

NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM OF THE SITUATION WITH INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Round 2 — April 2016
Ukraine

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Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2016

*A house in Zaporizhia
rented by an IDP family*

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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 households 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 and information required to compile index of social cohesion.

The work to assess the locales of resettlement by administrative-territorial units and collect information on IDPs by assessed resettlement locales (numbers; main desegregations; vulnerable groups; GPS coordinates) is also being conducted and adjusted with the support of regional monitors. The information will be presented in the final report.



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2016

Children raised in family-type orphanage founded by IDPs from Luhansk Region



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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
Khmelnitsky	5
Cherkasy	5
Chernivtsi	5
Chernihiv	5

Table 2. Distribution of key informants

Oblast	Number of key informants
Total	608
Vinnitsia	10
Volyn	10
Dnipropetrovsk	26
Donetsk	176
Zhytomyr	10
Zakarpattia	10
Zaporizhia	36
Ivano-Frankivsk	10
Kyiv city	36
Kyiv (excluding Kyiv)	14
Kirovohrad	10
Luhansk	73
Lviv	10
Mykolaiv	10
Odesa	13
Poltava	10
Rivne	10
Sumy	10
Ternopil	10
Kharkiv	61
Kherson	10
Khmelnitsky	10
Cherkasy	10
Chernivtsi	10
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 second round of the NMS is provided in Table 3 below.

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 (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
Khmelnysky	10
Cherkasy	10
Chernivtsi	10
Chernihiv	10

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 4. Distribution of IDP households for telephone interviews

Oblast	Number
Total	1,114
Kyiv city	40
Kyiv (oblast)	78
Mykolaiv	202
Odesa	201
Poltava	203
Sumy	200
Zaporizhzhia	120
Zhytomir	70
Cherkasy	205
Chernihiv	200



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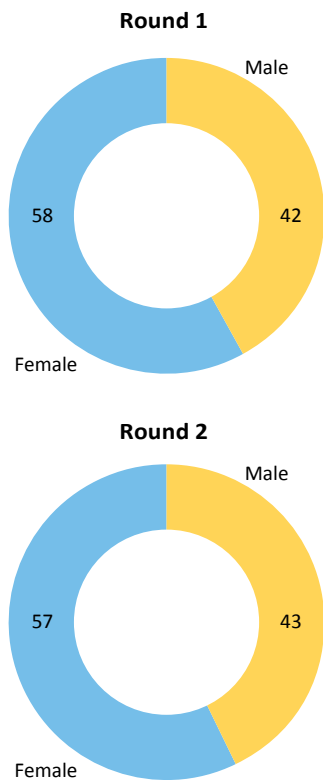


SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF IDPS

2.1 Social and demographic characteristics

As in the first round of the survey, the number of women among IDP respondents exceeds three times the number of men (73 per cent to 27 per cent). The sex disaggregation of IDP household members over two rounds is presented in figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Sex disaggregation of IDP household members, %



As per figure 2 and table 5 below, the largest number of people who moved are the age group from 35 to 39 years old (at 29 per cent in the first round and 34 per cent in the second one), followed by the 18 to 34 age group at about 23 per cent in both rounds, 5 to 17 age group with about 20 per cent, 60+ age group with 13 per cent, and 0 to 4 age group with 9.5 per cent (Figure 2).

The average size of the IDP households surveyed in the second round is 2.82 people (2.85 people in the first round). Almost twenty per cent (19.5%) are single, 28 per cent of the households consist of two people, 27 per cent have three household members, and 25.5 have four and more (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Age disaggregation of surveyed IDP household members, %

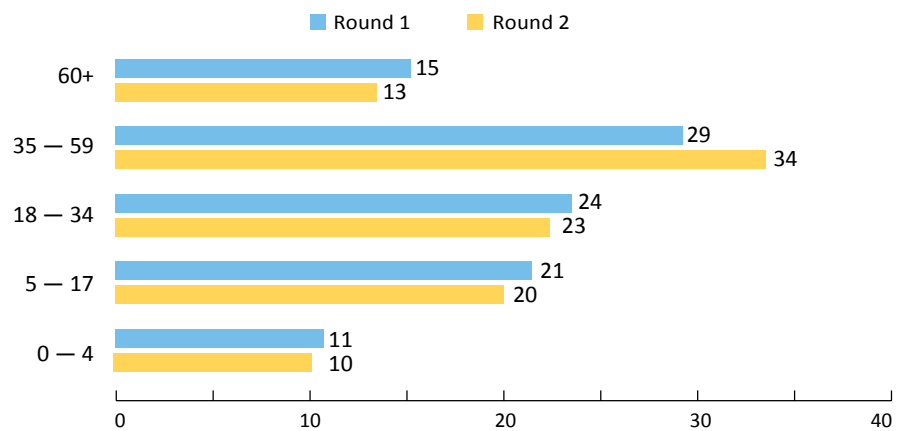


Figure 3. IDP household size, %

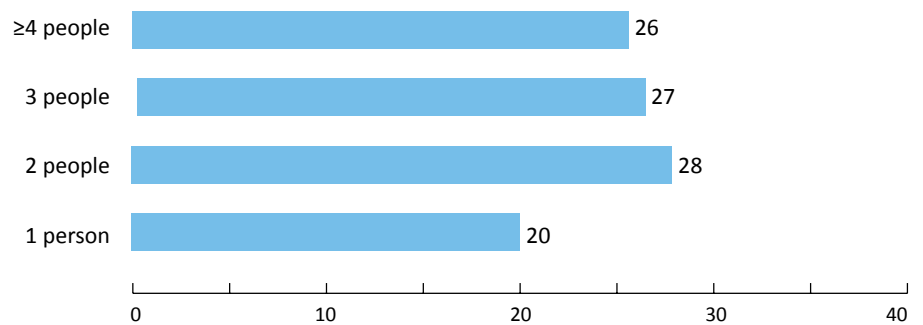


Table 5. Age disaggregation of IDPs

Adults	Round 1	Round 2
18 – 29	18	21
30 – 54	51	51
55 +	31	28



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The level of education among the surveyed IDPs is quite high — 53 per cent of them have higher or incomplete higher education, 28 per cent have specialized secondary education and other 17 per cent — secondary education.

The social status of the respondents is quite diverse: 27 per cent are in full-time employment, 20 per cent do not work and receive benefits, 16 per cent are non-working pensioners by age, 11 per cent are unemployed without unemployment benefits, 6 per cent are unemployed receiving unemployment benefits, and 5 per cent are unemployed (householders, students).

According to the survey findings, 53 per cent of IDP households have children. Most of them have one child in the household, one third has two children, every eighth household has three and more children (Figures 4 and 5).

Table 7. Households with students, % of surveyed households

	Round 1	Round 2
With students	3	7
Without students	97	93

Table 8. Households with disabled persons, % of surveyed households

	Round 1	Round 2
With disabled persons	14	10
Without disabled persons	86	90

Table 6. Distribution of households of surveyed IDPs by social status of 18+ respondents

Social Status	Round 1	Round 2
In full-time employment	24	28
In part-time employment	6	8
Working retirement pensioners	1	2
Self-employed	1	1
Non-working retirement pensioners	20	22
Unemployed without unemployment benefits	15	12
Unemployed, receives unemployment benefits	5	5
Do not work, receive pension or benefits (disabled persons; persons on maternity leave)	16	13
Unemployed (householder; students)	11	7
Other	1	2

Figure 4. Children in the family, %

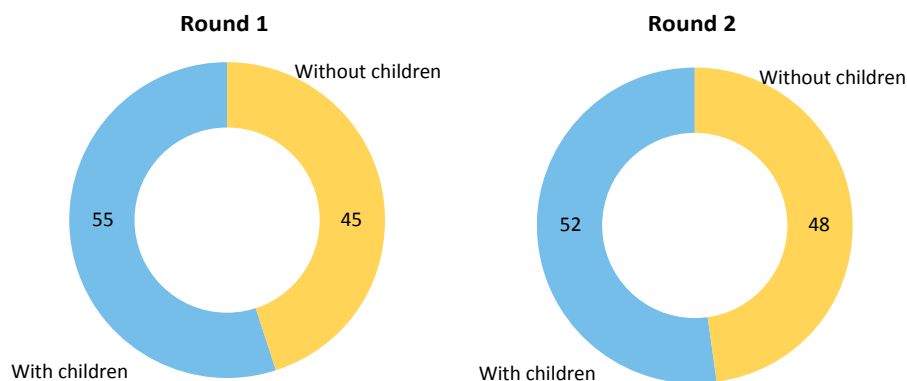
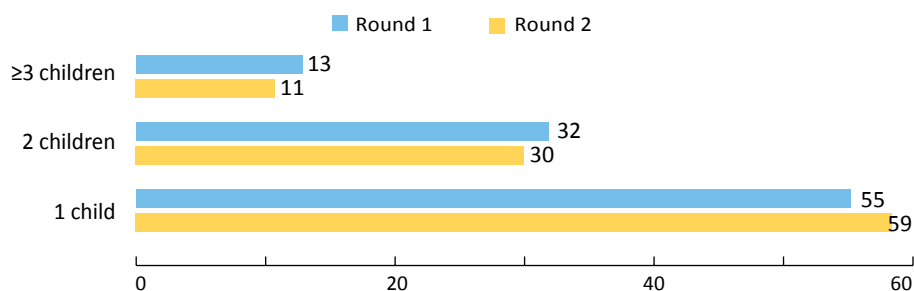


Figure 5. Households with children, % of surveyed households



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Almost all IDPs surveyed (92.8%) were registered with the social protection authorities, and only 16.1% are registered with the State Emergency Service. (Table 11)

Table 9. Households with members of vulnerable categories (children, students, pensioners, disabled people), % of surveyed households

	Round 1	Round 2
Households with working/nonworking retirement pensioners (according to respondents)	28	29

Table 10. Households with members of vulnerable categories (children, students, pensioners, disabled people), % of surveyed households

	Round 1	Round 2
Households with members of vulnerable categories	81	73
Households with members of no vulnerable categories	19	27

Table 11. Registration in state authorities, % of the surveyed

	Registration with social state authorities		State Emergency Service	
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
Yes	94.0	92.8	23	16
No	5.6	7.0	68	77
Do not know	0.4	0.2	9	7

Displaced family currently living in Nikopol, Southern Ukraine



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2016



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2.2. Employment of IDPs

Less than half of the IDP households surveyed have regular income from employment. Among households whose members receive salaries, every fifth also has income from irregular jobs (Table 12).

The involvement of IDPs in employment is quite low at the new places of residence. Twenty-eight per cent of people who worked before displacement have managed to find a job at the new locations. On the other hand, about five per cent (4.5%) of those who did have job before moving to a new place have gotten involved into employment (Table 13).

Table 12. IDPs citing income from employment as main income source of their households, %

Household Income Source	Share of IDPs with Relevant Income Source	
	Round 1	Round 2
Salary	40	41
Irregular side jobs	14	22

Note. Respondents could select several options.

Table 13. Change in employment status after displacement, %

Currently employed	Employed before displacement			
	Round 1		Round 2	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	27	4	28	5
No	39	30	34	34

Table 14. IDPs employed before displacement by sector of activity change in employment status of IDPs by sector, %

Sector of Activity before Displacement	Share of people employed before displacement		Share of people employed before displacement out of those engaged in the relevant sector	
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
Industry	22	15	37	58
Transportation	4	5	34	36
Trade	17	19	41	37
Services	24	20	36	45
Construction	4	4	55	60
Other	28	10	51	55
Education	—	9	—	46
Public administration	—	12	—	40
Health care	—	6	—	38
Total	100	100	41	45



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2016

IDP providing refurbishment services in Zaporizhia



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IDPs who were engaged in construction, industry and education have better chances of finding work after displacement. IDPs engaged in transportation before displacement have more concerns related to employment.

If we compare the structure of employment after displacement with the structure of employment before displacement, we can note a considerable increase in the share of services sectors (from 20% to 28%) and decrease in case of the other sectors (Tables 14 and 15).

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 health care employees, teachers/lecturers, civil servants and industrial professionals.

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 6).

Most IDPs who do not have a job reported the need for support in finding employment. The main type of possible solution that IDPs prefer is the direct provision of a job. Ten per cent of unemployed IDPs (9.9%) or sixteen per cent (16.2%) of those who indicated a need for assistance in getting a job reveal an interest in starting their own business.

Table 15. IDPs employed after displacement by sector of activity change in employment status of IDPs by sector, %

Sector of Activity before Displacement	Share of IDPs employed after displacement		Share of IDPs, whose job corresponds to qualification	
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
Industry	10	12	68	90
Transportation	2	2	64	57
Trade	17	19	46	39
Services	30	28	55	44
Construction	7	4	79	65
Other	34	14	76	52
Education	—	7	—	92
Public administration	—	9	—	87
Health care	—	4	—	99
Total	100	100	64	60

Figure 6. IDPs employed after displacement by duration of employment, %

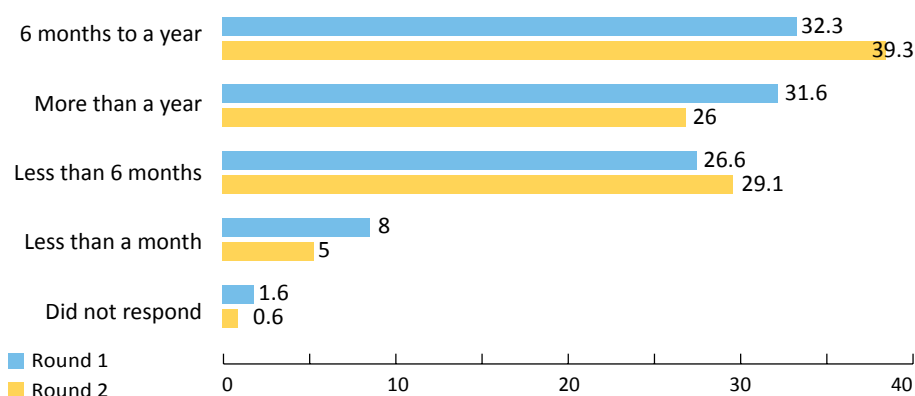


Table 16. IDPs who do not have jobs by type of preferred support, %

Type of Support	Round 1	Round 2
Retraining	4	9
Employment	39	31
Support in establishment of own business	7	10
Consultation in employment center	4	4
Other	7	3
Do not need a job	36	39
Did not respond	3	4



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2.3. Well-being of IDPs

The general level of well-being of most IDPs is low. Forty-two per cent of IDPs have to cut down expenses even for food, thirty-seven per cent of IDPs are able to buy only food, nineteen per cent satisfy only essential needs, and less than one per cent (0.7%) of the surveyed IDPs have savings (Table 17).

The average monthly income per IDP household member for 59 percent of surveyed IDPs is up to 1,330 UAH¹, twenty-eight per cent have 1,331-2,500 UAH at average per household member, and 13 per cent have more than 2,501 UAH (Figure 7).

The main sources of income for people in displacement are given in Table 23. The most important source of income is provided by social benefits. 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 22% and 11.6%, respectively (Table 18).

Table 17. IDP self-assessment of the financial standing of their households, %

Response options	Round 1	Round 2
We have had to cut down expenses for food	46.6	42.3
We have enough funds only for food and put off other needs	33.5	37.0
We have enough for food, necessary clothes, footwear, basic needs, but did not manage to make savings.	19.0	19.5
We have enough for food, clothes, footwear, and other purchases. We have savings, but make them for necessary expensive purchases.	0.4	0.7
Refuse to answer	0.5	0.5

Figure 7. Distribution of IDP households by income level, %

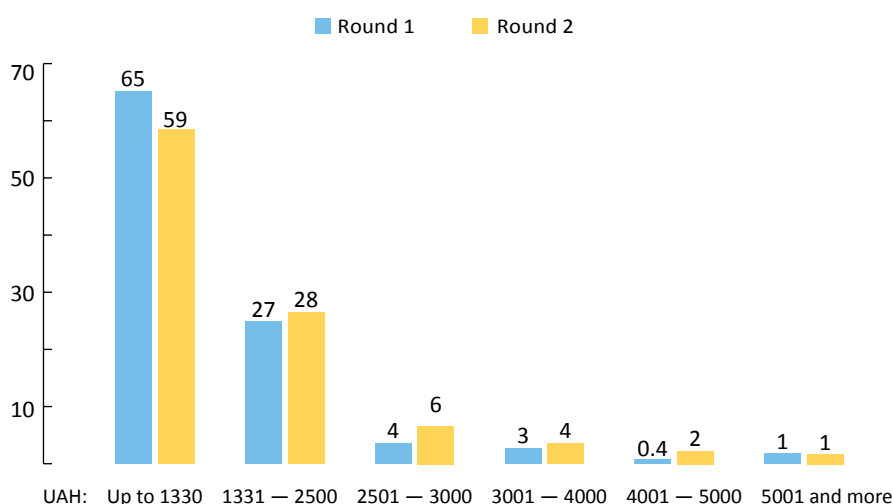


Table 18. Main sources of income in IDP household, %²

	Round 1	Round 2
Salary	40	41
Part time or irregular job	14	22
Pension	38	36
Support of relatives	13	12
IDP allowance	44	54
Social benefits	45	44
Humanitarian assistance	30	37

¹ 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>).

² 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.





Respondents who do not have job or livelihood opportunities intend to satisfy their basic household needs by reducing costs (61%), addressing state authorities (29%), NGOs or international organizations (31%), by working on weekends or more hours per day (22%) or with the support of relatives and friends (21%) (Table 19).

According to the survey results, most IDPs live in and pay for their own accommodation — sixty seven per cent (67%) rent different types of accommodation — rented apartment (42%), rented house (19.5%), rented room in apartment (6.3%). A significant share of IDPs (22.5%) live with relatives or hosting families. Twenty per cent of IDPs live in dormitories and collective centers (Figure 8).

Table 18. Coping strategies in case of no job and livelihood opportunities, % of respondents

	Round 1	Round 2
Reduce household expenditures	45	61
Will agree to unsafe or illegal job	5	6
Will agree to work on weekend or more hours per day	22	22
Will sell things	8	3
Receive support from relatives and friends	19	21
Try to address state authorities	32	29
Try to access NGO or international organization	26	31
Return to place of living before displacement	8	6

Figure 8. IDP accommodation type, %

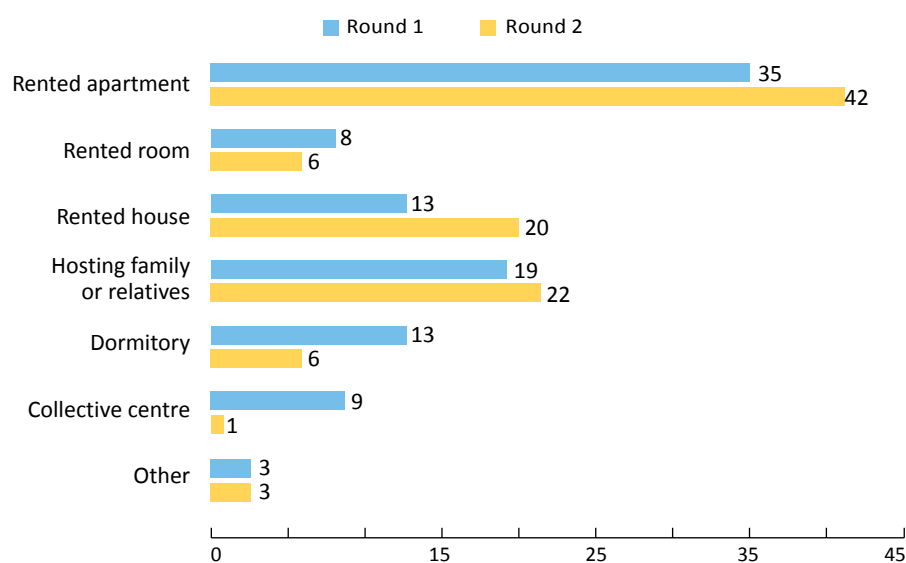


Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2016

Knitting is both a hobby and the business for this IDP



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Most IDPs are satisfied with living conditions. Major complaints refer to insulation and living space as well as to sewerage and heating (Table 19). Fewer concerns relate to safety and availability of electricity.

Table 19. IDP self-assessment of living conditions, % of respondents

	Round 1			Round 2		
	Satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
Availability of electricity	84.7	8.8	6.5	91	3	6
Living space	66.6	14.2	18.5	76	7	17
Supply of water	73.6	13.4	12.3	83	8	9
Safety	78.4	11.5	9.6	88	6	6
Heating	70.8	12.8	16.1	77	8	15
Thermal insulation	65.4	14.4	19.0	72	10	18
Sewage	67.8	14.6	16.6	79	6	15



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2016

IDP from the Donbas in a greenhouse she received from IOM to grow grocery for her family and for sale



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2.4 Access to social services

The accessibility of social services for IDPs reveals the ability to meet the needs of IDPs in vital services and is an important aspect of their integration into the host community.

The main point of respondents' concern is the lack of employment opportunities (Table 20).

The vast majority of respondents (80%) are satisfied with the social environment of their current place of residence, and that is an important illustration of the positive attitude of host communities to IDPs and IDPs' inclination for integration. Only 6% of respondents are not satisfied with the social environment.

The levels of IDPs' satisfaction with the possibility of receiving social assistance (71%) and pensions (53%) are quite high. Seventeen per cent (17%) and five per cent (5%) of respondents

respectively are dissatisfied with the mentioned services (Table 20).

The accessibility of such important public services as education and medical care raises some concerns of IDPs. Fifteen per cent (15%) of respondents are dissatisfied with the possibilities for accessing them, 9% neutrally evaluate the issue, 73% are satisfied. Given that medical services are to be equally accessible to the whole population of the country and their accessibility is closely related to sustaining life, such a rate of dissatisfaction is moderate.

Six per cent (6%) of respondents are dissatisfied with the possibilities of obtaining education or enrolling children in schools and/or kindergartens, almost eight per cent (8%) of respondents are neutral about access to education, twenty two per cent (22%) are undecided, sixty-four per

cent (64%) are satisfied with existing capabilities to obtain education.

Job opportunities raise most concerns. Thirty-three per cent (33%) per cent of respondents noted that they are dissatisfied with opportunities to get a job, twelve per cent (12%) are neutral, thirty eight per cent (38%) are satisfied. In comments to the question "Please explain your dissatisfaction with public services", about half of the respondents state lack of job vacancies in general and employment possibilities in the specialty.

Regarding access to essential spheres of public life, the interviews with key informants prove that IDPs' access to employment and accommodation is particularly complicated. All other areas — health, education, social protection, public services — are considered by most of key informants to be rather accessible for IDPs.

Table 20. IDPs satisfaction with public services and environment, % of respondents

	Round 1				Round 2			
	Satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Do not know	Satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Do not know
Accessibility of health care services	59	14	22	5	73	9	15	3
Employment opportunities	31	16	34	9	38	17	33	12
Possibilities to obtain education and enroll children in schools/kindergartens	57	12	12	19	64	8	6	22
Social environment	74	16	8	2	80	12	6	2
Possibility of receiving pension payments	68	15	13	4	53	5	5	27
Possibility of receiving social support	68	15	13	4	71	9	17	3



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Interviews with IDPs correlate with key informant interviews that reveal the lack of jobs, low wages, high prices and lack of accommodation for rent as the most relevant IDP problems. A significant share of key informants (2/5) underscored the relevance of such issues as the poor state of infrastructure, difficulties in accessing health care and problems in doing business. The fewest number of complaints refer to safety and access to educational institutions.

The main reasons for IDPs' dissatisfaction with public services are the lack of jobs (38%), lack of resources (24%), lack of information support (34%), brusque treatment of IDPs (22%) and corruption (21%) (Table 21).

Almost all key informants note that IDPs need special attention and support. The main areas of support, according to the interviewed key informants, should be financial assistance, support with accommodation and in employment, and psychological support.

Ten per cent of the experts noted the need for support of the interaction between IDPs and local residents, while the rest consider that the local population and IDPs will find mutual understanding without additional tools. Most key informants believe that IDPs are enough or partially integrated into the local community.

The most important factors that contribute to the integration of IDPs into the local community, according to key informants of both rounds, are employment opportunities, affordable housing and social protection.

Table 21. Reasons for IDPs' dissatisfaction with public services, % of respondents who responded positively

	Round 1	Round 2
Lack of necessary documents	13	8
Lack of funds	44	24
Lack of information	30	34
Corruption	20	21
Brusque treatment	28	22
Transport accessibility	5	9
Other	27	13
Lack of job vacancies	—	38



Photo: Ben Robinson/IOM 2016

Accountant displaced from Donetsk became a public activists in Zaporizhia, consulting other IDPs



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IDP MOBILITY AND THEIR INTEGRATION

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 9).

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 most rarely moved, as compared to people displaced from the NGCA of Luhansk Oblast.

The main reasons that prod IDPs to move again after displacement are issues with housing. On the other hand, the unavailability of health care facilities and lack of educational possibilities have rarely been determined as reasons to move farther.

Table 22. Visits to NGCA after first displacement, %

	Round 1	Round 2
Yes	33.7	30.4
No	65.8	69.4
No response	0.5	0.2

Figure 9. Distribution of IDPs by place of origin, %

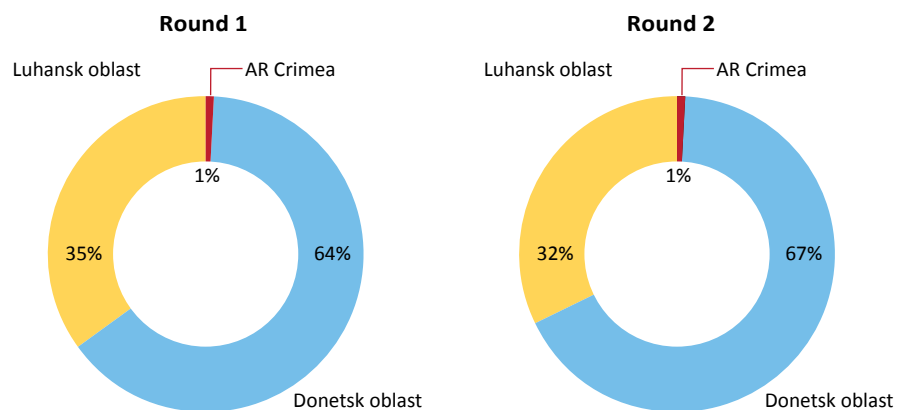


Table 23. IDPs' reasons to move again after displacement, % of people who responded to the relevant question

	Round 1	Round 2
Lack of employment opportunities	17	14
Problems with housing	40	41
High rental payment for housing	29	36
Safety issues	12	9
Lack of education possibilities	2	1
Inaccessibility of healthcare facilities	2	2
Social environment	3	6
Other	20	12

Table 24. Distribution of IDPs by number of movements in displacement, % by place of origin

	Region of origin							
	Round 1			Total	Round 2			Total
	AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast		AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast	
Did not move after displacement from place of origin	80	72	71	71	96	75	74	75
Moved farther, including:	20	28	29	29	4	25	26	25
Once	1	15	7	12	0	10	6	9
Twice	0	8	13	10	4	8	13	10
Three and more	19	5	9	7	0	6	7	6



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Table 25. Distribution of IDPs by number of movements in displacement, % by place of origin

Do you plan to stay in the current place of living?	Region of origin							
	Round 1			Total	Round 2			Total
	AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast		AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast	
Yes, forever	20	10	17	13	23	11	15	12
Yes, at least for a year	—	12	1	11	16	9	14	11
Yes, till the conflict ends	52	54	41	49	18	54	40	49
Yes, other	14	1	3	2	4	2	9	4
No	8	5	10	7	1	5	5	5
Difficult to respond	6	18	18	18	38	19	17	19

Every eighth IDP intends to remain permanently in the current place of residence. The highest rate is for IDPs from Crimea, the least – for IDPs coming from Donetsk Oblast. At least 3/5 of IDPs plan to stay remain in the current settlement till the end of the conflict or for a year. The vast majority of those who intend to relocate plan to settle in Ukraine.

Almost one-third of IDPs are going to return some time to the NGCA. The majority of IDPs with such an intention came from Donetsk Oblast. About half of the IDPs from Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and more than one-third of the IDPs from Crimea are undecided about their intentions to return to their place of residence before displacement (Table 26).

The majority of respondents claim that there are no people in their households who have returned for permanent residence to the non-government-controlled areas. Thirteen per cent (13%) of IDPs reported having such persons.

Table 26. Distribution of IDPs by intention to return to their places of living before displacement, %

Do you plan to return to your place of living before displacement	Region of origin							
	Round 1			Total	Round 2			Total
	AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast		AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast	
Yes	8	47	39	44	8	43	24	37
No	22	19	27	22	58	17	28	21
Difficult to respond	70	34	34	34	34	40	48	42

Table 27. Distribution of IDPs by presence of household members who returned to their places of living before displacement, %

Do you have household members who returned to NGCA?	Region of origin							
	Round 1			Total	Round 2			Total
	AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast		AR Crimea	Donetsk Oblast	Luhansk Oblast	
Yes	36	12	14	13	19	11	17	13
No	64	86	83	85	77	86	81	84
Difficult to respond	0.0	2	3	2	4	3	2	3





CHANGES IN SITUATION WITH IDPS REPORTED BY KEY INFORMANTS

Approximately one-fifth of the 608 key informants stated that during the last month there have been some changes in the requests and problems with which IDPs address them more frequently.

Major changes refer to significant increase in IDPs' requests related to the suspension of social benefits and relevant legal advice in this regard. IDPs also more often inquire about humanitarian aid, in particular food and medicine.

About sixteen per cent (16%) of informants observed the change in relevance of the problems faced by people in their communities: significantly increased relevance of high prices, unemployment and problems with accessing health care services; lack of housing for rent, accessibility of educational services, difficulties in doing business and safety issues were considered as somewhat aggravated. The issue of low wages is also topical.

One-tenth of key informants reported the introduction of new regional or national assistance programs for IDPs implemented in their localities. In spite of the fact that the question concerned regional or state programmes, most informants also stated the programmes implemented by non-governmental or international organizations:

among state and regional programmes, key informants cited a regional programme on integration, social adaptation and protection of IDPs, activities related to professional retraining of employable IDPs, compensation of expenses for rent;

financial, humanitarian, legal aid of such organizations as Ukrainian Rubezhi (including the one aimed at the development of self-employment), Ukrainian Women's Fund (programmes for IDP), New Donbass (restoration of schools), New Vidlik (program to support small businesses of IDPs);

among international organizations, key informants referred to programs and grants from the United Nations, IOM, Caritas-Ukraine, Legal Assistance Center of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) under the "Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance" (ICLA), and ASF (Action Against Hunger).

Almost all informants noted no change in interaction of local authorities and IDPs in the settlement

Every third informant observed new IDP households coming to the settlement within the last month. Most of them came to the first area (closest in distance) from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (Please see the annex for distribution of areas by distance from the NGCA). On average, each of these settlements received about 33 new IDP households.

Almost half of the informants reported IDP households leaving the settlements. Most of them also left the settlements of the first area. On average, 13 IDP households left each of these settlements.

IDP households who were leaving the settlements with key informants mainly moved to another oblast of the country (stated by 2/5 infor-

mants) and the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (stated by quarter of informants). More than one-third of the informants are not aware about the direction of movements of IDP households. IDP households who were leaving the second and fourth areas mainly moved to other oblasts of the country. IDP households, who returned to NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts as stated by key informants, mainly moved there from the first and third areas.

The majority of key informants believe that IDPs' access to different spheres of life has not changed. One-fifth of the key informants state that access to social services became more complicated for IDPs. Every eighth key informant stated that the situation with employment and housing is worsening for IDPs. Improved IDP access to any particular sphere was almost never reported.

The key informants mostly note no change in the degree of IDP integration in the local communities. Improved IDP integration was indicated by one-eighth of the experts, while the deterioration of IDP integration process was noted by one-tenth of them.

Most informants did not observe a change in factors that contribute to IDP integration in the local community. Only one-tenth (1/10) of the informants confirmed the relevant changes and explained that they are rooted in the increased promotion of employment opportunities, medical and psychological care, social protection and support of the local community.



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ANNEX

Grouping of oblasts into areas for processing of key informants findings by distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts

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

Table 1. The most relevant problems for residents of the localities by areas, %

		Total	Area			
			1	2	3	4
High prices	Highly relevant	58.9	61.6	35.0	62.5	60.0
	Relevant	35.5	34.1	56.7	29.2	33.8
	Hardly relevant	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	6.3
	Not relevant	0.7	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0
	No response	3.0	2.2	3.3	8.3	0.0
Low wages	Highly relevant	67.1	67.2	56.7	63.5	78.8
	Relevant	28.6	29.8	38.3	25.0	20.0
	Hardly relevant	1.2	0.8	3.3	2.1	0.0
	Not relevant	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.0
	No response	2.6	1.9	0.0	8.3	1.3
Poor state of infrastructure	Highly relevant	19.4	23.4	11.7	16.7	10.0
	Relevant	30.3	33.9	30.0	18.8	27.5
	Hardly relevant	28.3	25.0	33.3	33.3	33.8
	Not relevant	15.8	13.4	21.7	14.6	23.8
	No response	6.3	4.3	3.3	16.7	5.0
Unemployment	Highly relevant	54.8	61.6	46.7	45.8	40.0
	Relevant	33.6	31.7	41.7	29.2	41.3
	Hardly relevant	6.9	2.4	8.3	18.8	12.5
Lack of housing for rent	Not relevant	2.5	2.2	3.3	2.1	3.8
	No response	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.2	2.5
	Highly relevant	24.5	24.2	21.7	29.2	22.5
	Relevant	35.9	41.1	31.7	22.9	30.0
	Hardly relevant	23.2	22.0	23.3	18.8	33.8
Difficulties in accessing health services	Not relevant	8.4	5.6	20.0	9.4	11.3
	No response	8.1	7.0	3.3	19.8	2.5
	Highly relevant	14.6	13.2	10.0	20.8	17.5
	Relevant	26.0	27.7	26.7	20.8	23.8
	Hardly relevant	32.6	36.6	21.7	25.0	31.3
Not relevant	20.7	18.8	38.3	12.5	26.3	
No response	6.1	3.8	3.3	20.8	1.3	



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Table 1. The most relevant problems for residents of the localities by areas, %

Table continued, page 2 of 2

		Total	Area			
			1	2	3	4
Difficulties in access to educational institutions	Highly relevant	7.9	8.3	1.7	12.5	5.0
	Relevant	14.1	14.2	15.0	15.6	11.3
	Hardly relevant	32.4	32.8	31.7	34.4	28.8
	Not relevant	39.0	40.1	48.3	16.7	53.8
	No response	6.6	4.6	3.3	20.8	1.3
Difficulties in doing business	Highly relevant	12.8	11.8	10.0	19.8	11.3
	Relevant	28.1	30.4	26.7	20.8	27.5
	Hardly relevant	25.8	26.6	33.3	18.8	25.0
	Not relevant	16.0	12.4	21.7	16.7	27.5
	No response	17.3	18.8	8.3	24.0	8.8
Safety issues	Highly relevant	9.9	11.6	1.7	12.5	5.0
	Relevant	20.4	20.7	21.7	26.0	11.3
	Hardly relevant	30.8	36.3	28.3	19.8	20.0
	Not relevant	29.6	23.4	46.7	16.7	61.3
	No response	9.4	8.1	1.7	25.0	2.5

Table 2. Support needed by IDPs, by area and ranking

	Total for Ukraine	Area			
		1	2	3	4
Monetary assistance	3	1	3	2	3
Housing	1	3	2	1	1
Getting a new profession	7	7	7	9	9
Promoting employment	2	2	1	3	2
Help in starting your own business	10	10	10	10	5
Placement of children in kindergartens and schools	9	9	8	8	6
Document restoration	8	8	6	7	11
Support in interaction with local residents	11	11	11	11	8
Psychological support	4	4	4	4	4
Health care	5	6	9	6	10
Legal support	6	5	5	5	7
Other (specify please)	12	12	12	12	12

This table provides a ranking of the support needed by IDPs according to key informants in their locality where 1 denotes the support which IDPs need most, and 12 denotes the support which IDPs require the least.



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Table 3. Support needed by IDPs by area and in percentage of respondents, %

	Total for Ukraine	Area			
		1	2	3	4
Monetary assistance	65.1	77.4	46.7	62.5	60.0
Housing	76.5	71.2	68.3	84.4	78.8
Getting a new profession	24.9	33.9	31.7	18.8	17.5
Promoting employment	70.0	73.9	73.3	59.4	73.8
Help in starting your own business	21.4	21.0	26.7	15.6	25.0
Placement of children in kindergartens and schools	23.1	22.6	28.3	25.0	20.0
Documents restoration	23.7	28.5	33.3	30.2	8.8
Support in interaction with local residents	13.5	13.7	13.3	7.3	18.8
Psychological support	43.3	51.1	43.3	43.8	33.8
Health care	34.6	35.7	27.8	32.9	16.6
Legal support	31.6	37.6	35.0	35.4	20.0
Other (specify please)	2.1	1.3	5.0	4.2	—

Table 4. Impact of IDPs on the life of the settlement, %

		Yes	No	Do not know
Area	Total for Ukraine	32	50	18
	1	41.4	34.1	24.5
	2	28.3	60.0	11.7
	3	34.4	53.1	12.5
	4	21.3	62.5	16.3

Table 5. Degree of integration of the majority of IDPs into local communities, %

	Sufficiently integrated	Partly integrated	Poorly integrated	Not integrated	Difficult to answer	No response
Total	34.2	42.9	15.3	3.3	4.2	0.2
1	40.6	32.5	14.8	5.4	6.2	0.5
2	38.3	35.0	18.3	3.3	5.0	—
3	38.5	36.5	17.7	4.2	3.1	—
4	21.3	63.8	12.5	0.0	2.5	—



Table 6. Evaluation of IDPs Access to Some Spheres, % of respondents

		Total	Area			
			1	2	3	4
Employment	Fully available	33.3	14.8	38.3	36.5	50.0
	Available with complications	58.2	72.8	56.7	53.1	46.3
	Fully unavailable	6.9	9.9	5.0	7.3	3.8
	No response	1.6	2.4	0.0	3.1	0.0
Housing	Fully available	25.7	16.9	33.3	29.2	30.0
	Available with complications	63.2	76.1	60.0	54.2	57.5
	Fully unavailable	9.9	5.4	6.7	15.6	11.3
	No response	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.3
Health care	Fully available	64.5	57.0	75.0	62.5	71.3
	Available with complications	30.9	36.3	18.3	34.4	26.3
	Fully unavailable	3.0	4.0	3.3	2.1	2.5
	No response	1.5	2.7	3.3	1.0	0.0
Education	Fully available	81.6	78.0	80.0	79.2	88.8
	Available with complications	13.5	15.3	10.0	16.7	10.0
	Fully unavailable	3.1	3.5	6.7	3.1	1.3
	No response	1.7	3.2	3.3	1.0	0.0
Social Protection	Fully available	72.4	59.1	78.3	77.1	81.3
	Available with complications	23.1	36.0	13.3	20.8	13.8
	Fully unavailable	3.8	3.2	6.7	2.1	5.0
	No response	0.7	1.6	1.7	0.0	—
Public services	Fully available	64.7	49.5	73.3	66.7	77.5
	Available with complications	26.5	34.9	16.7	28.1	18.8
	Fully unavailable	3.8	5.4	3.3	2.1	3.8
	No response	5.0	10.2	6.7	3.1	—



Table 7. Three most important factors that contribute to the integration of IDPs, by area and ranking

	Total	Area			
		1	2	3	4
Employment opportunities	1	1	1	2	1
Affordable housing	2	2	2	1	2
Education	6	6	6	7	6
Medical and psychological support	5	5	4	4	5
Community support	4	4	6	4	3
Social Protection	3	3	3	3	4
Other (specify please)	7	7	5	6	7

This table provides a ranking of the support needed by IDPs according to key informants in their locality where 1 denotes the most important factors that would contribute to the integration of IDPs, and 12 denotes the least important factors that would contribute to the integration of IDPs.

Table 8. Three most important factors that contribute to the integration of IDPs, %

	Total	Area			
		1	2	3	4
Employment opportunities	85.3	86.0	86.5	76.3	90.6
Affordable housing	83.1	77.8	73.0	89.8	85.9
Education	8.2	10.0	10.8	3.4	9.4
Medical and psychological support	21.4	17.2	27.0	23.7	21.9
Community support	32.0	30.3	10.8	23.7	45.3
Social protection	44.2	52.5	37.8	50.8	34.4
Other (specify please)	7.3	3.6	16.2	11.9	4.7
No response	85.3	86.0	86.5	76.3	90.6

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