

NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM OF THE SITUATION WITH INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Round 1 – March 2016
Ukraine

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), in cooperation with the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms and with the financial support of the European Union, conducted a survey on internally displaced persons in Ukraine to contribute to the establishment of a National Monitoring System (NMS) in the country based on the approaches used for the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

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

- administrative data;
- data from key informant interviews and focus group discussions;
- data of sample surveys of IDP house-

holds and the local population;

- telephone interviews with IDPs who were beneficiaries of IOM projects of assistance;
- available relevant data from other sources.

The object of the NMS is the IDP population at their place of settlement in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv.

The subject of this survey is the situation and problems related to IDPs' location, their movements or intentions to move further, return intentions, and local communities' perception of the IDPs situation in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv.

Target groups:

- Key informants – representatives of local communities, local authorities, IDP communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), educational and healthcare establishments;
- IDP individuals and households;
- Local population.

The survey collects information on: socioeconomic characteristics of IDPs and IDP households, IDP trends and movement intentions, employment and livelihood of IDPs, IDP access to social services, preferred durable solutions and assistance needs as well as analysis and recommendations on the ways to solve the problems.



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2015

IDPs who are unable to rent a flat are staying at the state-owned hotels and dormitories



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METHODOLOGY

With the purpose to conduct *face-to-face interviews with key informants and IDP households*, a territorial sample comprising 300 units was devised (sample distribution by oblasts is provided in Table 1 below). The general population of registered IDPs as of December 2015 was stratified

by oblast. The selection of territorial units was carried out with the probability proportional to the number of registered IDPs in each of them. In each territorial unit, two key informants and two IDP households were selected for the first round of the NMS.

A list of key informants with their contact information has been formed across the country to monitor the developments of the situation with internally displaced persons in the regions. The information on distribution of key informants by oblast may be found in table 2 below.

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

Oblast	Number of territorial units selected
Total	300
Vinnitsia	5
Volyn	5
Dnipropetrovsk	13
Donetsk	88
Zhytomyr	5
Zakarpattia	5
Zaporizhia	18
Ivano-Frankivsk	5
Kyiv city	18
Kyiv oblast (excluding Kyiv)	7
Kirovohrad	5
Luhansk	35
Lviv	5
Mykolaiv	5
Odesa	6
Poltava	5
Rivne	5
Sumy	5
Ternopil	5
Kharkiv	30
Kherson	5
Khmelnyskyi	5
Cherkasy	5
Chernivtsi	5
Chernihiv	5

Table 2. Distribution of key informants

Oblast	Number of key informants
Total	473
Vinnitsa	10
Volyn	10
Dnipropetrovsk	25
Donetsk	131
Zhytomyr	10
Zakarpattia	2
Zaporizhia	29
Ivano-Frankivsk	8
Kyiv city	20
Kyiv (excluding Kyiv)	8
Kirovohrad	10
Luhansk	62
Lviv	10
Mykolaiv	10
Odesa	10
Poltava	10
Rivne	10
Sumy	3
Ternopil	10
Kharkiv	35
Kherson	10
Khmelnyskyi	10
Cherkasy	10
Chernivtsi	7
Chernihiv	13



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The sample survey of IDP households for face-to-face interviews envisages the formation of a stratified multistage probability sample of households. The monthly sample size makes up no less than 600 households. The cumulative sample size for four months will be no less than 2,400 households. This will provide a reliable assessment of key indicators at the national level (on a

monthly basis) as well as a regional one based on data consolidated during February-May 2016.

The distribution of IDP households for face-to-face interviews within the first round of the NMS is provided in Table 3 below. The new sampling of six hundred (600) IDP households is being consolidated on a monthly basis

during February – May 2016. The mentioned will provide a reliable assessment of key indicators at the national and regional levels. The survey results will be generalized to the whole population of IDP households.

The sample survey of IDPs conducted via telephone interviews was formed on the database of IDPs who were beneficiaries of IOM projects of assistance, namely projects on unconditional cash assistance and livelihood opportunities. The cash assistance projects covered the most vulnerable households with IDPs corresponding to one of the following vulnerability criteria: elderly (70+); people living with disabilities (1, 2 type) including disabled children; families with 3+ children; single-headed households with a child (ren). The database of IDP groups covered by IOM projects provides limitations related to the representativeness of the survey but allows for the triangulation of information obtained from other sources and to better understand the trends observed.

Table 3. Distribution of IDP households for face-to-face interviews

Oblast	Number
Total	600
Vinnitsa	10
Volyn	10
Dnipropetrovsk	26
Donetsk	176
Zhytomyr	10
Zakarpattya	10
Zaporizhia	36
Ivano-Frankivsk	10
Kyiv city	36
Kyiv oblast (excluding Kyiv)	14
Kirovohrad	10
Luhansk	70
Lviv	10
Mykolaiv	10
Odesa	12
Poltava	10
Rivne	10
Sumy	10
Ternopil	10
Kharkiv	60
Kherson	10
Khmelnyskyi	10
Cherkasy	10
Chernivtsi	10
Chernihiv	10

Table 4. Distribution of IDP households for telephone interviews

Oblast	Number
Total	2,048
Vinnitsa	202
Dnipropetrovsk	148
Donetsk	279
Zhytomyr	201
Odesa	205
Poltava	205
Sumy	199
Kherson	204
Cherkasy	205
Chernihiv	200



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DEMOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The number of women among IDPs randomly sampled for face-to-face interviews exceeds the number of men by three times.

The split of male and female household members, as reported by respondents, is about seventeen per cent (17%) (Figure 1). The latest figure is closer to the national information for the general population that is 46.3% of men and 53.7% of women¹.

As per Figure 2, the largest number of people who have moved are from 35 to 39 years old (29.2 per cent), followed by 18 to 34 years of age (23.5 per cent), 5 to 17 years old (21.4 per cent), the 60+ age group (15.2 per cent) and those 0 to 4 years of age (10.7 per cent) (Figure 3).

The average size of IDP households is 2.85 people (Figure 3). It slightly differs from the average for the general population of Ukraine, which constitutes 2.59 people.

Figure 1. Gender disaggregation of interviewed IDPs and members of their household, %

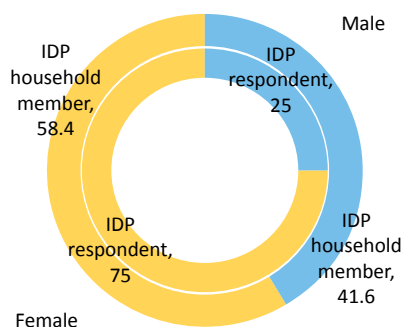


Figure 2. Age disaggregation of IDPs

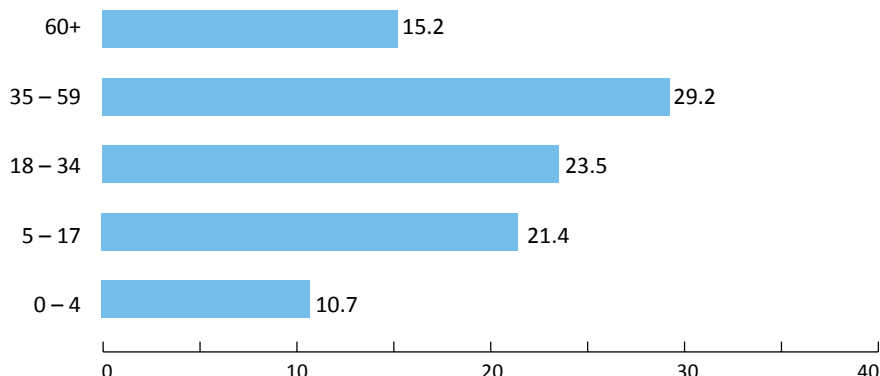
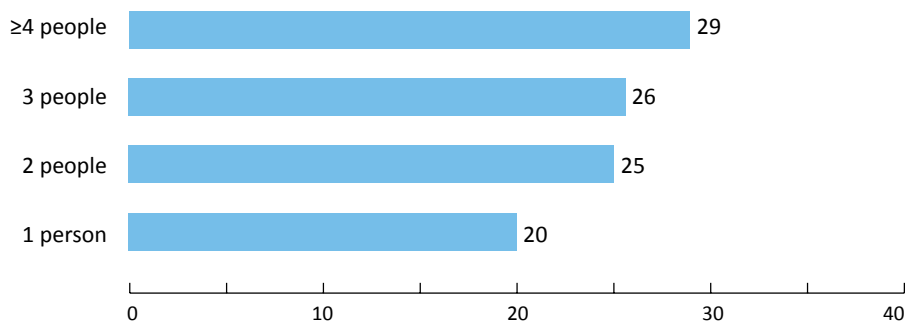


Table 1. Age disaggregation of IDPs

Adults	%
18 – 29	17.6
30 – 54	51.5
55 +	30.9
Total	100.0

Figure 3. IDP household size, %



¹ According to data for 2015 as estimated by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine based on administrative data and the latest census data http://ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2007/ds/nas_rik/nas_u/nas_rik_u.html



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According to the survey, over 55 per cent of IDP households have children, most of them have one child, one-third — two children, and every eighth household has three or more children (Figure 4 and 5).

Figure 4. Children in the family, %

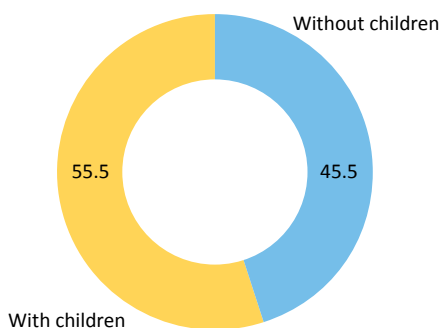
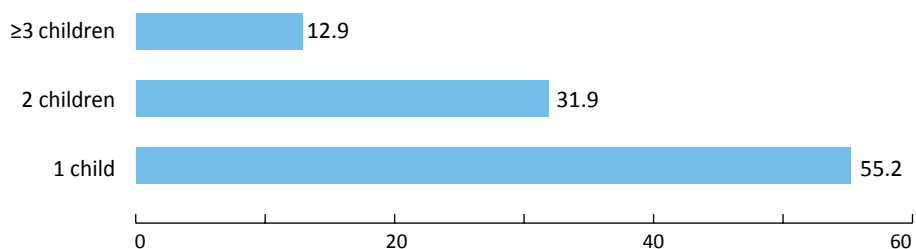


Figure 5. Number of children in the household, %



Certain trends were noted among IDP households across all oblasts with minor differences:

- 34.4 per cent of interviewed households include members of pension age.
- 26.5 per cent of interviewed households have children under five years old.
- 13.6 per cent include persons with disabilities (persons with first, second and third categories of disability, disabled children).
- 3 per cent have at least one student.
- 18.9 per cent of respondents did not have any household members in the above listed categories (pensioners, children, disabled people, students).



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2015

An IDP from Donetsk in her room in "Zhytomyr" hotel, where she stays with her two children



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LIVING CONDITIONS

The general level of well-being of most IDPs is low. The average monthly income per IDP household member is 1,287.6 UAH². Sixty-five per cent of IDPs have less than 1,330 UAH per household member; twenty-seven per cent (26.6%) live on 1,331-2,500 UAH per month. (Figure 6).

Having the income as indicated above, about forty-seven per cent of IDPs have to save even for food; thirty-four per cent are able to satisfy only essential needs and put off the satisfaction of other needs, such as the acquisition of necessary clothes, footwear, etc. (Table 2).

The most important sources of income for people in displacement are social benefits and IDP payments. Salaries and pensions also comprise a significant share in the total income of IDP households. For a third of respondents, humanitarian aid is an important source of subsistence. Irregular earnings and family support are the main sources of income for 14% and 13%, respectively (Table 3).

Figure 6. Distribution of IDP households by income level, %

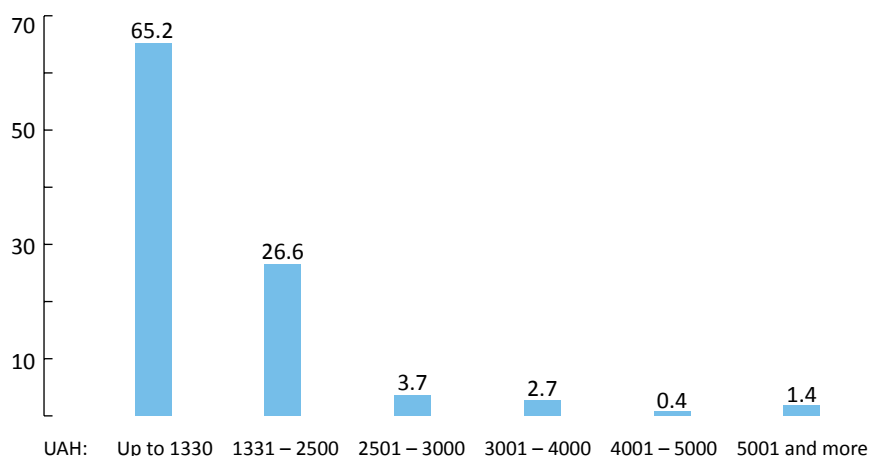


Table 2. IDP self-assessment of the financial standing of their households

Response options	%
We have had to cut down expenses for food	46.6
We have enough funds only for food and put off other needs	33.5
We have enough for food, necessary clothes, footwear, basic needs, but did not manage to make savings.	19.0
We have enough for food, clothes, footwear, and other purchases. We have savings, but make them for necessary expensive purchases.	0.4
Refuse to answer	0.5
Total	100.0

Table 3. Main sources of income in IDP household, %³

Salary	39.6
Part time or irregular job	14.1
Pension	37.7
Support of relatives	13.1
IDP allowance	43.9
Social benefits	44.7
Humanitarian assistance	30.2

² According to official estimates based on the household living conditions survey, the average monthly total income per household member for the general population amounted to 2,026.25 UAH in the third quarter of 2015. The minimum monthly subsistence level per capita established by the state for 1 January-30 April 2016 is 1330 UAH (<http://rada.gov.ua/news/Novyny/122459.html>).

³ Multiple options were possible when answering to the question. The table provides information on the percentage of respondents who confirmed the availability of the income source.





According to the survey results, most IDPs live in and pay for their own accommodation – fifty-seven per cent (57%) rent different types of accommodation. The most common type of IDP accommodation is a rented apartment (35%), and 20% of IDPs live in dormitories and collective centers (Figure 7).

Most complaints with regards to current accommodation refer to insulation and living space as well as to problems with sewerage and heating (Figure 8). Fewer concerns relate to safety and availability of electricity.

Figure 7. IDP accommodation type, %

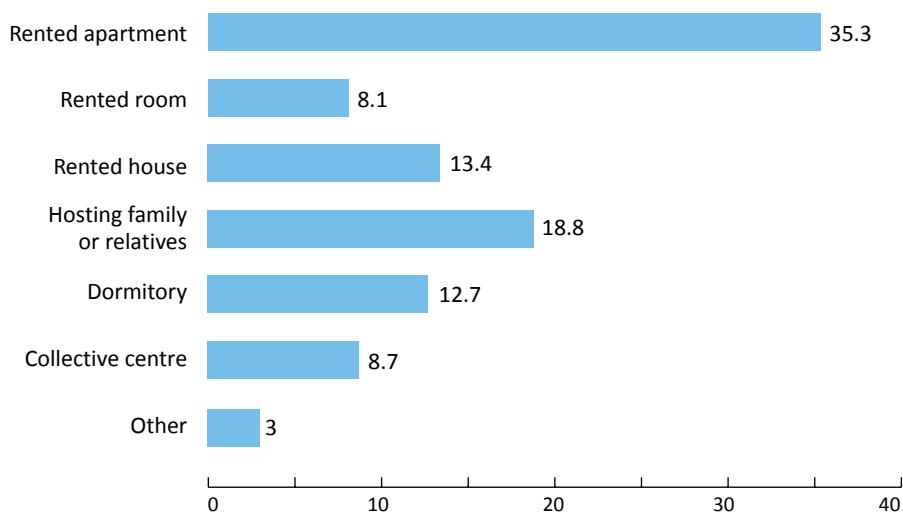


Figure 8. IDP self-assessment of living conditions, % of respondents

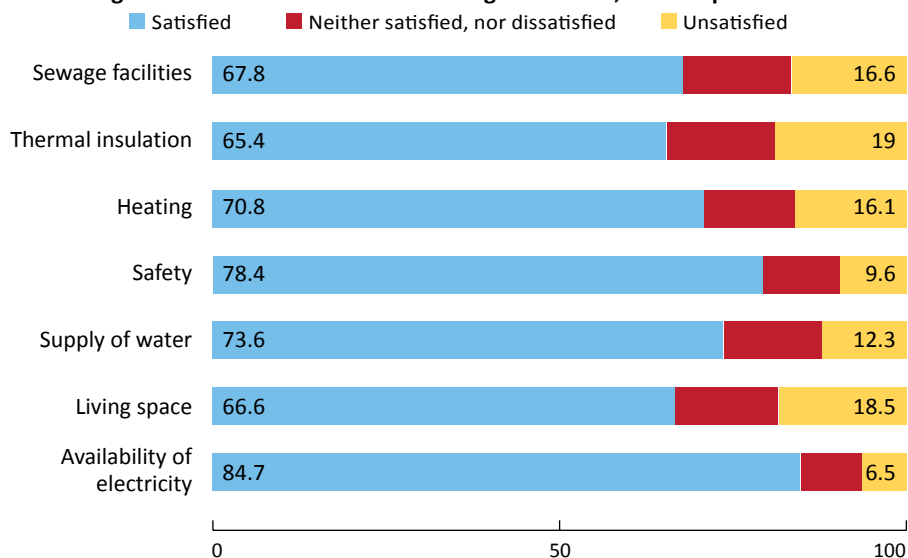


Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2015



Displaced children in a hotel in Northern Ukraine



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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Less than half of the IDP households surveyed have regular income from employment. Among households whose members receive salaries, every tenth also has income from irregular jobs (Table 3 above).

The involvement of IDPs in employment is quite low at their new places of residence. Twenty-seven per cent (27.4%) of people who worked before displacement have managed to find employment at the new locations. On the other hand, about one tenth (1/10) of those who did not work before moving to a new place have gotten involved into employment (Table 4).

According to survey findings, the total number of full-time employed respondents is twenty-three per cent (23%); twenty per cent (20%) of the surveyed IDPs do not work, source of living for them is pension or other benefits provided by the state (on disability, maternity leave, etc.); seventeen per cent (17%) are non-working pensioners by age, fifteen per cent (15%) — unemployed without unemployment benefits, 6% — unemployed receiving unemployment benefits, 10% — unemployed (housewives, students) (Table 5).

The level of education among surveyed IDPs is quite high — half of them have higher or incomplete higher education, a quarter has specialized secondary education and other 25% — secondary education.

The smith, displaced from Crimea to Zhytomyr, Northern Ukraine, received support from IOM to expand his business in his new town of residence

Table 4. Change in employment status after displacement, %

Curently employed	Employed before displacement		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	27.4	39.2	66.6
No	3.4	30.0	33.4
Total	30.8	69.2	100.0

Table 5. Distribution of households of surveyed IDPs by social status of 18+ respondents

Social Status	%
In full-time employment	24.4
In part-time employment	6.2
Working retirement pensioners	0.9
Self-employed	1.6
Non-working retirement pensioners	20.1
Unemployed without unemployment benefits	14.7
Unemployed, receives unemployment benefits	4.6
Do not work, receive pension or benefits (disabled persons; persons on maternity leave)	15.9
Unemployed (householder; students)	10.8
Other	0.8
Total	100.0



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2015



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The most competitive in the labour market are IDPs who were engaged in the construction sector as well as civil servants, teachers/lecturers and health care employees who worked at state institutions, centrally reallocated from non-government controlled areas to other oblasts of the country.

If we compare the structure of employment after displacement with the structure of employed before displacement, we can note a considerable increase in the share of services and construction sectors (from 23.3% to 30% and from 4% to 7.5% respectively) and decrease in case of the industrial (from 22% to 9.7%) and agricultural sectors (Figure 9 and Table 5).

Most IDPs employed after displacement are engaged in the same sectors of the economy they worked in previously. Almost two-thirds (2/3) of the employed IDPs reported that their current job corresponds to their qualifications; the greatest share of such a response can be found among builders (Table 6).

IDPs who managed to find a job after displacement, mostly have stable jobs. One out of three employed IDPs have been in their current jobs for less than six months (Figure 10).

Figure 9. Change in employment status of IDPs by sector, %

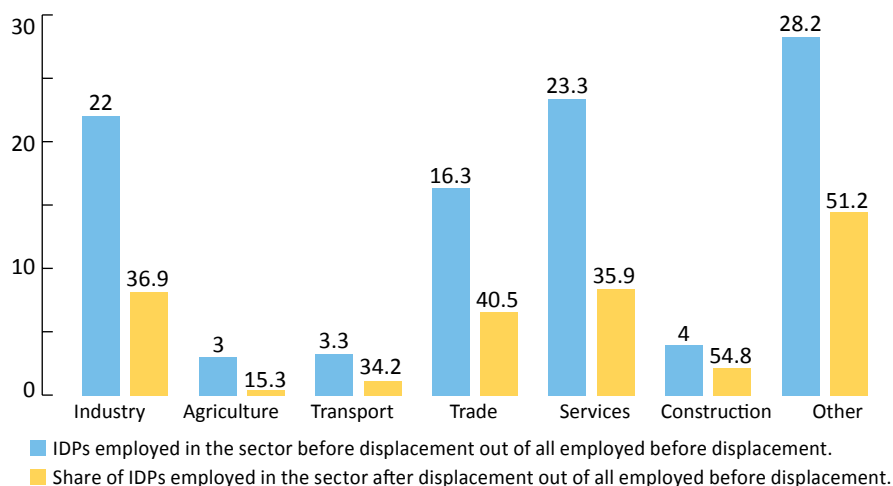
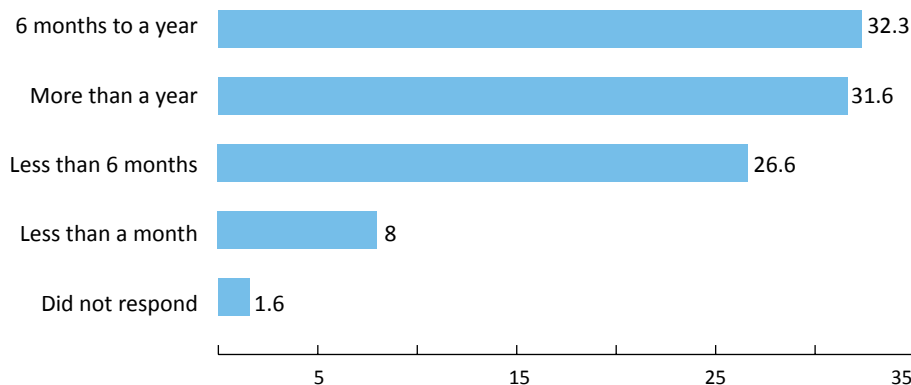


Table 6. IDPs employed after displacement and correspondence of the job to qualification by sector, %

Sector	Employed after displacement	Share of people whose job corresponds to qualification out of all employed after displacement
Industry	9.7	67.7
Transportation	2.0	63.8
Trade	16.7	45.7
Services	30.0	54.8
Construction	7.5	78.9
Other	34.5	76.5
Total	100.0	63.9

Figure 10. Duration of employment, %



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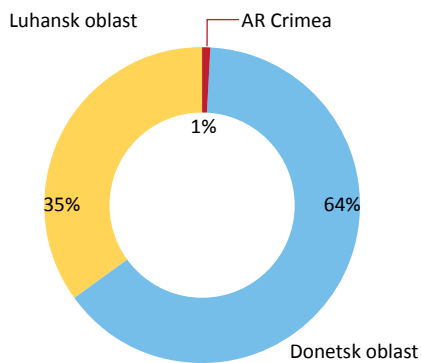
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IDP MOBILITY

Almost 99% of the surveyed IDPs come from the Donbas, and the number of people who left Donetsk Oblast is nearly twice the number of those who were displaced from Luhansk Oblast (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Distribution of IDPs by place of origin, %



For the vast majority of IDPs, the current place of residence is the first location after displacement, where they have lived for at least a month. IDPs who initially moved from Crimea are more prone to three and more displacements (19%), as compared to people displaced from the NGCA of Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts, who move in the displacement once or twice. (Figure 12).

Among the IDPs who changed their location after displacement from the NGCA, most people stayed for some time in other rayons within the same oblasts (it is common for IDPs from the NGCA of Donetsk Oblast), neighboring oblasts and Kyiv (this displacement pattern is more common for people from Luhansk Oblast) (Table 7) and then moved again to other oblasts of the country.

Figure 12. Number of movements in displacement, %

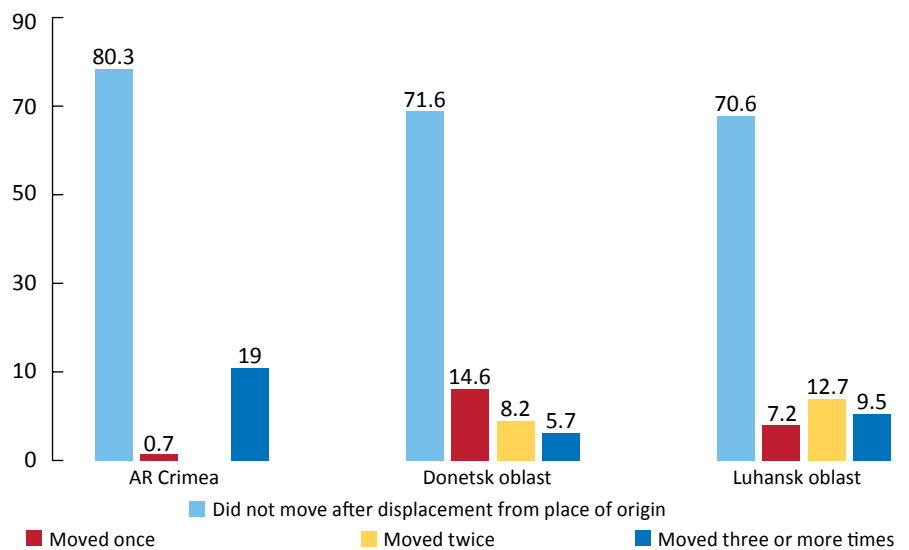


Table 7. Distribution of IDPs who changed the place of residence after displacement from non-government controlled areas, by place of origin, %

Oblast of earlier residence	Oblast of Origin			Total
	AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast	
Dnipropetrovsk	0	2.5	6.3	3.8
Donetsk	0	52.4	5.7	34.9
Zaporizhzhya	0	15.6	1.9	10.4
Kyiv	0	1.9	3.4	2.5
Luhansk	0	0	22	8
Odesa	0	3.5	2	2.9
Poltava	0	3.1	2.1	2.7
Kharkiv	0	6.9	22.5	12.5
Kyiv city	0	7.1	17.5	10.8
Other oblasts	100	5.2	14.3	9.4
Russian Federation	0	1.8	2.3	2
Total	100	100	100	100



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Fifty-two per cent (52%) of IDPs who left the NGCA of Donetsk Oblast lived for some time in the GCA of Donetsk Oblast, but then left it for another region. Forty per cent (40%) of IDPs who left the NGCA of Luhansk Oblast preferred to move to Kharkiv Oblast and the city of Kyiv first and then resettle again.

The main reasons that motivate IDPs to move again after displacement are issues with housing. On the other hand, the unavailability of health care facilities and a lack of educational opportunities have rarely been determined as reasons to move further. The option “Other” includes different family reasons mentioned by respondents (Figure 14).



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2015

Figure 13. Duration of stay at the current place of residence, % of respondents

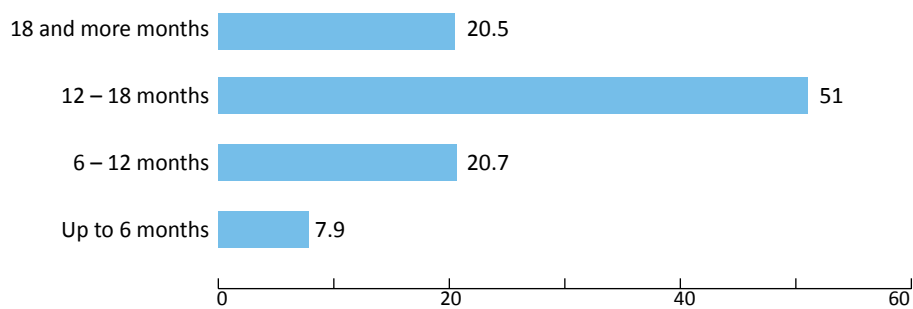
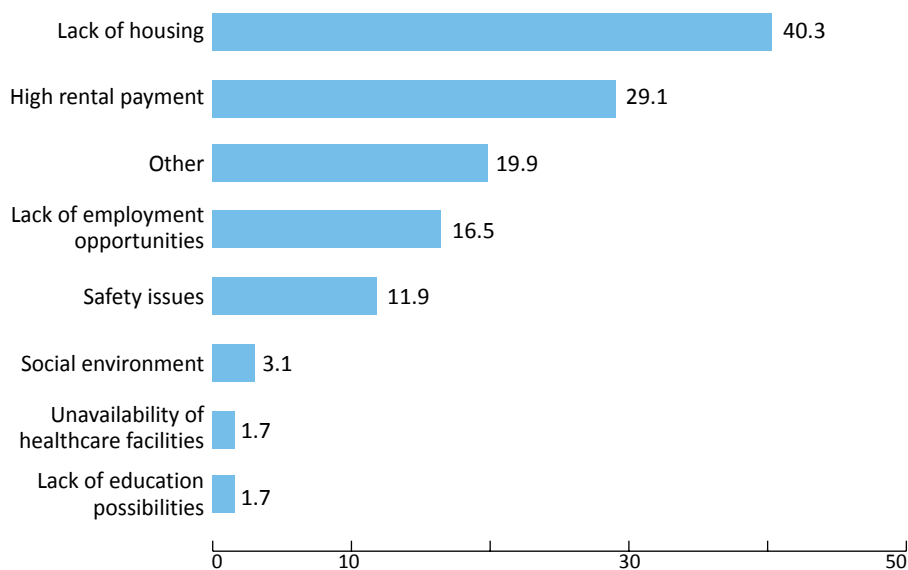


Figure 14. IDPs’ reasons to move again after displacement (% of people who responded to the relevant question)



Displaced child with her grandmother



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INTENTIONS

Table 8. Distribution of IDPs by intention to return to the place of residence before displacement, %

	Place of origin			Total
	AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast	
Yes	8.0	47.3	38.5	43.7
No	22.1	19.1	27.3	22.0
Difficult to respond / no response	69.8	33.6	34.3	34.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 15. Current situation with dwelling of IDPs left in NGCA, %

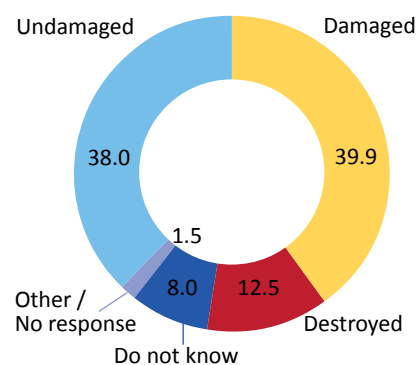


Table 9. Distribution of IDPs by intention to stay in the current place of settlement, %

	Place of origin			Total
	AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast	
Yes, forever	19.8	10.1	17.4	12.8
Yes, at least for a year	0.0	11.3	10.4	10.8
Yes, till the conflict ends	52.2	54.1	41.0	49.5
Yes, other	14.3	1.2	3.3	2.1
No	8.1	5.2	10.2	7.0
Difficult to respond / no response	5.6	18.1	17.7	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10. IDP intentions to stay at the current place of living by duration of displacement, %

	Yes, forever	Yes, at least for a year	Yes, till the conflict ends	Yes, other	No	Difficult to respond	No response
Up to 6 months inclusive	14.5%	17.4%	27.3%	3.1%	21.8%	16.0%	0.0%
6 – 12 months inclusive	13.7%	5.7%	51.2%	2.4%	4.6%	19.5%	2.9%
12 – 18 months inclusive	9.4%	13.9%	51.2%	2.2%	6.4%	16.9%	0.0%
18 and more inclusive	19.9%	5.8%	52.1%	1.0%	5.3%	15.9%	0.0%



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Table 11. IDP intentions by state of dwelling in NGCA, %

State of dwelling	Yes, forever	Yes, at least for a year	Yes, till the conflict ends	Yes, other	No	Difficult to respond	No response
Undamaged	15.6%	12.0%	44.3%	3.7%	9.9%	14.0%	0.4%
Damaged	10.0%	7.3%	58.1%	0.9%	4.8%	17.7%	1.1%
Destroyed	14.3%	14.9%	45.4%	0.0%	3.4%	22.0%	0.0%
Do not know	12.0%	16.1%	35.3%	2.0%	11.4%	23.2%	0.0%
Other	17.5%	24.8%	34.8%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No response	0.0%	0.0%	81.4%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	0.0%

RETURN

Almost thirty-four per cent (33.7%) of those displaced have been back to their initial place of residence since first becoming displaced; about sixty-six per cent (65.8%) denied visiting the NGCA; one half of one per cent (0.5%) of people refused to respond.

The overwhelming majority of households of surveyed IDPs do not have people who returned for permanent residence to non-government-controlled areas. Only 13.3% of IDPs respondents report that their households contain such persons.

Table 12. Reasons for regular visits to the NGCA, %

Visit friends and / or relatives	26.9%
Maintaining dwelling	27.4%
Special occasions such as weddings and funerals	1.7%
Transportation of belongings	31.6%
Property sales	0.7%
Exploring possibilities of return	4.6%
Other	5.9%
No response	1.1%
Total	100.0%

Table 13. Distribution of IDPs by household members reported to return to NGCA, %

	Place of origin			Total
	AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast	
Yes	35.9	12.3	14.2	13.3
No	64.1	85.8	82.7	84.4
No response	0.0	1.9	3.1	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND COPING STRATEGIES

Most IDPs who do not have a job reported needing support in finding employment. The main type of possible solution that IDPs state as preferred one is the direct provision of a job. Seven per cent of unemployed

IDPs (7%) and twelve per cent (12.1%) of those who indicated a need for assistance in getting a job reveal an interest in starting their own business.

Figure 16. Awareness about state / regional programmes, %

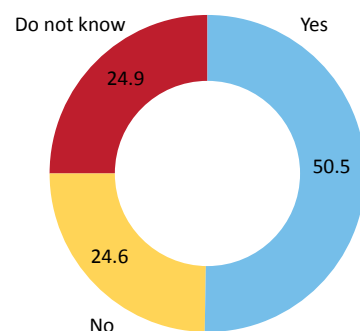


Table 14. Support needed in finding a job, %

Type of Support	%
Retraining	4.1
Employment	38.8
Support in establishment of own business	7.4
Consultation in employment center	3.7
Other	7.4
Do not need job	35.7
Did not respond	2.9
Total	100.0

Monthly assessments of situation with internally displaced persons (IDPs) in all oblasts of Ukraine are implemented within the framework of the EU-funded project ‘Comprehensive Stabilization Support to IDPs and the Affected Population in Ukraine’, implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mission in Ukraine in partnership with the Ukrainian Center of Social Reforms.

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