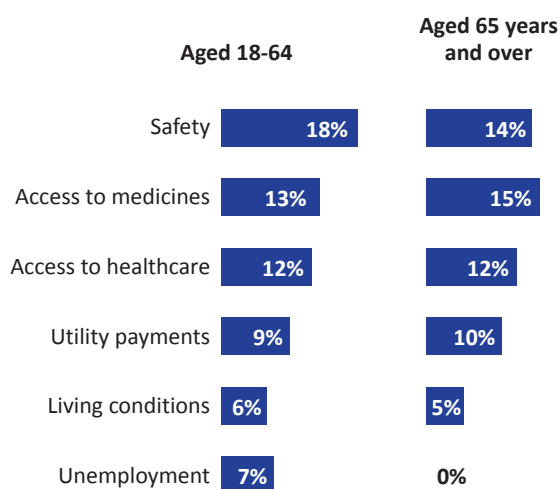
“Even if there are specialists, it is difficult to get an appointment. Earlier, every hospital had qualified medical personnel, now they don’t. A good specialist has an extremely tight schedule, there are queues, it’s getting more difficult...”

Source: FGD with returnees

Employment situation

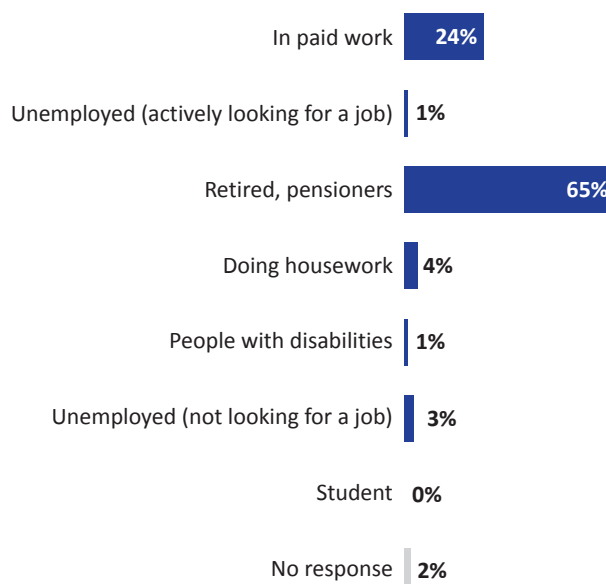
The employment status of all the surveyed returnees corresponds to their age characteristics. In Round 16, the share of the economically active population was 25% among returnees compared to 54% among IDPs and 56% among the total Ukrainian population³².

Figure 7.5. The major issues for returnees, by age groups



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

Figure 7.6. Current employment status of the surveyed NGCA returnees



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

Returnee (female, 59) from Luhansk Oblast:

“There are no specialists. In fact, all professionals have left, only bad specialists have stayed, those who are unable to provide services.”

Source: FGD with returnees

To analyse the employment situation of the returnees aged 20–64, data sets gathered in NMS Rounds 15 and 16 were merged. The share of employed returnees aged 20–64 was 48 per cent which is lower compared to IDP populations of the same age group and all Ukrainian population (55% and 67% respectively)^{33,34}.

³² Employment and unemployment of the population in the fourth quarter of 2019. Express Issue 24.03.2020. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2020.

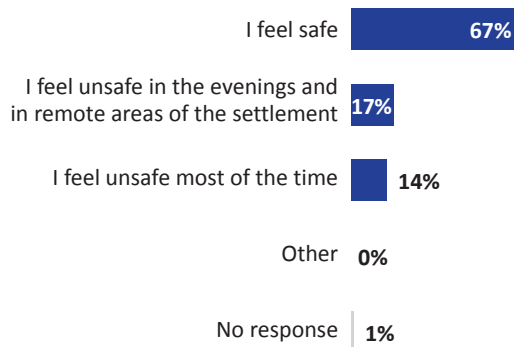
³³ Employment by gender, type, location and age groups in 2020: http://ukrstat.gov.ua/.../operativ2020/rp/eans/znsmv2020_u.xls

³⁴ To analyse the employment situation of the returnees aged 29–64, data sets gathered in NMS Rounds 15 and 16 were accumulated. Round 15 was conducted in July–September 2019.

Safety

A possibility to feel safe remains one of the main problems for the NGCA returnees. In Round 16, one in three returnees (31%) reported feeling unsafe (Figure 7.7). Seventeen (17%) per cent of returnees noted that they felt unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of their settlement, and 14% reported that they felt unsafe most of the time. If compared with combined data collected in the GCA, the share of respondents who reported feeling unsafe most of time amounted to 2%.

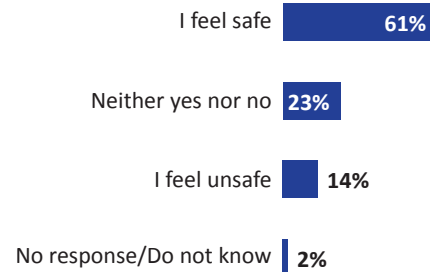
Figure 7.7. Returnees' assessment of the safety of the environment and infrastructure of their settlement



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

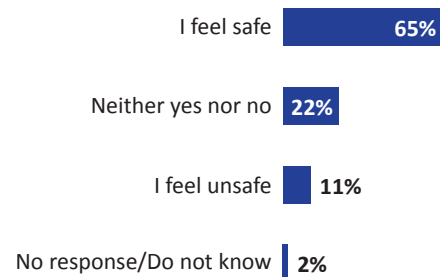
Returnees more frequently mentioned that they felt unsafe in terms of military actions than criminal activities, 14% and 11% respectively (Figure 7.8 and Figure 7.9). The share of IDPs who reported feeling unsafe in terms of military actions and criminal activities in the GCA was lower and amounted to two per cent, based on combined data.

Figure 7.8. Returnees' assessment of safety in terms of military actions



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

Figure 7.9. Returnees' assessment of safety in terms of criminal activities



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

Plans for near future

In Round 16, intentions to move remained the same as in the previous round. The majority (82%) of the returnees planned to stay in the NGCA during the following three months and only 4 per cent had plans about moving to the GCA. The study revealed the differences in shares of those who expressed their intentions to move to GCA in the nearest three months depending on the age. Returnees aged 65 and over more often reported that they would like to stay in the NGCA (90%) for the following three months than returnees aged under 65 years (77%).

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)



8. 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 in the telephone survey

ANNEX 1. General methodology

The survey methodology, developed within the framework of the project, enabled data collection in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv, 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 socioeconomic characteristics of IDPs in Ukraine.

The NMS combines data obtained from multiple sources, namely:

- Data from sample surveys of IDP households via face-to-face and telephone interviews.
- Data from focus group 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 NGCA returnees.
- Administrative data.

The sample size of IDP households in 300 randomly selected territorial units selected for face-to-face interviews totalled 2,413 IDP households (sample distribution by oblast is provided in Figure 1 and Figure 2). Seventy-seven (77%) interviews were conducted using a face-to-face method whereas the rest were conducted via telephone and means of video communication due to the introduction

of the quarantine measures. 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 38% 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. In February and March 2020, 3,685 IDP households were interviewed using this method in 24 oblasts of Ukraine. Out of these, 712 interviews were conducted with returnees to the non-government-controlled areas. 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 Sievierodonetsk and Kher-son), key informants (two FGDs in Kramatorsk and Kyiv), and NGCA returnees using means of video communication.

Figure 1. Distribution of the sample for territorial units by oblasts

Oblast	Number of territorial units selected
Total	300
Vinnysia	6
Volyn	6
Dnipropetrovsk	18
Donetsk	70
Zhytomyr	6
Zakarpattia	6
Zaporizhia	18
Ivano-Frankivsk	6
Kyiv Oblast (excluding the city of Kyiv)	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
The city of Kyiv	20

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

Oblast	Number
Total	2,413
Vinnysia	48
Volyn	49
Dnipropetrovsk	144
Donetsk	556
Zhytomyr	47
Zakarpattia	37
Zaporizhia	145
Ivano-Frankivsk	47
Kyiv Oblast (excluding the city of Kyiv)	80
Kirovohrad	48
Luhansk	327
Lviv	48
Mykolaiv	48
Odesa	71
Poltava	48
Rivne	48
Sumy	48
Ternopil	36
Kharkiv	139
Kherson	48
Khmelnyskyi	48
Cherkasy	48
Chernivtsi	44
Chernihiv	49
The city of Kyiv	162

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

Oblast	Number
Total	3,685
Vinnitsia	79
Volyn	79
Dnipropetrovsk	235
Donetsk GCA	315
Zhytomyr	77
Zakarpattia	80
Zaporizhia	240
Ivano-Frankivsk	76
Kyiv Oblast (excluding the city of Kyiv)	128
Kirovohrad	79
Luhansk GCA	110
Lviv	80
Mykolaiv	80
Odesa	107
Poltava	78
Rivne	80
Sumy	77
Ternopil	80
Kharkiv	235
Kherson	78
Khmelnyskyi	77
Cherkasy	80
Chernivtsi	80
Chernihiv	78
The city of Kyiv	265
Donetsk NGCA	441
Luhansk NGCA	271

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
	The city of Kyiv
	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 in the telephone survey

Summary of calls		
Total	15,870	
Completed interviews (GCA)	2,973	19%
Completed interviews (NGCA)	712	4%
No answer/nobody picked up the phone (after three attempts)	2,833	19%
No connection	3,055	18%
Out of service	3,504	22%
Not IDP	614	4%
Refusal to take part in the survey	2,179	14%

No connection		
Total	3,055	
Vodafone	2,427	79%
Kyivstar	399	13%
Lifecell	219	7%
Other	10	0%

Out of service		
Total	3,504	
Vodafone	2,342	67%
Kyivstar	563	16%
Lifecell	580	17%
Other	19	0%



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