

IOM UKRAINE

MAPPING THE SITUATION AND NEEDS OF DISPLACED PEOPLE IN ZAKARPATSKA OBLAST

MARCH 2023

In partnership with



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| INTRODUCTION | 2 |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS | 3 |
| PROJECT PARTNERS | 5 |
| CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS | 6 |
| DEMOGRAPHICS | 7 |
| OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND CURRENT LOCATION | 8 |
| MONTH OF ARRIVAL AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION | 9 |
| ACCOMMODATION | 10 |
| LABOUR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT | 11 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | 13 |
| HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY | 14 |
| SOURCE OF INCOME AND ACCESS TO LOCAL SERVICES | 15 |
| COMMUNITY INCLUSION | 16 |
| MOBILITY INTENTIONS | 18 |
| BASIC NEEDS AND CONCERNS | 20 |
| BRIEF NOTE ON METHODOLOGY | 21 |

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Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report was compiled through the survey conducted for this study in Zakarpatska oblast during the period 9-27 November 2022.

For further details or information please get in touch: DTMUkraine@IOM.int

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INTRODUCTION

In response to a request from the Zakarpatska Oblast Military Administration (ZOMA), IOM conducted a study to gather data on the situation, needs and future intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) currently residing in Zakarpatska oblast in the west of Ukraine.

Between 24th February 2022 and 25 November 2022, over 162,400 IDPs registered in Zakarpatska oblast.¹ To support people in need as well as local communities in coping with the challenging circumstances, ZOMA requires comprehensive data on the situation, needs and intentions of IDPs, particularly in relation to socioeconomic issues, in order to develop policies and programmes that are evidence-based and appropriately targeted.

The research study was planned and implemented by IOM in close cooperation with ZOMA, Zakarpatska Regional Charitable Organization “Edelweiss” and the National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS). At the national level, the Reform Delivery Office of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine also contributed to the design of the data collection tools.

The study adopted a quantitative approach, collecting data through a household survey conducted using a structured questionnaire and face-to-face interviews. The household survey sought to collect data that was representative at the level of raions of the target population sub-groups: registered IDPs, non-registered IDPs, and members of the local (non-displaced) population. The number of respondents included in the sample size is 4340 in total, comprised of 2033 IDPs and 2307 local residents. The survey was implemented in all six raions of Zakarpatska oblast during the period 9-27 November 2022.

This study was conducted within the Canadian-funded project *Everyone Counts: Building Grassroots Data-Collection Capacities for Better Prepared and More Resilient Communities in Ukraine*, implemented by IOM Ukraine. The project integrates elements aimed at building capacity at the local level for gathering evidence on issues relevant to response, resilience and recovery of communities across Ukraine, including the training of local enumerators, delivery of data gathering equipment, as well as community consultations.

¹Area Baseline Assessment – Ukraine - Round 17 (14 - 25 Nov 2022). Available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/ukraine-displacement-report-area-baseline-report-raion-level-round-17-14-25-nov-2022>



An IDP being interviewed for this study at an administrative centre in Uzghorod in November 2022 © IOM/Daria Dovzhenko

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



In Zakarpatska oblast, the proportion of females is higher (56%) than males among registered IDPs; whereas among non-registered IDPs, males prevail (55%). In comparison, the local population in the oblast comprises 51 per cent females and 49 per cent males. While these proportions characterize the survey sample, they are also representative of the population as a whole.

The proportion of the population aged 18-55 years old, and thus the bulk of those of working age, is slightly greater among the IDP population (58%) compared with the local population (53%). Once again, while these proportions characterize the survey sample, they are also representative of the population as a whole.

Most respondents sampled live in cities or large towns in Zakarpatska oblast. While an effort was made to ensure that the survey also included those living in rural settings, the sample is reflective of the urban/rural distribution of the target population within the oblast.

Overall, 97 per cent of registered IDPs residing Zakarpatska oblast have been registered in the location in which they currently reside, and the remainder are registered at an address outside of the oblast. Those *de facto* displaced who have not registered for IDP status cite security concerns (24%), worries about conscription (22%), inability to register when attempted (20%), and bureaucratic obstacles (14%) as reasons for not having done so.

More than half of the IDPs currently residing in Zakarpatska oblast were living in just three oblasts prior to the start of the war: Kharkivska, Donetsk and Zaporizhka.

Almost 60 per cent of the IDP population in Zakarpatska oblast arrived before the end of April 2022, and a further 10 per cent arrived the following month. The bulk of those IDPs that have arrived in recent months are (as yet) unregistered: 24 per cent of non-registered IDPs arrived in October and November 2022, whereas only 4 per cent of those that arrived in the same period are registered. That said, 47 per cent of non-registered IDPs arrived before the end of April 2022. This seems to indicate, therefore, that **insufficient time is not a primary reason for not registering as an IDP for many displaced people in the oblast.**

ACCOMMODATION



Most registered IDPs (41%) live in rented accommodation, whereas this applies to only 27 per cent of non-registered IDPs. On the other hand, 42 per cent of non-registered IDPs reside in the homes of family or friends, which is the case for 26 per cent of registered IDPs. This suggests that **the need to cover housing costs may be a key motivation for registration among IDPs.**

LABOUR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT



Overall, 32 per cent of IDPs in Zakarpatska oblast are currently in full-time or part-time employment, whether that be working remotely or otherwise, compared with 60 per cent of the local population.

Non-registered IDPs are more likely to be currently employed than registered IDPs – especially in jobs that involve working remotely, but also in ones that do not.

The main sectors of the economy in which IDPs overall are trained/educated (and normally employed) are services and trade, while a significant share have a background in IT/telecommunications, health care, and business. By comparison, the local population are mainly employed in the following sectors: trade, services, education and public administration.

Overall, 34 per cent of IDPs are not currently employed compared with 18 per cent of the local population. Among IDPs who are not currently in employment (both those looking and not looking for work), 72 per cent lost their jobs because of the war, compared with 13 per cent of the local population.

A slightly greater proportion of unemployed women are actively seeking employment (21%) than unemployed men (18%). A further 15 per cent of IDPs are retired, a share similar to the 13 per cent among the local population. The main reasons given for not looking for a job among unemployed registered IDPs are chronic illness, disability, maternity leave or being retired. The principal reason offered by non-registered IDPs is that they intend to leave the area, implying that **non-registration correlates with a higher level of mobility.**

The main sectors in which those IDPs looking for employment opportunities are looking for work are trade (25%), services (17%), transportation (12%), manufacturing (11%), education (11%) and construction (10%).

While the number of IDPs expressing a keen interest to start a business locally is relatively small, the main sectors in which they would be interested in doing so are manufacturing and services.

The State Employment Service is a key job-search resource for 80 per cent of the local population, but also for 60 per cent of IDPs. Online services, such as specialized employment websites and social media platforms, are the most utilized resource by IDPs (76%).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY



Prior to the war, the local population in Zakarpatska oblast reported having lower levels of income on average than those who now comprise the IDP population in the oblast. However, there has been a sharp reduction in the current levels of household income among the IDP population, compared with a relatively modest drop among the local population. Moreover, the proportion of IDPs with no household income has increased dramatically: doubling among registered IDPs and increased by a factor of ten among unregistered IDPs (to 4%). The proportion of those with a household income of between UAH 1500 and 7000 has increased a little among the local population (from 19% to 22%), but more significantly among registered IDPs (from 14% to 31%) and non-registered IDPs (from 11 to 18%).

Almost 63 per cent of the households of registered IDPs regard their monthly IDP living allowance as a primary source of income, 24 per cent depend upon social benefits, and 31 per cent upon their pensions. In addition, 28 per cent reported that their salary was a primary source of income. With respect to non-registered IDPs, 39 per cent rely upon salaries, 19 per cent on pensions and 11 per cent on social benefits as a primary source of income. **Overall, non-registered IDPs seem to be more economically independent than registered ones.**

ACCESS TO LOCAL SERVICES



IDPs in Zakarpatska oblast reported their need for a variety of local services, including general healthcare (24%), specialized healthcare (15%), mental health and psychosocial support (9%), support for disability and chronic illness (8%), social services (7%), childcare/kindergarten (7%) and primary education (7%). **Overall, almost 90 per cent of IDPs managed to access at least some of the local services required, albeit not always easily.**

COMMUNITY INCLUSION



The majority of IDPs overall feel that they are not, or only partially, included in their local community. Registered IDPs feel significantly more included than non-registered IDPs. Almost half (48%) of non-registered indicated they do not feel themselves to be a part of the local community, compared with 30 per cent of registered IDPs. By contrast, only 11 per cent of non-registered IDPs indicated they felt fully included, compared with 19 per cent of registered IDPs. The local population rated the extent to which IDPs are included in the local community even lower than the IDPs do themselves.

However, the local population are upbeat about the presence of IDPs in the oblast. Nearly half (45%) indicated they feel positively about the presence of IDPs and only 13 per cent indicated feeling negatively about them. **The extent of inclusion of IDPs is ranked at its highest level, by both the local population and IDPs themselves, in the raion of Mukachevskiyi followed by Uzhhorodskiyi; and at significantly lower levels in Rakhivskiyi, Khustskiyi and Tiachivskiyi.**

When the local population were asked about changes in the community since the arrival of IDPs, these were largely positive.

Among the most frequently cited changes were an increase in demand for local services (60%); their own change of attitude towards other regions of Ukraine (34%); followed by the sense of a strengthened community solidarity around a common problem (28%). The other main observations made were: improved prospects for development due to the arrival of new talents and skills (21%); an increase in the local authority budget (12%); and a revival in community life (8%).

MOBILITY INTENTIONS



In the short term, 43 per cent of IDPs plan to leave their current location and 33 per cent intend to remain. When asked if IDPs were intending to return to their location of habitual residence during the two weeks that followed, 10 per cent of IDPs said they were planning to do so (in November 2022). Most others were undecided (12%) or felt that it depends upon the specific circumstances (11%).

In terms of longer-term mobility intentions, the most preferred option for the majority of IDPs is to return to their place of habitual residence (58%). Ten per cent of IDPs in Zakarpatska oblast intend to integrate where they currently reside, 2 per cent intend to resettle elsewhere within Zakarpatska oblast, and 4 per cent intend to resettle in another oblast. Nearly 10 per cent of IDPs plan to purchase land or real estate property in the oblast.

BASIC NEEDS AND CONCERNS



Financial support (cash assistance) was identified most prominently as a key need by IDPs (53%), as well as by the local population (36%). Other key needs cited by IDPs are: medicines and health services (24%); non-food items (NFIs), such as blankets, clothing, kitchen equipment and candles (17%); accommodation (15%); food (13%); solid fuel (13%); and hygiene items (11%).

PROJECT PARTNERS

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading United Nations body in the field of migration, working closely with governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental partners. IOM strives to ensure the orderly and humane management of migration; it promotes international cooperation on migration issues and assists in the search for practical solutions to migration problems; and it provides humanitarian assistance to populations in need: including migrants, refugees and IDPs.

IOM's operations in Ukraine currently focus on emergency and humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected populations. IOM collaborates with other UN agencies, national and international organizations - as well as regional, national and local partners - to prioritize, coordinate and respond to humanitarian emergencies in a timely and responsive manner. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme provides critical data on the location, mobility and needs of IDPs across the country to the humanitarian community and national partners in the Government of Ukraine.

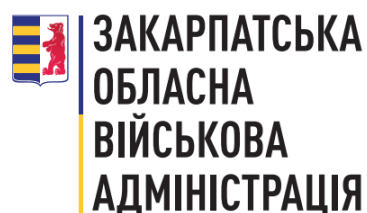
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The planning and implementation of the research study was implemented by IOM in close cooperation with the Zakarpattia Oblast Military Administration (ZOMA), the Zakarpattia Regional Charitable Organisation "Edelweiss" and the National Institute for Strategic Studies. At the national level, the Reforms Delivery Office of the Government of Ukraine also contributed to the design of the methodological approach and data collection tools.

The Zakarpattia Regional Charitable Organisation "Edelweiss" was founded on April 30, 2002, to provide charitable assistance to those in need and implement socially important initiatives. Currently, *Edelweiss* NGO has about 200 members, including doctors, lawyers, entrepreneurs, economists, employees of higher education institutions, teachers, representatives of CSOs, local self-government bodies, and active public figures. *Edelweiss* NGO was formally contracted by IOM as the implementing partner for the study, and their responsibilities included taking a leading role in the implementation of data collection and contributing towards the analysis.

The National Institute for Strategic Studies (NISS) was established by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated March 4, 1992. According to its Charter, NISS is a basic research institution in Ukraine, the main function of which is to provide scientific and analytical support for the activities of the President of Ukraine and the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine.

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

While there is no universally accepted or legally-binding definition for an **internally displaced person (IDP)**, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement provide a description and framework for addressing their rights and needs which is globally the most widely cited characterisation of internal displacement.² The Guiding Principles represent a normative and conceptual framework for advocating, monitoring and promoting the rights of IDPs. The Guiding Principles describe the internally displaced 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 generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised State border”.*³

In Ukraine, national law defines an IDP as a “citizen or permanent resident of Ukraine who was forced to flee due to conflict, temporary occupation, generalised violence or mass human rights violations”.⁴ Those described in this report as members of the **local population** refers to those people who are in the place of habitual residence in Zakarpatska oblast and have not left it since the 24th of February 2022 due to the current war, including those who were registered as IDPs between 2014 and 2021.

A **registered IDP** is someone who has officially registered their status as an IDP with the government authorities. In the context of this

study, this is someone who has registered their status since the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022. A **non-registered IDP** is someone who has been displaced since 24 February 2022 but has not registered their status as an IDP with the government authorities.

The concept of **household** is based upon the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (i) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or (ii) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and may, to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. A household may be located in a housing unit or in a set of collective living quarters such as a boarding house, a hotel or a camp, or may comprise the administrative personnel in an institution.⁵ The household may also be homeless. As a result of the large upsurge in displacement in Ukraine since February 2022, there has been a widespread disruption in the structure of households: in places of origin as well as in locations of displacement.



IOM staff evaluating the availability of basic services for IDPs in selected locations
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² *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*. UNOCHA. New York: United Nations, 1999. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/43ce1cff2.pdf>

³ Ibid

⁴ Law of Ukraine “On ensuring of rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons”, April 15, 2014 № 1207-VII. Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=5d6677924>

⁵ *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.61-2.62. Available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67Rev2-E.pdf

DEMOGRAPHICS

According to data collected among survey respondents, the local population in Zakarpatska oblast comprises 51 per cent females and 49 per cent males. Among registered IDPs, however, a greater proportion are female (56%). Among non-registered IDPs, on the other hand, males prevail (55%). The proportion of the population aged 18-55 years old, and thus the bulk of those of working age, is significantly greater among the IDP population (58%) compared with the local population (53%). These proportions characterize the survey sample but are also representative of the population as a whole.

Table 1. The sex ratio among the sample of survey respondents

| Sub-group | Female | Male |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Registered IDPs | 56% | 44% |
| Non-registered IDPs | 45% | 55% |
| Local residents | 51% | 49% |

The IDP population is slightly younger overall than the local resident population. While the difference is not dramatic, the proportion of the population aged 18-55 years old, and thus the bulk of those of working age, is higher among the IDP population (58%) compared with the local population (53%). By contrast, the proportion of those aged over 55 years is lower among IDPs (see Figure 1). The ratio of women-to-men in each age category of IDPs is comparable to that among the local population. Table 2 displays the top eight ethnic groups that respondents identify as belonging to.⁶ While a proposed list of ethnic groups was provided in the survey, respondents were also able to offer an alternative one. A larger proportion of respondents who are registered IDPs self-identify as ethnic Ukrainian than those IDPs who are not registered.

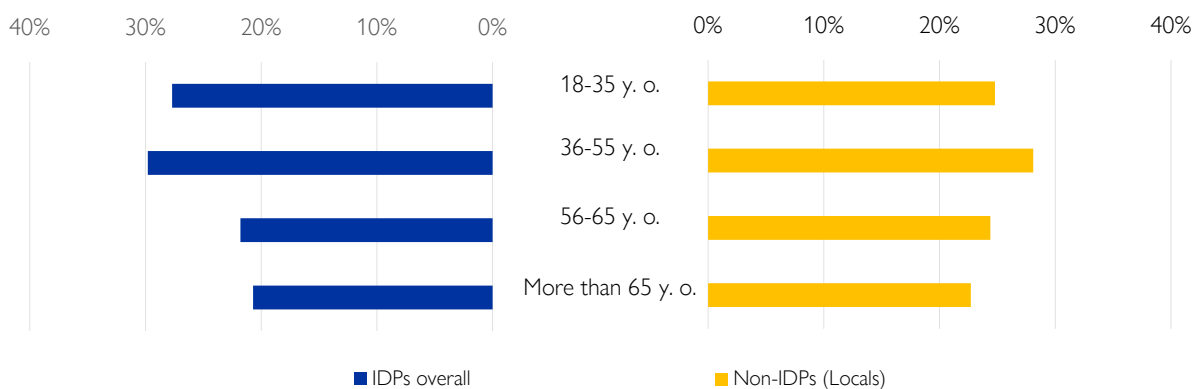
Ethnic Ukrainians are also more highly represented among registered IDPs than they are in the local population: Zakarpatska oblast has a relatively ethnically diverse population.⁷ The most prominent minority groups among registered IDPs are ethnic Hungarian, Russian and Russian/Ukrainian.

Table 2. Distribution of self-identified ethnic group for each sub-group of the target population

| Ethnic identity of respondent | Registered IDPs (%) | Non-registered IDPs (%) | Local residents (%) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ukrainian | 93.4 | 87.9 | 90.3 |
| Hungarian | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Ukrainian/ Hungarian | 0.1 | 0 | 1.4 |
| Russian | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| Ukrainian/ Russian | 2.3 | 4.9 | 0.6 |
| Jewish | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 |
| Ukrainian/ Jewish | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Roma | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |

Among non-registered IDPs, significant numbers self-identify as ethnic Russian/Ukrainian or Russian. Some 2-3 per cent of both IDP groups identify as ethnic Russian. The proportion of respondents identifying with other ethnic groups, such as Roma, is significantly less. But the extent to which these figures are representative should be considered with some caution, as the enumerators implementing the survey observed that those from ethnic minorities were particularly reluctant to participate.

Figure 1. Age category distribution among IDPs and the local population

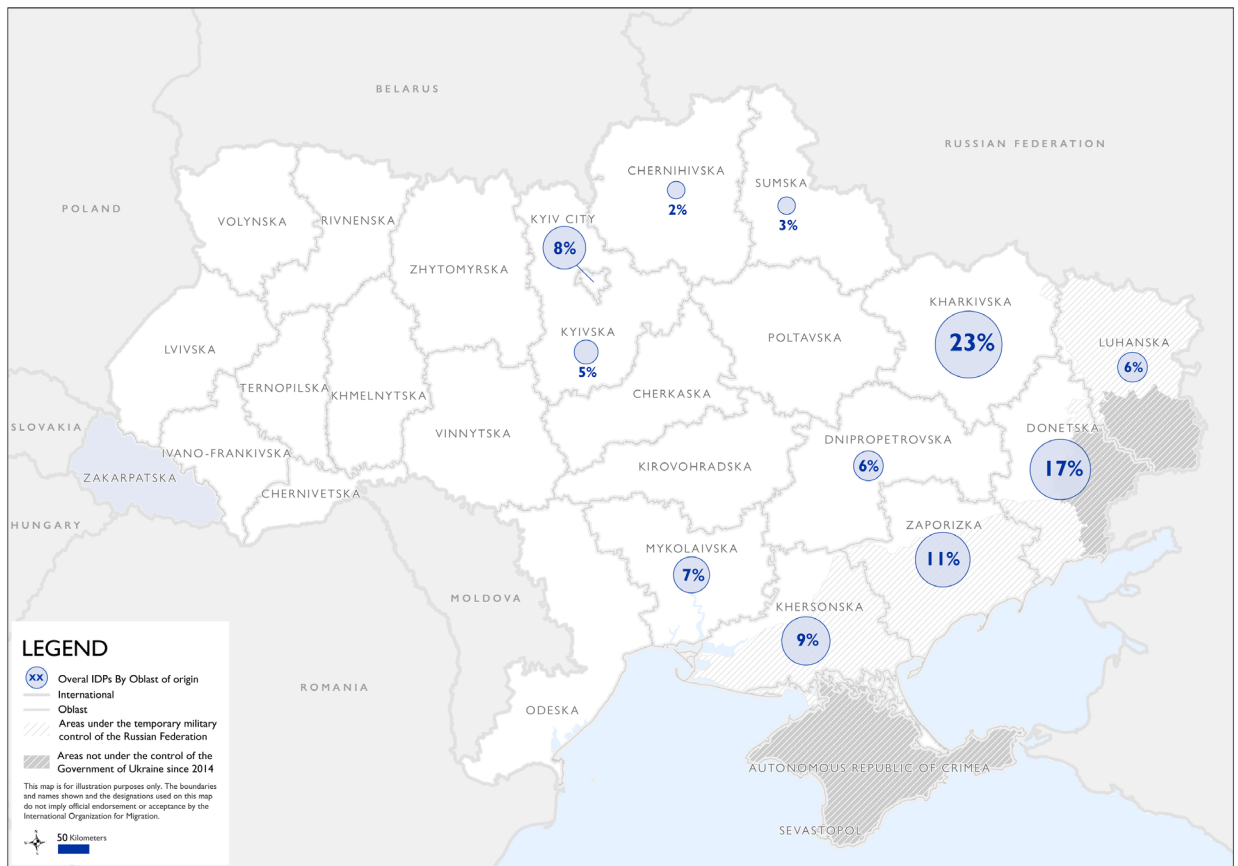


⁶ Only those ethnic groups that are acknowledged by at least 0.5% of respondents (in at least one sub-group of the target population) as their ethnic identity have been included in this table. Smaller numbers identified with 10 additional distinct ethnic identities.

⁷ According to the most recent census conducted in Ukraine (2001): 80.5% of the oblast population identify their ethnicity as Ukrainian; 12.1% are Hungarian; 2.6% are Romanian; 2.5% are Russian; and 1.1% are Roma. [General results of the census / National composition of population / Zakarpatska region](#) (in Ukrainian), [2001 Ukrainian Census](#) (archived in English).

OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND CURRENT LOCATION

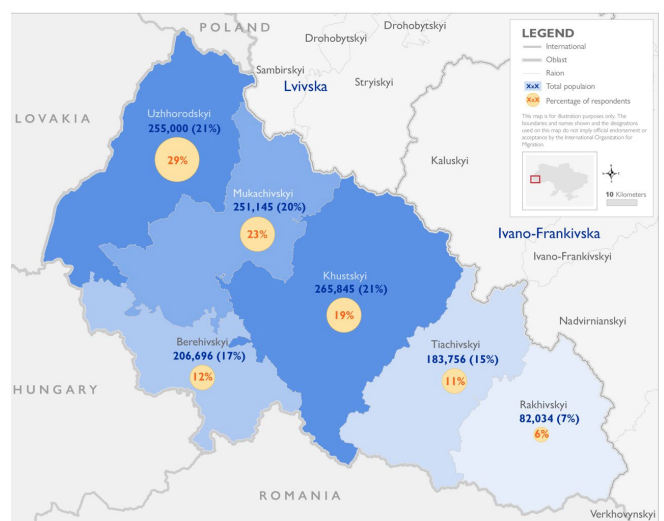
Figure 2. Map depicts the main oblasts of habitual residence of IDPs currently residing in Zakarpatska oblast



Almost 98 per cent of the IDPs currently residing in Zakarpatska oblast habitually come from only 11 other oblasts of the country, according to information provided by respondents in the survey (see Figure 2). Prior to the start of the war, more than half of the IDPs in Zakarpatska oblast were living in just three oblasts: Kharkivska, Donetsk and Zaporizka. However, there are marked differences between the origin of registered and non-registered IDPs. For example, IDPs from Kharkivska and Donetsk are substantially more likely to be registered than non-registered. Whereas 16 per cent of non-registered IDPs originate from Kyiv City, compared with 6 per cent of registered IDPs. It should be noted that the number of non-registered IDP respondents is relatively small among the lower proportions: for example, 6 per cent of respondents in Dnipropetrovska equates to just 21 individuals.

Overall, 97 per cent of registered IDPs residing in Zakarpatska oblast have been registered in the location where they currently reside, and the remainder are registered at an address outside the oblast. Those *de facto* displaced who have not registered for IDP status cite security concerns (24%), worries about conscription (22%), inability to register when attempted (20%), and bureaucratic obstacles (14%) as reasons for not having registered. However, for 38 per cent the response was one “other” than the reasons listed in the survey. The main other responses were: planning to leave the area (and possibly the country); do not see the point in registering; and insufficient time.

Figure 3. Map depicting the relative density in population overall in each raion of Zakarpatska oblast (in blue) and the distribution of survey respondents in each raion (in red), as a proportion of the total number sampled in the oblast

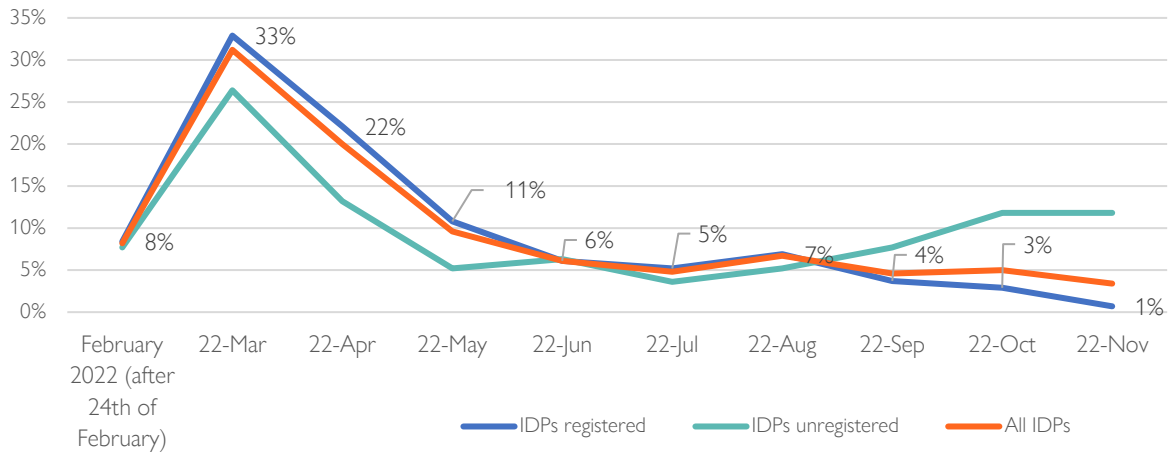


MONTH OF ARRIVAL

Almost 60 per cent of the IDP population in Zakarpatska oblast arrived before the end of April 2022, and a further 10 per cent arrived the following month. The bulk of those IDPs that have arrived in recent months are (as yet) unregistered: 24 per cent of non-registered IDPs arrived in October and November 2022, whereas only 4 per cent of those that arrived in the same period are

registered. That said, 47 per cent of non-registered IDPs arrived before the end of April 2022. This seems to indicate, therefore, that **insufficient time is not a primary reason for not registering as an IDP for many displaced people in the oblast.**

Figure 4. Month of arrival of IDPs in Zakarpatska oblast, 24 February – 30 November 2022

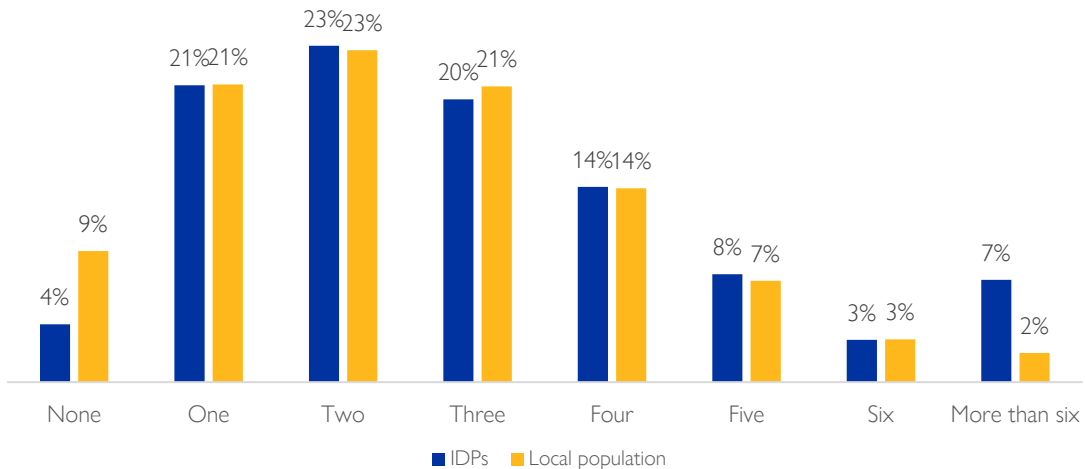


HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Overall, the number of people living in households does not vary significantly between the local population and IDPs, with two exceptions: local population members are more likely to live alone (as are non-registered IDPs compared with those that have registered); and IDPs are more likely to live in households of seven people or more (see Figure 5). In addition, male non-registered IDPs are more than twice as likely to live alone than are female ones.

When respondents were asked about the numbers of people residing in their households as a consequence of the war, as one might expect the vast majority (84%) of the local population said there were none. However, almost 11 per cent of the local population do share their household with either one or two people who reside there as a consequence of the war. A little over 20 per cent of non-registered IDPs also share their households with no other people because of the war, compared with 9 per cent of registered IDPs. Most IDPs overall (55%) share their households with one or two people due to the war.

Figure 5. Number of persons, excluding respondent, residing in IDP and local population households



ACCOMMODATION

With respect to the type of residence in which respondents live, there are significant discrepancies between the types of dwelling in which the IDP sub-groups mainly reside. Most registered IDPs (41%) live in rented accommodation, whereas this applies to only 27 per cent of non-registered IDPs. In contrast, 42 per cent of non-registered IDPs reside in the homes of family or friends, which is the case for 26 per cent of registered IDPs. This indicates that **the need to cover housing costs may be a key motivation for registration among IDPs.**

As depicted in Figure 7, there are significant differences between the raions in terms of the proportions of IDPs in the various types of residence available. For example, 50 per cent of IDPs in Berehivskiyi reside in the homes of local people in Zakarpatska oblast (whether they be formerly known to them or not), whereas this applies to 31 per cent of IDPs in Rakhivskiyi. Some 12 per cent of IDPs in Uzhhorodskiyi and 11 per cent in Rakhivskiyi reside in collective centres, compared with 1 per cent in Khustskiyi. Also in Khustskiyi, proportionally fewer IDPs rent their accommodation (36%), but more own their residences (14%) in comparison with the other raions.

Figure 6. Type of residence in which IDPs currently reside in Zakarpatska oblast

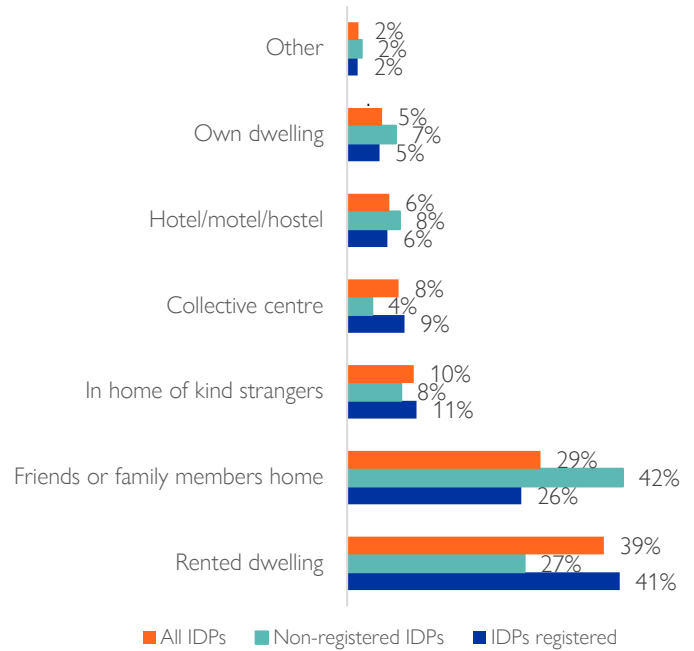
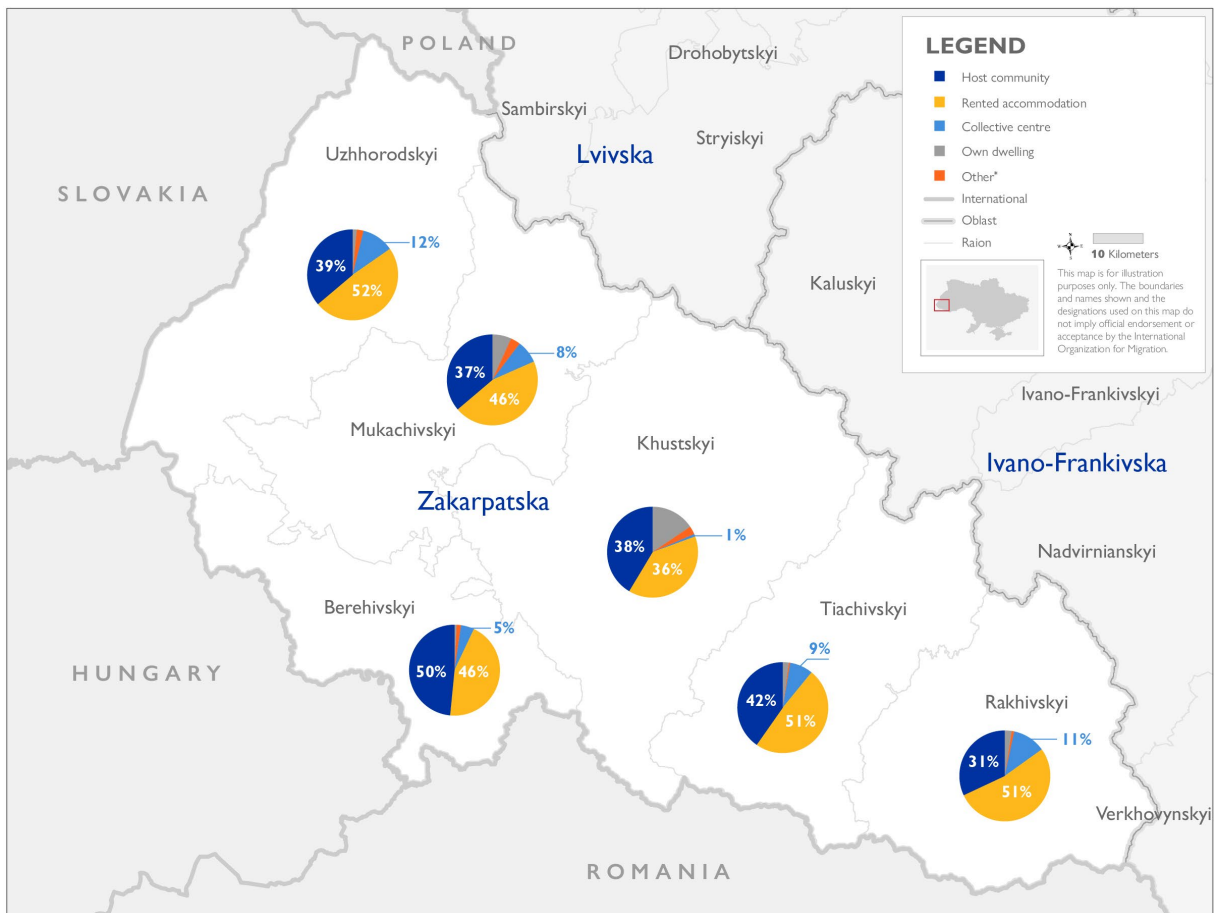


Figure 7. Type of residence in which IDPs currently reside in Zakarpatska oblast, disaggregated by raion

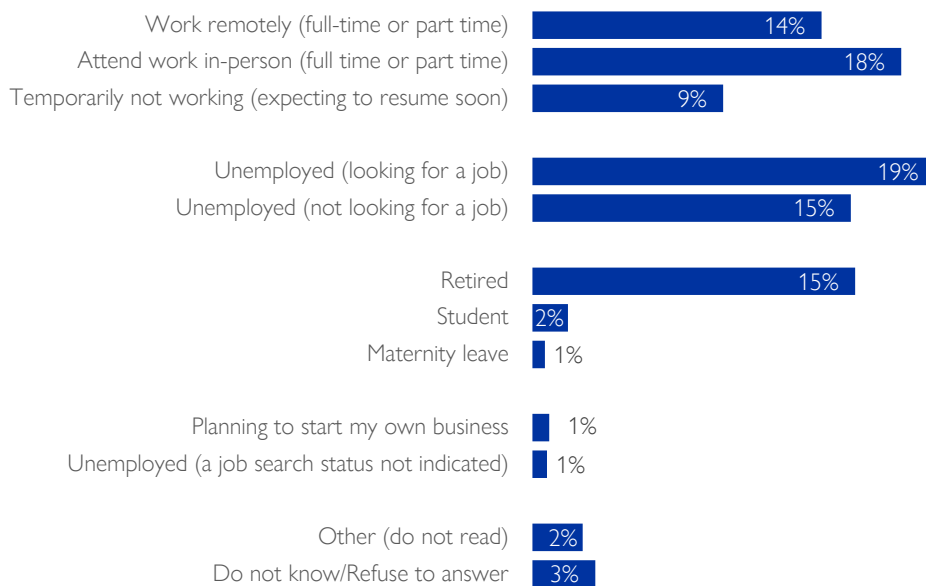


LABOUR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT

The survey asked several questions about the employment status and situation of respondents, including the economic sector in which they are educated/trained, as well as their specific profession. Overall, 32 per cent of IDPs are currently in full-time or part-time employment, whether that be working remotely or otherwise, compared with 60 per cent of the local population. Non-registered IDPs are more likely to be currently in employment than registered IDPs – especially in jobs that involve working remotely, but also in ones that do not.

The main sectors of the economy in which IDPs are trained/educated (and normally employed) are services and trade, while a significant share have a background in IT/telecommunications, health care and business. By comparison, the local population are mainly employed in the sectors of trade, services, education and public administration. For other sectors, the proportions are comparatively similar among IDPs as the local population.

Figure 8. Current employment status of IDPs



Those IDPs working in the sectors of IT/telecommunications, as well as arts and entertainment, are more likely to habitually reside in Kyiv City or Khersonska. Those working in heavy industry predominantly derive from Donetsk and Kharkivska, and the mining industry from Luhanska; those in trade from Zaporizka, Kyivska and Mykolayivska; manufacturing from Sumska; and the agriculture sector from Khersonska. Those IDPs running their own businesses prior to the

war, disproportionately did so in Kyiv City, Mykolayivska and Dnipropetrovska. Further details linking economic sectors with the oblast of origin of IDPs are provided in Table 3. For those economic sectors not listed, there are not significant differences in the proportions of IDPs from any given oblast.

Table 3. Oblast of habitual residence of IDPs that are trained/educated to work in key economic sectors

| Economic sector of training/education of IDPs | Main oblasts of habitual residence of IDPs |
|---|--|
| IT, Arts & entertainment | Kyiv City, Khersonska |
| Own business | Donetska, Kharkivska |
| Heavy industry | Donetska, Kharkivska |
| Manufacturing | Sumska |
| Mining | Luhanska |
| Energy | Zaporizka |
| Education | Chernihivska, Kyiv City, Dnipropetrovska |
| Health care | Sumska, Kharkivska |
| Agriculture | Khersonska |
| Social services | Kyiv City, Kyivska |
| Trade | Zaporizka, Kyivska, Mykolayivska |

LABOUR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT

The patterns of gender-based division of professions and sectoral employment are very similar among IDPs as they are among the local population. The sectors in which female IDPs are trained/educated in higher proportions than male IDPs are (in descending order): education, trade, health care, services and social services. Internally displaced men in Zakarpatska oblast are more likely to be currently in employment compared to IDP women,

whether that involves working remotely (15% among non-registered IDPs and 10% among female ones) or on-site (20% and 3% respectively). The proportion of IDPs in specific professions, whether they are currently in employment or not, are presented in Figure 10.

Figure 9. Economic sectors in which IDPs are trained/educated

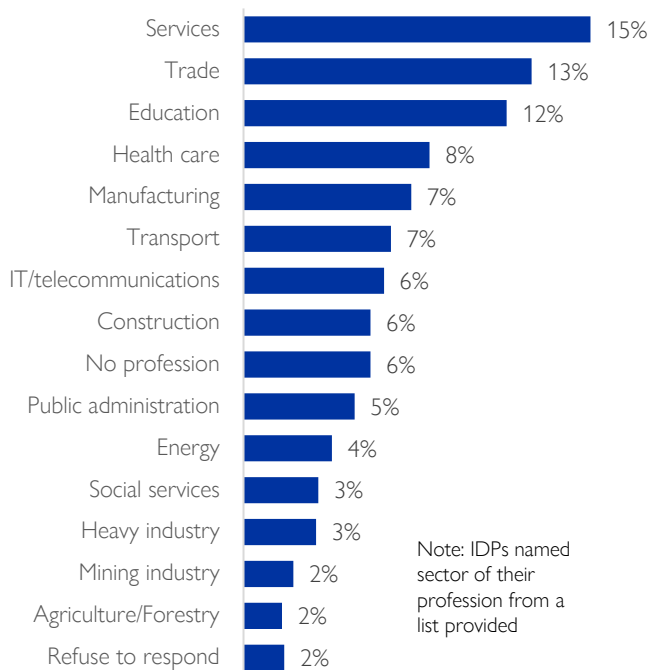
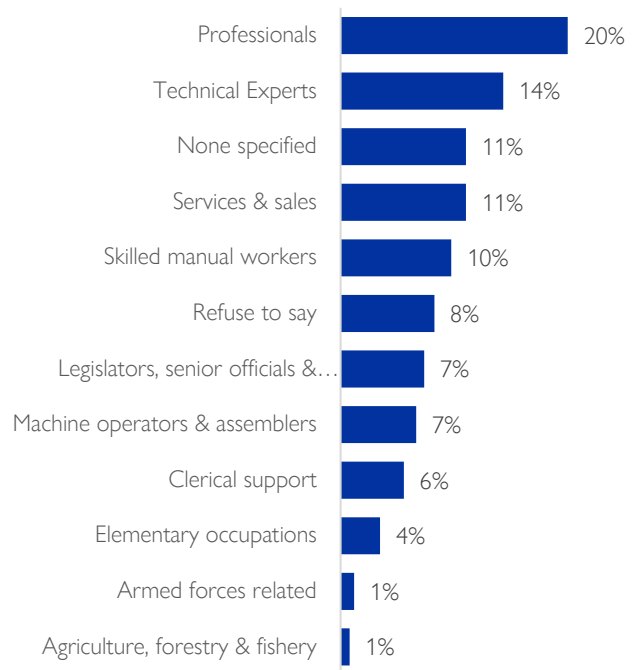


Figure 10. Profession of IDP respondents



Most IDPs claim they would prefer to work for an employer rather than work for themselves or run their own business. The main sectors in which IDPs looking for employment opportunities and/or would be willing to work are trade (25%), services (17%), transportation (12%), manufacturing (11%), education (11%), construction (10%) and health care (9%). There is also significant interest in employment opportunities in the sectors of IT/telecommunications and heavy industry. The main types of training courses that IDPs think would improve their employment opportunities are in foreign languages, IT skills and business skills.

Among IDPs, 13 per cent would prefer to have their own business or 'work for themselves', compared with 22 per cent of the local

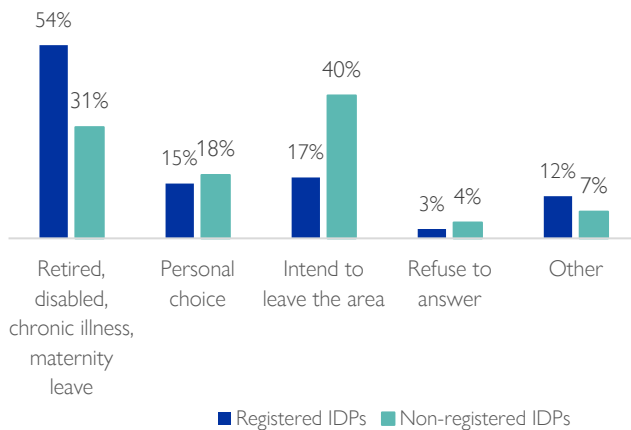
population. Those respondents interested in running their own business more frequently reside in the raions of Mukachivskyi (17%) and Uzhhorodskyi (10%) and least in Khustskyi. While the number of IDPs expressing a keen interest to start a business locally are relatively small, the sectors in which they would be interested in doing this are manufacturing and services. For those IDPs that run their own business, the most predominant sectors in which they work are in service provision, followed by retail and agriculture. The main types of support they would require in order to establish a business are financial loans or credit, legal/accounting assistance and land/real estate services.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Overall, 34 per cent of IDPs are not currently employed, compared with 18 per cent of the local population. About 72 per cent of IDPs who are not currently in employment (both those looking for employment and those who are not), lost their jobs because of the war, compared with 13 per cent of the local population. While 19 per cent of IDPs are not currently employed but looking for a job, another 15 per cent are currently not employed and not looking for a job. A slightly greater proportion of unemployed women are actively seeking employment (21%) than unemployed men (18%). A further 9 per cent of IDPs stated that they are currently temporarily unemployed but plan to return to work once recalled by their employer, which is the case for 1 per cent of the local population. The proportion of IDPs who suggested that they plan to start their own business was about 1 per cent. In addition, 15 per cent of IDPs are retired, compared with 13 per cent of the local population.

The main reasons given for not looking for a job among unemployed registered IDP is due to chronic illness, disability, maternity leave or

Figure 11. Reasons given by IDPs for not looking for employment

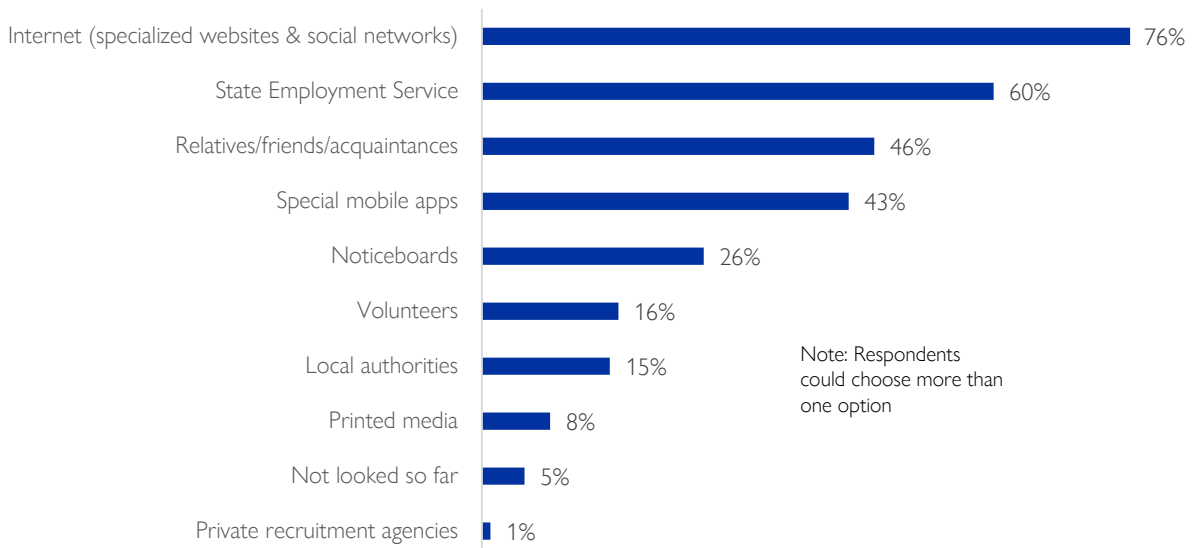


being retired (see Figure 11). The principal reason offered by non-registered IDPs is that they intend to leave the area, implying that **non-registration correlates with a higher level of mobility**.

Respondents use a wide variety of resources in searching for employment opportunities, among which the State Employment Service and online sources figure prominently. The State Employment Service is a key resource for 80 per cent of the local population, but also for 60 per cent of IDPs. Online services, such as specialized employment websites and social media platforms, are the most utilized resource by IDPs (76%). In addition, dedicated mobile phone apps are used extensively by IDPs. As one might expect, networks of family and friends are of more utility to the local population (70%) than IDPs (46%).

But there are differences between respondents in urban areas and those in rural areas. Those living in small villages (70%) are more likely to use the State Employment Service than those living in large villages and small towns (60%) or large towns and cities (50%). IDPs in small villages are also more likely to rely on local authorities than in other areas. On the other hand, IDPs residing in large villages and small towns are less likely than the other groups to use specialized employment websites and social media platforms, but are more likely to rely on newspapers. Female job seekers are more likely than male ones to primarily use the State Employment Service, noticeboards, specialized employment websites and social media platforms.

Figure 12. Main resources used by IDPs in search of employment opportunities



HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

An examination of current household income levels reveals a relatively modest drop among the local population but dramatic reductions among the displaced population compared with prior to the war.

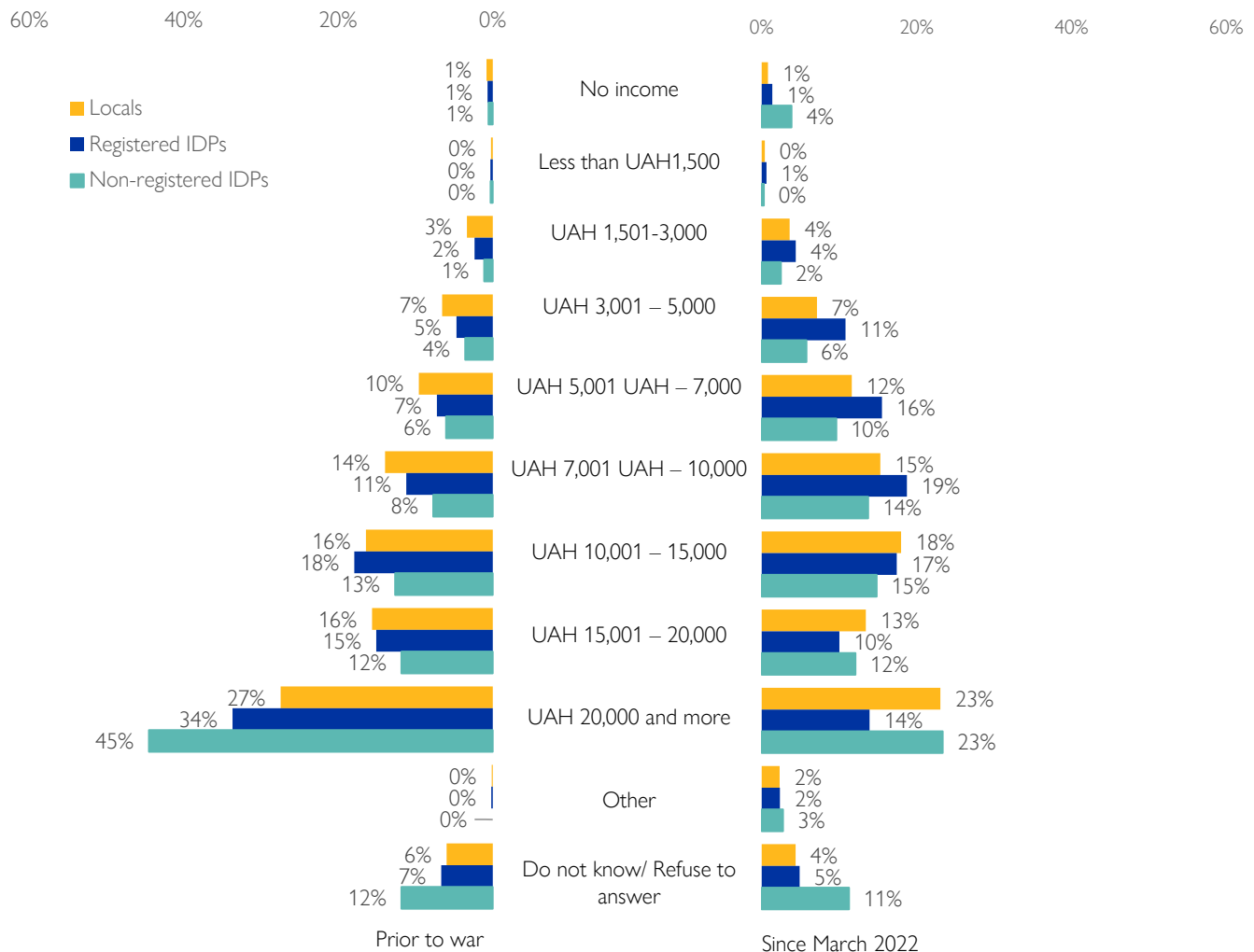
Broadly speaking, prior to the war the local population were on lower household income levels than those who are now displaced and residing Zakarpatska oblast; and unregistered IDPs were on higher incomes than registered IDPs (see Figure 13). About 34 per cent of the local population had a pre-war monthly household income of less than UAH 10,000, compared with 26 per cent of registered IDPs and 19 per cent of non-registered IDPs. While the proportion of the local population currently with an income of less than UAH 10,000 has increased by a few per cent (to 39%), it has doubled among registered IDPs (51%) and unregistered IDPs (36%).

The proportion of those with a household income of between UAH 1500 and 7000 has increased a little among the local population (from 19% to 22%), but more significantly among registered IDPs (from 14% to 31%) and non-registered IDPs (from 11 to 18%).

In addition, the proportion of IDPs with no household income has increased dramatically: doubling among registered IDPs (to 1%) and by a factor of ten among unregistered IDPs (to 4%); while the proportion among the local population has barely changed (1%).

It should be noted that the data related to household income in this study has a significant margin of error, given that a significant proportion of respondents, including some 12-14% of non-registered IDPs (6-7% among other groups), were unwilling or unable to provide this information.

Figure 13. Primary source of household income among IDPs



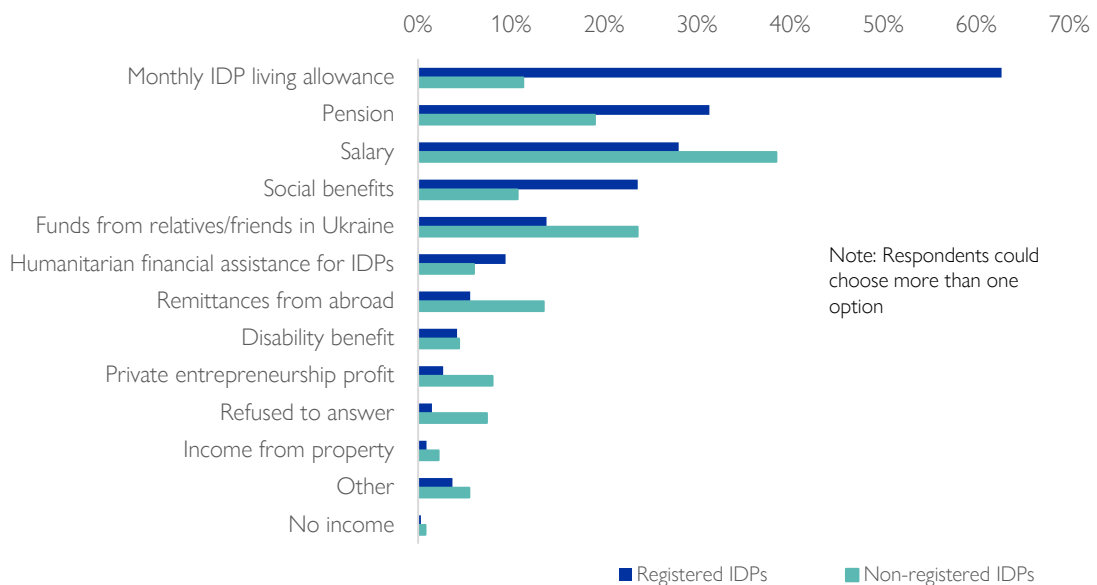
SOURCE OF INCOME

The primary source of household income varies significantly between those IDPs that are registered and those that are not. Displaced people sometimes rely on multiple sources of income, albeit often in relatively small amounts, and so respondents were permitted to list more than one source. Almost 63 per cent of the households of registered IDPs regard their monthly IDP living allowance as a primary source of income, 24 per cent depend upon social benefits, and 31 per cent upon pension payments. In addition, 28 per cent reported that their salary was a primary source of income. With respect to non-registered IDPs, 39 per cent rely upon salaries, 19 per cent on pensions and 11 per cent on social benefits as a primary source of income. For 11 per cent, the IDP living

allowance is a primary source of income: presumably, at least one registered IDP resides in such households. **Overall, non-registered IDPs seem to be more economically independent.**

Non-registered IDPs depend more heavily on funds from friends and relatives within Ukraine (24%) and abroad (14%) than do registered IDPs (14% and 6% respectively). While in smaller numbers, a significant proportion of unregistered IDPs also cite income from property they own, as well as profit from private entrepreneurship, as a primary source of income. Both groups of IDPs rely on disability benefits in roughly equal proportions (just over 4%).

Figure 14. Extent to which IDPs require local services

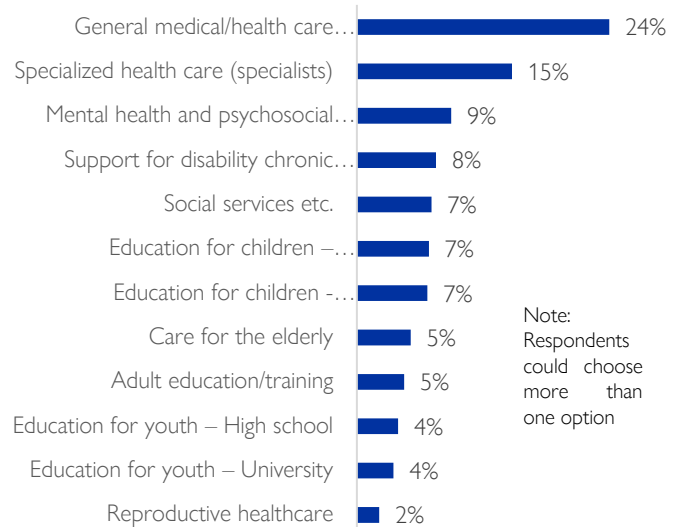


ACCESS TO LOCAL SERVICES

While there is a demand for all key local services among IDPs to some extent, the main ones required are: general healthcare (24%), specialized healthcare (15%), mental health and psychosocial support (9%), support for disability/chronic illness (8%), social services (7%), childcare/kindergarten (7%), primary education (7%) and support for the elderly (5%). It is noteworthy that 46 per cent of IDPs report no need for local services at all.

Among those that have accessed local services, or attempted to, a greater proportion of registered IDPs (44%) managed this with ease compared with non-registered IDPs (27%); although 22 per cent of the latter managed to access some of the services they required. **Overall, 90 per cent of IDPs were able to access at least some of the services required, albeit not always easily.** Only 2 per cent reported not being able to access any services at all. For those IDPs that faced difficulties in accessing local services, the main reasons provided for this were: insufficient capacity (30%); service was unavailable (24%); a payment was required (21%); and ineligibility (14%).

Figure 15. Extent to which IDPs require local services



COMMUNITY INCLUSION

When asked about their involvement in community activities, 79 per cent of IDPs have not been involved in any to-date (compared with 65% of the local population). However, a relatively small proportion, between 4-8 per cent, have been involved in local activities related to social protection, housing, education and sciences, as well as small and medium enterprises. Less than 1 per cent have been involved in local political issues.

IDP respondents were asked to score, on a scale of 1 to 10, the extent to which they feel included in local community life, with 1 representing 'absence of inclusion' and 10 representing 'active inclusion' (see Figure 16). Overall, there are strong similarities in the distribution of responses, albeit registered IDPs feel significantly more included in their local community than non-registered IDPs do. Almost half (48%) of non-registered IDPs scored themselves as 3 or

lower, compared with 30 per cent of registered IDPs. By contrast, only 11 per cent of non-registered IDPs scored 8 or above, compared with 19 per cent of registered IDPs. To conclude, **the majority of IDPs feel that they are not, or only partially, included in their local community: three quarters of non-registered IDPs and two thirds of registered IDPs scored 5 or below.**

Figure 17. Extent to which local population respondents feel IDPs are included in the local community

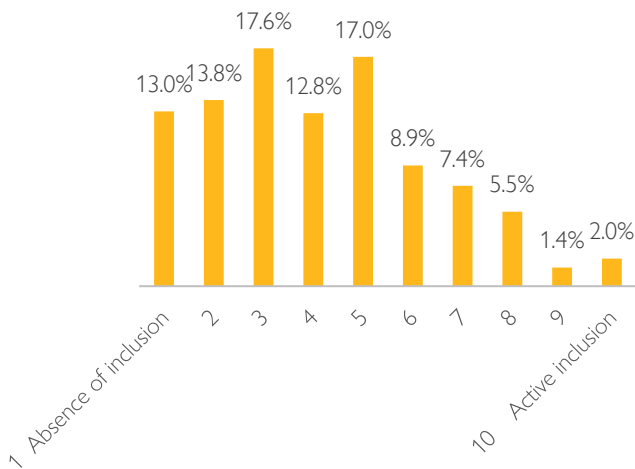
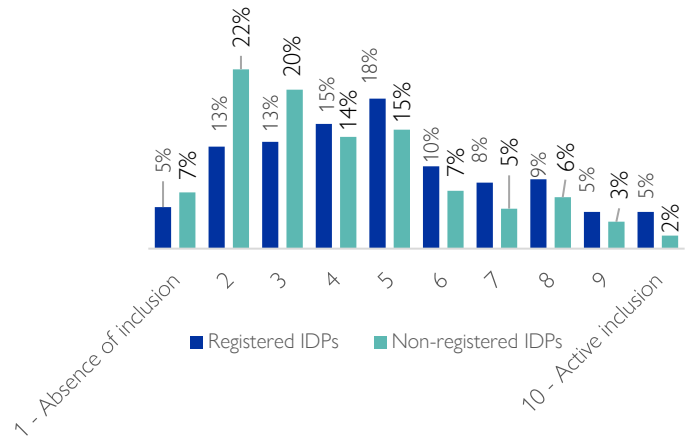


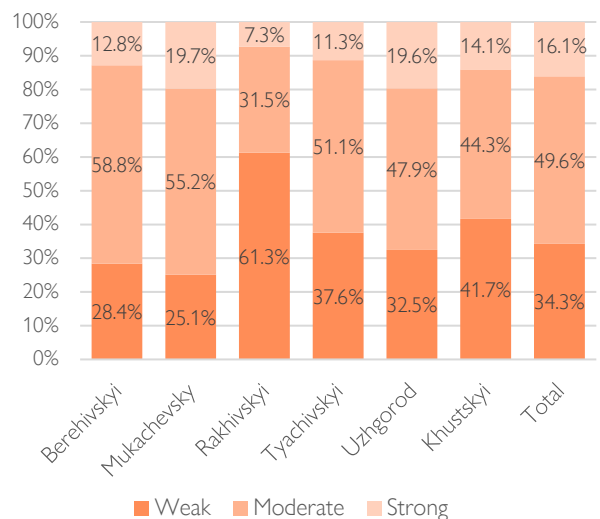
Figure 16. Extent to which IDPs feel included in their local community



Respondents from the local population were asked to use the same scoring system to gauge the extent to which they feel the IDP population is included in their community (see Figure 17). Their feedback presents a similar pattern to that of IDPs, although they rate the extent of their inclusion significantly lower than the IDPs do themselves. A greater proportion reported a complete absence of inclusion (a score of 1): 13 per cent of the local population compared with 5-7 per cent of IDPs. Furthermore, 44 per cent of the local population provided a score of three or below; 73 per cent with 5 or below; and only 9 per cent with 8 or above.

Figure 18 depicts the variation between raions in the extent to which IDPs feel included in their local community. A score of 1-3 on the inclusion scale is represented as a "weak" level of inclusion; a score of 4-7 as a "moderate" level; and a score of 8-10 as a "strong" level. The table and the chart demonstrate that the extent of inclusion of IDPs in their local community is ranked – by both the local population and IDPs themselves – at its highest level in the raion of Mukachevsky followed by Uzhhorodskyi; and at a significantly lower level in Rakhivskyi, Khustskyi and Tiachivskyi

Figure 18. Extent of inclusion into local community felt among IDPs, by raion



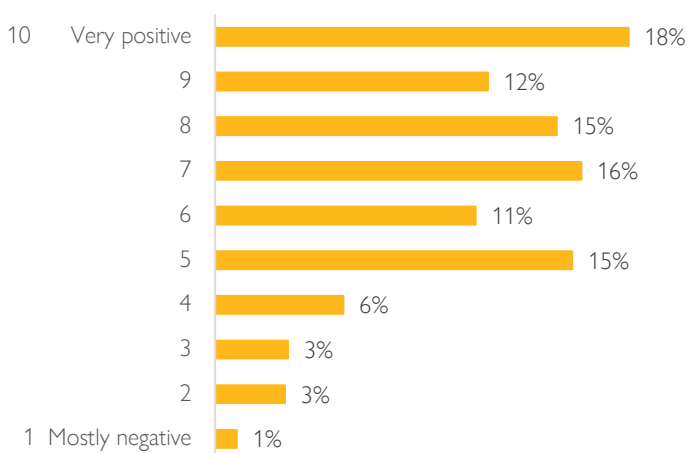
COMMUNITY INCLUSION

According to 26 per cent of IDPs, the main obstacles to achieving higher levels of inclusion are their own household-level challenges and problems, which could perhaps be examined further through qualitative research. Other issues of significance are the limited interaction they have with members of the local population and a lack of community programs. Only 4 per cent of IDPs regard issues with their children settling in the local school/community as being a significant problem. A lack of interaction with the local community was cited as an obstacle significantly more frequently in the raions of Tiachivskiy, Uzhhorodskiy and Khustskiy; and a lack of community

programs in Rakhivskiy and Khustskiy.

The survey also queried the local population on their overall perceptions of the IDPs that have been arriving in the oblast since the war began, on a scale from 1 (mostly negative) to 10 (very positive). Their feedback presents a very different picture to that of their assessment on the extent of IDP integration (see Figure 19). **The local population were overwhelmingly positive about the presence of IDPs in the oblast.** A little under half (45%) provided a score of 8 or above and only 13 per cent scored below 5.

Figure 19. Local population outlook towards IDPs that have arrived in the oblast since February 2022



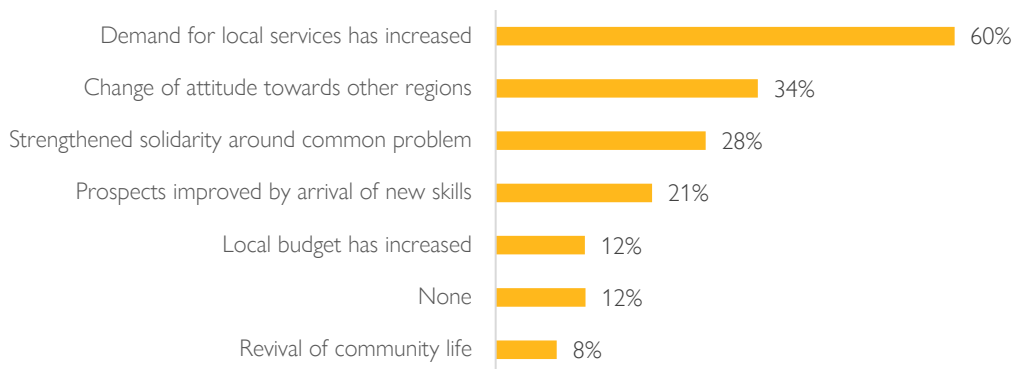
In fact, there has been quite extensive and diverse levels of interaction between IDPs and the local population, according to respondents from the latter group. Among the local population, 38 per cent claim to have experienced a high level of interaction with IDPs, and 50 per cent have had “some” interaction.

Only 11 per cent assert that they have had no interaction at all. An examination of the nature of these interactions revealed that almost a quarter of the local population have had IDPs residing in their homes. While most interactions have been occasional, 32 per cent have actively assisted IDPs and 23 per cent have done so in a professional capacity or in relation to their specialist skills.

When the local population were asked about changes in the community since the arrival of IDPs, these were largely positive (see Figure 20). Among the most frequently cited changes were an increase in demand for local services (60%); their own change of attitude towards other regions of Ukraine (34%); followed by the sense of a strengthened community solidarity around a common problem (28%). The other main observations made were: improved prospects for development due to the arrival of new talents and

skills (21%); an increase in the local authority budget (12%); and a revival in community life (8%). This issue may warrant further investigation in order to explore the potential implications of protracted displacement in relation to social tensions, the labour market, access to local services, etc. Difficulties may be mitigated through appropriate and timely interventions; and by capitalising upon those changes that are viewed more positively.

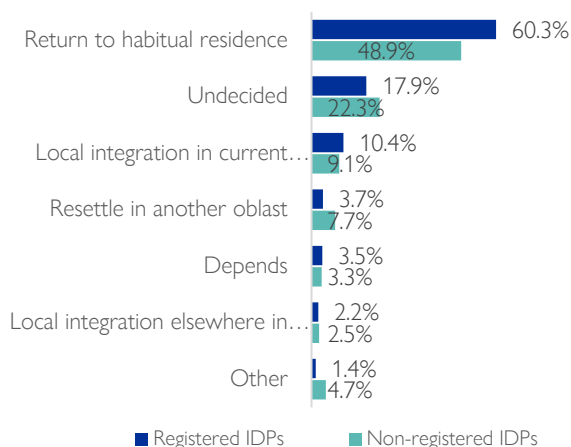
Figure 20. Local population observations on changes since the arrival of IDPs in the oblast



MOBILITY INTENTIONS

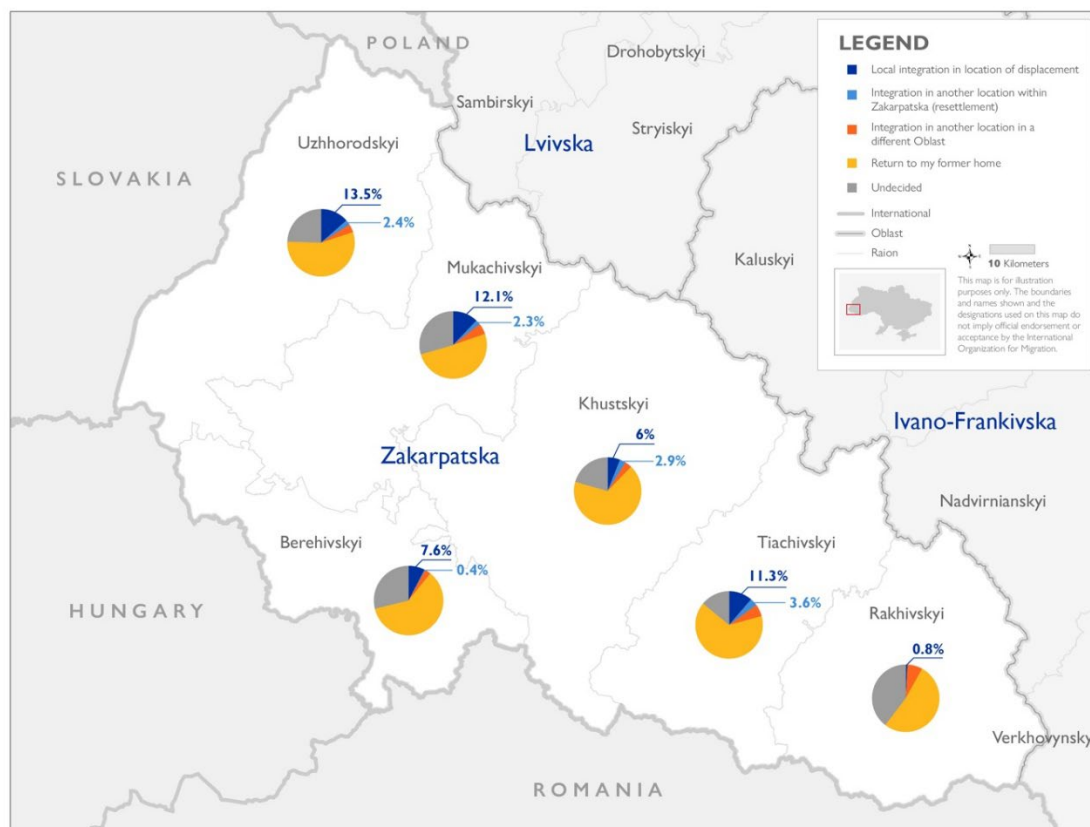
When asked about how content they are living in Zakarpatska oblast, 51 per cent of IDPs overall report that they are completely satisfied; and 44 per cent are partly satisfied. The survey made a distinction between the immediate mobility intentions of IDPs – whether they plan to remain where they are located or leave soon – and their longer-term plans for a durable solution to their displacement i.e., whether to locally integrate, return to their place of origin or resettle in another location. **In the short term, 43 per cent of IDPs plan to leave their current location and 33 per cent intend to remain.** Most others are undecided (12%) or feel that it depends upon the specific circumstances (11%). **In terms of durable solutions, however, the most preferred option for the majority of IDPs is to eventually return to their place of habitual residence (58%).** The results show that 10 per cent of IDPs intend to integrate where they currently reside, 2 per cent intend to resettle elsewhere within Zakarpatska oblast, and 4 per cent intend to resettle in another oblast. There are no significant differences between the sexes in their specific mobility intentions. Analysis of short-term and long-term mobility intentions shows that among those who reported that they do not plan to leave their city/village/area (33%), 20 percent intend to locally integrate.

Figure 21. Intentions of IDPs with respect to return, local integration and resettlement



The map below depicts the onward movement preferences/intentions of IDPs, disaggregated by raion. Some 11-14% of IDPs plan to remain indefinitely where they currently reside in three raions of Zakarpatska oblast: Uzhhorodskiy, Mukachivskiy and Tiachivskiy. In the same three raions, a small but significant minority intend to relocate but settle in another part of Zakarpatska oblast. Figures are significantly lower for these two preferences among IDPs in the other three raions of the oblast.

Figure 22. Map depicts the onward movement preferences/intentions of IDPs, disaggregated by raion



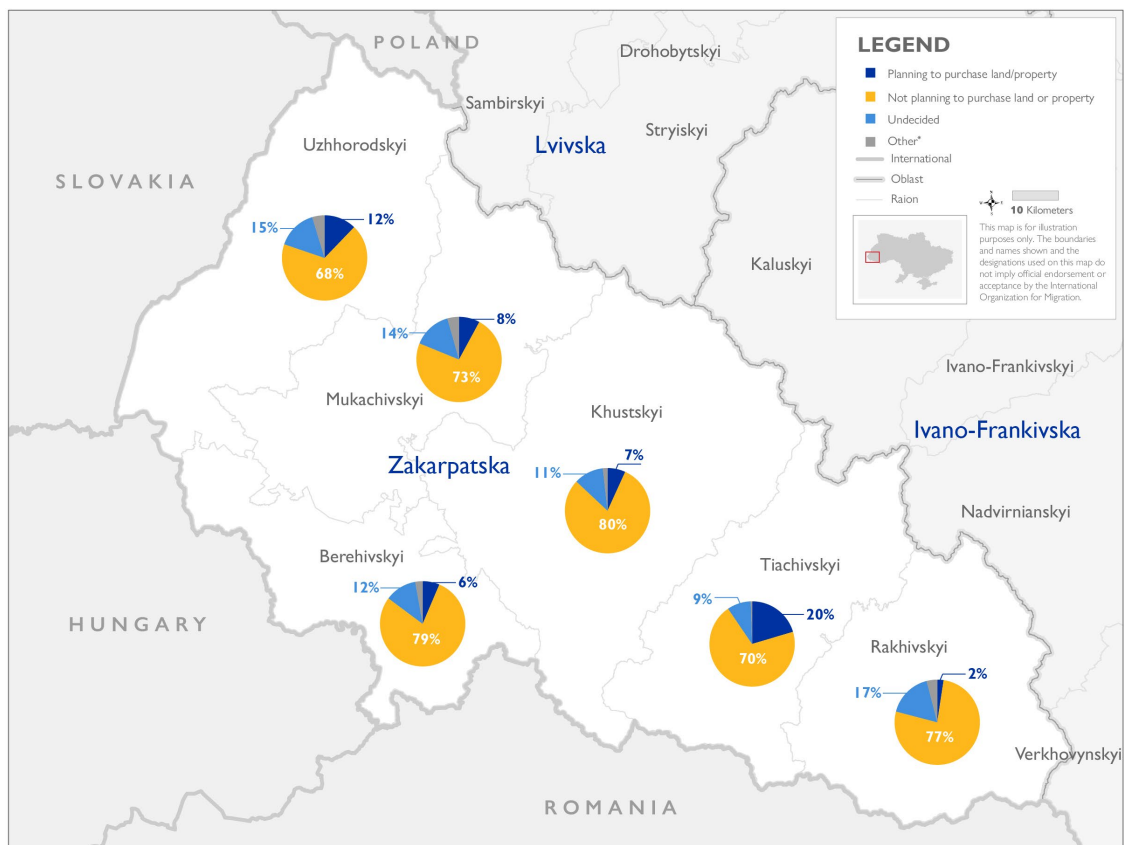
MOBILITY INTENTIONS

Among those already considering relocating at the national level, 68 per cent plan to do so within Ukraine, while 20 per cent are contemplating a move abroad.⁸ The local (non-displaced) population nationally are more likely to be considering a move to another country (22%) than members of the local population in Zakarpatska oblast (10%). Overall, about 42 per cent of both sexes are currently considering leaving their locations and 35 per cent are not. Although, there are not significant differences between the sexes in their specific mobility intentions, a higher proportion of women intend to return to their habitual residences (78%) compared with men (70%).

When asked if they were intending to return to their location of habitual residence during the two weeks that followed, 10 per cent of IDPs in Zakarpatska oblast said they were planning to do so at the time when the survey was conducted (November 2022). Among IDPs overall, 60 per cent had no intention of returning over the next two weeks. Those most likely to say they had no such intentions were registered IDPs: 66 per cent of them, compared with 40 per cent of non-registered IDPs. Once again, a significant proportion expressed a high level of uncertainty and contingency about their

intentions: 29 per cent overall. This compares with a national average of 32 per cent of IDPs considering leaving their current location in the coming weeks, including 10 per cent planning to return to their habitual residences. In Ukraine more broadly, IDPs who do not intend to return to their places of habitual residence within two weeks are consistent in reporting their mobility preferences, according to monthly rounds of the General Population Survey conducted by IOM in the latter quarter of 2022.⁹ The largest proportion of IDPs seeking local integration reside in the East (equivalent to 206,000 people) and West (equivalent to 201,000 people) macro regions. Younger IDPs, aged 18 to 34 years, are least likely nationally to intend to return in the long-term (35%) and most likely to express intentions to resettle to another location (20%). Older IDPs (aged 60+) are the least likely to suggest integration in their current location (only 6% intend to do so) or resettlement to another location (2%). Regardless of their ultimate durable solutions preferences, two thirds of IDPs nationwide anticipate needing to remain in their current location for at least six additional months (as reported in November/December 2022).

Figure 23. Map depicts intentions of IDPs with respect to purchase of land/property in Zakarpatska oblast, disaggregated by raion



Linked to future plans on whether or not to leave or remain in the oblast, may be a decision to purchase a property or start a business locally. Ten per cent of IDPs currently residing in Zakarpatska oblast plan to purchase land or real estate property there, or are already in the process of doing so. A further 13 per cent have not yet

decided whether to or not. A larger proportion are intending to rent property: just over 22 per cent of IDPs. With respect to starting a business in the oblast, only 1 per cent of IDPs say they are planning to and have the capacity to do so; and 11 per cent are undecided.

⁸ Ukraine Internal Displacement Report, General Population Survey, Round 11, IOM (25 November - 5 December 2022). Available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/ukraine-internal-displacement-report-general-population-survey-round-11-25-november-5>

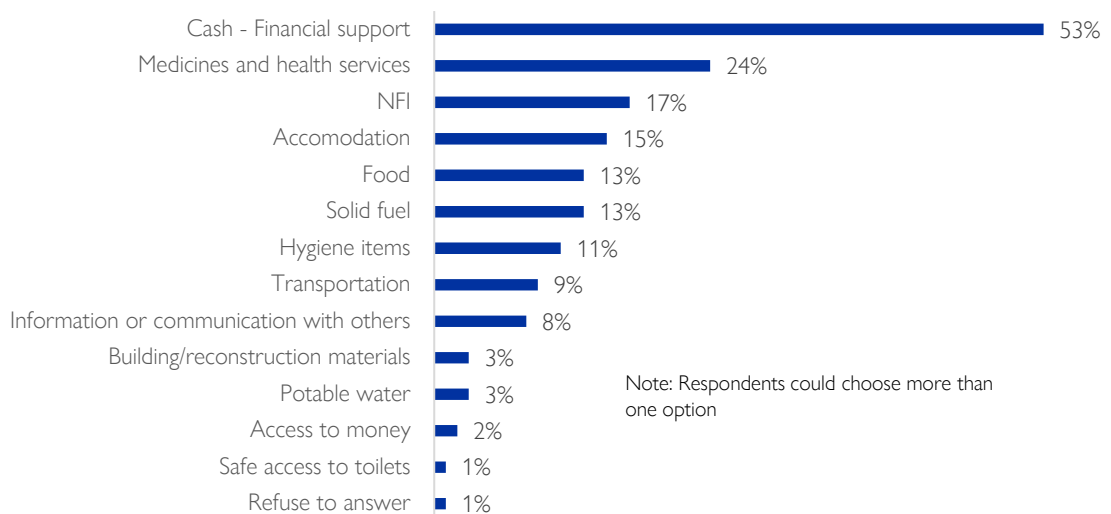
⁹ Ibid.

BASIC NEEDS AND CONCERNS

Given that basic needs are frequently multiple and inter-connected, the survey asked respondents to identify their *key* needs, with more than one response permitted (see Figure 24). It then asked them to identify their single *principal* need. Financial support (cash assistance) was identified more than any other as a main need by IDPs (53%), as well as by the local population (36%). The other main needs of IDPs are: medicines and health services (24%); non-food items (NFIs), such as blankets, clothing, kitchen equipment and candles (17%); accommodation (15%); food (13%); solid fuel (13%); and hygiene items (11%). While the need for financial assistance is extensive, female IDPs are more likely to report this need, both at the national level (69%) and in Zakarpatska oblast (59%). Among IDPs nationally, the lack of menstrual hygiene items (8%) and medicine or health services (30%) was less evident in Zakarpatska oblast.

The local population identified two categories of need in greater proportions than did the IDP population: building/reconstruction materials and solid fuel for heating and cooking. According to Round 11 of the Gen. Pop. Survey (of early December 2022), the need for solid fuel was notably more prevalent in the West (38%) than other macro regions of the country, where respondents most frequently indicated the need for wood (31%) and briquettes (21%).¹⁰ That said, the most prevalent response from the local population in Zakarpatska oblast was that they have no need of assistance at all (44%), which was also the response of a significant proportion of IDPs (27%).

Figure 24. Main needs of IDPs



The principal single need, above all others, identified by the vast majority of IDPs (60%) and the local population, is cash assistance. The second single most important need among IDPs (11%) is medicines/health services, followed by accommodation and solid fuel in roughly equal proportions (7-8%). For the local population, the next most cited single principal needs are solid fuel and transportation in equal measure, according to almost 20 per cent of respondents. The local population also listed medicines/health services as a principal need (13%), in slightly higher proportions than the IDP population. These findings largely correspond to those at the national level, whereby financial assistance is identified as a need by 67 per cent of IDPs and as the top priority need by most of IDPs (53%) and non-IDPs (44%); solid fuel was the second highest principal need nationally among both IDPs and non-IDPs.

The main concern raised by groups of respondents also relates to financial problems. In the case of IDPs, this is closely followed by the absence of family and friends and the urge to return to their own homes. About 20 per cent of all IDPs lack a sense of belonging; but a greater proportion of non-registered IDPs (and the local population) have security concerns (18%) than do registered IDPs (14%). Psychological issues were raised as a

concern by 13-16 per cent of IDPs, and just over 9 per cent of the local population. Securing medical care is an issue for almost 6 per cent of IDPs (about the same as the local population), but concerns about local bureaucracy and access to childcare were raised by under 5 per cent of IDPs. When asked what their immediate priority would be to improve their living situation, the ability to return to their own homes and communities was unsurprisingly the most prevailing response among all IDPs. The other main priorities are a resolution to financial problems and securing employment.

Among all groups of respondents, the main concern with respect to winter specifically is that their gas and/or electricity supply may be cut off. This was even more of a concern for the local population than IDPs. The other main concerns raised by IDP respondents were that they may not be able to afford to pay their utility bills, and that they have insufficient insulation in their homes. These two issues concerned IDPs and the local population in roughly equal measure.

BRIEF NOTE ON THE METHODOLOGY

The approach adopted for this study was quantitative, with data being collected through a household sample survey conducted using a structured questionnaire, through face-to-face interviews. The household survey sought to collect data that was representative of the target population sub-groups at the raion level: registered IDPs, non-registered IDPs, and members of the local (non-displaced) population. For the survey among representatives of the local population, interviews were conducted with respondents using the same questionnaire as that used with IDPs with some modifications: a small number of questions were intended only for IDPs and others only for non-IDPs. Data collection was conducted in Zakarpatska oblast during the period 9-27 November 2022, covering all six raions: Uzhhorodskiyi, Mukachivskiyi, Khustskiyi, Berehivskiyi, Rakhivskiyi and Tiachivskiyi. The survey questionnaire was made available to the enumerators in both Ukrainian and Russian languages, so that respondents were able to be interviewed in whichever language they preferred.

The methodological approach adopted in this study was developed by IOM in close collaboration with representatives from each of the partner organisations associated with the study: Zakarpatska Oblast Military Administration (ZOMA), Zakarpattia Regional Charitable Organisation “Edelweiss”, the National Institute for Strategic Studies, and the Reforms Delivery Office of the Government of Ukraine. The research objectives of the study are largely based upon information requirements identified by ZOMA. Based upon these research objectives, the specific data requirements were elaborated, again in close consultation with representatives from each of the partners organizations.

Sampling: According to data provided by ZOMA, there were approximately 175,000 registered IDPs in Zakarpatska oblast, as of mid-August 2022. The total population of the oblast prior to February 2022 was 1.26 million (2021 estimate). While the precise number of unregistered IDPs is not known, based upon its General Population Survey data, IOM has estimated that around 20 per cent of displaced people in the oblast are not registered. For purposes of constructing the sampling framework, it was assumed that there are some 40,000 non-registered IDPs residing in the oblast. That said, there is ample evidence to show a high degree of mobility and secondary movements among the displaced population (including from this study): new IDPs arriving and others relocating or returning in significant numbers. ZOMA recognizes the importance of understanding and responding to the needs of non-registered as well as registered IDPs, and thus asked IOM to also conduct data collection among this sub-group of the population in the oblast.

The target population for this study comprises of IDPs residing in Zakarpatska oblast at the time when the survey was conducted – both those who have formally registered their IDP status with the government authorities and those who have not – as well as members of the local population who have not been displaced. The household survey therefore sought to collect data that was representative of the target population sub-groups at the raion level. It was a requirement that all respondents participating in the survey were aged 18 years or over. For those IDPs who had registered their status with the regional/local authorities, ZOMA was able to provide their residential addresses to the research team. Most registered IDPs were thus selected through address-based sampling. At the same time, the survey was also conducted among a representative sample of the local (non-displaced) population living in the same localities. The local population were randomly sampled by selecting every third residence most proximate to the address of the displaced person surveyed.

Margin of error for the total number of all respondents for each raion

| Raion | Sample size | | | Margin of error (CL 95%) | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|--------|-------|
| | IDPs | Locals | Total | IDPs | Locals | Total |
| Berehivskiyi | 250 | 282 | 532 | 6.15% | 5.84% | 4.24% |
| Khustskiyi | 478 | 513 | 991 | 4.46% | 4.32% | 3.11% |
| Mukachivskiyi | 124 | 143 | 267 | 8.80% | 8.19% | 6.00% |
| Rakhivskiyi | 221 | 258 | 479 | 6.59% | 6.10% | 4.48% |
| Tiachivskiyi | 576 | 676 | 1,252 | 4.01% | 3.77% | 2.76% |
| Uzhhorodskiyi | 384 | 435 | 819 | 4.99% | 4.70% | 3.41% |
| Total | 2,033 | 2,307 | 4,340 | 2.17% | 2.04% | 1.49% |

There was a deliberate effort to sample respondents in both urban and rural areas across the oblast. Overall, most survey respondents currently reside in cities or large towns in Zakarpatska oblast, and this was even more the case for IDPs. IDPs are less likely to live in small villages or other rural settings than the local population, especially non-registered IDPs. The proportion of IDPs living in cities and large towns prior to displacement – their habitual place of residence – was even higher: over 70 per cent.

BRIEF NOTE ON THE METHODOLOGY

Total number of respondents sampled within each sub-group for each raion

| Raion | Status of surveyed respondents | | | | | Total no. IDPs | Total no. respondents |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Local residents | Registered IDPs | Non-registered IDPs | IDPs from 2014-2022 | IDPs in the process of obtaining registration | | |
| Berehivskiy | 271 | 196 | 48 | 11 | 6 | 250 | 532 |
| Mukachivskiy | 502 | 378 | 85 | 11 | 15 | 478 | 991 |
| Rakhivskiy | 140 | 92 | 22 | 3 | 10 | 124 | 267 |
| Tiachivskiy | 253 | 169 | 47 | 5 | 5 | 212 | 479 |
| Uzhhorodskiy | 661 | 459 | 103 | 15 | 14 | 575 | 1252 |
| Khustskiy | 420 | 324 | 59 | 15 | 1 | 384 | 819 |
| Total | 2247 | 1618 | 364 | 60 | 51 | 2023 | 4340 |

Pilot study: In order to rigorously ‘field test’ the data collection tool, a pilot for the survey was carried out in early November 2022. The survey was conducted among a sub-set of 200 IDP and local population respondents. Based upon observations provided by the enumerators during the testing, minor modifications were made to the questionnaire prior to the implementation of the full survey.

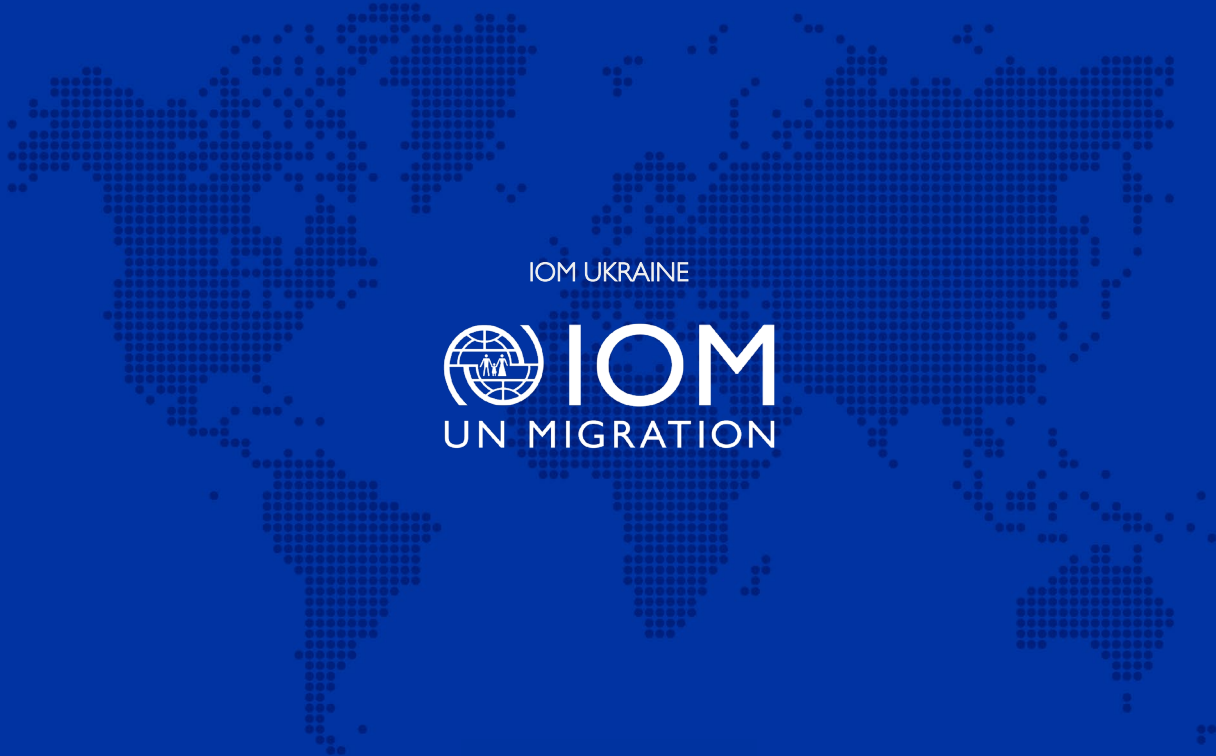
Training of enumerators: All enumerators received training prior to data collection, which included modules on: sensitivity techniques when interviewing potentially vulnerable groups; active listening techniques; data protection principles; and technical issues in using the hardware and software (KoBo Toolbox) employed for the study. Prior to their training, IOM conducted a training of trainers (ToT) with eight personnel from the research team and the regional authorities, who were then responsible for training the enumerators. Four training sessions were carried out in different raions to train 40 enumerators. Of these, 80 per cent were female; 12.5% were under 25 years old and 40% were aged 26-45 years.

Confidentiality and informed consent: The contact details of respondents that ZOMA provided to the research team comprised of only the residential addresses of IDPs – no names or other personal data were shared. When introducing the purpose of the survey, the enumerator explained to the respondent that their participation was entirely voluntary and that their anonymity and the confidentiality of the information provided would be protected. No information was collected that could enable the identification of individual respondents. It was also verified that the respondent was aged 18 years or over. All the information collected was immediately uploaded to a secure online server and then deleted from other devices. The data will be deleted once the project has been completed.

Quality control: In order to verify the veracity and quality of data collection, mid-way during data collection IOM randomly selected 5 questionnaires from each raion (30 questionnaires in total) and examined each in detail in order to be able to address the following questions: is there a reasonable level of consistency and coherence in responses; were all the questions clearly understood by respondents; were there any questions that were frequently not being answered or not being answered as expected; and were there any other kind of anomalies or concerns. As a second stage, telephone interviews were conducted with a random selection of 5 enumerators (from at least 3 different raions), during which more detailed questions were asked about how the interviews were proceeding.

Data input and analysis: All questionnaire forms were completed on electronic tablets and the data was uploaded to a secure IOM server, ensuring full data protection and anonymization. The survey questionnaire was made available to the enumerators through the KoBoToolbox, and they were asked to input the data directly into this software application. KoBoToolbox allows for data to be input and made available immediately online for the project coordinator to download. Alternatively, if an internet connection is unavailable or unreliable, the data can be input offline and submitted later. Upon completion of the data collection and input, all the data was migrated into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel, where it was cleaned and validated. Both SPSS and Microsoft Excel were employed to analyse the data, cross reference datasets, and produce the quantitative findings, including the graphics, presented in the report.

Limitations: A key challenge in conducting this kind of research in Ukraine is gaining access to the contact information of potential respondents. Tight regulations in Ukraine concerning access to personal data means that government agencies and other institutional repositories holding personal data are generally prohibited from sharing it. However, this study was conducted at the behest of the regional authority, which was able to share a representative sample of the data it holds on the residential addresses of registered IDPs. Locating non-registered IDPs in Ukraine presented an additional challenge, given that no such registration details are held about them by the government authorities. However, it was possible to collect data from a broadly representative sample of non-registered IDPs who were living alongside the local population that were targeted for data collection. According to reports from the enumerators, non-registered IDPs refused to participate in significant numbers; as did those from ethnic minorities, particularly Hungarians and Roma. While relatively few women refused to participate, it is estimated that up to 20 per cent of men did not wish to partake in the study. Despite these challenges, a representative sample of key groups was obtained for the household survey.



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