

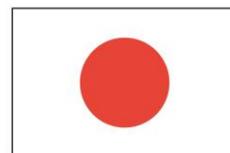


UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 10
27 OCTOBER 2022

In partnership with _____



From
the People of Japan

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KEY FINDINGS

As of October 27th, IOM estimates **6.5M IDPs** are displaced across Ukraine. This represents a slight increase compared to 6.2M as of the end of September. Among these, **450,000 have been newly displaced within the last 30 days**. Most new displacements took place from locations in the East (280,000), only 23,000 are estimated to have been displaced from Kyiv city within this time frame.

An estimated **14 per cent of the displaced population were reportedly considering leaving their current location in the forthcoming weeks** (an estimated 916,000 individuals) with a further **13 per cent considering return** (857,000).

OM's latest data do not show any increase in general propensity of the population for movement – in fact, only 2.8% of the non-IDPs overall are considering leaving their current location (compared to 2.7% as of September 26), and 27 %of IDPs are currently considering to leave their location (compared to 31% as of September 26).

Among those who are actively considering return, most were driven by a desire to reunite with family and friends in the area of habitual residence (35%). Other prominent drivers were financial motivations, such as their owned accommodation being cheaper (35%) or returning to employment or businesses in the area of habitual residence (24%).

Over half of all IDPs had been displaced for more than 6 months (53%).

Most IDPs experienced disruption to their running water, electricity, gas and telecommunications on up to three days in the last seven. Frequent disruptions, occurring on three or more days in the last seven, were reported by 22 per cent of IDPs with regard to running water, while **17 per cent reported frequent disruptions to both electricity and telecommunications.**

Half of all IDP respondents reported that their habitual residence had been damaged (45%) or completely destroyed (5%). Of those, nearly all cited a lack of financial resources as the primary barrier to repairing the damage (94%).

24 per cent of IDPs reported their monthly household income was below the national minimum wage.

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Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 10 of the General Population Survey, dated as of October 27, 2022. All numbers are rounded for ease of use. Data collection was facilitated by *Multicultural Insights*.

For further details or information please get in touch: dtmukraine@iom.int

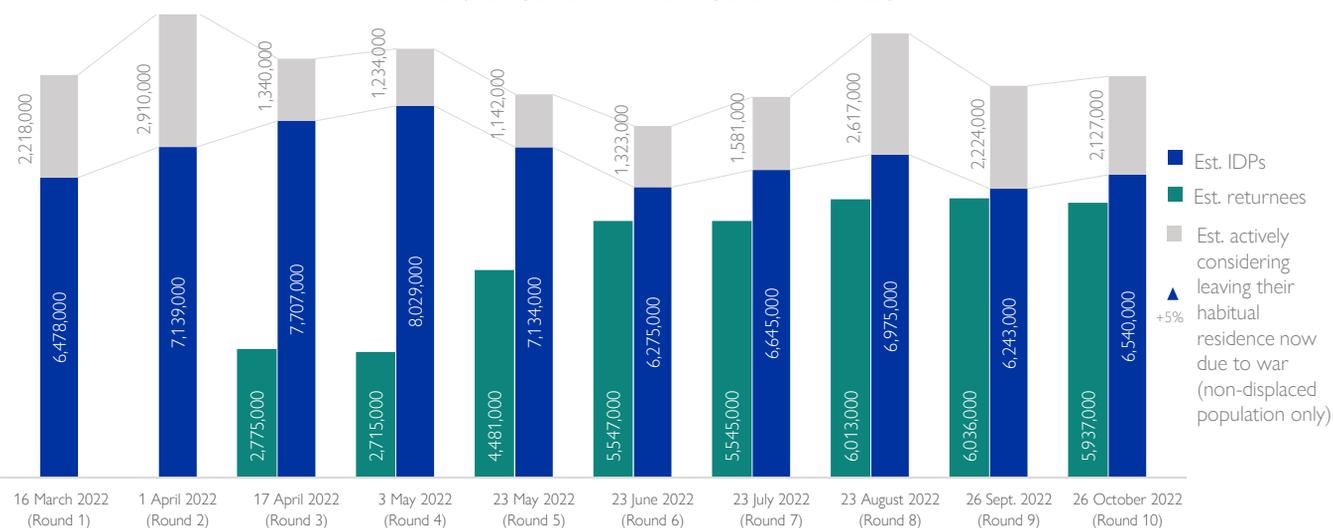
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OVERVIEW

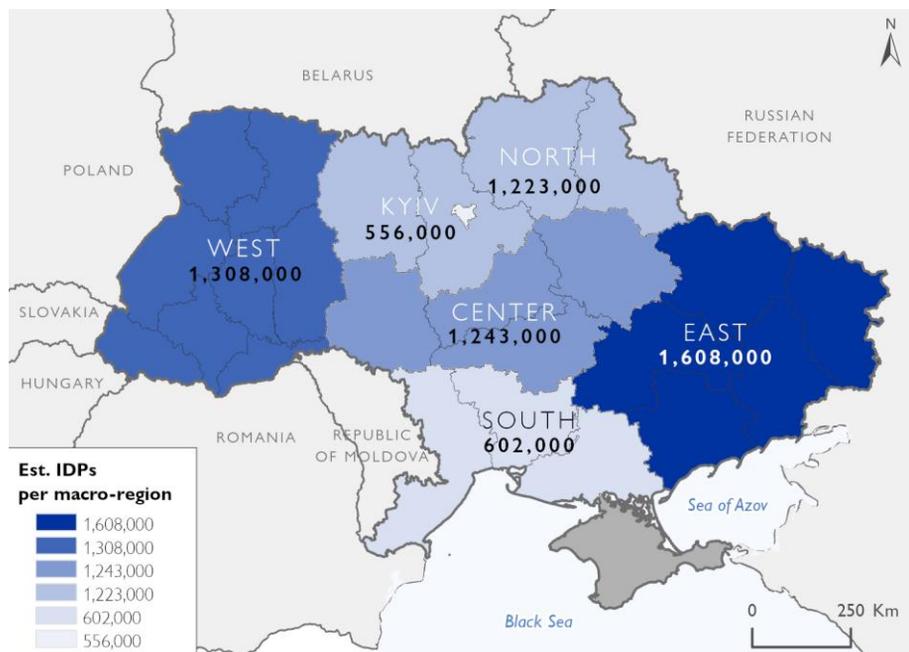
Starting on 24 February 2022, a large-scale Russian invasion in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub-regional divisions (*oblasts*). Between **17 and 27 October**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the tenth round** of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. This general population survey serves as a high-level source to identify areas with high humanitarian needs and to inform the targeting of response aiming to assist the war-affected population. The geographical scope of the assessment covers the entire territory of Ukraine, all five macro-regions (West, East, North, Centre, South,

and the city of Kyiv), with the exception of the Crimean peninsula. The general population survey was constructed through a random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, and 2,002 unique and anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method. The estimates rely on the UNFPA population data for Ukraine, agreed upon as the common population baseline by the humanitarian community. Those currently outside Ukraine were not interviewed. In addition to this General Population Survey, data on recorded IDP presence at hromada level in Ukraine are available from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix – Baseline Assessment (Round 15, HDX).

DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY TRENDS



ESTIMATED LOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BY MACRO-REGION*



6,540,000
EST. INTERNALLY DISPLACED
+297,000 since 26 September

5,937,000
EST. TOTAL RETURNEES
-99,000 since 26 September (incl. 23% returns from abroad)

The full spectrum of results of Round 10 of IOM's General Population Survey are now presented in two complementary products, the **Ukraine Internal Displacement Report** and the **Ukraine Returns Report**. Additional analysis is available upon request to DTMUkraine@iom.int

*A macro-region is a territorial unit comprised of multiple oblasts (regions), as defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Regional Policy" (Article 1, item 2).

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

RECENT DISPLACEMENTS – LAST 30 DAYS

As of October 27, IOM estimates 6.5 million IDPs are displaced across Ukraine. This represents a slight overall increase compared to 6.2 million as of the end of September. The difference in national IDP estimates between survey rounds, however, does not by itself depict the actual number of new movements which occurred within the last month. In Round 10 of the General Population Survey, IOM asked respondents to indicate their situation and location 30 days ago as well as their current status to more accurately capture the recent mobility dynamics. **Among those currently displaced within the country, 7 per cent - 450,000 individuals have been newly displaced within the last 30 days** (between September 20 and October 27, depending on date of interview). Most new displacements took place in and from the East

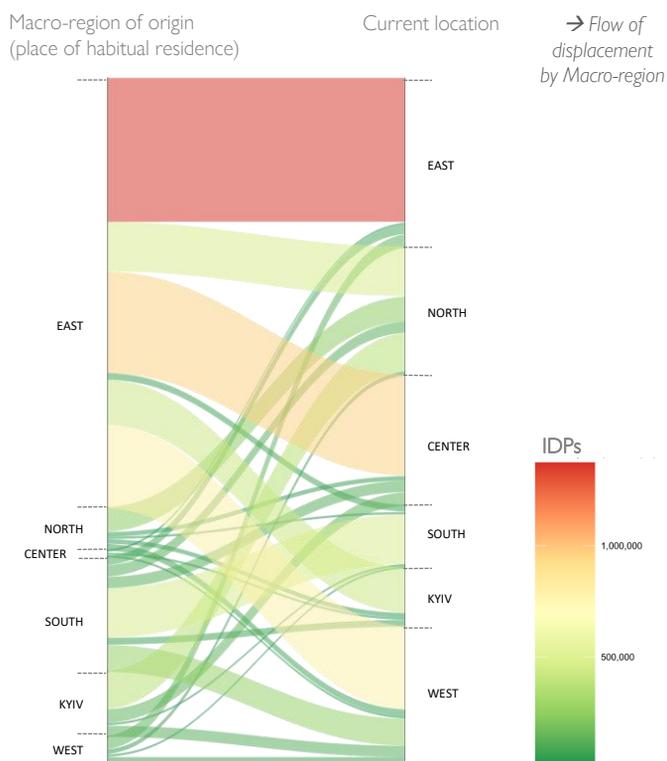


450,000

newly displaced in Ukraine within the last 30 days

Macro-region (280,000), only 23,000 are estimated to have been displaced from Kyiv city in this time frame. Overall, **IOM's latest data do not show any increase in general propensity of the population for movement in the last 30 days** compared to earlier months in the year – in fact, only 2.8 per cent of the non-IDPs overall are now considering leaving their current location (compared to 2.7% as of September 26), and 27 per cent of IDPs are currently considering to leave their location (compared to 31% as of September 26) – see page 5 for additional details on mobility intentions.

ESTIMATED IDP PRESENCE PER MACRO-REGION - CUMULATIVE



CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

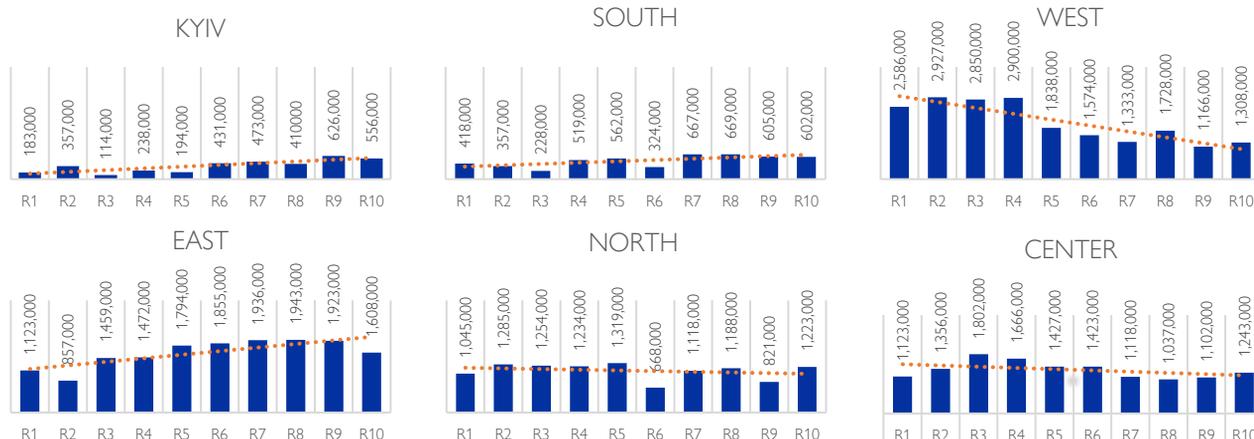
Of those who report a) not being present in area of habitual residence, and b) indicate current war as reason for their move

Top 5 oblasts by share of hosted IDPs**	% of IDPs
DNIPROPETROVSK	13%
KYIV REGION	12%
KYIV CITY	9%
POLTAVA	8%
KHARKIV	7%
Other oblasts	51%

Of those who report a) not being present in area of habitual residence and b) indicate current war as reason for their move

Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs**	% of IDPs
DONETSK	23%
KHARKIV	21%
ZAPORIZHZHIA	11%
KYIV CITY	10%
KHERSON	8%
Other oblasts	27%

**Disclaimer: Origin and distribution of IDPs by oblast (region) is only indicative – sample representative at macro-region level.



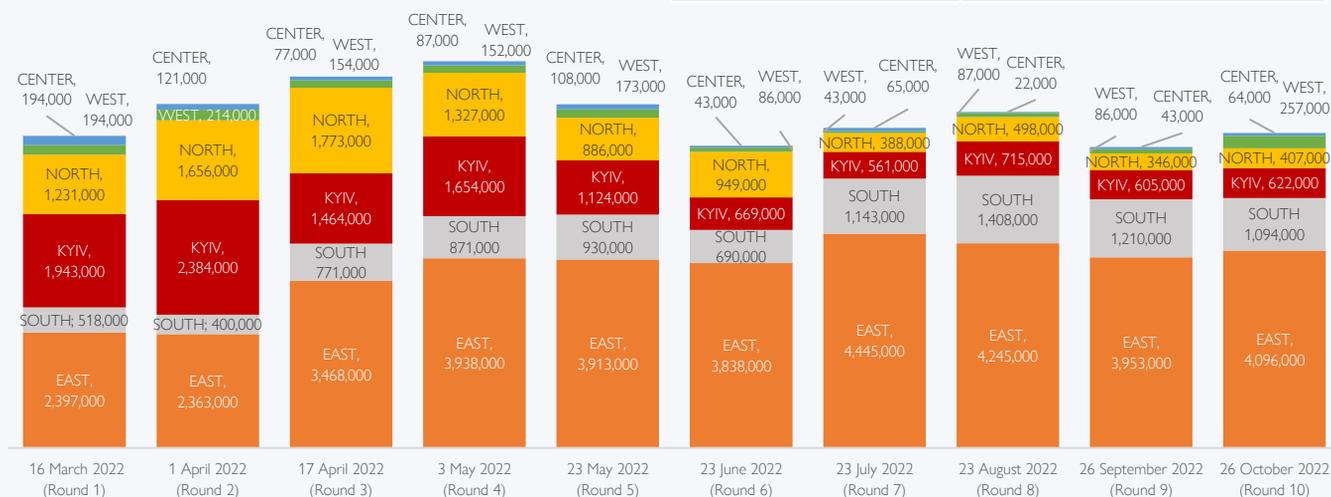
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF ORIGIN (comparison by rounds)

Where do those currently displaced by war come from?

As part of the overall 5 per cent increase in the total stock of IDPs in Ukraine between Rounds 9 and 10, the estimated number of IDPs originally from Central and Western Ukraine has nearly tripled since R8. All other macro-regions saw more moderate increases in IDP presence.

Macro-region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs per macro-region of origin
KYIV	10%	622,000
EAST	63%	4,096,000
SOUTH	17%	1,094,000
WEST	4%	257,000
NORTH	6%	407,000
CENTRE	1%	64,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		6,540,000

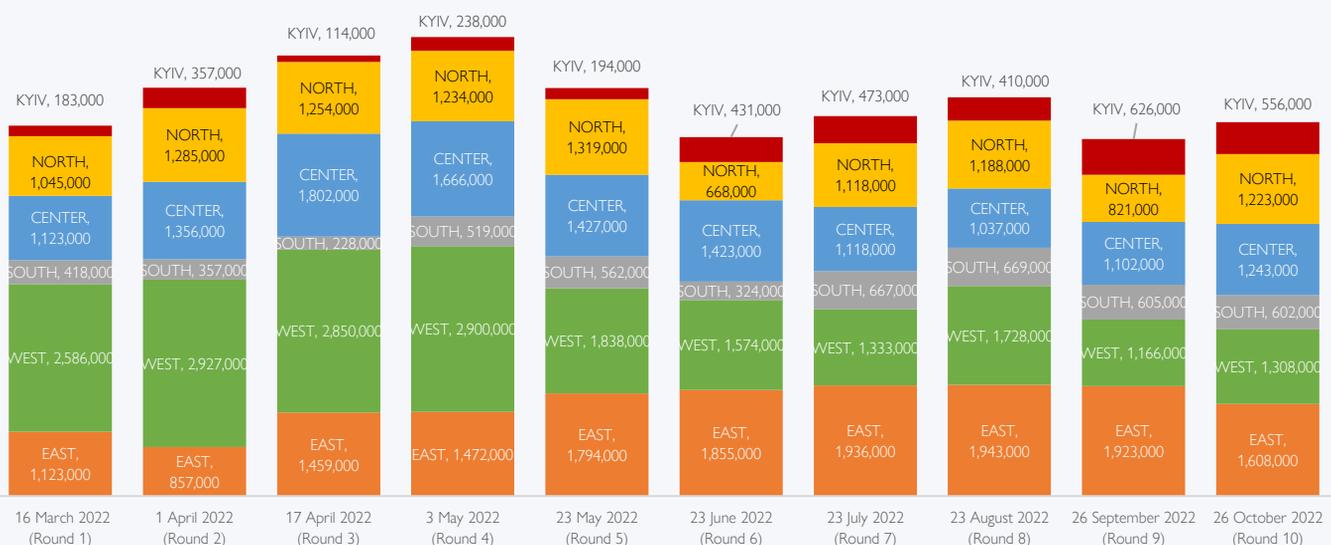


IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF CURRENT LOCATION (comparison by rounds)

Where are those displaced by war currently located?

The number of people displaced in the North and Centre of Ukraine has stabilized at around one million in each macro-region since July 2022. There are an estimated 1.3 million displaced people in the West of Ukraine and around half a million in Kyiv. In Round 10, a decline in the displaced population was recorded in the East; this trend will be monitored in subsequent rounds.

Macro-region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per host macro-region
KYIV	9%	556,000
EAST	25%	1,608,000
SOUTH	9%	602,000
CENTRE	19%	1,243,000
NORTH	19%	1,223,000
WEST	20%	1,308,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		6,540,000

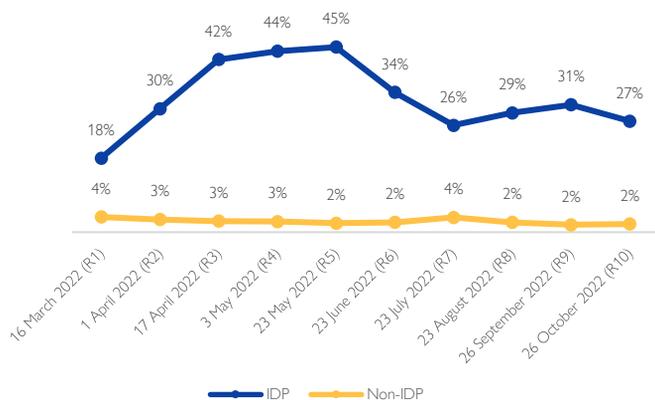


MOBILITY INTENTIONS – ANTICIPATING FLOWS

In October, **27 per cent of the displaced population were reportedly considering leaving their current location** in the forthcoming weeks (an estimated 1.76M individuals), inclusive of **13 per cent of IDPs planning to return in the forthcoming 2 weeks after survey** (857,000). In comparison, among those Ukrainians who had not been displaced, the share of people considering relocation remains relatively small and stable (2%).

The highest proportion of IDPs intending to move to another location, but not return, was in the South of Ukraine (29%; 175,000) and in Kyiv (27%; 150,000). The highest proportion of IDPs actively planning to return in the following 2 weeks were in the North macro-region (26%; 317,000) and the West macro-region (20%; 262,000). This plan to return among IDPs in the West represents a sharp increase compared with data collected in September (Round 9), where 3 per cent of IDPs suggested they were planning to return in the next two weeks. Notably, plan to return among those displaced in Kyiv fell from 25 per cent in September to none in October, with 27 per cent reporting their intention to move to another location of displacement in the next two weeks (150,000).

Total shares of IDP and non-Displaced considering relocation (over time)



MOTIVATIONS AND BARRIERS TO RETURN

Among those who are displaced and considering return, most were driven by a desire to reunite with family and friends in the area of habitual residence (35%). Other prominent drivers were financial motivations, such as accommodation being cheaper or free (35%) or returning to employment in the area of habitual residence (24%). A smaller proportion reported that they believed that the safety situation in their area of habitual residence had improved.

Reasons not to return were more diverse. Overwhelmingly, IDP respondents cited the volatile security situation (72%) as well as military occupation (22%) of their area of habitual residence. Others pointed to the lack of essential services and utilities, particularly in newly liberated areas (23%). The disruption or damage to utilities and other infrastructure was closely tied to concerns regarding the onset of winter.

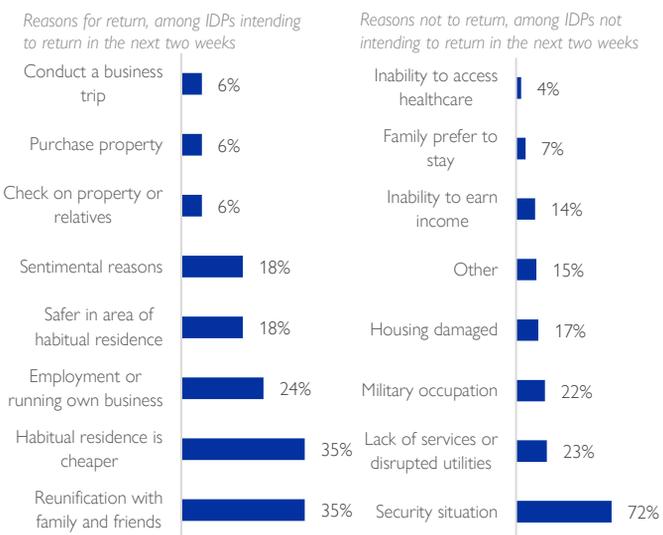
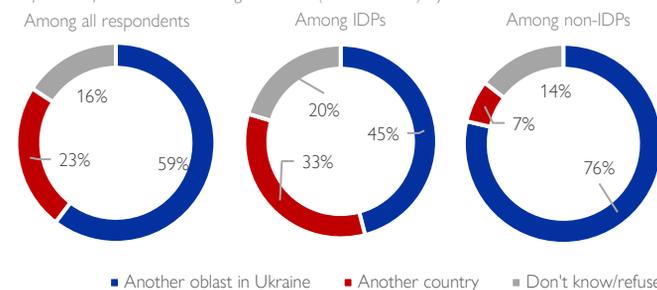
Some respondents stated that they had found employment or entered children in a new school in the location of displacement as reasons not to return, pointing to the potential for local integration or a delayed decision to return.



DESTINATION OF MOVEMENT

Among all respondents considering movement but not return, 59 per cent consider relocation within Ukraine, while 23 per cent are considering to move abroad (compared with 19% in September). In a sharp change from results of R9, IDPs considering relocation, but not return, were more likely to consider a move abroad than those who have not been displaced. The non-displaced population were more likely to be considering a move to another location within Ukraine. This constitutes a reversal of trend reported a month prior.

Proportion of households intending relocation (but not return) by their intended destination

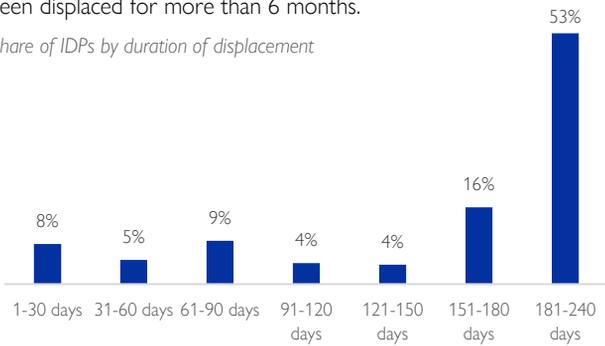


DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

168 average duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine following 240 days of war (as of 27 October 2022)

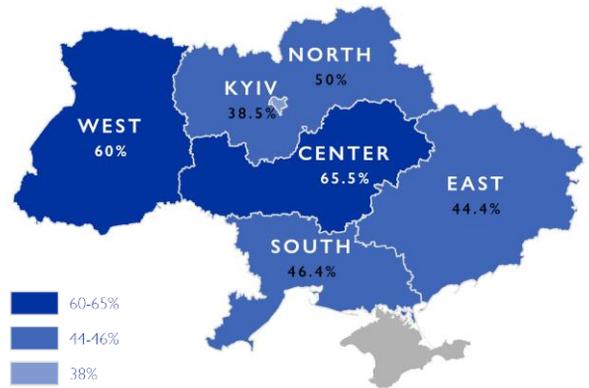
In Round 10 of the survey, IDPs were asked to report the number of days that had elapsed since their initial displacement. The distribution was heavily skewed towards a longer duration of displacement – 79 per cent of current IDPs in Ukraine have been displaced for three months or longer, and over half of all IDPs have been displaced for more than 6 months.

Share of IDPs by duration of displacement



IDPs originally from Kyiv and North macro-regions have reported a significantly higher average length of displacement than IDPs from other macro-regions - over 190 and 180 days on average, respectively. That said, the majority of IDPs currently residing in the Centre (66%), West (60%) and North of Ukraine (50%) have been displaced for more than 6 months.

IDPs displaced for 180 days or more by macro-region

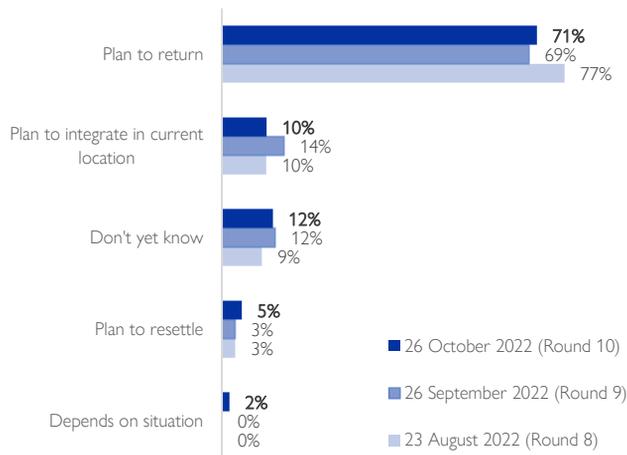


LONG-TERM INTENTIONS – DURABLE SOLUTIONS PREFERENCES

IDPs who do not intend to return to their places of habitual residence in the next two weeks continue expressing durable solutions preferences in line with findings from earlier rounds of the survey. There has been a moderate decline in the proportion of IDPs intending to return in the long-term (71% in October, compared to 77% in August), and a smaller increase in the proportion intending to resettle to another location (now at 5%) as well as those uncertain about their long-term intentions (now at 2%). Around one in ten IDPs intend to integrate locally in their current place of residence.

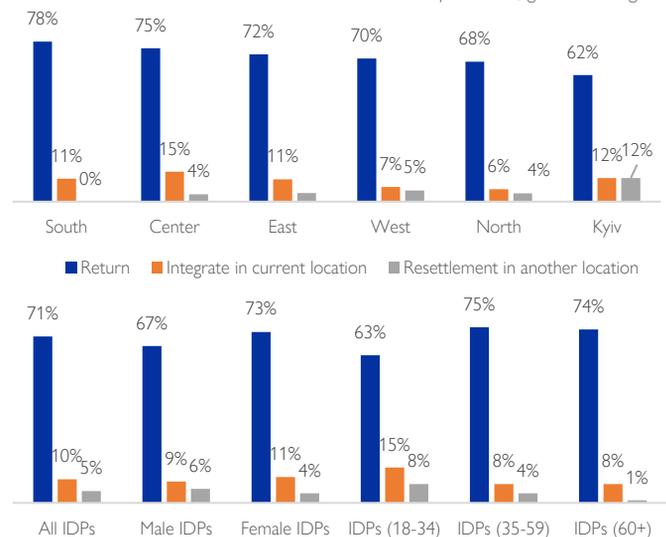
Younger IDPs, aged 18 to 34 were least likely to intend to return in the long-term (63%) and most likely to express intentions of either local integration (15%) or resettling to another location (8%). Elderly IDPs were the least likely to suggest resettlement to another location (1%).

Share of IDP respondents by durable solutions preference



Those displaced in Kyiv city were least likely to intend to return to their area of habitual residence in the long term, however, not all of them were intending to locally integrate. Kyiv also had the highest proportion of IDPs intending to resettle in another location, perhaps reflecting the high living costs associated with life in the capital. IDPs in the Centre macro-region were more likely to report intentions to integrate locally (15%) than IDPs in other regions, whereas compared to other regions, IDPs in the South macro-region were marginally more likely to intend to return (78%). Around 15 per cent of respondents in the North and West macro-regions reported that they were unsure what their long-term intentions would be.

Share of IDP respondents by durable solutions preference by macro-region of displacement, gender and age



DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Following Round 6 of the survey, IOM revised questions identifying the characteristics of IDP households in cooperation with the UN Population Fund (UNFP). This enabled the production of a demographic breakdown of the displaced population, including enhanced insights into the prevalence of vulnerabilities and composition of displaced households.

Percentage of Total IDPs	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	4.7%	2.2%	2.5%
Children 5-17	19.4%	9.0%	10.4%
Adults 18-59	53.9%	21.4%	32.5%
Elderly (60+)	20.8%	8.3%	12.6%
Total	100%	41%	59%

Estimated group size	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	72,000	33,000	39,000
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	307,000	142,000	165,000
Children 5-17	1,272,000	589,000	683,000
Adults 18-59	3,527,000	1,399,000	2,128,000
Elderly (60+)	1,362,000	540,000	822,000
Total	6,540,000	2,703,000	3,837,000

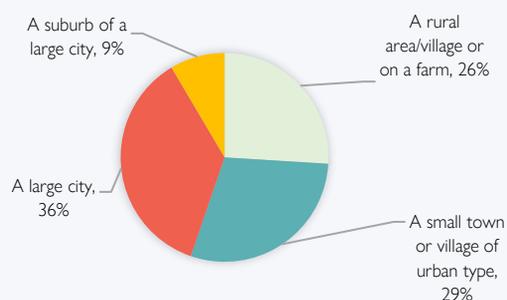
*The gender shares for children aged 17 years and younger are estimated by applying the 2020 male to female birth ratio as reported by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. All other data is based on the General Population survey.

Seventy-five (75%) per cent of IDP interviewees dwelled in households consisting exclusively of internally displaced persons, while 25% of respondents confirmed living in mixed households with members not displaced by the war since February 24, 2022.

75% households consisting exclusively of IDPs as of October 27

75% households have at least one vulnerable member (HH with IDPs only) as of October 27

Share of IDP respondents by the type of settlement they currently reside in



HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

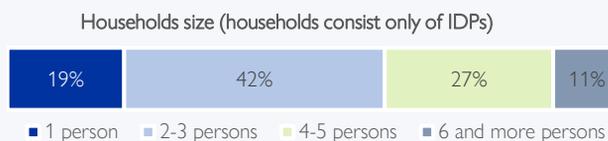
Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as: "44% of IDP respondents indicate that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17"):



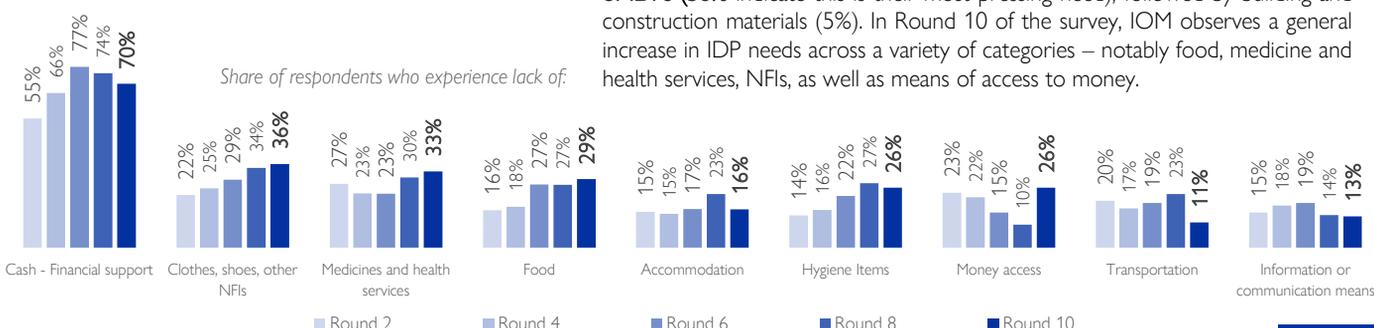
Note: The description of the characteristics of IDP household members is based solely on the data for those household members who do not live at their place of habitual residence due to the war.

3.21 average IDP household size (IDP-only households) as of October 27

1.56 average number of children per IDP-only household as of October 27



IDP NEEDS AND SITUATION OVER TIME



Cash (financial support) is identified as a top priority need by the largest number of IDPs (56% indicate this is their most pressing need), followed by building and construction materials (5%). In Round 10 of the survey, IOM observes a general increase in IDP needs across a variety of categories – notably food, medicine and health services, NFIs, as well as means of access to money.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS

Those who are displaced from - or have returned to - their habitual residence face critical needs. The profile and situation of the sub-groups differ slightly, thus, requiring tailored support. The overview below highlights group differences within IOM's Round 10 sample of the general population.

MOST PRESSING NEED

Cash (financial assistance) as well as medicine and health services continue to be among the most pressing needs identified among all respondents. With decreasing temperatures, solid fuel is also a pressing need for many. For example, 8% of IDPs identified solid fuel as their most pressing need.



Cash – Financial Support

48% Non-IDPs 56% IDPs 53% Returnees



Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.

12% Non-IDPs 8% IDPs 7% Returnees



Heating appliance

7% Non-IDPs 5% IDPs 8% Returnees



Medicine and health services

5% Non-IDPs 4% IDPs 4% Returnees

COMPARATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Read: "29% of IDPs are in need of food assistance"

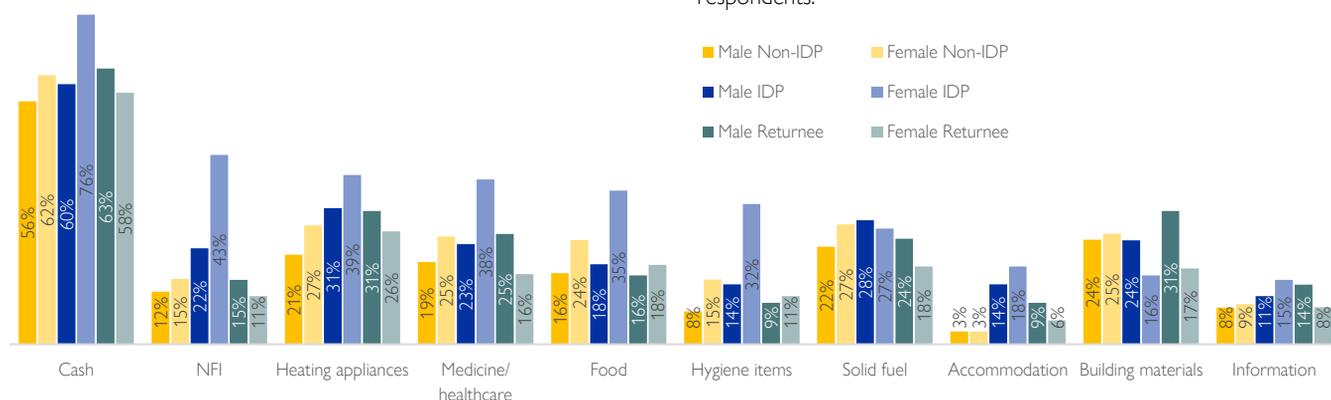
	Non-IDPs	IDPs	Returnees
Cash - Financial support	59%	70%	59%
Menstrual hygiene items	41%	56%	30%
Heating appliance	25%	36%	27%
Clothes, shoes and other non-food items	14%	36%	12%
Medicines and health services	22%	33%	19%
Food	21%	29%	18%
Solid fuel for heating	26%	27%	20%
Hygiene items	12%	26%	11%
Baby and adult diapers	10%	20%	40%
Building/reconstruction materials	25%	19%	21%
Accommodation	3%	16%	7%
Information or communication with others	9%	14%	10%
Transportation	17%	11%	16%
Access to money	10%	11%	9%

Note: % indicate those who answered "Yes" and "Partially yes"

NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

While the need for financial assistance was ubiquitous, female IDPs were most likely of all population groups to report this need (76%). In fact, female IDPs were more likely than other groups to report a lack of NFIs, heating appliances, medicines, food and hygiene items.

Notably, male returnees were more likely to identify the need for building materials (31%), presumably for damaged habitual residences or improvements needed for winter. The need for heating appliances was also high across all IDP and male returnee respondents.



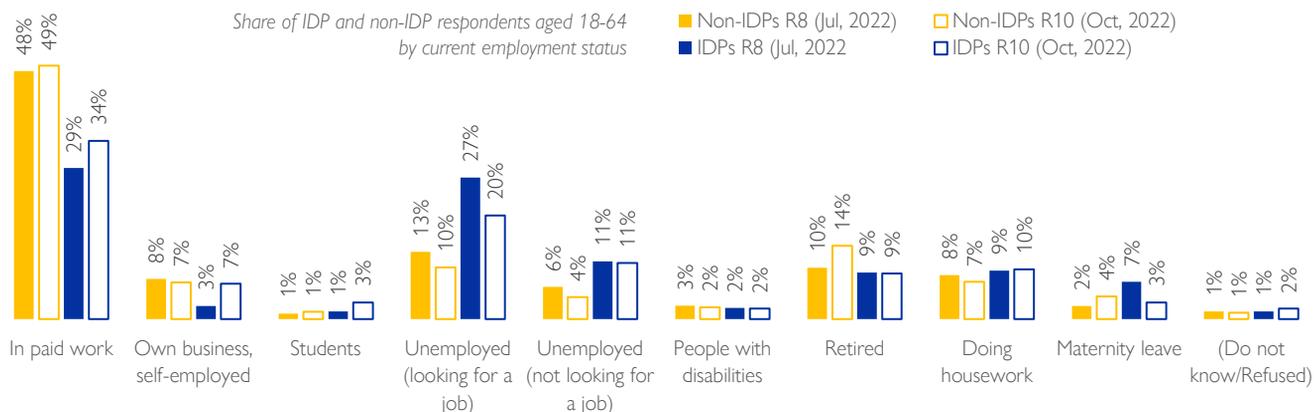
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: EMPLOYMENT

With most IDPs in Ukraine displaced for more than 6 months (53%), Round 10 of the General Population Survey included a focus on the employment status and income of displaced households. This section aims to understand the current employment status of displaced adults, compared with the non-displaced population, also highlights their employment status prior to February 2022.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

All respondents aged 18-64 were asked about their employment status at present and prior to the invasion (within 30 days of February 24, 2022). More than half of the displaced and non-displaced respondents in this age group reported having had paid employment within the last month before February 24 (67% and 63% respectively). **As of October, only 34 per cent of IDPs indicated being employees, while another 7 per cent confirmed having their own business.**

Of the employed non-displaced population, 89 per cent confirmed that they were working in the same workplace they had worked in before February 24, whereas among IDPs, only 61 per cent reported having the same employer. **Around half of the non-displaced respondents** working in a new workplace reported that their **wages were lower than they received before February 24** (49%), compared to **75 per cent of displaced respondents** that had found new work since February 24.

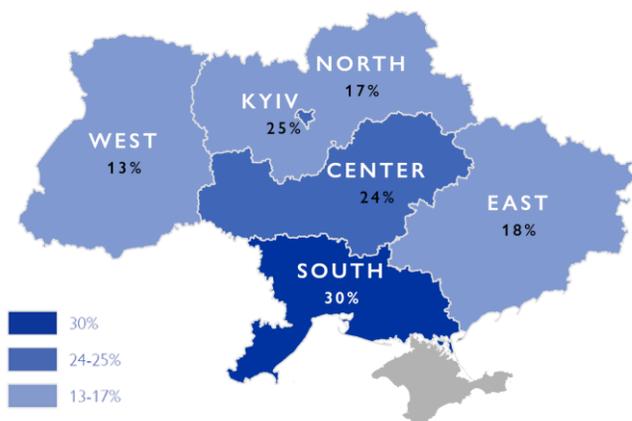


The proportion of unemployed respondents was higher among IDPs than in the general population. In total, 31 per cent of displaced respondents were unemployed, with 20 per cent actively looking for work and 11 per cent not looking for work. Among the unemployed non-displaced population (14% of all), ten per cent were actively looking for work, while four per cent were not looking for work. Regionally, the highest share of job seekers was found in the South macro-region and the city of Kyiv.

Most unemployed people who had a job in the last month leading up to February 24 confirmed losing employment due to the war.

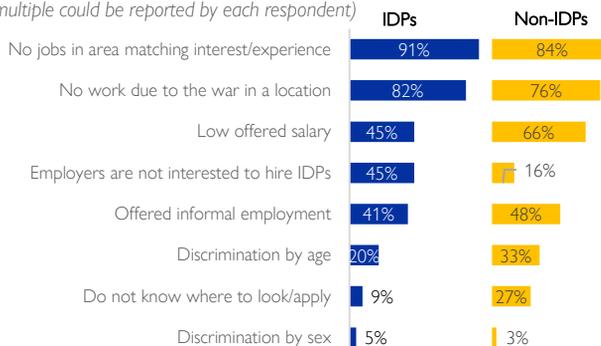


Share of unemployed IDPs aged 18-64 looking for a job



Around 57 per cent of IDP and 64 per cent of non-IDP respondents attempted to find work at some point after February 24. Among the unemployed IDPs, the majority planned to find work in the service or trade sector (21% and 18%, respectively).

Difficulties faced by unemployed IDP and non-IDP when looking for a job (multiple could be reported by each respondent)



The interviewed IDPs suggested they could benefit from a variety of support to improve their chances of finding employment, most frequently mentioning the need for skills training/retraining (55%), support with finding online employment (53%), apprenticeships/internship opportunities (47%), and career development (37%).

SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: SOCIAL COHESION

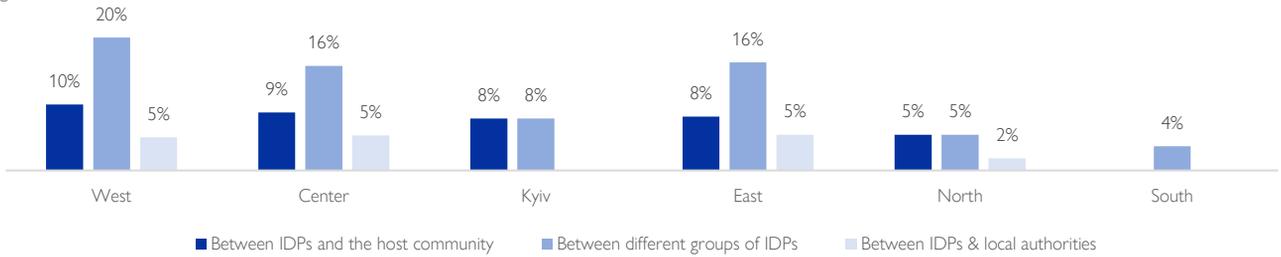
As a result of the displacement crisis, many communities across Ukraine have witnessed the influx of families from other areas, placing a strain on available public services, goods and property markets while also changing the dynamics at work and within the job market. In addition, humanitarian aid and social protection benefits have often been targeted to benefit some but not all population groups in a given location.

TENSIONS AND MISTRUST

A relatively small proportion of IDP respondents perceived tensions between themselves and the host community (13%), while the non-displaced and returnee respondents were more likely to perceive tensions between different groups of IDPs and between IDPs and local authorities.

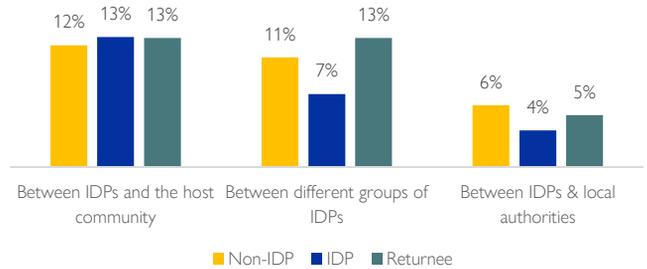
Regionally, tensions between IDPs were most often reported by IDPs in the West (20%), the Centre (16%) and East (16%). Within the same three regions, five per cent of respondents also reported tension between IDPs and local authorities. Additionally, IDPs in the West and Centre were also more likely to identify tensions between the displaced population and host communities.

Share of IDP respondents who perceive tension or mistrust in their area, by macro-region



Within the Round 10 of the General Population Survey, IOM asked respondents about tensions between and within groups, including the displaced and host communities, as well as local authorities. In addition, respondents were asked whether there was competition over resources or access to services in their current location.

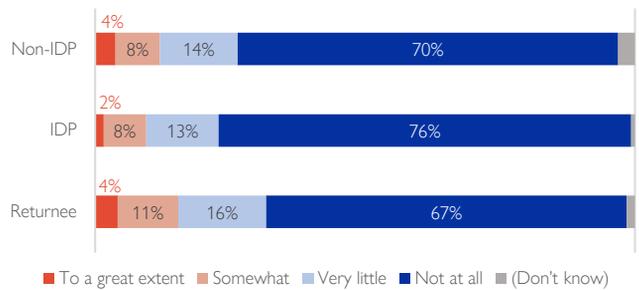
Share of respondents who perceive tension or mistrust in their current location



Round 10 of the General Population Survey asked respondents about competition over resources in their area. Competition was defined as inadequate availability of water, food, and/or medicine, income and employment opportunities, and/or essential services to meet the needs of everyone currently residing in the area, requiring people to compete with one another. There was very little difference in how displaced, non-displaced or returned respondents perceive competition for resources in their community, although returnees were marginally more likely to observe competition. Data from Round 10 indicate there has not been any change in perception of competition for resources since July, when 70% of non-IDPs, 76% of IDPs, and 67% of returnees reported no perceived competition for essential resources.

COMPETITION FOR RESOURCES

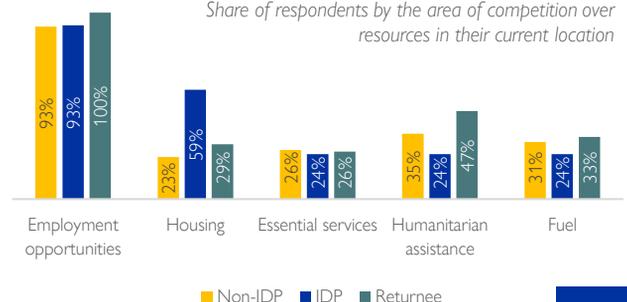
Share of respondents who perceive competition over resources in their current location



76% Of IDP respondents believe there is no competition for resources in their current location

Respondents who reported tensions were asked to identify the areas of competition. Overall, most respondents identified employment opportunities as an area of competition. Notably, IDPs were far more likely to perceive competition for housing than other respondent groups. However, IDPs were comparatively less likely to perceive competition for access to humanitarian assistance, particularly when compared with returnee respondents. This may reflect the role formal certification of displaced status plays in accessing some forms of humanitarian assistance in areas of return.

Share of respondents by the area of competition over resources in their current location



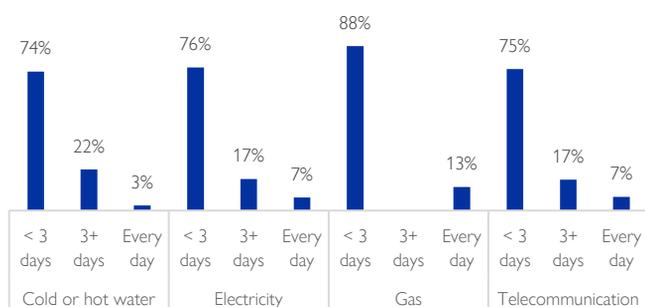
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: WINTER-RELATED NEEDS

Consistent access to utilities, such as running water, electricity, gas and telecommunications is essential for the safety and comfort of displaced families, particularly with the onset of winter. However, in the last month, widespread assaults on civilian infrastructure, including power stations, water treatment facilities and telecommunications towers, have caused disruptions to these utilities.

DISRUPTION TO UTILITIES

Most IDPs experienced disruption to their running water, electricity, gas and telecommunications up to three days within the last seven. Severe disruptions, occurring every day in the last seven were most common for electricity and telecommunications (7%). **Frequent disruptions to running water, over three or more days, impacted 22 per cent of IDPs, while 17 per cent endured frequent disruptions to electricity and telecommunications.**

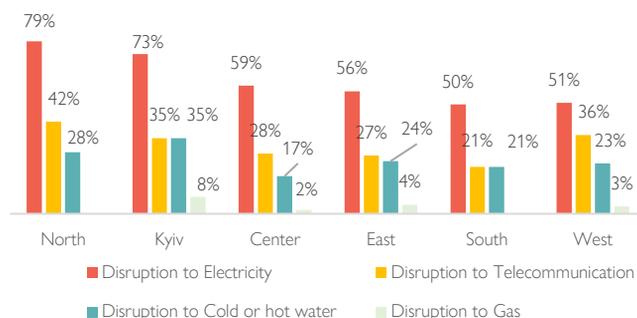
Share of IDP respondents by the frequency of disruption to utilities



With the onset of winter, displaced households experiencing limited or disrupted access to heating utilities are using solid fuels as alternatives. The need for - and access to - solid fuels differs significantly between macro-regions, reflecting differences in the energy infrastructure across the country and highlighting areas for humanitarian cash transfers or subsidies.

Frequent disruptions to electricity supply, occurring on three or more days in the last week, were most prevalent in the North and Kyiv macro regions (affecting 40% and 26% of IDPs, respectively). Frequent disruptions to gas were reported by IDPs in the East macro-region (33%), which was also impacted by frequent disruptions to telecommunications. Frequent disruptions to running water occurred in the North (38%) and South (33%).

Share of IDP respondents with frequent disruption to utilities by macro-region



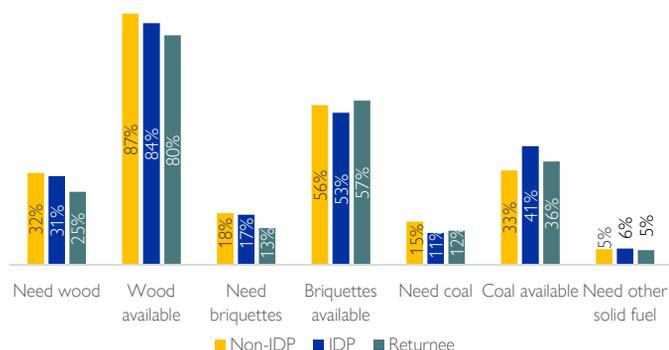
SOLID FUEL: NEED AND ACCESS



Of IDP respondents reported the need for solid fuel for heating, such as coal, wood, pellets and briquettes.

Given the widespread disruption to utilities, an increasing number of displaced households are reliant on solid fuels for heating their homes. Around one in four IDP respondents identified that they need and lack solid fuels (27%), which is also the case among the non-displaced population (26%). The primary solid fuel needed by IDP households is wood (31%). Of those that identified the need for wood, 84 per cent reported that wood was available for purchase in their current location. A smaller proportion of IDPs reported the need for briquettes (17%) and coal (11%).

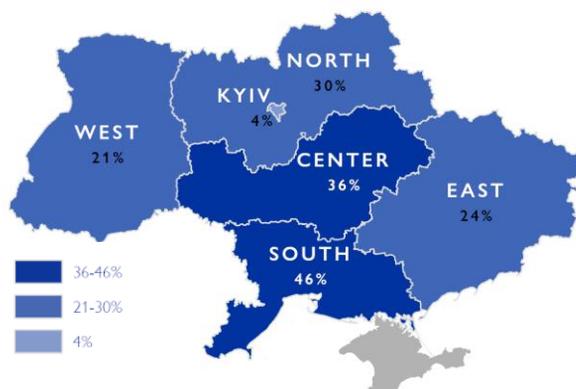
Share of respondents by need for and access to solid fuels



The need for solid fuel was notably most prevalent in the South (46%), where respondents most frequently indicated the need for wood (46%) and briquettes (29%). Around one in three respondents lacked solid fuel for heating in the Centre (36%) and North (30%).

Most IDPs reported that **wood** was available in their area, suggesting that the lack of this solid fuel derives from affordability rather than supply. Availability of **briquettes** varies significantly between macro-regions, with 75 per cent of respondents in the South reporting them available, compared to none in Kyiv. **Coal** was reportedly available to 60 per cent of IDPs in the West of Ukraine, but not at all in Kyiv and the North.

Share of IDP respondents that lack solid fuel by macro-region

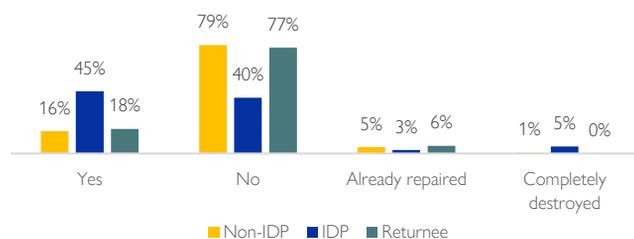


SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: DAMAGE TO HABITUAL RESIDENCES

50% Of IDP respondents reported that their habitual residence was partially damaged or completely destroyed.

The condition of habitual residences typically informs the duration of displacement and the achievement of a durable solution among IDPs. Overall, IDPs are over twice as likely to report damage to their habitual residence (45%, compared with 16% non-IDP and 18% returnees). IDPs were also less likely to have already had their habitual residence repaired and more likely to report that their habitual residence is completely destroyed (5%).

Share of respondents by damage to their habitual residence (Has your habitual residence sustained damages as a result of the war?)



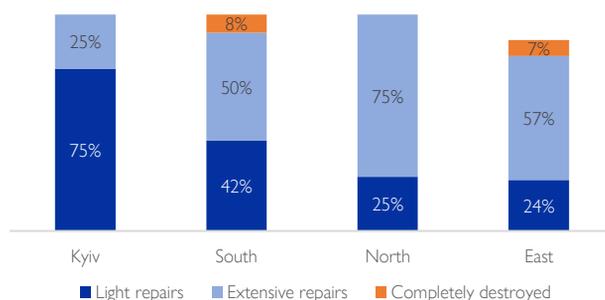
EXTENT OF DAMAGE AND NEED FOR REPAIRS IN AREAS OF ORIGIN

Over half of all IDPs originating from the East of Ukraine reported that their habitual residences was damaged (49%), with additional six per cent reporting that their habitual residence was completely destroyed. Reported damage to habitual residence was also notable among IDPs originating from the South of Ukraine (40%, 3% completely destroyed) and Kyiv (36%). One in three IDP respondents from the North of Ukraine reported their habitual residence was damaged.

Of those that reported their habitual residence needs repair, IDPs from the North were most likely to report the need for extensive repairs (75%), including the restoration of walls, the roof or replacement of windows.

IDPs reporting damaged habitual residences originally from Kyiv (75%) and the South of Ukraine (42%) were most likely to report the need for light repairs, including the leveling of surfaces, cosmetic repairs to exterior or interior walls and flooring. A small proportion of IDPs with damaged habitual residences in the South (8%) and East (7%) reported that the dwelling was completely destroyed and not repairable.

Share of IDP respondents with damage to their habitual residence by the extent of repairs needed, per macro-region of origin



Share of IDP respondents by damage to their habitual residence per macro-region of origin



Note: Some regions are not represented in the graph due to the low representation of respondents.

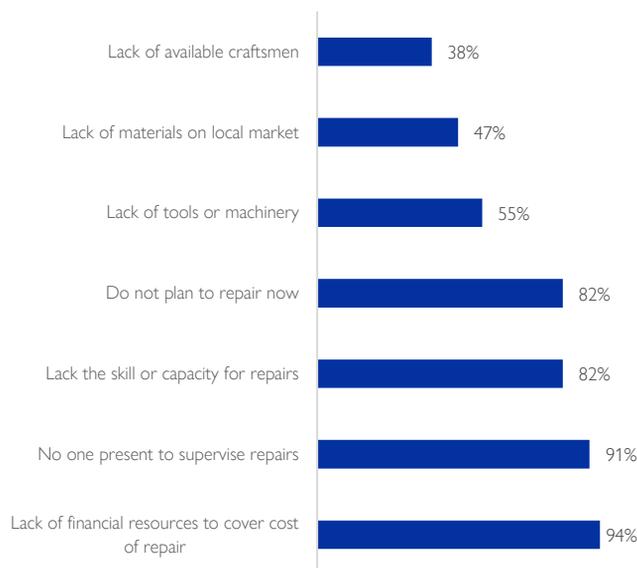
BARRIERS TO REPAIR

94% Of IDP respondents who reported that habitual residence was damaged cited a lack of financial resources to cover the costs of repair as a key barrier to repair.

IDPs reporting damaged habitual residences were asked what barriers they experience in conducting or paying for repairs and construction work. The primary reason given was a lack of funds to cover repairs (94%), a barrier that becomes more prominent the longer families remain in displacement.

Another notable challenge was that no one is present in their area of habitual residence to supervise repairs (91%), which was more commonly reported by IDPs from the East and South of Ukraine than other macro-regions. A large proportion of the displaced respondents also reported not having the skill or physical strength to complete the repairs themselves (82%), a barrier that is likely to impact households with one or more member that is vulnerable, such as elderly, pregnant or breastfeeding, or persons with disabilities. Limited access to materials for repair and reconstruction in markets was another prominent barrier (47%).

Share of IDP respondents with damaged habitual residences by barriers to repair

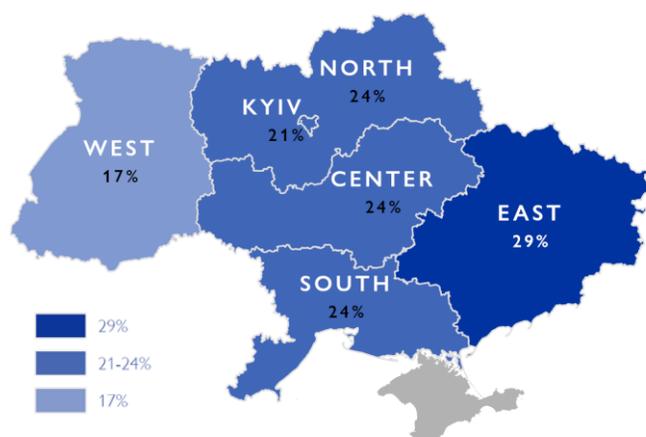


MEDICINES AND HEALTH SERVICE AVAILABILITY

Across Ukraine, 23 per cent of all respondents reported a lack of medicines and health services. This need is most acute in the East macro-region most likely as a product of disrupted supply chains and damaged or partially-functioning primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare centers. Around one in four respondents from the North, Centre and South of Ukraine also reported lack of access to medicines and health services.

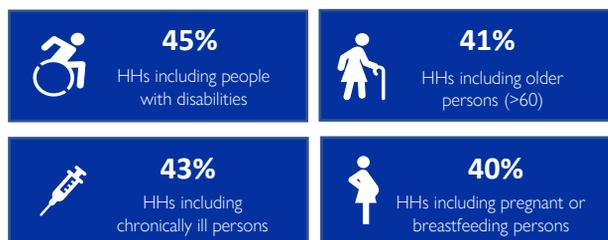
Nation-wide, compared to the general population, around 29 per cent of IDP respondents reported a lack of medicines and health services. IDPs in the West were the least likely to report this issue (15%, compared with 25 per cent of IDPs in the East macro-region).

Share of all respondents who reported lack of medicines and health services



A forthcoming Round 11 of the General Population Survey will provide supplementary analysis disaggregating between medicines and health care, as well as providing a better insight into whether lack of availability or access is the principal barrier, compared with affordability.

Shares of all households with one or more vulnerable members who reported they faced lack of medicine and medical services:



In general, a need for medical services and medicine was more frequently reported by households with vulnerable members, such as persons with disabilities, persons aged 60 years and older, the chronically ill, pregnant and breastfeeding.

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT NEEDS

Among all respondents, 22% requested to receive the number of IOM's free psychological support hotline, compared to 16% in Round 2, and 11% of respondents in Round 1 of the survey. Among IDPs, 25% requested the free psychological support hotline number for support in Round 10.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

24% Of IDPs reported a monthly household income that is below the national minimum wage.

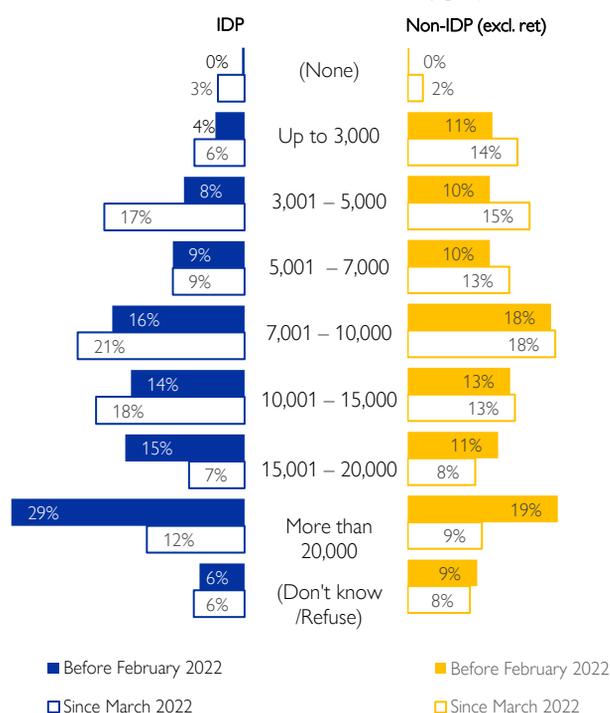
Respondents in Round 10 of the General Population survey were asked about their household income level, both now and before the large-scale invasion in February 2022.

As of October 23, three per cent of IDPs interviewed have had no household income since the start of the war, compared with two per cent of the non-displaced population. All of these respondents had household incomes before the war.

Around 24 per cent of IDPs said the combined monthly income level of their households was no more than UAH 5,000, equivalent to USD 135. Thus, around a quarter of IDPs receive around UAH 1,700 less than the national minimum wage per month. Among the non-displaced population, 29% confirmed having HH income not higher than UAH 5,000.

Notably, the household income of displaced respondents appears higher on average than that of the non-displaced population. However, subsequent rounds of the survey will be used to assess the average difference between respondents over time to ensure the validity of these findings.

Household income level in UAH, by groups



BRIEF NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by Multicultural Insights through a rapid phone-based survey. The tenth round of data collection among a set of unique 2,002 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 17 and 27 October 2022. This probabilistic sample, representative of over 30 million Ukrainian adults (18 years or older), was stratified to achieve representativeness at the level of 6 macro-regions of Ukraine. The sample frame was constructed by developing a list of 100,000 ten-digit phone numbers created by combining the three-digit prefix used by mobile phone operators with a randomly generated seven-digit phone number. The generated sample frame was proportional to the national market share of the six phone networks covered in the study. Using the random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, phone numbers were randomly generated, producing a new number every milli-second interval. Interviews were anonymous, and respondents were asked for consent prior to starting an interview. Interviewers used a structured questionnaire and the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) technique to directly enter the results into a data entry program.

Using this methodology, for Round 10, interview teams were able to successfully complete the surveys with 2,002 unique eligible and consenting adult respondents. While the response rate using the RDD approach in Ukraine has typically yielded a response rate of ca 7-8%, in Round 10 of this survey, a response rate of 12.4% was achieved. A total of 30 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 5 male and 21 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (82%) and Russian languages (18%), with language selection following respondents' preference.

Limitations: The exact proportion of the excluded populations is unknown, and certain considerations are to be made when interpreting results. Those currently residing outside the territory of Ukraine were not interviewed, following active exclusion. Population estimates assume that minors (those under 18 years old) are accompanied by their adult parents or guardians. The sample frame is limited to adults that use mobile phones. It is unknown if all phone networks were fully functional across the entire territory of Ukraine for the entire period of the survey; therefore, some numbers may have had a higher probability of receiving calls than others. Residents of areas with a high level of civilian infrastructure damage may have a lower representation among the sample – one may assume the needs in the report are skewed towards under-reporting. Among the people surveyed are not those residing in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) or the NGCA Donetsk and Luhansk.

Caveat: The survey collected information on the people's characteristics, their current locations and/or locations after the displacement (geographical information), intentions to move and planned destinations, needs, and issues faced by the people during the crisis. The analysis relies on two approaches when assessing the population profiles, their issues, and needs. The analysis of geographical profiles utilizes the data, excluding the missing values identified at the macro-region level (n=2,002). The needs assessment and all other analysis is done using the available sample (considering the question refusal rate).

Sample allocation and number of interviews per macro-region			Sample error		
Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share	Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	169 (104/65/0)	8%	KYIV	+/-	7.54%
EAST	414 (238/176/0)	21%	EAST	+/-	4.82%
SOUTH	222 (154/68/0)	11%	SOUTH	+/-	6.58%
WEST	491 (305/185/1)	25%	WEST	+/-	4.43%
NORTH	412 (257/155/0)	21%	NORTH	+/-	4.83%
CENTRE	293 (176/117/0)	14%	CENTRE	+/-	5.73%
Undisclosed location	1 (1/0/0)	0%	Total Ukraine	+/-	2.20%
Total Ukraine	2,002 (1235/766/1)	100%			

Definitions: The [IOM Glossary on Migration](#) defines **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** as persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee, or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. Operationally, for this exercise, interviewers define and understand IDPs as persons who left their habitual place of residence due to the current war.

IOM defines a **returnee** as a person who had undergone a migratory movement and arrived back to their original place of habitual residence. For purposes of the present analysis, IOM identified as returnees those respondents who indicated having left the place of their habitual residence since the 24th of February due to the current war for a period of a minimum of 2 weeks (14 days), but who have indicated that they had since returned.

The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a **refugee** as: *Someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.*

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IOM.



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