

HUNGARY

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS CROSSING BACK TO UKRAINE

2023 ANNUAL REPORT
COUNTRY ANALYSIS

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KEY FINDINGS IN 2023

Demographics

 **948** Ukrainian respondents surveyed

 **85%**  **15%**


Countries of stay


60% had stayed in Hungary 

33% had stayed in other EU countries


7% had stayed in third countries

Households

 **18%** travel with at least one infant (0-4 years-old)


 **36%** travel with at least one child (5-17 years-old)

 **48%** single-headed household

 **24%** travel with at least one elderly person (60+ years-old)

More than one answer possible

Length of stay

62%  **≤ 30 days**

intend to cross back for a short-term visit

Short-term

 **≤ 30 days**

65% to meet family

29% to collect belongings

26% to seek healthcare

More than one answer possible

Long-term (prospective returnees)

 **> 30 days**

39% to reunite with family

23% for missing home

21% returning from a visit abroad

More than one answer possible

Destination

86%  travel to the region of origin in Ukraine

Q1  **88%**
Q2  **86%**
Q3  **85%**
Q4  **79%**

Top 5 regions

74%  travel to:


- Zakarpatska (30%)
- Kyiv (21%)
- Dnipropetrovska (11%)
- Lvivska (7%)
- Kyivska (5%)

Top 5 needs

 Transport support (35%)

 Financial support (35%)

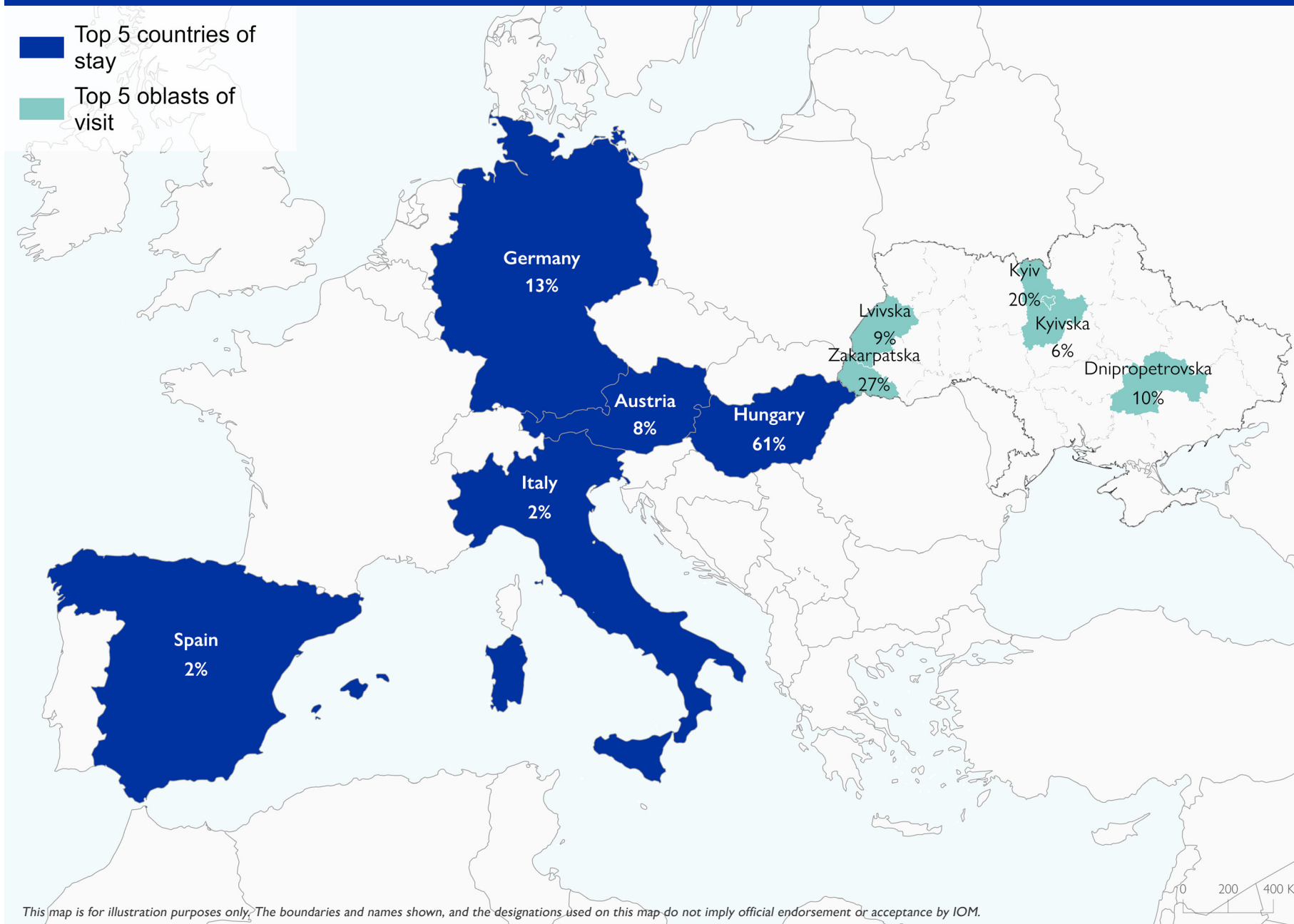
 General information (28%)

 Long-term housing (27%)

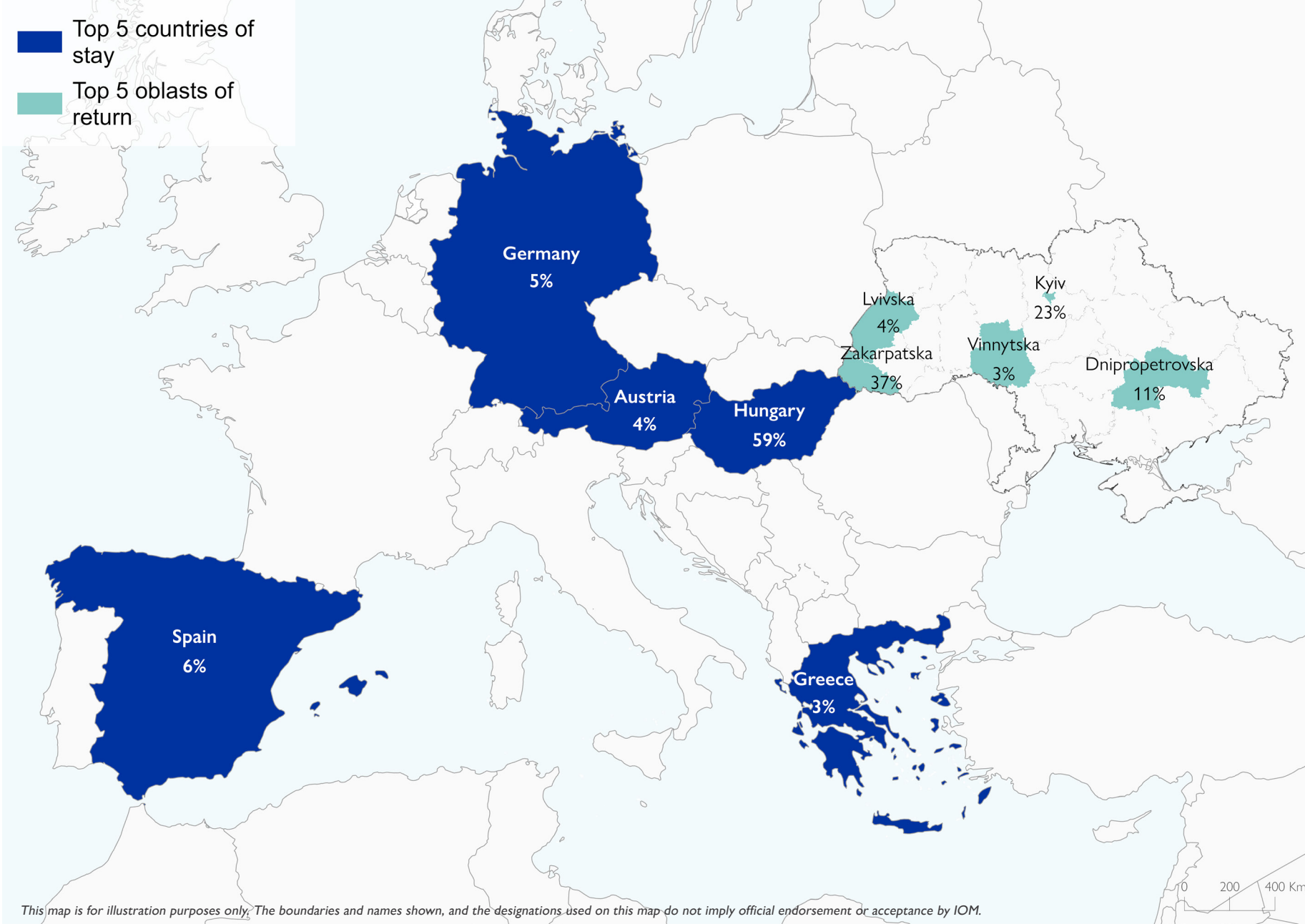
 Healthcare (26%)

More than one answer possible

Short-term visitors: Top oblasts of intended destination in Ukraine and countries of displacement



Prospective returnees: Top oblasts of intended destination in Ukraine and countries of displacement



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

GENDER AND AGE

The Crossing Back surveys conducted between January-December 2023 focused on individuals crossing back to Ukraine from or through Hungary, either for the short-term or long-term. For the purpose of the analysis, “short-term visitors” are those who intended to spend 0-30 days in Ukraine, while respondents intending to stay for more than one month are labelled as “prospective returnees”.



Among the 1,253 survey participants, 76 per cent (N=948) were Ukrainian nationals, and 24 per cent (N=305) were Third-Country nationals (TCNs) with residence in Ukraine. The present analysis is derived from the responses of the Ukrainian participants.

The surveyed population, on average, comprised 85 per cent women and 15 per cent throughout the year. Male respondents had a higher average age (48 years old) compared to female respondents (38 years old). The majority of female respondents (27%) fell within the 18-29 age group, whereas the majority of male respondents (5%) were over 60 years old. The average age of all respondents was 40 years. A significant majority, comprising 90 per cent of all respondents, fell within the active age range of 18-60 years old. In 2023, women aged 18-39 represented the highest number among those crossing back, whereas for men, it was found to be the 60+ age group.

MARITAL STATUS

The analysis of the survey participants’ marital status revealed a diverse range of relationship statuses. In total, over 61 per cent of the surveyed nationals identified as married, while 18 per cent of them reported to be single. Additionally, 12 per cent indicated being in a partnership, six per cent were widowed, and two per cent divorced. In 2023, the

Figure 1: Respondents by age and gender (%) n=948

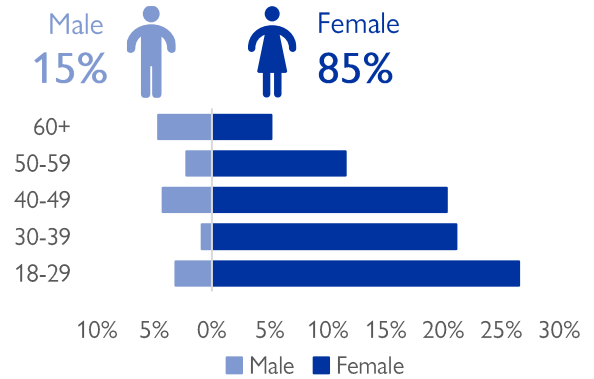


Figure 2: Female respondents crossing back over time (%) n=805

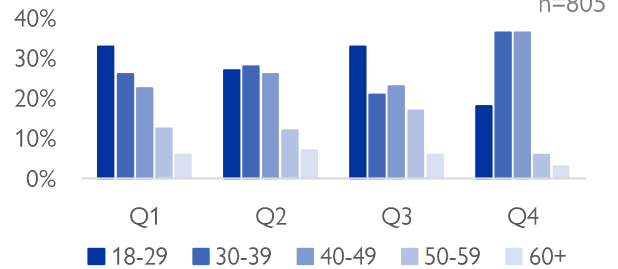
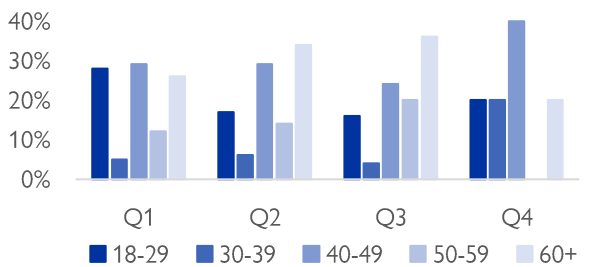
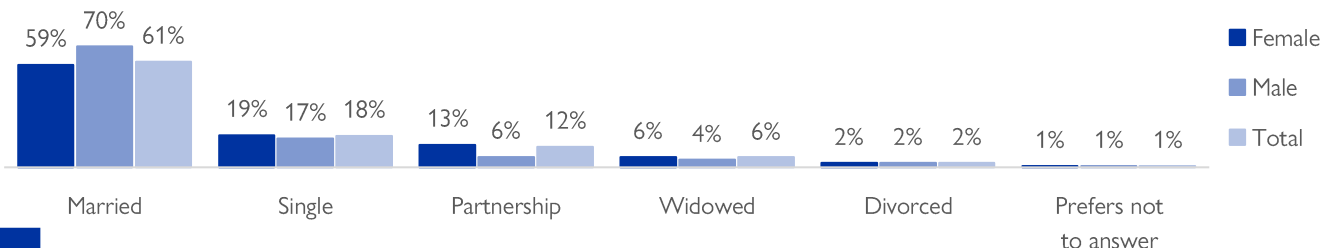


Figure 3: Male respondents crossing back over time (%) n=143



highest proportion of men were married (70%), followed by those who were single (17%) and those in partnerships (6%). Among women, a similar trend was recorded, as 59 per cent were married and 19 per cent were single. However, a higher proportion (13%) were reported to be in partnerships, surpassing the equivalent figure for men.

Figure 4: Marital status by gender in 2023 (%)



LEGAL STATUS

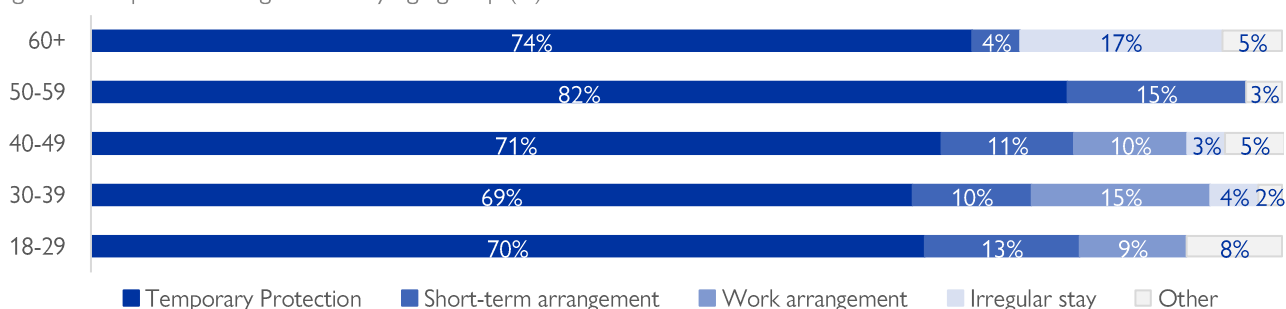
In the second half of 2023, between July and December, respondents (N=236) were asked about their legal standing in the respective countries where they had stayed prior to crossing back to Ukraine for the short- or long-term.

Across all age groups, a substantial majority of respondents, exceeding two-thirds, possessed Temporary Protection¹ (TP) status. Notably, the 50-59 age group exhibited the highest proportion of TP holders at 82 per cent, while the 30-39 age group showed a comparatively low percentage at 69 per cent.

The proportion of those staying in their countries of displacement with documentation allowing short-term stays averaged at 11 per cent across all age groups. The 50-59 age group stood out with the highest occurrence (15%) of this arrangement.

For those possessing employment-related permits, the 30-39 age group took the lead with 15 per cent, followed by the 40-49 age group at 10 per cent. Additionally, six per cent of respondents had used various legal frameworks, such as student permits, predominantly within the 18-29 age group.

Figure 5: Respondents' legal status by age group (%) n=236



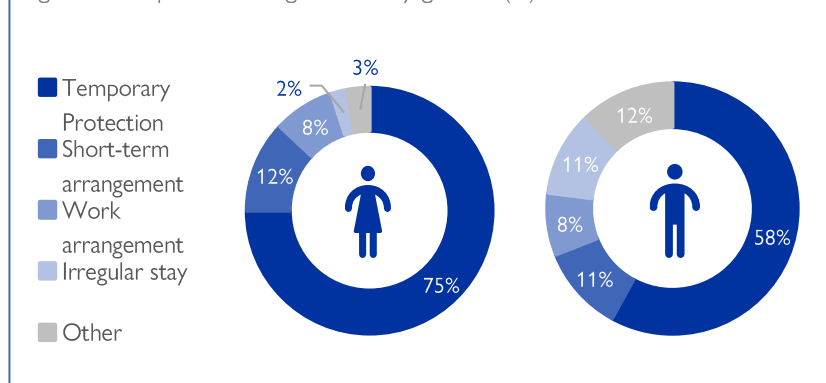
When evaluating the legal status of respondents by gender in the second half of 2023, it was found that Temporary Protection was the predominant status for both genders, with 75 per cent of women and 58 per cent of men holding TP.

Short-term arrangements constituted 12 per cent and 11 per cent of cases for women and men, respectively. Similarly, an equivalent proportion of both women and men possessed work visas where they had stayed prior

to crossing back to Ukraine. Notably, only two per cent of women experienced irregular stay, in contrast to 11 per cent of men who reported irregular stay in their respective countries of displacement.

Among respondents crossing back to Ukraine directly from Hungary (N=150) as their country of displacement in the second half of 2023, a significant 79 per cent held Temporary Protection at the time of the interview.

Figure 6: Respondents' legal status by gender (%) n=236



79%

of those crossing back directly from Hungary hold Temporary Protection in 2023 (n=150)



¹ The Temporary Protection Directive was activated by the EU in March 2022 in order to provide immediate protection to displaced people from Ukraine. The scheme has been extended until 4 March 2025. According to [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022](#), it applies to people residing in Ukraine on or before 24 February 2022 who are 1) Ukrainian nationals and their family members, 2) non-Ukrainian nationals and stateless persons benefiting from international protection in Ukraine and their family members, 3) non-Ukrainian nationals with permanent residence permit in Ukraine who cannot return to their country of origin in safe and durable conditions. It can also apply to Ukrainians who found themselves in the EU on 24 February 2022 and other non-Ukrainian nationals previously residing in Ukraine who cannot return to their countries of origin. TP holders gain various rights, including residency rights and access to housing, access to labour market, as well as social welfare and medical assistance within the EU.

GROUP COMPOSITION

TRAVEL MODE

In 2023, 59 per cent of the respondents made their journey to Ukraine alone, while 41 per cent crossed the border as part of a group.

Among all respondents, the largest proportion travelled back to Ukraine with the same group they had initially departed with, constituting 38 per cent. Additionally, 37 per cent reported travelling alone, mirroring their initial travel pattern from Ukraine. Another 22 per cent chose to cross back alone even though they had initially left Ukraine in a group.

Throughout the four quarters of 2023, no significant discrepancies were noted in the travel patterns of the respondents. The highest proportion of respondents travelling alone (63%) occurred between July and September (Q3), while the highest proportion of those travelling as part of a group (47%) was observed in the period from October to December (Q4).

Among all groups in 2023, 18 per cent were travelling with at least one infant (0-4 years old), and 36 per cent with at least one child (5-17 years old). Over the year, altogether 45 per cent of those travelling in a group travelled with children aged 0-17 years old. The highest percentage of households crossing back with children (89%) occurred in the final quarter of 2023. A notable 48 per cent of the surveyed households were single-headed households. Additionally, 24 per cent of the respondents travelled to Ukraine with at least one person aged 60 or above.

Figure 7: Travel mode in 2023 (%) n=948

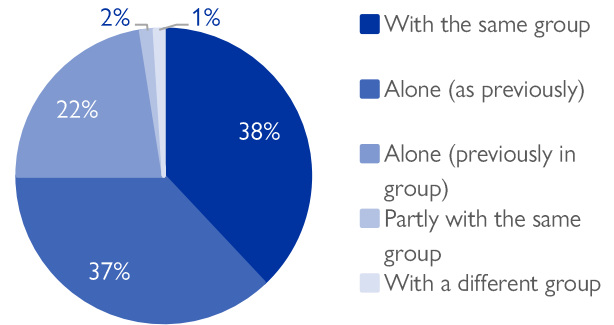


Figure 8: Travel mode over time (%) n=948

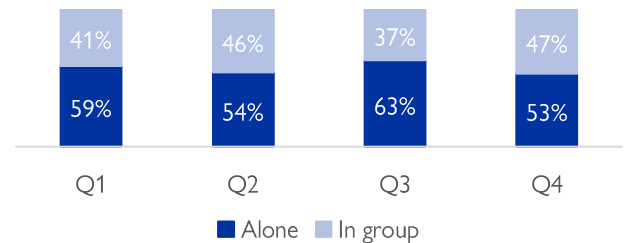


Figure 9: Groups travelling with children (0-17 years old) over time (%) n=387

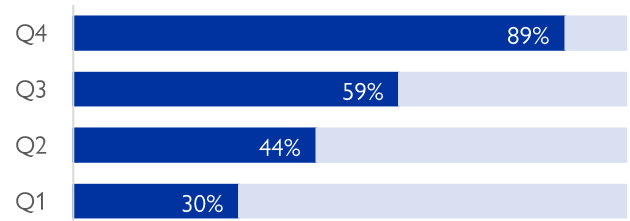


Figure 10: Travelling with infants (0-4 years-old) (%) n=387

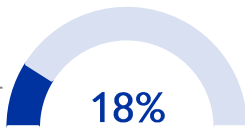


Figure 12: Single-headed households (%) n=387

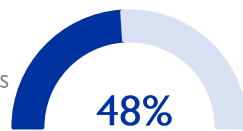


Figure 11: Travelling with children (5-17 years-old) (%) n=387

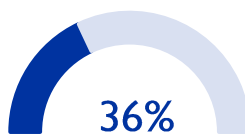
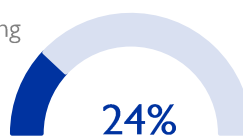


Figure 13: Travelling with elderly (60+ years-old) (%) n=387



More than one answer possible

Average group size in 2023 (# of individuals)

Q1	1.8
Q2	2.0
Q3	2.5
Q4	2.9

TIME SPENT OUTSIDE OF UKRAINE

COUNTRIES OF STAY

In total, 60 per cent of the surveyed population planning to cross back to Ukraine in 2023 had previously stayed in Hungary. Another 33 per cent of respondents had stayed in other countries of the European Union (EU), while the remaining seven per cent had chosen destinations beyond the EU, namely in Europe, North America, the Middle East, and Asia.

Among those staying in the EU and crossing back to Ukraine through Hungary, the most favoured destinations, aside from Hungary, included Germany (32%), Austria (20%), Spain (10%), and Italy (7%).

Figure 14: Countries of stay (%) n=948

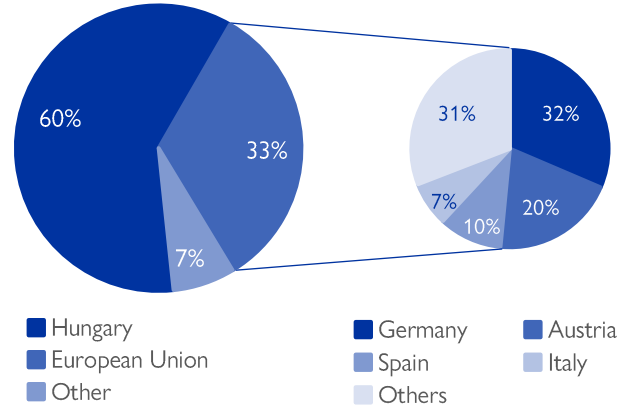


Figure 15: Regions of stay within Hungary (%) n=572



Among those who crossed to Ukraine directly from Hungary (N=572), a significant majority had previously resided in the capital Budapest (68%), and two counties located near the border, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (10%) and Hajdú-Bihar county (6%).

Additionally, 16 per cent had chosen diverse regions within Hungary, predominantly in the north-west, south-west and eastern parts of the country.

AVERAGE TIME SINCE INITIAL DISPLACEMENT

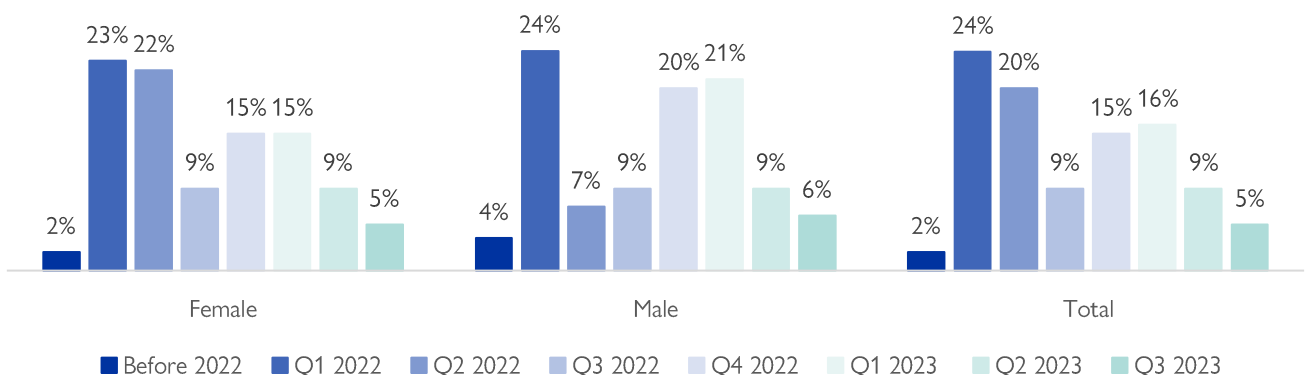
The largest share of respondents experienced displacement during the first quarter of 2022, constituting a total of 24 per cent, indicating that they had already spent at least one year in displacement. In the second quarter of 2022, overall 20 per cent of respondents left Ukraine, with women representing 22 per cent of those displaced during this period, compared to only seven per cent of men.

In 2023, the trend continued, with 16 per cent leaving in the first quarter, followed by 9 per cent in the

second quarter, and 5 per cent in the third quarter. Notably, a higher proportion of men (21%) left Ukraine in the first quarter of 2023 than women (15%). In 2023, overall 29 per cent of women and 36 per cent of men experienced displacement.

Among those crossing back directly from Hungary, the majority (22%) had been displaced in the first quarter of 2022, followed by those displaced in the second quarter of 2022 (18%) and the first quarter of 2023 (18%).

Figure 16: Period of displacement by gender (%) n=938



NUMBER OF ENTRIES/EXITS TO AND FROM UKRAINE

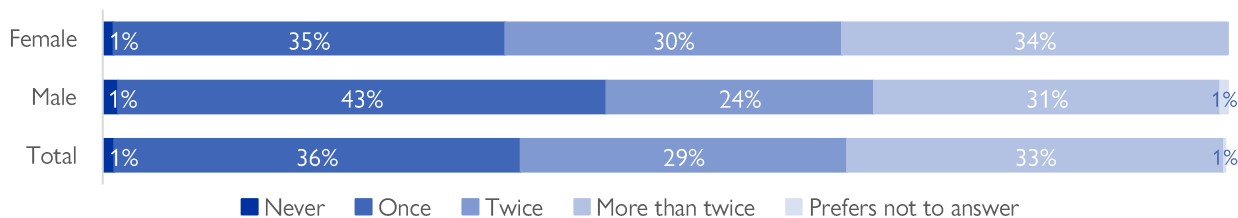
Since February 2022, 99 per cent of those who participated in the surveys in 2023 had crossed back to Ukraine at least once.

A majority of respondents, accounting for 36 per cent, entered or exited Ukraine on a single occasion, with 43 per cent of men and 35 per cent of women crossing back once since the commencement of their displacement. Subsequently, 33 per cent of all

respondents crossed back more than twice, with 34 per cent of women and 31 per cent of men. A mere one per cent of the survey participants have not undertaken any crossing back journeys at all since the onset of their displacement.

Of those crossing back directly from Hungary (N=573), 38 per cent have crossed back more than twice, 25 per cent twice and 35 per cent only once.

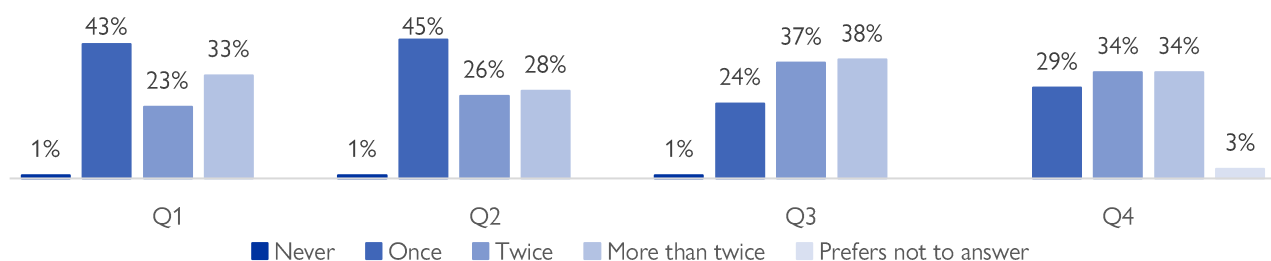
Figure 17: Number of entries/exits between 24 February 2022 and 21 December 2023 by gender (%) n=948



Over the course of the year, respondents noted a rise in the number of entries/exits reported. In the first half of 2023, a majority of respondents indicated having crossed back to Ukraine once, with 43 per cent in Q1 and 45 per cent in Q2.

However, during the second half of 2023, a shift occurred, with most participants stating they had crossed back to Ukraine twice (37% in Q3 and 34% in Q4) or more than two times (38% in Q3 and 34% in Q4).

Figure 18: Number of entries/exits between 24 February 2022 and 21 December 2023 over time (%) n=948



TRANSPORT

In 2023, the primary mode of transportation* preferred by respondents was trains, followed by buses, taxis, and cars. From January to September, the majority opted for trains (91% in Q1, 84% in Q2 and

86% in Q3), while in the final quarter, nearly half of the respondents (42%) chose to cross back by bus. Notably, no significant differences were observed between the practices preferred by women and men.

Figure 19: Transport use over time in 2023 (%)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	91%	84%	86%	53%
	7%	12%	3%	42%
	1%	3%	9%	0%
	1%	1%	2%	5%

*Data was predominantly collected at train stations near the Ukrainian border and bus stations in Budapest, which may affect the accuracy of the information regarding the means of transportation.

REGION OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

ORIGIN OR HABITUAL RESIDENCE

In 2023, over half of the respondents came from the following five oblasts: Zakarpatska (21%), Kyiv (19%), Dnipropetrovska (12%), Kharkivska (7%) and Lvivska (6%).

Significant discrepancies were not observed regarding the origins of the two genders assessed, with 20 per cent of women and 24 per cent of men originating from the Zakarpatska region of Ukraine.

When examining the changes in the origins of respondents throughout the four quarters of 2023, it is suggested that the proportion of individuals from the Zakarpatska region and the city of Kyiv has declined. The proportion of those from Zakarpatska decreased from 24 per cent (Q1) to 11 per cent (Q4), while the percentage of those originally coming from Kyiv fell from 13 per cent (Q1) to 8 per cent (Q4).

Conversely, there was an increase in the proportion of respondents coming from Kharkivska and Lvivska. Those from Kharkivska accounted for 11 per cent of respondents in Q4, compared to seven per cent in Q1. Additionally, the percentage of those coming from Lvivska increased from four per cent in Q1 to 21 per cent in Q4.

DESTINATIONS

Overall, most respondents (86%) expressed their intention to travel to the same oblast which they originated from, while 13 per cent planned to cross back to a different oblast, and one per cent remained undecided. Over the year, there was a decline in the proportion of those crossing back to the same region, from 88 per cent in Q1 to 79 per cent in Q4. In contrast, the proportion of those opting to cross back to a different region increased from 11 per cent (Q1) to 18 per cent (Q4).

Upon closer examination, it was found that a higher proportion of men (92%) aimed to travel to their region of origin. Conversely, a smaller proportion of women shared this intention, with 85 per cent of them crossing back to the same oblast in 2023. The remaining 14 per cent of women and 6 per cent of men intended to travel to a different region, while around one to two per cent of respondents from both genders were undecided about their intentions.

Figure 20: Top five regions of origin in 2023 (%) n=947



“ I left Ukraine to visit and help my family members in Spain. Now, I am returning home to Kyiv, where I reside. ”

Sixty-one year old woman, originally from the city of Kyiv, returning from Spain through Hungary

Figure 21: Respondents crossing back to the same region over time (%) n=758

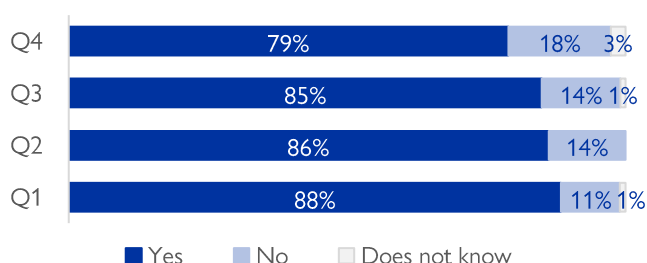
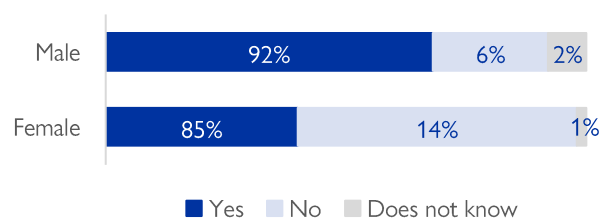


Figure 22 Respondents crossing back to the same region by gender (%) n=758

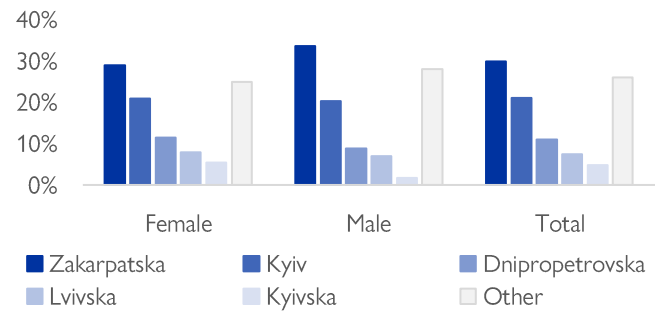


In terms of crossing back intentions, 74 per cent of all respondents expressed their intention to travel back to the following five regions: Zakarpatska (30%), Kyiv (21%), Dnipropetrovska (11%), Lvivska (7%) and Kyivska (5%).

Upon closer look through a gender perspective, there were no significant disparities in the intended destinations of women and men. Zakarpatska emerged as the most preferred destination for 29 per cent of women and 34 per cent of men.

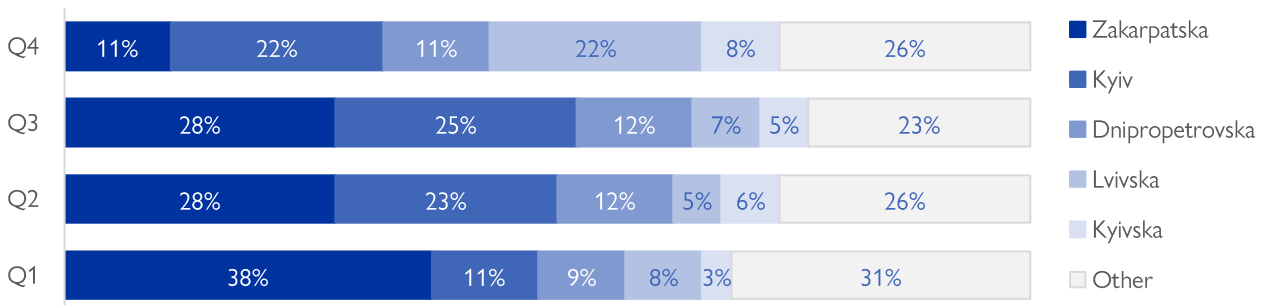
Over time, there was a notable shift in the intentions of respondents regarding their travel to the Zakarpatska region, with their proportion falling from 38 per cent (Q1) to 11 per cent (Q4). Conversely, the proportion of those crossing to the other four frequently selected

Figure 23: Intended destination by gender (%) n=751



regions increased from Q1 to Q4: Kyiv from 11 per cent to 22 per cent, Dnipropetrovska from nine per cent to 11 per cent, Lvivska from eight per cent to 22 per cent and Kyivska from three per cent to eight per cent.

Figure 24: Intended destination over time (%) n=751



Among respondents with the intention to reach a different oblast, the primary destinations included Zakarpatska (59%), Kyiv (23%), and Kyivska (7%). Significant variations were observed by Q4, whereby none of the respondents intended to travel to Zakarpatska if it was not their place of origin. Instead, the cited destinations only included the city of Kyiv

and the broader Kyivska region. In contrast, until September 2023, Zakarpatska stood out as the most frequently mentioned region (57% in Q1 and 68% in Q3) for those not travelling to their places of origin. Regarding gender, men predominantly favoured Zakarpatska (86%) among the top three frequently cited regions.

Figure 25: Different oblast of destination over time (%) n=101

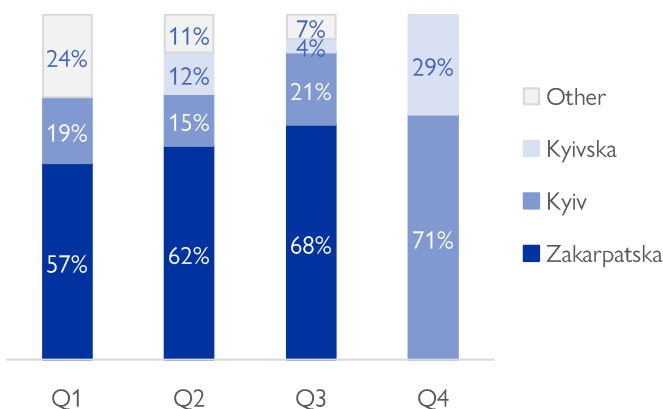
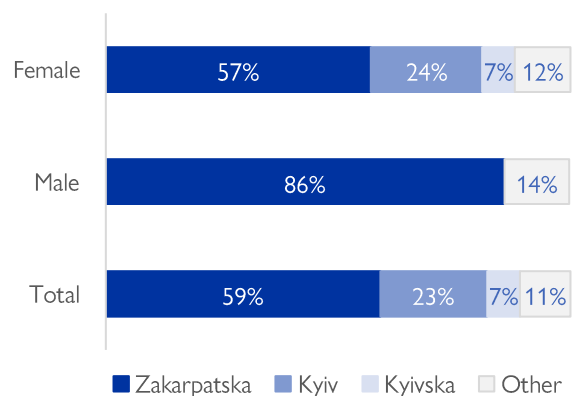


Figure 26: Different oblast of destination by gender (%) n=101



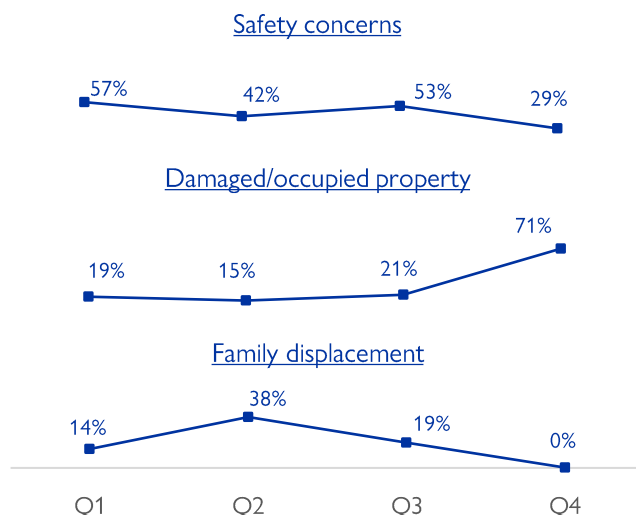
The primary reasons cited for not aiming for the same region included concerns about safety (50%), damaged or occupied property (23%) and family displacement (22%).

Over the course of 2023, there was an increase in the the proportion of those referring to the deteriorated status of their homes, rising from 19 per cent (Q1) to 71 per cent (Q4). The reason of safety concerns declined to 29 per cent (Q4), and notably, none of the respondents mentioned family displacement as a reason for seeking alternative destination in Q4 2023.

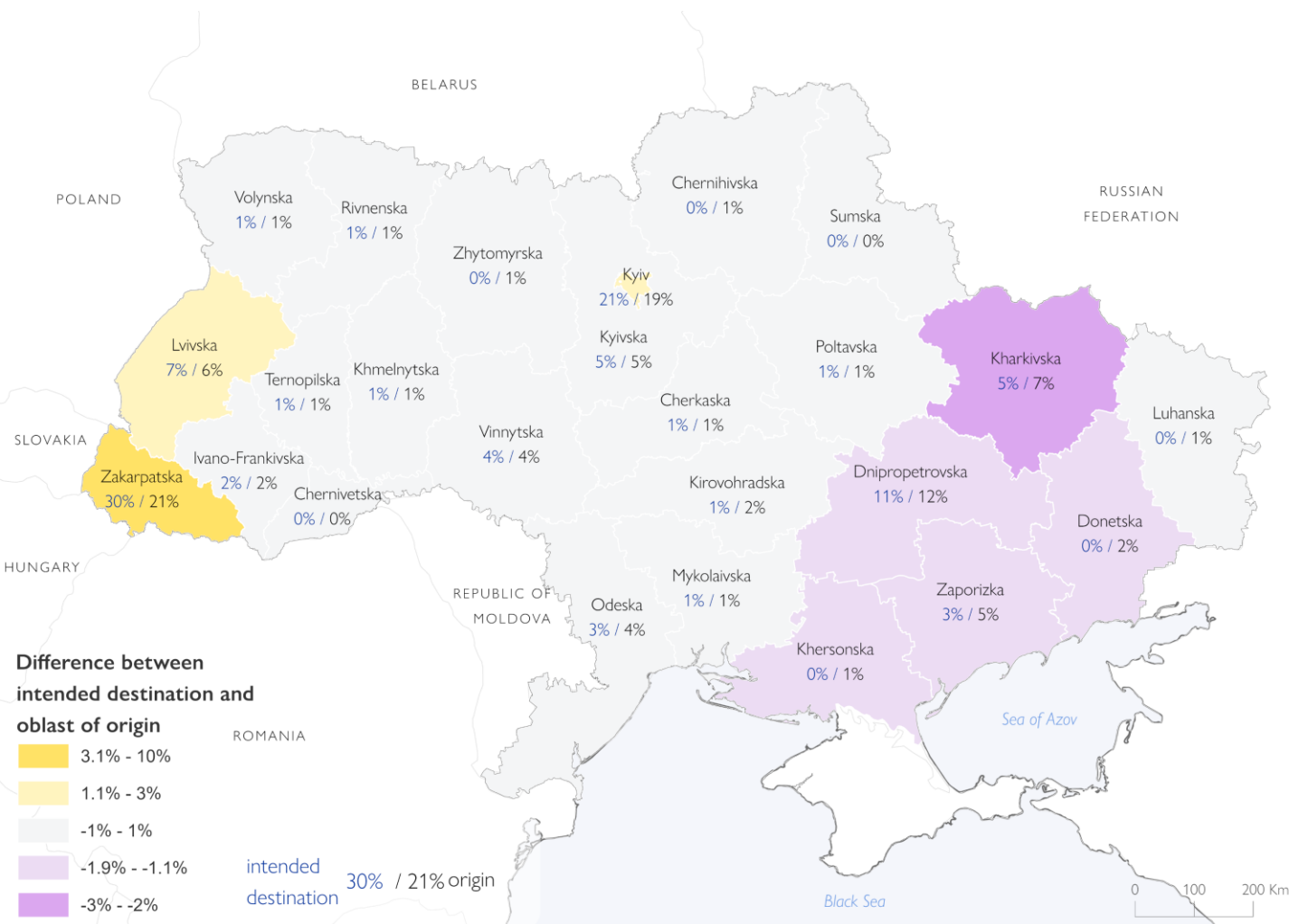
Figure 27: Top three reasons for other destination (%) n=101



Figure 28: Top reasons for different destination over time (%) n=101



Map 1: Intended oblast of destination versus oblast of origin in Ukraine (%)



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

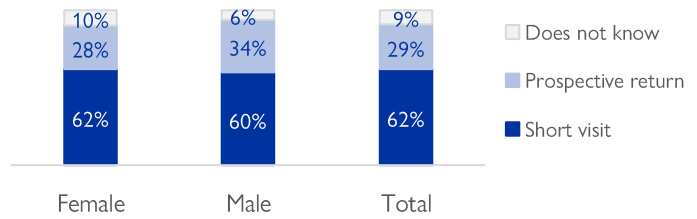
REASONS FOR CROSSING BACK TO UKRAINE

LENGTH OF STAY

Within the surveyed population, 62 per cent expressed intentions of travelling to Ukraine for a short-term visit, while 29 per cent were planning a long-term stay. In 2023, a higher proportion of men (34%) indicated a preference for long-term return compared to their female counterparts (28%).

When examining age groups, it was found that short visits were more prevalent among the 18-29 age group (73%) and the 40-49 age group (64%). In contrast, a tendency for prospective returns was notable in the 50-59 age group (41%) and the 60+ age group (54%). Throughout 2023, the period between April-June (Q2) witnessed the highest proportion of crossings, being

Figure 29: Length of stay by gender (%) n=947



accounted for by short visits (66%), while the first quarter observed the highest percentage of long-term returns (35%). Respondents appeared less decisive about the length of their stay in the second half of the year (17% in Q3 and 24% in Q4).

Figure 30: Length of stay by age group (%) n=947

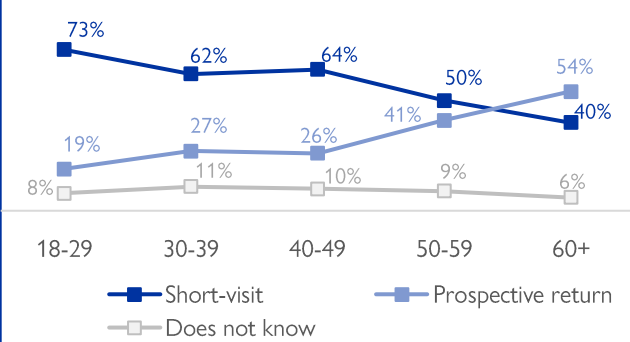
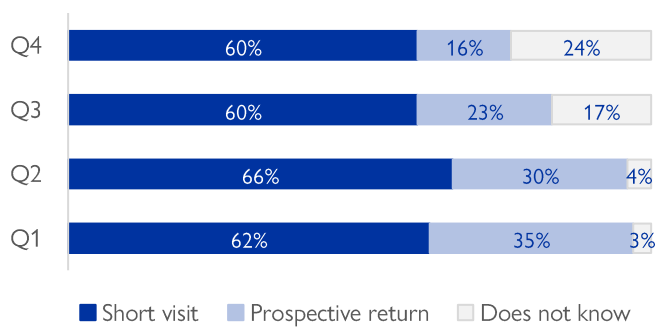


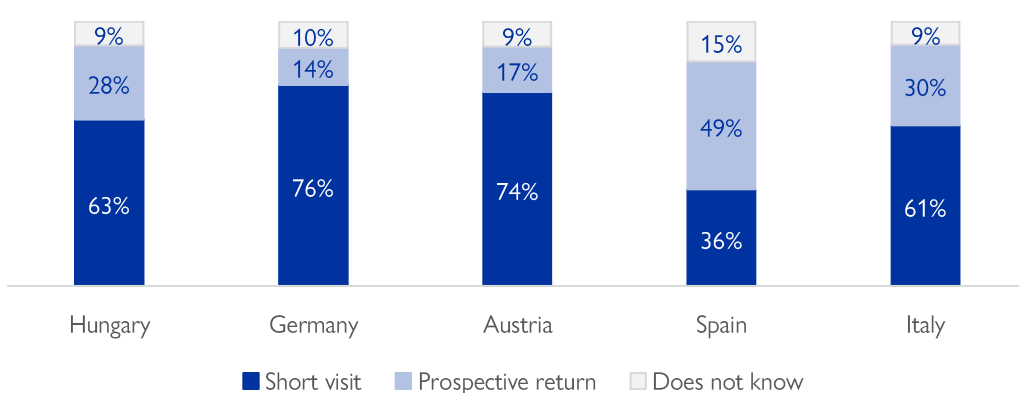
Figure 31: Length of stay over time (%) n=947



In the case of Hungary and the four countries from where respondents crossed back to Ukraine the most in 2023, short-term visits continued to be the prevailing pattern. Specifically, 63 per cent from Hungary, 76 per cent from Germany, 74 per cent from

Austria, and 61 per cent from Italy crossed back for a short visit. In contrast, in the case of Spain, the majority of respondents intended to stay in Ukraine for the long term (49%), with only 36 per cent planning a short-term visit.

Figure 32: Length of stay by country of displacement (%) n=947



SHORT-TERM VISIT

The top three reasons mentioned for a short-term visit included meeting family (65%), collecting belongings (29%), and accessing healthcare (26%). While the 30-39 age group emphasized meeting family (81%) and seeking healthcare (33%) more frequently, other reasons were found to be equally relevant across all age groups.

Over time, there was a decline in the proportion of respondents mentioning the purpose of collecting belongings, decreasing from 48 per cent in Q1 to seven per cent in Q3 and 13 per cent in Q4. In contrast, the mention of seeking healthcare became more frequent in the latter three quarters of the year (41% in Q2, 28% in Q3 and 30% in Q4), compared to Q1 (16%).

Figure 33: Top three reasons for short visit (%)
(More than one answer possible) n=585



Figure 35: Top three reasons for short visit by age (%)
(More than one answer possible) n=585

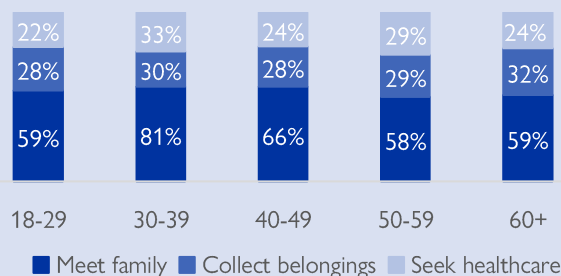
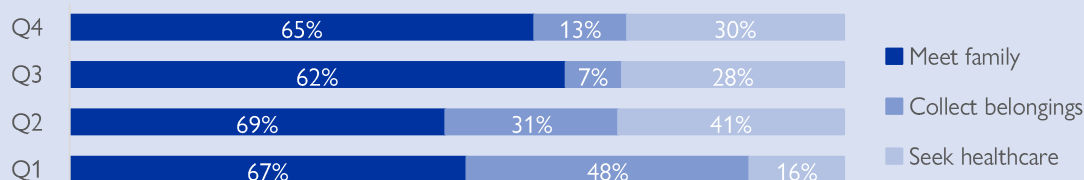


Figure 34: Top three reasons for short visit over time (%)
(More than one answer possible) n=585



LONG-TERM STAY

The primary reasons for long-term stay included reuniting with family (39%), the sense of missing home (23%), and returning after visiting someone abroad (21%). A major difference among age groups emerged in the 60+ age group, with a higher inclination to return to Ukraine from a visit abroad (36%) and a

lower likelihood of returning with the aim of reuniting with family members in Ukraine (24%). Over the course of 2023, reuniting with family as a reason declined from 54 per cent to 17 per cent, while returning from a visit abroad (46%) emerged as the most frequently mentioned reason in Q3 2023.

Figure 36: Top three reasons for long stay (%)
(More than one answer possible) n=275

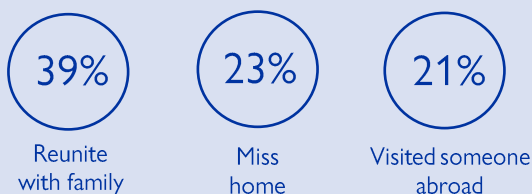


Figure 38: Top three reasons for long stay by age (%)
(More than one answer possible) n=275

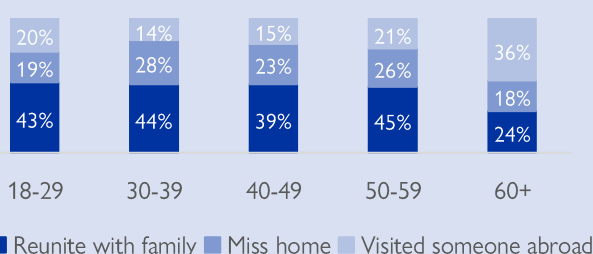
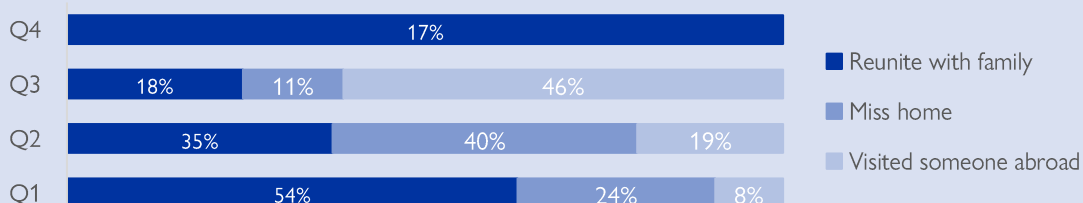


Figure 37: Top three reasons for long stay over time (%)
(More than one answer possible) n=275



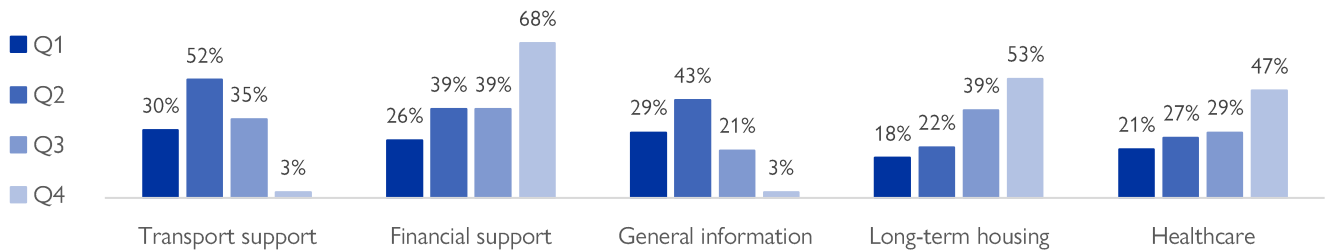
NEEDS, ASSISTANCE, AND CHALLENGES

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Respondents identified various pressing needs, with transportation (35%), financial support (35%), information (28%), long-term housing (27%), and healthcare (26%) being the most prominent. Upon closer examination, it was found that a higher proportion of women expressed a need for the enlisted services, except for healthcare services (25% of women versus 32% of men). Seeking healthcare was more frequently cited by men (32%) than women (25%). Over the year, there was a decline in the need for transportation support and general information, while the need for financial support, long-term housing, and healthcare increased.

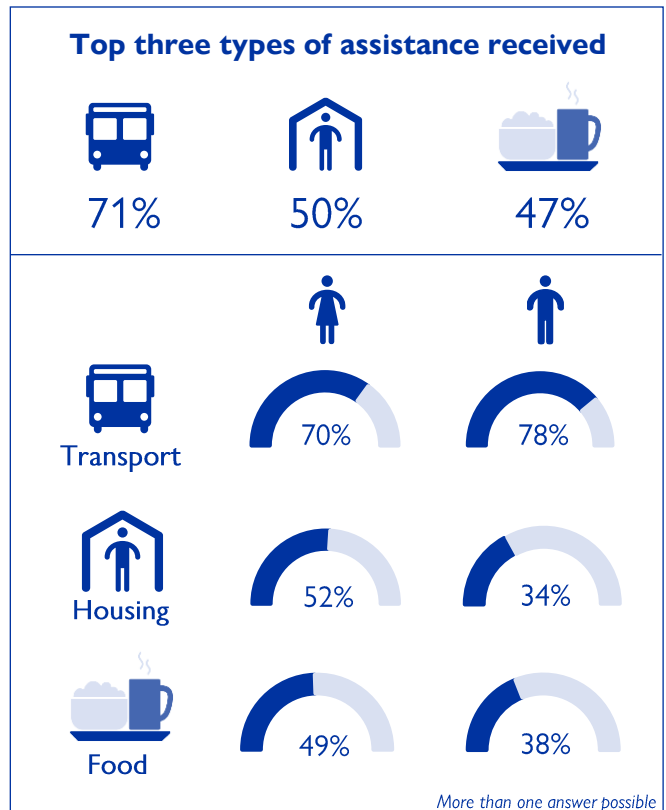
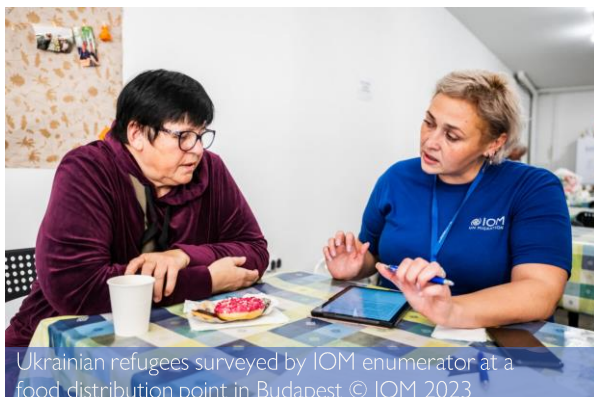


Figure 39: Top five needs over time (%) (*More than one answer possible*) n=943



ASSISTANCE WHILE IN DISPLACEMENT

Overall, nearly three quarter of respondents (73%) received humanitarian assistance while being outside of Ukraine. Notably, during this period, women were more likely to receive assistance (75%) compared to men (63%).



METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

Since April 2022, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix has been regularly surveying individuals who are crossing back to Ukraine from neighbouring countries. The aim of the survey is to improve the understanding of their profiles, displacement patterns, intentions and needs. The survey is deployed in 5 countries neighbouring Ukraine – Hungary, Poland, the Republic of

Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia. Since March 2023, the survey has also been deployed in Latvia to collect information on Ukrainian refugees who intend to move through the Russian Federation to reach occupied areas in Ukraine.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted by 12 trained enumerators in Hungary, deployed at selected transit locations (train and bus stations) in Budapest and Záhony. The survey is anonymous and voluntary, administered only after obtaining consent from the respondent. Respondents can stop the survey at any time. In Hungary, the questionnaire is available in Ukrainian, Russian and English, and the preferred language is determined by the interviewee.

About the survey

Aim

To improve the understanding of the profiles of Ukrainian nationals crossing back to Ukraine from or through Hungary, including their displacement patterns, intentions and needs.

Location and execution

Face-to-face surveys were conducted by 12 trained enumerators stationed at transit locations in Budapest and Záhony (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) in Hungary. Surveys are conducted in Ukrainian, Russian and English with the help of a mobile application.

Target population

The present analysis focuses on Ukrainian nationals who are crossing back to Ukraine either for the short-term or the long-term directly from Hungary or transiting in Hungary.

Regional data collection and analysis

The survey is deployed in five neighboring countries: Hungary, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia. From March 2023, the survey expanded to Latvia, targeting Ukrainian refugees intending to transit through the Russian Federation to reach Ukraine.



LIMITATIONS

The sampling framework could not be based on verified figures of refugees from Ukraine exiting towards Ukraine through all land border points where the survey took place. Such verified figures are not consistently available nor are they comparable for all neighbouring countries.

The geographic spread of enumerators deployed captures a wide range of locations and modes of travel. Nevertheless, the accessibility of different transit points fluctuates and not all individuals

crossing have time (10 to 20 minutes) to respond to the survey. For example, it is easier to interview persons travelling by bus and other types of group transportation than those in private vehicles.

Whilst the overall sample cannot be deemed as representative, the consistency of data collection in each country and at the regional level suggests that the current sampling framework produces findings of practical value.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The survey form was designed to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relative to the intended destinations and prospects of permanence abroad or return; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Since the onset of the war in Ukraine, several IOM's DTM tools were deployed in countries neighbouring Ukraine and in other countries, particularly impacted by the new arrivals of refugees from Ukraine.

For more information, please consult: <https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response>

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.