

ВОКЗАЛ

UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 16
APRIL 2024



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OVERVIEW

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been collecting data on internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and the non-displaced population through a nationwide representative General Population Survey (GPS). The purpose of the assessment is to provide an in-depth, granular understanding of displacement figures and mobility trends, as well as to gather fundamental data on the profiles, needs and intentions of IDPs in support of humanitarian efforts to find durable solutions to internal displacement. The GPS, implemented on a quarterly basis, also provides key analysis of trends over time. To this end, the GPS conducts oblast-level, randomized interviews with a representative sample of each population group. This report covers Round 16 of the GPS, conducted in April 2024.

KEY FINDINGS



IOM estimates that 3,548,000 *de facto* IDPs and 4,734,000 returnees reside in Ukraine.



The main IDP hosting oblasts are Dnipropetrovska (14%) and Kharkivska (12%) Oblasts. The highest proportion are from Donetsk Oblast (22%). The largest share of intra-oblast displacement was identified in Zaporizka (91%) and Kharkivska (85%) Oblasts.



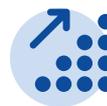
Eleven per cent of the IDP households are single-parent households (only one member aged 18+ and all others are 0-17 years old) as of April 2024.



The majority (57%) of *de facto* IDPs expressed the intention to remain in their current location for the foreseeable future, while 3 per cent were considering moving elsewhere. Among those considering return (31%), the majority reported they would do so "after the war is over" (60%).



Ten per cent of IDPs have spent at least 14 days abroad since February 2022, due to the full-scale invasion. Five per cent of these IDPs had been displaced abroad one to two times in 2023.



An estimated 82 per cent of IDPs have been in displacement for more than one year, with the average length in displacement at 591 days for all IDPs.



The most commonly cited need by IDPs was food (39%), clothes and other NFIs (25%), and hygiene items (21%).



More severe coping strategies, such as IDPs willingness to accept low paying work, skipping rent payment, moving to poorer-quality dwellings or selling household goods and assets were also utilized among increased proportions of IDPs, compared with December 2023.

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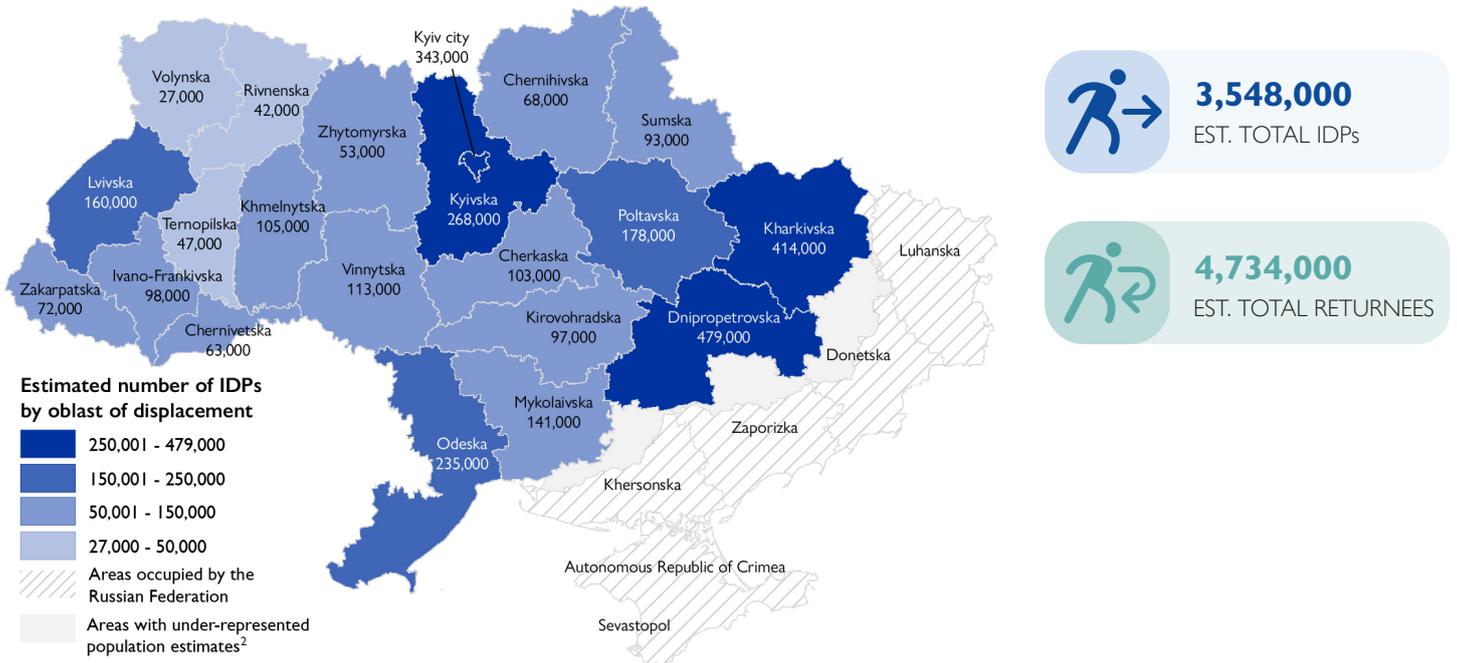
IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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SECTION 1: POPULATION FIGURES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

I.1 OVERVIEW AND CHANGE OVER TIME

Map 1: Estimated de facto IDPs presence by oblast of displacement¹



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) identified approximately 3.5 million *de facto* internally displaced persons (IDPs)³ in Ukraine. The largest number of IDPs resided in Dnipropetrovska (479,000, 14%, of the total *de facto* IDP population) and Kharkivska (414,000, 12%) Oblasts, in eastern

Ukraine, while the capital Kyiv (343,000, 10%) and surrounding Kyivska Oblast (268,000, 8%) hosted the third- and fourth-highest proportion numbers of IDPs.

Figure 1: Share of IDPs and returnees in the total population in Ukraine and number of IDPs and returnees from Round 1 (March 2022) to Round 16 (April 2024)⁴



There have been no significant changes between Rounds 15 and 16 of the General Population Survey, with the shares of IDPs (11.1% in R15, 10.7% in R16) and returnees (13.4% in R15, 14.2% in R16) amongst the total population of Ukraine remaining relatively stable. Since September 2022, the share of new IDPs has decreased, with 82 per cent of IDPs displaced for over one year, as of April 2024. This points to the protracted nature of

internal displacement in Ukraine, with significant shares of IDPs displaced in the first year of the war remaining in displacement.

Between September 2023 and April 2024, the share of IDPs and returnees remained fairly stable reflecting a comparatively low rate of contextual change and widespread protracted displacement.

¹ Population estimates reflected in maps and other visual elements of the report may include minor differences within the survey margin of error due to percentage rounding.

² Estimates in Donetsk, Zaporizka, Luhanska, and Khersonska Oblasts are not represented due to their likely under-representation as a result of coverage being limited to government-controlled areas and to the limited number of respondents reached in occupied areas.

³ A complete definition of IDPs, as understood in the context of the General Population Survey, can be found in the Methodological Note on page 10.

⁴ The UNFPA Population Baseline, on the basis of which IDP and returnee population figures are extrapolated, underwent several changes between March 2022 and June 2023, impacting the comparability of population estimates over time. Trends unaffected by the extrapolation are shown by the line chart and expressed in % of the total population in Ukraine. Percentages have been rounded for visualization purposes.

1.2 AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT AND PLACES OF ORIGIN

Table 1: Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs (% of IDPs)

| Oblast | % of total IDPs |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Donetska | 22% |
| Kharkivska | 20% |
| Khersonska | 14% |
| Zaporizka | 12% |
| Luhanska | 7% |
| Other oblasts | 25% |

Table 2: Top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)

| Oblast | % of total IDPs |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Dnipropetrovska | 14% |
| Kharkivska | 12% |
| Kyiv City | 10% |
| Kyivska | 8% |
| Zaporizka | 7% |
| Other oblasts | 49% |

The main oblasts of origin of IDPs are all located along or near the frontline and include areas previously or currently occupied by forces of the Russian Federation and comprise 75 per cent of the total IDP population, equivalent to 2,679,000 people. Out of the top five IDP-hosting oblasts, Kyiv City (10%), Kyivska (15%), Kharkivska (15%), and Dnipropetrovska (6%) Oblasts recorded the highest shares of returnee populations.

The primary oblast of displacement was Dnipropetrovska Oblast, hosting 14 per cent of estimated IDPs. The capital, Kyiv City (10%) and surrounding Kyivska Oblast (8%) also hosted relatively large shares of IDPs. Perceptions regarding the improved security situation (45%) and closer proximity to family and friends (24%) served as the primary reasons for IDPs choosing their current place of displacement. Notably, Kharkivska Oblast has also seen a high number of returns (414,000 IDPs) indicating that an improved security situation is not necessarily the main condition driving returns.

Figure 3: Share of IDPs displaced within their oblast of origin and outside their oblast of origin, by length of displacement (% of IDPs)

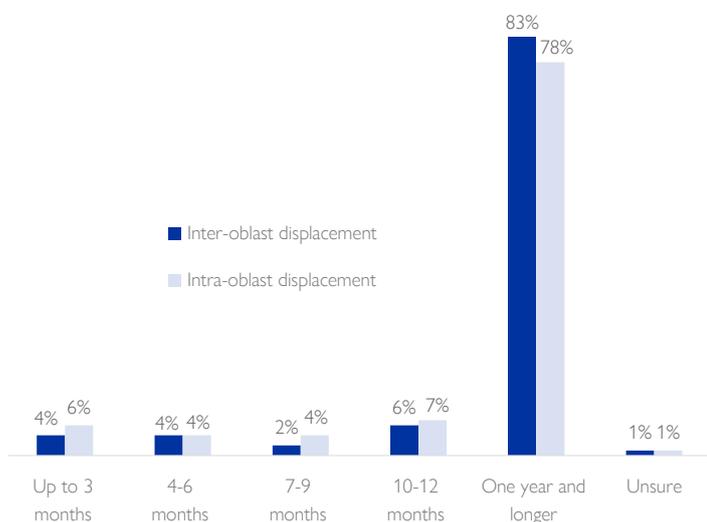
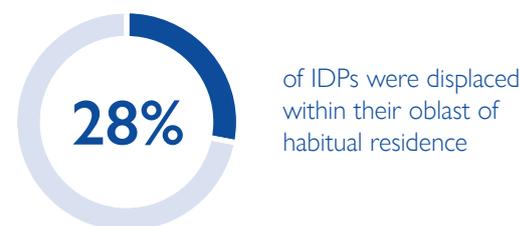
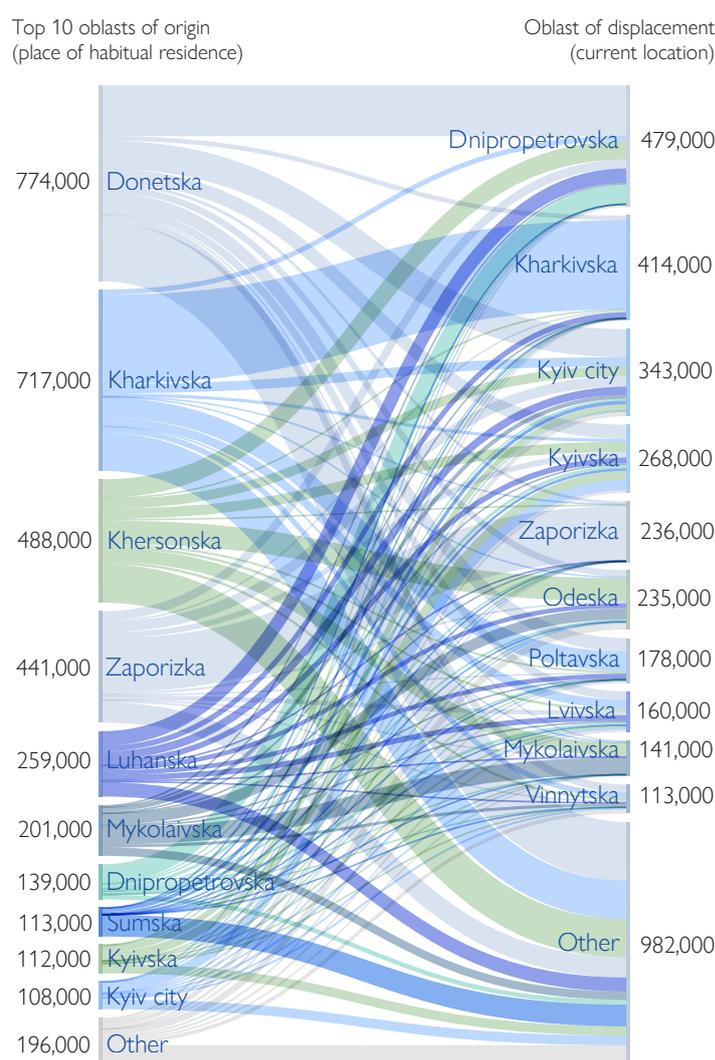


Figure 2: Displacement from oblasts of origin to oblasts of displacement

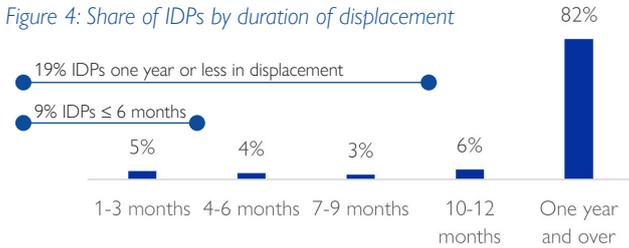


The largest inter-oblast displacement movement of IDPs were recorded from Donetska Oblast to Dnipropetrovska Oblast (200,000 IDPs), and from Donetska Oblast to Kyiv City (111,000 IDPs). The majority of surveyed IDPs (72%) were displaced to an oblast different from their place of habitual residence, while slightly more than a quarter (28%) were displaced within their oblast of origin. Kharkivska (85%) and Zaporizka (91%) Oblasts displayed the largest share of intra-oblast displacement. The high rates of intra-oblast displacement in the frontline Kharkivska and Zaporizka Oblasts, along with high concentration of IDPs in eastern Kharkivska and Dnipropetrovska Oblasts (Map 1) indicates a general preference of IDPs to remain in proximity of their region of origin.

I.3 DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

591 days average duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine (as of April 2024)

Figure 4: Share of IDPs by duration of displacement



In Round 16, 82 per cent of IDPs reported having been displaced for one year or longer. The fact that a significant proportion of surveyed IDPs have been displaced for a year or longer reflects the protracted nature of displacement in Ukraine. The share of IDPs facing long-term displacement has remained stable since the previous round, reaffirming the need to build effective strategies towards durable solutions for IDPs for whom return is not possible.

A further 9 per cent of IDPs were displaced for six months or less, including 5 per cent within three months of the survey. This reflects the continuous nature of displacement in Ukraine, over two years after escalation of the war in February 2022. Zaporizka (90%) and Dnipropetrovska (85%) Oblasts, and Kyiv City (83%), hosted the largest shares of IDPs displaced for one year or more, whereas the top oblasts of origin of IDPs displaced for one year or longer were Luhanska (92%), Zaporizka (88%) and Dnipropetrovska (85%) Oblasts.

I.4 MOBILITY INTENTIONS

In Round 16, when asked about their plans for future movement, most IDPs (57%) expressed their intention to remain in their current location, while 34 per cent reported considering moving elsewhere or returning to their area of origin.⁵ Among those planning to relocate, 60 per cent said they will return to their places of origin after the war is over, while close to one third are not sure when they might return (figure 8).

Dnipropetrovska and Mykolaivska Oblasts (each 39% of IDPs currently residing in the oblast) hosted the largest share of IDPs planning to leave their current location.

The highest percentages of IDPs who intended to remain in their current location were in Kyiv City (67%) and Kyivska Oblast (64%). This is due to the favorable security situation, with 38 per cent in Kyiv and 37 per cent in Kyivska Oblast citing it as the primary reason for moving to their current

location. Notably, Kharkivska and Zaporizka Oblasts recorded a high rate of IDPs intending to remain – 60 and 61 per cent, respectively, despite being located in heavily conflict-affected oblasts. This could be an indication that the place of origin or place current residence can influence distinct motivations for displacement and subsequently influence future intentions - a relationship that necessitates a human-centred and area-based approach to durable solution and recovery programming.

Unsurprisingly, IDPs from Donetsk (57%), Kharkivska (57%), Khersonska (45%), Luhanska (63%), and Zaporizka (59%) Oblasts mostly planned to remain in their current displacement location. For these respondents, the primary reasons for choosing their current location of displacement were the perception of the location's safety and proximity to relatives.

Figure 5: Mobility intentions of IDPs in top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts, (% of IDPs in each oblast)⁶

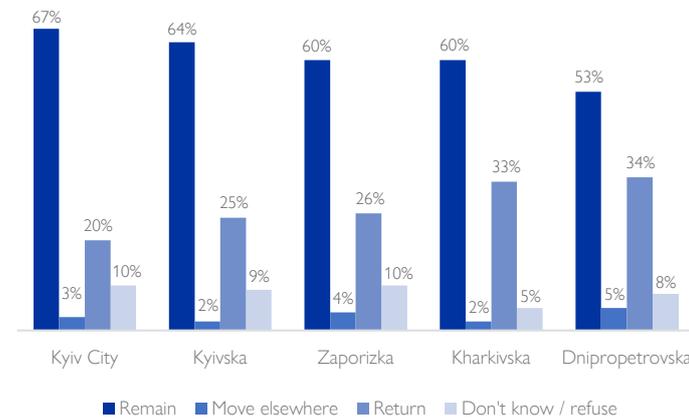


Figure 6: Primary reasons for moving to their current place of residence (% of IDPs)

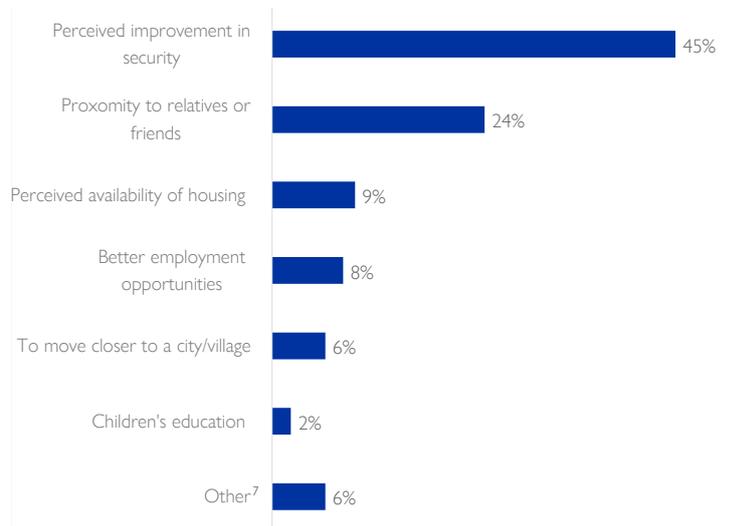


Figure 7: Primary reasons for IDPs leaving their previous location (% of IDPs)



⁵ In Round 16, changes were made to how mobility intentions are measured. IDPs were asked if they would consider settling in their current location, moving elsewhere, or returning to their city, village, or area of origin. The returnees and non-displaced were asked if they planned to remain in their current location or move elsewhere.

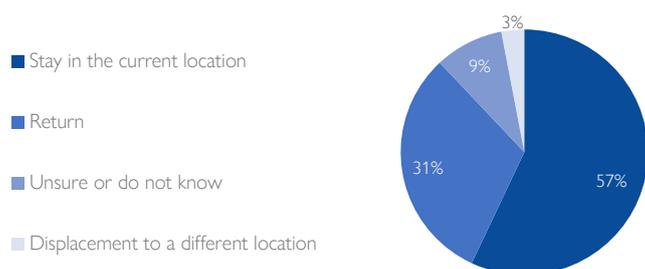
⁶ These findings are based on the results for those oblasts, where representative data was obtained, only. Data was not available for Cherkaska, Chernihivska, Chernivetska, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivska, Khersonska, Khmelnytska, Kirovohradska, Lvivska, Poltavska, Rivnenska, Sumska, Ternopiiska, Vinnytska, Volynska, Zakarpatska, and Zhytomyrska Oblasts.

⁷ Other includes perceived access to basic services, healthcare and friendly attitude of local population.

⁸ Other includes inability to access basic services, healthcare and lack of possibility to ensure children's education.

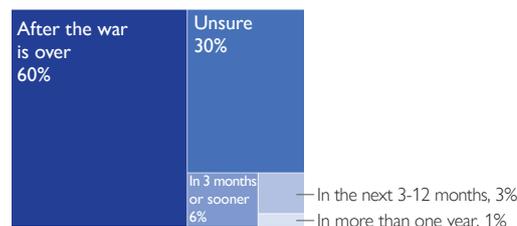
MOBILITY INTENTIONS OF IDPs AND EXPECTED TIMELINE OF RETURN

Figure 8: Mobility intentions of IDPs



Among one third of the IDPs who reported the intention to leave their current place of residence, 91 per cent were intending to return to their place of habitual residence, whereas 9 per cent were considering secondary displacement to a different location. Older IDPs (aged 60 and above) were more likely to express the intention to return to their place of habitual residence (39% of IDPs who are considering moving, compared to 22%

Figure 9: Expected timeline of intended return (of 31% of IDPs indicating plans to return)



for young adults), while a higher proportion of young adults (18-24 years old) indicated a willingness to move elsewhere (9% of 18-24-year-olds, compared to 1% for elderly people). Still, most young adults (67%) and elderly people (50%) were planning to settle in their current location. Out of those IDPs planning to return to their place of habitual residence (31% IDPs), 60 per cent were planning to move after the war is over.

1.5 RETURNS FROM ABROAD INTO DISPLACEMENT WITHIN UKRAINE



Table 3: Top oblasts of origin of IDPs who returned to Ukraine but remain in displacement

| Oblast | % of total IDPs |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Kyiv City | 14% |
| Dnipropetrovska Oblast | 10% |
| Kharkivska Oblast | 10% |
| Odeska Oblast | 9% |
| Kyivska Oblast | 8% |
| Other oblasts | 49% |

Table 4: Top oblasts of displacement of IDPs who returned to Ukraine but remain in displacement

| Oblast | % of total IDPs |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Kharkivska Oblast | 22% |
| Donetska Oblast | 17% |
| Khersonska Oblast | 13% |
| Zaporizka Oblast | 11% |
| Mykolaivka Oblast | 11% |
| Other oblasts | 26% |

IDPs who had previously been displaced abroad but remained in displacement primarily resided in Kyiv City (14%), Dnipropetrovska (10%) and Kharkivska (10%) Oblasts. The main oblasts of origin of IDPs previously displaced abroad, however, were Kharkivska (22%), Donetska (17%) and Khersonska (13%) Oblasts – the oblasts exposed to frontline activities, hostilities and shelling.

On average, IDPs that have returned from abroad had been in displacement 594 days, similar to the length of displacement for IDPs who remained displaced within Ukraine (591 days).

IDPs who were displaced abroad primarily moved to their current location because of its perceived safety (42%), proximity to relatives (31%), anticipated opportunities to find employment (7%) and proximity to their place of origin (7%).

Thirty-seven per cent of IDPs previously displaced abroad were considering re-displacement. Of those, 5 per cent of IDPs were intending to move elsewhere, whereas 32 per cent were intending returning to their place of origin. In turn, 53 per cent were intending to remain in their current location.

Amongst IDPs who were previously displaced abroad and plan to stay in their current location, accessing secure and affordable housing (27%), assistance enhancing capacity to generate income (25%), psychosocial support and support in accessing health-care services (19% each) were reported as the main areas where support was needed to settle in the current location.

Fifty-five per cent of IDPs in Ukraine who returned from abroad but remained in displacement received a regular salary; other sources of income included the state-provided living allowance for IDPs (53%) and pensions (35%).

In terms of livelihoods, 40 per cent of IDPs who were previously abroad were in paid work or had their own business, 12 per cent were unemployed and actively looking for work, and 2 per cent were unemployed, but not actively seeking work.

I.6 DEMOGRAPHICS, VULNERABILITIES AND SETTLEMENT TYPE

A detailed disaggregation of IDP profiles and greater insights into the prevalence of vulnerabilities and household composition enables an enhanced understanding of mobility and is key to effective, targeted humanitarian response. To this end, IOM's General Population Survey includes indicators – developed in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – which allows for precise estimated demographic breakdowns of the displaced population. This section specifically outlines the estimates for IDPs in households consisting exclusively of IDPs.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

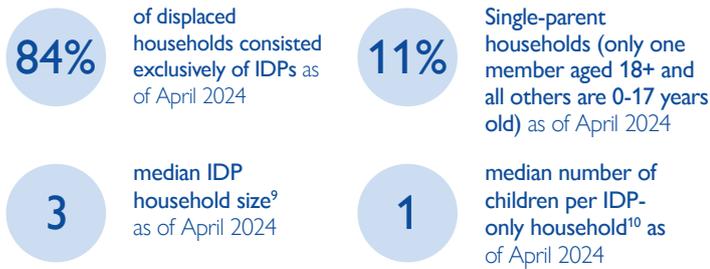


Figure 10a: Number of children in IDP households (households composed solely of displaced people with children)¹¹

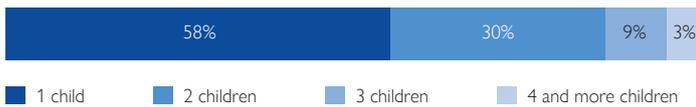
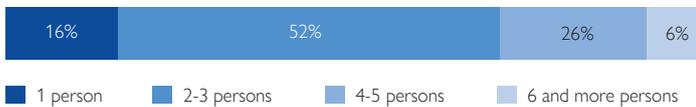


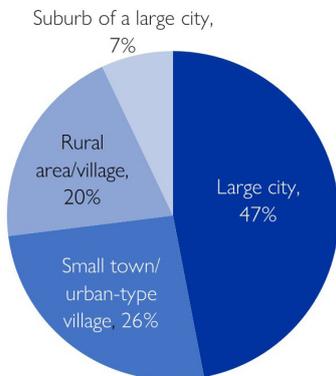
Figure 10b: Number of household members in IDP households (households entirely composed of displaced people)¹²



SETTLEMENT TYPE

The majority of IDPs (47%) resided in a large city or its suburbs, while over a quarter of IDPs (26%) lived in a small town and 20 per cent of IDPs were staying in a rural area or village.

Figure 11: Share of IDPs by settlement type

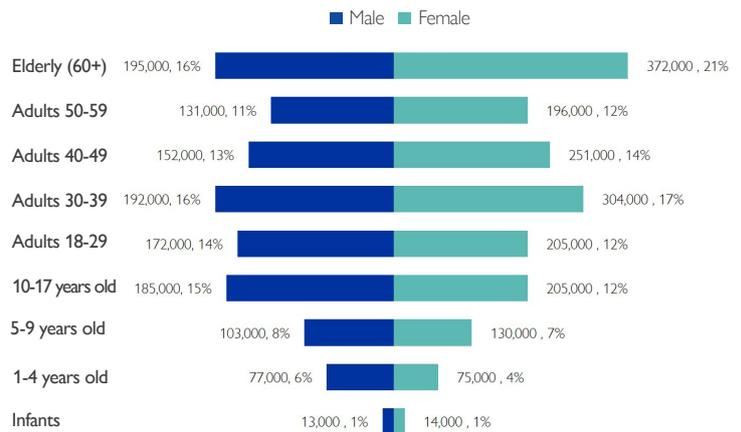


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The majority of displaced people (59%) were female, with 41 per cent IDPs being male. While most IDPs (54%) were of working age, a quarter of displaced persons (27%) were children, while a significant share (19%) were aged 60 or older.

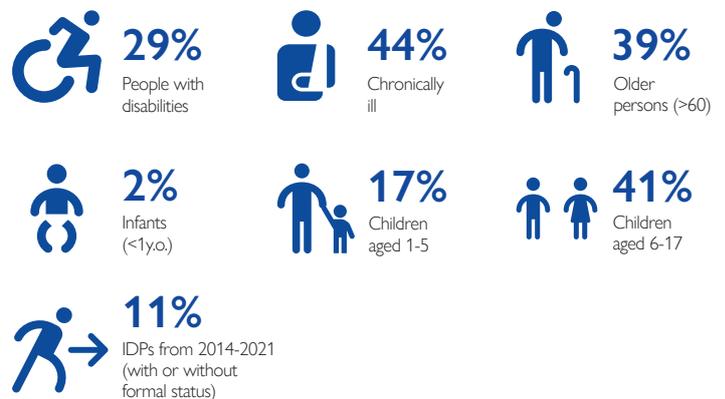


Figure 12: Max. estimate of IDPs by sex and age group¹³



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This section presents the share of IDPs who reported that at least one of their current household members¹⁴ possessed at least one of the following characteristics; these traits may contribute to household vulnerability, given: 1. a presumed cost related to the characteristic; 2. a presumed need to access assistance; and 3. potential limitations in getting to or accessing assistance. These characteristics are not mutually exclusive, and individuals and households may live with one or multiple of the following characteristics.¹⁵



⁹ Households consisting exclusively of IDPs (84%).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ The estimated total number of children in IDP households is 823,000 children.

¹² The estimated total number of IDPs in households consisting exclusively of IDPs is 3,046,000 IDPs.

¹³ The estimated total number of IDPs in households consisting exclusively of IDPs is 3,046,000 IDPs. The description of the characteristics and demographic profile of IDP household members is based solely on the data for those household members who do not live in their place of habitual residence due to the war.

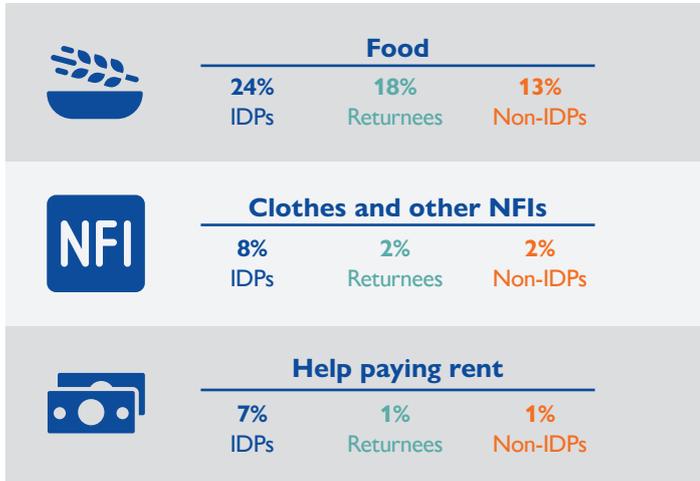
¹⁴ To identify disabilities and chronic illnesses in IDP households, respondents were asked whether one or more members in their households lived with a disability or chronic illness. Definitions of disabilities and chronic illnesses were derived from categories defined in the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (WHO-ICF). For the purpose of conducting a telephone express survey, the original Washington scale methodology was adapted to make questions shorter and more simplified for respondents.

¹⁵ Multiple-choice question.

SECTION 2: PRIORITY NEEDS AND COPING STRATEGIES

2.1 OVERVIEW

Figure 13: Top 3 primary material and assistance needs, by respondent profile



Nearly a quarter of IDPs reported food as their top need (24%), followed by clothes and other non-food items (NFIs) such as blankets (8%), rental assistance (7%), and medicines (6%). In contrast to Round 15, the need for power banks & generators and solid fuels no longer featured as top needs, likely because of the end of the winter months. Across all three top needs, IDPs systematically displayed higher needs across all sectors, in comparison to returnees and non-displaced populations.

Notably, when asked their top need, a quarter of IDPs (25%) reported having no pressing need at all, a figure even more prominent for returnees (50%) and non-displaced populations (58%). Few IDPs reported their top need as heating (1% of IDPs), accessing money, power banks, and other assistance services (mental health services, legal consultancy, or disabilities services, <1% each).¹⁶

2.2 NEEDS SUPPORT REQUIRED

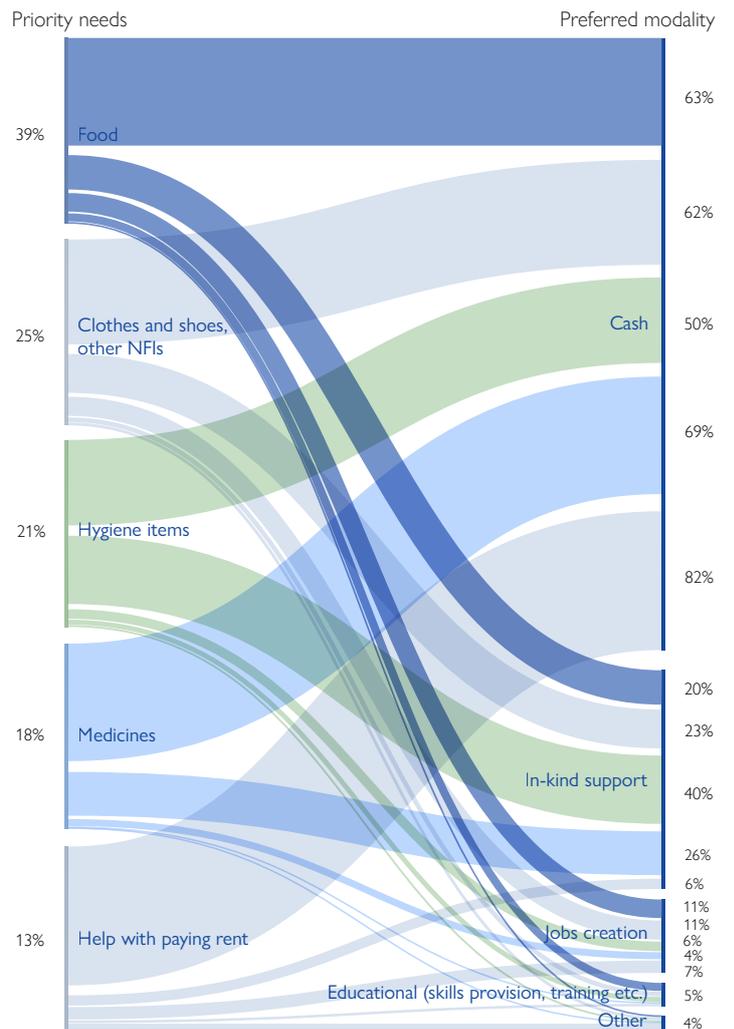
Irrespective of rank, the most commonly cited need by IDPs was food (39%). A quarter of IDP respondents also reported needing clothes and other NFIs (25%), followed by hygiene items (21%), medicines (18%), and help with rental assistance (13%).¹⁷ Amongst individuals having reported assessed needs, when asked their preferred modality to receive assistance in overcoming these challenges, cash systematically emerged as the preferred response.

Cash was the preferred modality for the majority of respondents reporting the need for help with rent assistance (82%), food (63%), clothes and NFIs (62%), and building and reconstruction materials (57%). Financial assistance allows for autonomy in the choice of goods and services purchased, allowing recipients to choose their preferred and most-suitable means of fulfilling needs, fostering a sense of normalcy during war, as well as providing support to local industry and businesses, even in near-frontline areas.

Amongst individuals who reported preferring cash assistance, the majority (82%) reported cash to a bank card, such as payment card, pension card or social card, as the most convenient way to receive this cash. This was followed by postal transfer (12%) and bank transfers in the cash register in the bank (11%).

In-kind support followed as the second-most preferred modality of assistance, with those requiring hygiene items preferring in-kind assistance the most (40%). Educational opportunities and job creation were favoured the least, excluding IDPs requiring income earning opportunities (34% and 13%, respectively). Respondents appeared to favour the more-immediate satisfaction of needs, indicating the strain war has placed on everyday life.

Figure 14: Top five needs reported with the preferred modality of support required to overcome



¹⁶ Questions related to needs were modified in Round 16 to address the top three material and assistance needs among respondents. This revision consequently removed cash & financial support as an assessed need, consistently cited as the top need among IDPs (56% in R15). Hence, comparison with the previous reported needs across rounds is limited.

¹⁷ In the above graph, the shares of respondents indicated on the left side are calculated as the cumulative percentage of those who stated a specific need (for example, food) regardless of ranking. Thus, the estimates differ from those previously given, indicating the first, second, and third priority needs.

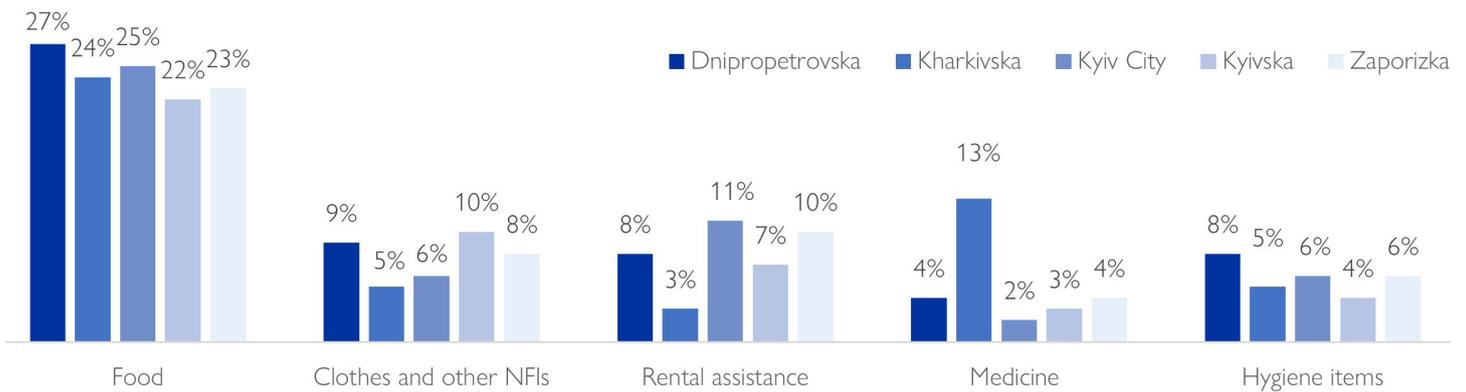
2.3 IDP NEEDS BY PROFILE AND LOCATION

OBLAST-LEVEL

For IDPs assessed in all oblasts, food was consistently the top need cited amongst respondents, mainly in the form of cash assistance (63%) followed by in-kind support (20%). These needs were especially pronounced in Odeska (20%), Volynska (18%), Dnipropetrovska, Kyivska, Zaporizka, Khmelnytska (16% each) Oblasts, and Kyiv City (16%). However, of all needs assessed by oblast, Khersonska Oblast reported the greatest share of respondents in need for any single item, with 24 per cent requiring building and reconstruction materials. When assessing

displaced populations alone, across all oblasts assessed, food remained as the greatest need, with the highest proportion in need among those originating from Mykolaivska Oblast (34%). As expected, grave needs were reported by respondents located in oblasts on, or close to, the frontline. Residents from Khersonska Oblast were reportedly the most in-need of clothes and other NFIs (13% reported as their top need), and IDPs from Luhanska Oblast displayed significant needs relating to rental assistance (12%).

Figure 15: Most pressing needs of IDPs in the top five IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)¹⁸

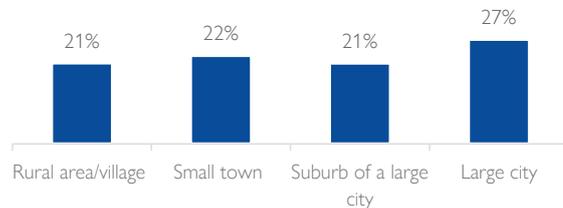


SETTLEMENT TYPE



Greater shares of IDPs in large cities reported food as their top need, compared to IDPs in rural areas.

Figure 16: Share of IDPs reporting food as their top need, by settlement type



SEX DISAGGREGATION



Female IDPs reported marginally greater needs across most sectors, in comparison to male IDPs.

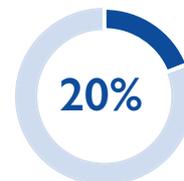


of female IDPs reported having no needs at all, compared to 33 per cent of male respondents.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



IDP Households (HHs) with at least one child reported greater needs across most sectors, in comparison to those without any children.

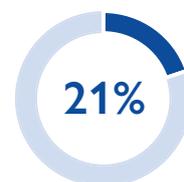


of IDP HHs with at least one child reported having no needs at all, compared to 29 per cent of those without any children.

INCOME



At least 50 per cent of IDPs with an available income of up to UAH 5,864 reported Cash as preferred modality of assistance for their needs related to food, hygiene products and NFIs.

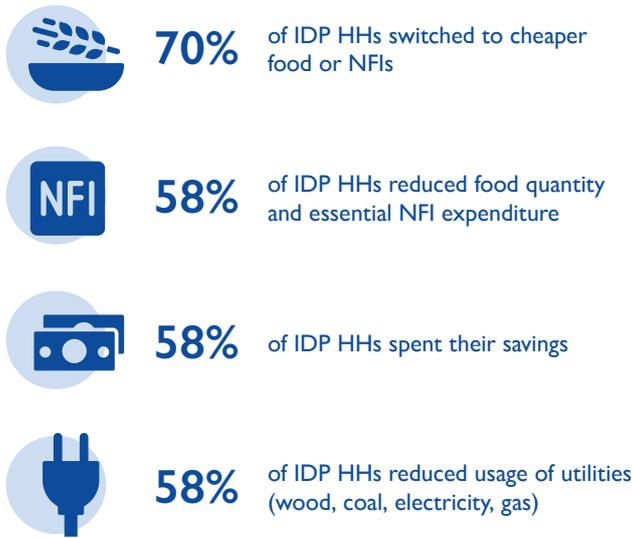


of IDP HHs with an available income of up to UAH 5,864 reported having no needs at all, compared to 31 per cent of those earning UAH 5,864 and more.

¹⁸ Multiple-choice question.

2.4 COPING STRATEGIES

Figure 17: Top coping strategies reported by IDPs (% of IDP households)

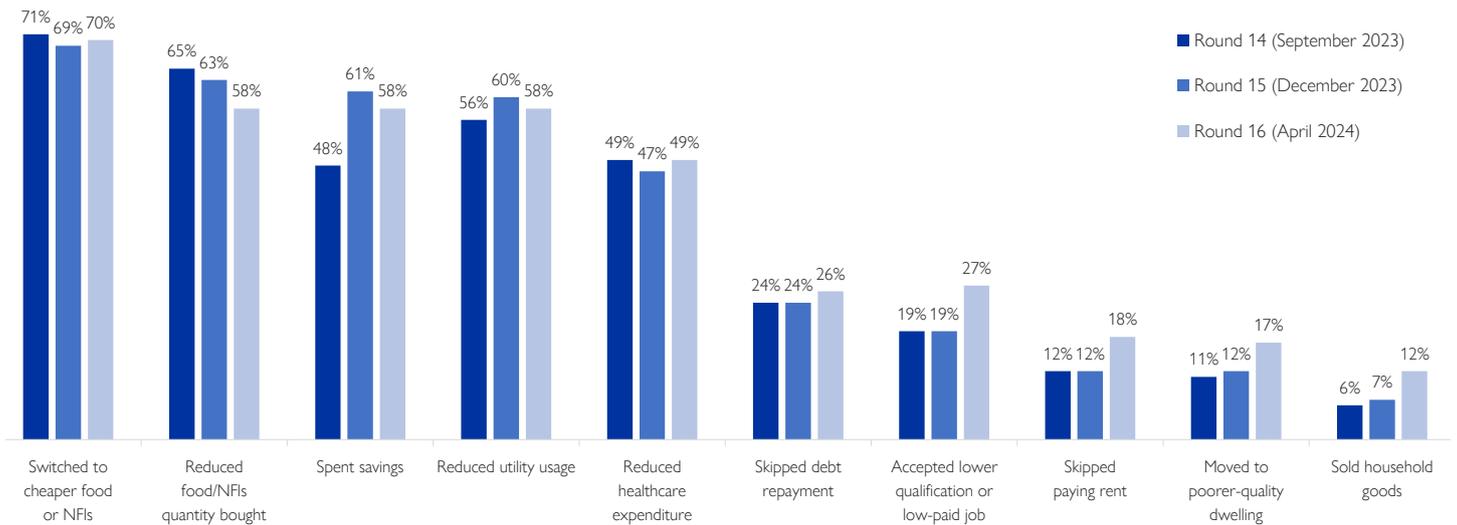


Questions related to coping strategies were modified in Round 16 to address the reasons as to why respondents did not utilize coping strategies. This revision consequently disaggregated 'no' responses to distinguish between: 1. a lack of need, 2. the exhaustion of this coping strategy, and 3. the unavailability of the coping strategy.

Of all population groups assessed, IDPs were more likely to resort to a high number of coping mechanisms in order to meet their basic needs, compared to returnees and non-displaced populations. The share of IDPs who reported utilizing one to three coping mechanisms (37%) was nearly twice that of the share of returnees (21%) and non-displaced people (17%).

The primary coping strategy deployed by IDP households to adapt to living conditions in displacement, included switching to cheaper food and NFIs (mentioned by 70% of respondents), alongside reducing the quantity of purchases, spending the household's savings and reducing the use of utilities (58% each) and dependence on humanitarian assistance (51%). More severe coping strategies, such as IDPs willingness to accept low paying work, skipping rent payment, moving to poorer-quality dwellings or selling household goods and assets were also utilized among increased proportions of IDPs, compared with December 2023. As IDP household deplete their savings and the anticipated pressure from the [changes in the IDP living allowance](#) loom, IDPs are likely to resort to more severe coping strategies, such as reducing the quantity of food NFIs and the usage of utilities, likely due to depletion of resources and affecting their ability to meet basic needs.

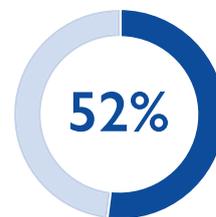
Figure 18: Primary coping strategies of IDPs from Round 14 (September 2023) to Round 16 (April 2024), % of IDPs¹⁹



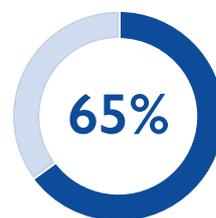
REASONS FOR ADOPTING COPING STRATEGIES

When asked the main reason for resorting to such coping strategies, the majority of IDPs reported that accessing shelter, including the ability to afford rent and utilities, motivated their decisions (61%). High shelter needs as a motivating factor for engaging in coping strategies were reported highest amongst IDP respondents, in comparison to returnees (47%) and non-displaced populations (45%). IDP respondents in Dnipropetrovska (66%) and Zaporizka (63%) Oblasts reported significant shelter needs, likely attributed to the shelling of infrastructure and residential buildings owing to their positioning close to the frontlines. Accessing and affording food (58%) and healthcare services (49%) also proved significant in necessitating coping mechanisms, followed by accessing education (16%).

Amongst female and male IDPs, respondents noted similar reasons for resorting to coping strategies. However, when assessing HHs with children, the need for basic items such as food were more often the cause for resorting to coping strategies, when compared to HHs without children. The need to provide for a larger family places a greater strain on the ability to afford basic necessities, with resources depleted at a faster rate, IDP HHs often resort to more severe coping strategies.



Of female IDPs reported lack of access to healthcare services as a reason for adopting coping strategies, compared to 42 per cent of male respondents.



Of IDP HHs with at least one child, reported the need for food as motivating the mobilization of coping mechanisms, compared to 52 per cent of HHs with no children.

¹⁹ Multiple-choice question.

ANNEX: ESTIMATED POPULATION BY DISPLACEMENT STATUS

| Oblast | Estimated <i>de facto</i> IDPs present | Estimated returnee pop. present |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Cherkaska | 103,000 | 65,000 |
| Chernihivska | 68,000 | 201,000 |
| Chernivetska | 63,000 | 25,000 |
| Dnipropetrovska | 479,000 | 283,000 |
| Ivano-Frankivska | 98,000 | 60,000 |
| Kharkivska | 414,000 | 702,000 |
| Khmelnyska | 105,000 | 45,000 |
| Kirovohradska | 97,000 | 40,000 |
| Kyiv | 343,000 | 1,027,000 |
| Kyivska | 268,000 | 709,000 |
| Lvivska | 160,000 | 128,000 |
| Mykolaivska | 141,000 | 218,000 |
| Odeska | 235,000 | 196,000 |
| Poltavska | 178,000 | 60,000 |
| Rivnenska | 42,000 | 33,000 |
| Sumska | 93,000 | 150,000 |
| Ternopilska | 47,000 | 38,000 |
| Vinnyska | 113,000 | 98,000 |
| Volynska | 27,000 | 52,000 |
| Zakarpatska | 72,000 | 27,000 |
| Zhytomyrska | 53,000 | 165,000 |
| Donetska ²⁰ | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> |
| Zaporizka ²¹ | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> |
| Luhanska ²² | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> |
| Khersonska ²³ | <i>n/a</i> | <i>n/a</i> |
| Residence location unknown (in Ukraine) ²⁴ | 5,000 | 12,000 |
| Total population | 3,548,000 | 4,734,000 |

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE METHODOLOGY

Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 16 of the General Population Survey, dated as of 11 April 2024. The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by 59 enumerators employed by Multicultural Insights through screener phone-based interviews with 20,000 randomly selected respondents and follow-up interviews with 1,428 IDPs, 1,639 returnees, and 2,266 residents, using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method, and a random digit dial (RDD) approach, with an overall sample error of 0.69% [CL95%]. Round 16 of data collection was completed between 10 March and 11 April 2024. The survey included all of Ukraine, excluding the Crimean Peninsula and occupied areas of Donetska, Luhanska, Khersonska, and Zaporizka Oblasts. All interviews were anonymous, and respondents were asked for consent before starting the interview. IDP and returnee population figures at the national and oblast levels are derived from the July 2023 total population baseline for Ukraine (excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol) defined in the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s Common Operational Datasets on Population Statistics (COD-PS). All numbers are rounded for ease of use. Estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. All numbers are rounded for ease of use. Data collection was facilitated by Multicultural Insights. Additional analysis is available upon request to dtmukraine@iom.int

In this report, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are defined as individuals who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or who are staying outside their habitual residence in Ukraine due to the full-scale invasion in February 2022, regardless of whether they hold registered IDP status. The terms "return" and "returnee" are used without prejudice to status and refer to all people who have returned to their habitual residence after a period of displacement of minimum two weeks since February 2022, whether from abroad or from internal displacement within Ukraine. This definition excludes individuals who have come back to Ukraine from abroad but who have not returned to their places of habitual residence in the country. Full definitions of population groups may be found in the Methodological Note Limitations: Those currently residing outside the territory of Ukraine were not interviewed, following active exclusion. Population estimates assume that minors (those under 18 years old) are accompanied by their adult parents or guardians. The sample frame is limited to adults that use mobile phones, in areas where phone networks were fully functional for the entire period of the survey. People residing in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) or the occupied areas of Donetska and Luhanska Oblasts were not included in the survey. Estimates in Donetska, Zaporizka, Luhanska, and Khersonska Oblasts are likely under-represented as a result of coverage being limited to government-controlled areas and to the limited number of respondents reached in occupied areas. For further details on the methodology and sampling design, please refer to the full Methodological Note.

²⁰ Estimates in this oblast (blue text) are likely under-represented due to coverage being limited to government-controlled areas, as well as the limited number of respondents reached through the random digit dial. The estimates for this oblast are considered only within the total population estimation stock.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Respondents currently on short term trips outside of places of current residence (away from residence, away from location of displacement).

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