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This factsheet provides an overview of data from Round 5 of the Conditions of Return Assessment (CoRA), which was conducted in September and October 2023 in 222 locations across 86 hromadas and 23 oblasts. For access to the full report and operational dataset, please contact DTMUkraine@iom.int. [1]

CONTEXT

As of 25 September 2023, an estimated 3,674,000 people remain internally displaced in Ukraine, with an estimated 6,203,600 displaced abroad according to UNHCR. IOM estimates that 4,573,000 people have returned to their place of habitual residence in Ukraine following a period of displacement, 22 per cent of whom returned from abroad.[2]

To inform targeted interventions aimed at alleviating the vulnerability that stems from poor structural and social conditions in areas of return, CoRA provides granular data on where returns are occurring, the ways in which those who have returned are most vulnerable and why.

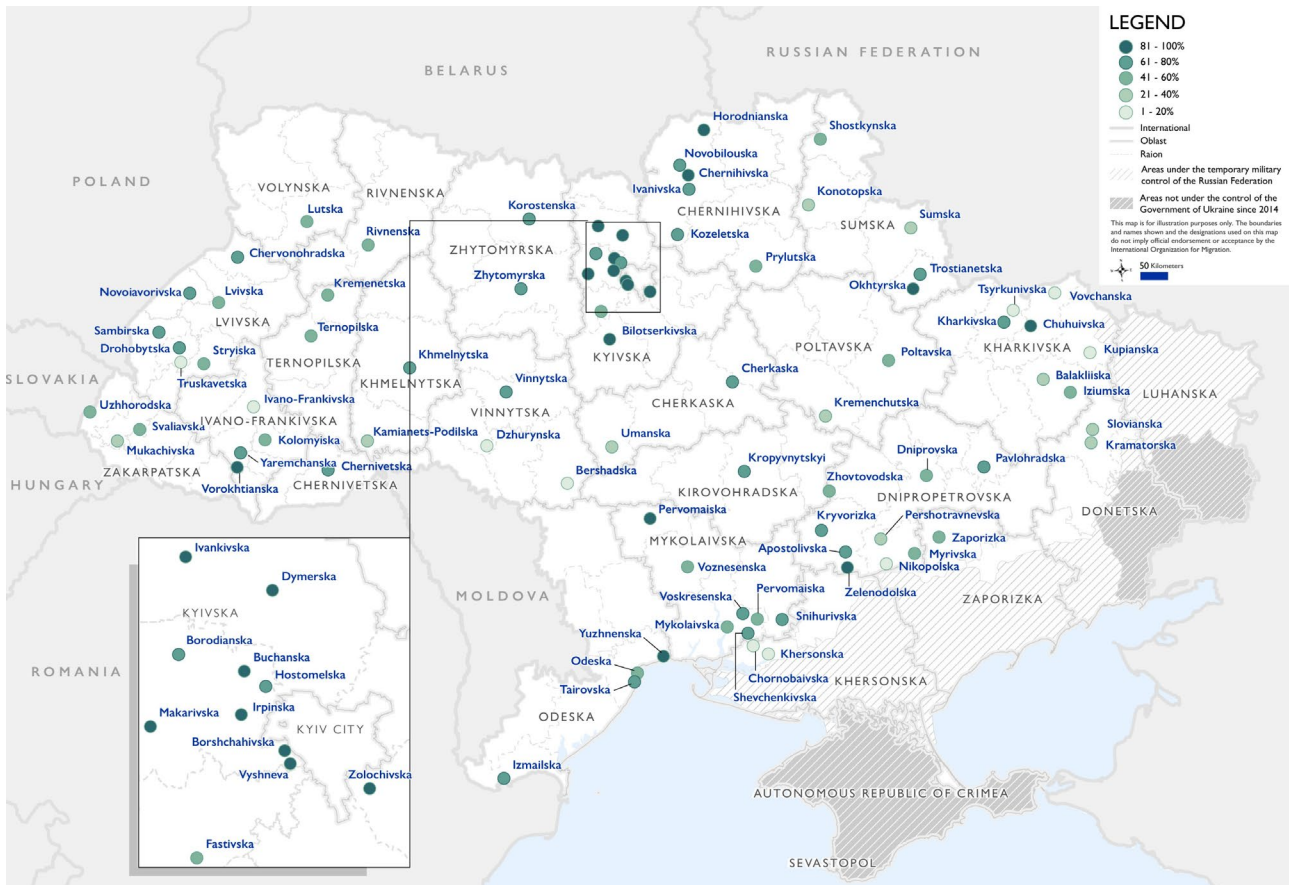*Coverage of the Conditions of Return Assessment Round 5*

23	57	86	222
Oblasts	Raions	Hromadas	Locations

RETURNS TO SEVERE CONDITIONS

Most return locations (61 locations, or 27% of assessed locations) witnessed the return of over 80 per cent of people displaced from these locations since February 2022. Nearly a quarter of the estimated returnee population resided in locations which recorded high severity for one or more drivers. This equates to approximately 685,000 returnees living in high severity conditions in 51 locations, out of 222 return locations assessed.

The highest proportion of locations displaying severe conditions were located in Kharkivska Oblast, accounting for 18 per cent of the 51 high severity return locations. Kupianska Hromada in Kharkivska Oblast (4,700 returnees) was among the two hromadas listing a high severity rating across three drivers, alongside Nikopolska Hromada in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (1,600 returnees). Residential destruction, public life, and safety and security were recorded as high or medium severity across the plurality of locations.

Map 1: Hromadas assessed in Round 5 of the Conditions of Returns Assessment

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KEY FINDINGS – DRIVERS OF SEVERITY

LIVELIHOODS

- Returns are more likely to occur in areas with improved living conditions, likely driven by economic recovery and increased job opportunities. In almost half (48%) of all settlements in which **few or no residents seeking work could find suitable job opportunities,** fewer than 40 per cent of the displaced population had returned. In three locations – located in Ivano-Frankivska, Mykolaivska and Dnipropetrovska Oblasts - employment opportunities had worsened since the previous round.

- The severity of livelihoods was highest in Kupiansk and Vovchansk Raions (Kharkivska Oblast), Kherson Raion (Khersonska Oblast), and Mykolaiv and Kyselvisk Raions (Mykolaivska Oblast). Key informants from these areas indicated that limited economic recovery was likely linked to **material/infrastructure damage**. Damage to essential livelihood infrastructure hinders employment opportunities and undermines livelihood viability for residents and potential returnees.

- In Round 5, KIs reported **more severe livelihoods conditions** in two hromadas, located in Dnipropetrovska and Ivano-Frankivska Oblasts.

RESIDENTIAL DESTRUCTION

- At the time of assessment, up to 22 per cent of returnees resided in a location **where more than 40 per cent of the residences have been severely damaged or destroyed** by the war (est 847,113 **returnees in 48 locations**).

- **Extensive residential structure damage did not appear to deter return**. Almost half of the locations (48%) with high levels of structural damage (>40% damaged) also indicated a high rate of return (61-100%).

- In two locations, Cherkaska Hromada (Cherkaska Oblast) and Kolomyiska (Ivano-Frankivska Oblast), residential damage worsened compared to Round 4. Among locations noting high severity for residential destruction, some or most houses were in the process of reconstruction. However, ten locations stated no rebuilding of damaged houses, including five locations where construction work had stopped. In comparison, most damaged houses were being reconstructed in Chuhuivska Hromada, facilitating recovery in response to increased damages. KIs have reported that residents and owners are repairing homes at their own expense, in addition to state assistance.

UTILITIES AND SERVICES

- Up to 68 per cent of returnees resided in a location where key informants reported that there had been **damage to at least one primary or secondary school** (est. 1,672,905 **returnees in 100 locations**). This suggests that returnees prioritize other utilities and services such as sufficient water and healthcare infrastructure, before education considerations.

PUBLIC LIFE

- Up to 51 per cent of returnees resided in locations where residents were somewhat or very **concerned about tensions within their community**, most often deriving from the allocation of humanitarian aid, social assistance or compensation schemes (est. 1,252,087 **returnees in 83 locations**). The continued returns despite unchanging or increasing social tensions, suggests the importance of other drivers in encouraging return, such as improved safety and security from the presence of mines and long-range attacks.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- At the time of assessment, up to 21 per cent of returnees resided in locations where residents were aware of **mines and/or unexploded ordnance (UXOs)** (est. 337,633 **returnees in 46 locations**). In almost half (49%) of all locations where mines and/or UXOs were present, more than 60 per cent of the previously displaced population had returned.

- Thirteen assessed hromadas were considered high severity for safety and security. Each of them recorded **both the presence of mines and/or UXOs and at least one episode of long-range attacks in the month preceding data collection**. Demining efforts were present in five of these hromadas, however, in assessed locations of Dnipropetrovska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, Khersonska, Chernihivska Oblasts, no ongoing demining activities were reported.

- **High severity conditions for safety and security may influence the rate of return** in Khersonska (Khersonska Oblast), Kupianska (Kharkivska Oblast), Nikopolska (Dnipropetrovska Oblast), and Vovchanska (Kharkivska Oblast) Hromadas, where recorded return rates were between 1-20 per cent of the displaced population.

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CONDITIONS OF RETURN ASSESSMENT
ROUND 5 FACTSHEET
NOVEMBER 2023

Severity of conditions: High | Medium | Low

Oblast	Raion	Hromada	Return %	Livelihoods						Utilities and Services						Residential Destruction		Safety and Security				Public Life	
				Recovery of agr.	Recovery of industry	Recovery of business	Public sector	Employment	Purchasing power	Govt. services	Police and law courts	Electricity disruptions	Water disruptions	Education	Healthcare	Residential Damage	Reconstruction	Mines/UXO	Demining activities	Military presence	Long-range attacks	Community tension	Public life
Cherkaska	Cherkaskyi	Cherkaska	61-80%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	High	Low	Medium
Cherkaska	Umanskyi	Umanska	21-40%			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Low	High	Low	Low
Chernihivska	Chernihivskyi	Chernihivska	81-100%			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low
Chernihivska	Chernihivskyi	Horodnianska	81-100%	Low		Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Chernihivska	Chernihivskyi	Ivanivska	61-80%	Medium		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Chernihivska	Chernihivskyi	Kozeletska	61-80%	Medium		Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Chernihivska	Chernihivskyi	Novobilouska	61-80%			Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chernihivska	Prylutskyi	Prylutska	1-20%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		High	Low	Medium	Low
Dnipropetrovska	Kryvorizkyi	Apostolivska	61-80%	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Dnipropetrovska	Dniprovskyi	Dniprovska	61-80%		Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Dnipropetrovska	Kryvorizkyi	Kryvorizka	61-80%		Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Dnipropetrovska	Nikopolskyi	Nikopolska	1-20%	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Dnipropetrovska	Pavlohradskyi	Pavlohradska	61-80%			Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Dnipropetrovska	Kryvorizkyi	Zelenodolska	81-100%	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Dnipropetrovska	Kamianskyi	Zhovtovodska	41-60%			Low		Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Donetska	Kramatorskyi	Kramatorska	21-40%	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low		Medium	High	Medium	High
Donetska	Kramatorskyi	Slovianska	21-40%	High	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Ivano-Frankivska	Ivano-Frankivskyi	Ivano-Frankivska	1-20%			Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Low	Medium
Ivano-Frankivska	Kolomyiskyi	Kolomyiska	41-60%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Ivano-Frankivska	Nadvirnianskyi	Vorokhtianska	21-40%			Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Low	Low
Ivano-Frankivska	Nadvirnianskyi	Yaremchanska	61-80%			Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Low	Medium
Kharkivska	Iziumskyi	Balakliiska	21-40%	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Kharkivska	Chuhuivskyi	Chuhuivska	61-80%	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low

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CONDITIONS OF RETURN ASSESSMENT
ROUND 5 FACTSHEET
NOVEMBER 2023

Oblast	Raion	Hromada	Return %	Livelihoods						Utilities and Services						Residential Destruction		Mines/UXO	Safety and Security			Public Life	
				Recovery of agr.	Recovery of Industry	Recovery of business	Public sector	Employment	Purchasing power	Govt. services	Police and law courts	Electricity disruptions	Water disruptions	Education	Healthcare	Residential Damage	Reconstruction		Demining activities	Military presence	Long-range attacks	Community tension	Public life
Kharkivska	Iziumskyi	Iziumska	21-40%	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Kharkivska	Kharkivskyi	Kharkivska	61-80%		Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Kharkivska	Kupianskyi	Kupianska	1-20%	High	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	High	High	Medium	High
Kharkivska	Kharkivskyi	Tsyrkunivska	1-20%	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Kharkivska	Chuhuivskyi	Vovchanska	1-20%		High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	High
Khersonska	Khersonskyi	Chornobaivska	1-20%	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High
Khersonska	Khersonskyi	Khersonska	1-20%	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	High
Khmelnytska	Khmelnytskyi	Khmelnytska	81-100%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Kirovohradska	Kropyvnytskyi	Kropyvnytskyi	61-80%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low	High	Low	Medium
Kyivska	Bilotserkivskyi	Bilotserkivska	81-100%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		High	Low	Low	Medium
Kyivska	Buchanskyi	Borodianska	61-80%	Low	Low	Low		Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Kyivska	Buchanskyi	Borshchahivska	61-80%	High	High	Low		Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Kyivska	Buchanskyi	Buchanska	81-100%	High		Low		Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	High	High	Low	Medium
Kyivska	Vyshhorodskyi	Dymerska	61-80%	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Kyivska	Fastivskyi	Fastivska	41-60%	Low		Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low
Kyivska	Buchanskyi	Hostomelska	61-80%	Low	Medium	Low		Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low
Kyivska	Buchanskyi	Irpinska	81-100%	Low		Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Kyivska	Vyshhorodskyi	Ivankivska	81-100%	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Kyivska	Buchanskyi	Makarivska	81-100%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low
Kyivska	Buchanskyi	Vyshneva	81-100%	Low	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		High	Low	Medium	Medium
Kyivska	Boryspilskyi	Zolochivska	81-100%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Medium	Low	Low	Low
Lvivska	Drohobytskyi	Drohobytska	61-80%	Low		Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Low	Low
Lvivska	Lvivskyi	Lvivska	41-60%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	High	Low	Medium

CONDITIONS OF RETURN ASSESSMENT
ROUND 5 FACTSHEET
NOVEMBER 2023

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Oblast	Raion	Hromada	Return %	Livelihoods						Utilities and Services						Residential Destruction		Safety and Security				Public Life	
				Recovery of agr.	Recovery of industry	Recovery of business	Public sector	Employment	Purchasing power	Govt. services	Police and law courts	Electricity disruptions	Water disruptions	Education	Healthcare	Residential Damage	Reconstruction	Mines/UXO	Demining activities	Military presence	Long-range attacks	Community tension	Public life
Lvivska	Stryiskyi	Stryiska	41-60%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Low	Medium
Mykolaivska	Mykolaivskyi	Mykolaivska	41-60%		Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Mykolaivska	Mykolaivskyi	Shevchenkivska	41-60%	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Mykolaivska	Bashtanskyi	Snihurivska	61-80%	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mykolaivska	Voznesenskyi	Voznesenska	21-40%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Medium	High	Medium	Low
Odeska	Izmailskyi	Izmailska	61-80%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Medium	High	Low	Medium
Odeska	Odeskyi	Odeska	41-60%		Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		Medium	High	Low	Medium
Odeska	Odeskyi	Tairovska	61-80%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Medium	High	Low	Medium
Odeska	Odeskyi	Yuzhnenska	81-100%	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Medium	High	Low	Medium
Poltavska	Kremenchutskyi	Kremenchutska	21-40%		Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Medium	High	Low	Low
Poltavska	Poltavskyi	Poltavska	41-60%		Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Low	Medium
Sumska	Konotopskyi	Konotopska	21-40%	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		Low	Low	Medium	Low
Sumska	Okhtyrskyi	Okhtyrska	61-80%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Sumska	Shostkynskyi	Shostkynska	21-40%		Medium	Low		Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Sumska	Sumskyi	Sumska	21-40%		Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
Sumska	Okhtyrskyi	Trostianetska	41-60%	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Ternopilska	Ternopilskyi	Ternopilska	41-60%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Low	Low
Vinnytska	Vinnytskyi	Vinnytska	61-80%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Zakarpatska	Mukachivskyi	Mukachivska	1-20%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Low	Medium
Zakarpatska	Mukachivskyi	Svaliavska	1-20%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low		Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Zakarpatska	Uzhhorodskyi	Uzhhorodska	1-20%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low		Low		Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Zaporizka	Zaporizkyi	Zaporizka	41-60%	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Zhytomyrska	Korostenskyi	Korostenska	21-40%		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Low	Low	Medium
Zhytomyrska	Zhytomyrskyi	Zhytomyrska	61-80%		Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low

METHODOLOGY

To provide granular and actionable data on the conditions and sustainability of returns in Ukraine, the Conditions of Return Assessment (CoRA) employs a **multisectoral location-level assessment (MSLA) methodology conducted with local authority key informants (KIs) at the settlement or city-raion level**[4]. Each round of the assessment is two months in duration. Round 5 covered the period from 1 September to 31 October 2023. Data was collected by data collection experts using structured face-to-face or telephone interviews with one or more local authority key informants- with the exception of Dnipropetrovska Oblast, where interviews were conducted with key informants who were not part of local government.

To capture the diversity of conditions that can be present within a hromada, a purposive sample of locations was selected based on criteria such as the size of the displaced and non-displaced population, and the presence of key infrastructure. In the case of cities, a KI is identified for each city-raion. **Once a hromada is assessed, it is included for re-assessment in every subsequent round, to understand how return mobility and conditions change over time.** KIs are asked to provide an estimate of the share of people who had been displaced from a location and have since returned in the form of a range (e.g., 41-60%)[4,5]. To comprehensively monitor mobility and address potential vulnerabilities in return areas, CoRA estimates the maximum number of returnees by multiplying the high end of the return rate range provided by the number of individuals displaced from the same location.

Population figures recorded in CoRA are cross-checked and triangulated with figures collected through IOM's Mobility and Needs Assessment (MaNA) to ensure harmonization and accuracy of population numbers across IOM assessments.

The criteria used to assess conditions of return are informed by the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) indicator framework and by the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions, and adapted to create a list of **critical or minimum conditions required for return to be a durable solution to displacement**. The indicators selected are divided into five thematic areas, or "drivers" of severity (Table 1).

SCORING SEVERITY

Each sectoral indicator is assigned a score of "severity", that is, the relative absence or lack of minimum or critical physical and social living conditions that are conducive to sustainable returns. For example, the assessment asks: "From the following situations, which one best describes normal public life in the location now?"

Table 1. List of selected indicators on structural and social conditions

DRIVERS	INDICATORS
Livelihoods	• Recovery of agriculture (where relevant) • Recovery of large enterprises and industry (where relevant) • Recovery of the public sector • Recovery of small businesses, shops and markets • Availability of employment • Reduction in the quality or quantity of basic items and food used in household
Utilities and services	• Access to regular government services • Access to criminal, legal and justice institutions • Access to education • Access to healthcare services • Disruptions to electricity supply • Disruptions to household water supply
Residential destruction	• Residential damage or destruction • Rehabilitation and repair of residential damage or destruction
Safety and security	• Presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) or mines • Active demining initiatives (where relevant) • Concerns regarding of military and military activities • Occurrence of missile strikes, shelling or other long-range attacks
Public life	• Intra-communal tensions related to displacement or social assistance • Quality of daily public life

- Streets are busy with residents carrying out daily activities and it feels calm (low severity)

- Streets are busy with residents carrying out daily activities, but it feels tense (medium severity)

- Residents leave their homes only when they have to and streets are sparsely populated (high severity)

For each assessed location, the severity score for each indicator is aggregated as a simple average to provide a severity score for each driver. For each hromada, the severity scores for all assessed locations are aggregated, and weighted by the pre-war population of each location.

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[4] In the absence of a uniform or official system for recording the return of displaced populations (both from internal displacement and spontaneous returns from abroad), the rate of return is presented in this report as a percentage of the estimated population to have been displaced from a particular location, who have returned after a displacement of at least two weeks.
[5] For Round 5 of CoRA, population figures Dnipropetrovska Oblast were replicated from Round 2 of IOM's Mobility and Needs Assessment (MaNA), conducted in October 2023.

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