

UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 17
AUGUST 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 presents the findings of Round 17 of the GPS, which took place from 13 July to 12 August 2024.


KEY FINDINGS


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IOM estimates that 3,669,000 *de facto* IDPs and 4,396,000 returnees reside in Ukraine.
- 


The main IDP hosting oblasts are Kharkivska (13%) and Dnipropetrovska (12%). The highest proportion of IDPs originate from Donetsk Oblast (24%). The largest flow of intra-oblast displacement was identified in Donetsk (90%), Kharkivska (85%) and Zaporizka (83%) Oblasts.
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Ten 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 August 2024.
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The majority (69%) of *de facto* IDPs expressed the intention to remain in their current location beyond the next three months, while 14 per cent were considering to return to their places of origin. Among those considering return, the majority (63%) reported they would do so only after the war is over.
- 

Nine per cent of IDPs have spent at least 14 days abroad since February 2022, due to the full-scale invasion.
- 

An estimated 82 per cent of IDPs have been in displacement for more than one year, with the median length in displacement at 750 days for all IDPs.
- 

The most commonly cited need by IDPs were power banks and generators (20%), followed by accommodation (14%), and income earning opportunities (13%).
- 

Utilisation of coping strategies dropped slightly, compared to the previous round, attributed to seasonal opportunities such as reduced utility expenses and seasonal employment. Nonetheless, households with single parents and incomes lower than 7,064 UAH per month continue to report resorting to crisis and emergency coping strategies.

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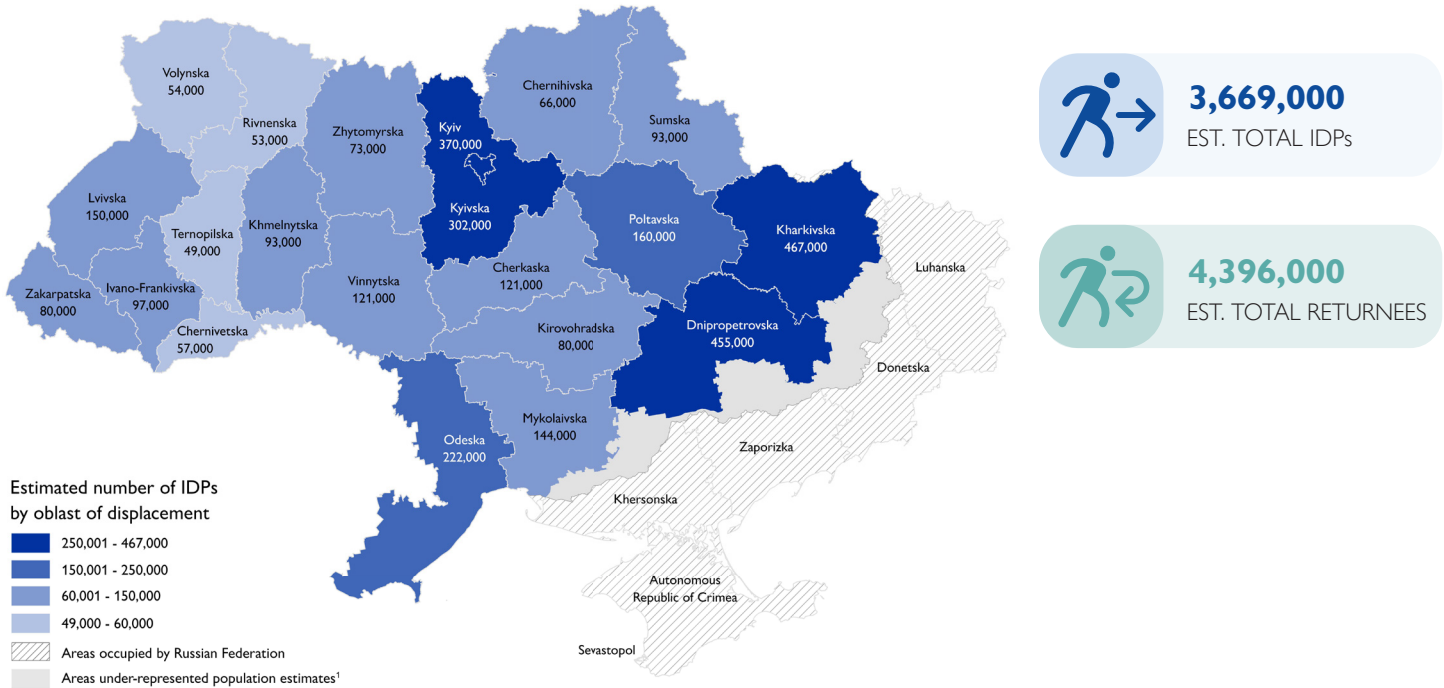
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SECTION 1: POPULATION FIGURES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

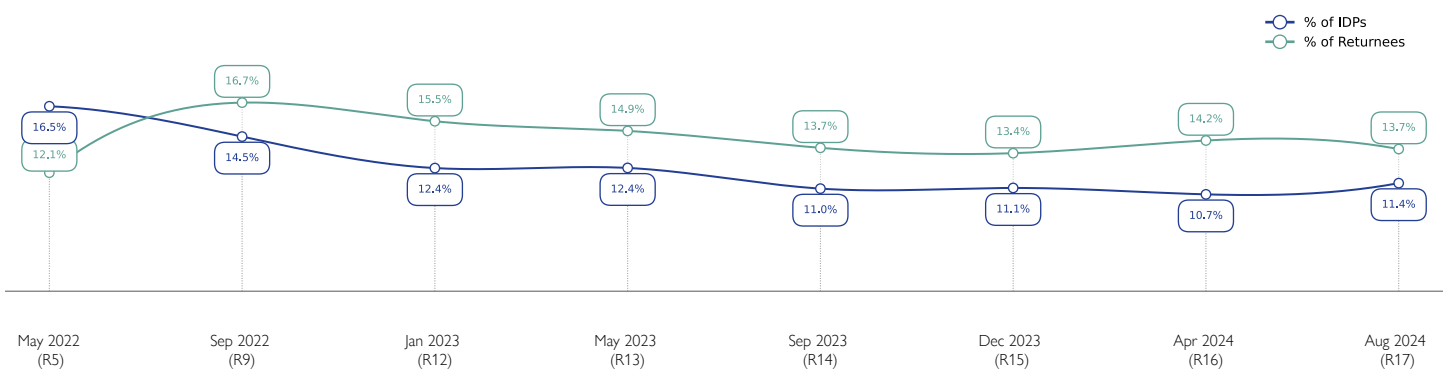
I.1 OVERVIEW AND CHANGE OVER TIME

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



IOM identified approximately 3.7 million de facto internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine. The largest number of IDPs resided in Kharkivska (467,000, 13% of the total de facto IDP population) and Dnipropetrovska (455,000, 12%) Oblasts, in eastern Ukraine, while the capital Kyiv City (370,000, 10%) and surrounding Kyivska Oblast (302,000, 8%) hosted the third- and fourth-highest proportions of IDPs, respectively. Thirty per cent (1,090,000) of the IDPs recorded reside in frontline² locations.

Figure 1: Share of IDPs and returnees in the total population in Ukraine over time³



The share of IDPs in Ukraine has not changed significantly since Round 14 of the GPS carried out in December 2023. The IDP share was 11.1 per cent in Round 15, 10.7 per cent in Round 16 and 11.4 per cent in Round 17 (current round). A significant majority of the IDPs (82%) have been displaced for more than a year as of August 2024, which is in line with the previous round. This indicates that the displacement situation in Ukraine is protracted, and many IDPs who left their homes in the first year of the war are still unable to return to their homes.

There was a slight rise in the percentage of IDPs who were displaced months since the GPS round in April 2024 (from 5%, or 167,000 people, in R16 to 7%, or 255,000 people, in R17). However, the overall IDP share has remained relatively stable since September 2023, indicating that most oblasts are experiencing protracted displacement with minimal contextual change in the situation. Only some oblasts close to the frontline have experienced new displacements due to recent escalation of military operations and subsequent evacuations to safer areas.

¹ 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.

² The list of raions designated as front-line areas for the purposes of analyses is determined based on the Government of Ukraine's Resolution on "Regulations on the approval of the list of territories on which the Russian Federation is (was) or temporarily occupied", updated as of July 26, 2024. This list includes raions that are either bordering, adjacent to or in proximity to active conflict zones, where there is ongoing fighting, hostilities, or a high likelihood of such activities.

³ With each successive round of the General Population Survey, adjustments to the methodology have been made to maximise the accuracy of the estimates provided. In this round, adjustments have been applied retroactively to the percentages provided in previously published rounds, reflecting the most accurate understanding of displacement currently and historically. For detailed information on these changes, please refer to the [methodological note](#).

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	24%
Kharkivska	20%
Zaporizka	12%
Khersonska	12%
Luhanska	7%
Other oblasts	25%

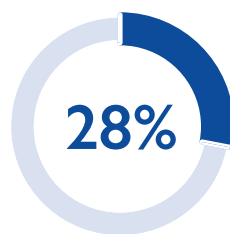
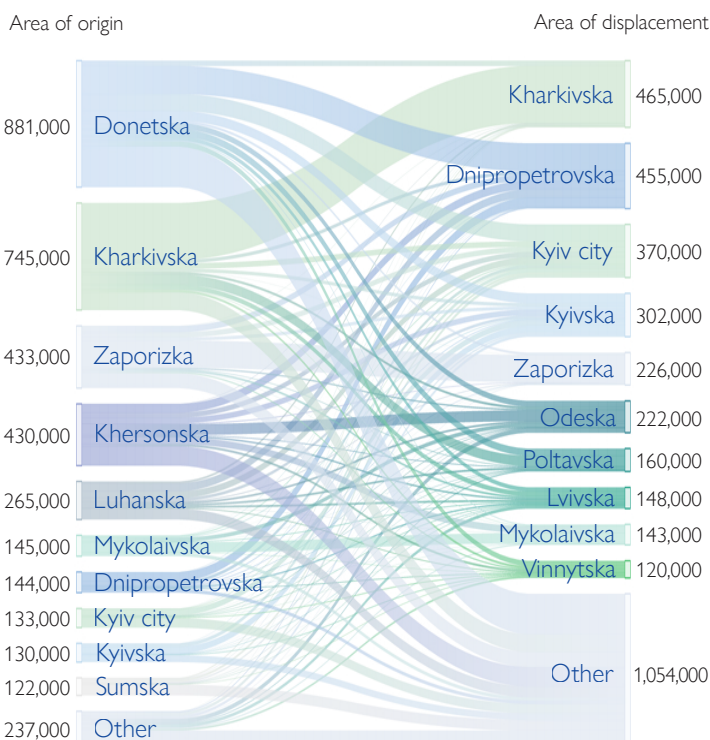
Table 2: Top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Kharkivska	13%
Dnipropetrovska	12%
Kyiv City	10%
Kyivska	8%
Zaporizka	6%
Other oblasts	51%

Two-thirds of IDPs (67%) originated from the Eastern macro-region, followed by the Southern macro-region (17%). Consistent with the [previous round \(R16, April 2024\)](#), the main oblasts of origin of IDPs were all located along or near the frontline and included areas previously or currently occupied by forces of the Russian Federation. These oblasts are the origin of 75 per cent of the total IDP population, equivalent to 2,757,000 people.

One-third of IDPs (33%) resided in the Eastern macro-region, while 45 per cent of IDPs from the East resided in different oblasts within the same macro-region. The primary oblast of displacement was Kharkivska Oblast, hosting 13 per cent of estimated IDPs, followed by Dnipropetrovska Oblast (12%). The capital, Kyiv City (10%) and surrounding Kyivska Oblast (8%) also hosted relatively large shares of IDPs. Thirty per cent of IDPs (1,090,000 individuals) resided in frontline raions, with more than one-third of this subset residing in Kharkivska Oblast.

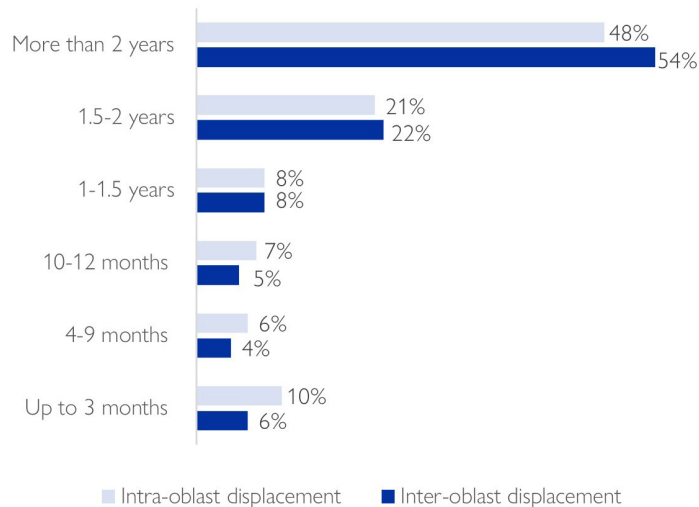
Figure 2: Displacement from oblasts of origin to oblasts of displacement



28% of IDPs were displaced within their oblast of habitual residence

The majority of IDPs (70%) 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. The largest inter-oblast displacement movement of IDPs were recorded from Donetska Oblast to Dnipropetrovska Oblast (195,000 IDPs), and from Donetska Oblast to Kyiv City (118,000 IDPs). Kharkivska (85%) and Zaporizka (83%) Oblasts displayed the largest share of intra-oblast displacement. The high rates of intra-oblast displacement in the frontline Kharkivska (396,000 IDPs) and Zaporizka (188,000 IDPs) Oblasts, along with the high concentration of IDPs in eastern Kharkivska and Dnipropetrovska Oblasts indicates a general preference of IDPs to remain in proximity of their region of origin.

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



The propensity for intra-oblast displacement was found to increase with the age of the respondent, with almost a 10 per cent difference between the youngest (18-24) and the oldest (60+) age groups. Similarly, households with at least one elderly member were 6 per cent more likely to have been displaced within their oblast of habitual residence, compared to households with no elderly, which may suggest a reluctance to remove older individuals from their established social network and the physically difficult for them to go farther distances. Conversely, single-parent households and households consisting solely of women and children were more often displaced outside of their oblast of habitual residence (85% and 77%, respectively). This could be attributed to the relatively higher importance attributed by these groups to a better security situation, reported as the main reason for choosing their current place of displacement by 41 per cent of single-parent households and 36 per cent of households only comprising of women and children. The prevalence of intra-oblast displacement was also found to be negatively correlated with length of displacement, with recently displaced IDPs (up to three months) being 13 per cent more likely to have remained within their oblast of origin compared to IDPs who had been displaced for more than two years.

Figure 4: Primary reasons for moving to their current place of residence for the top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)

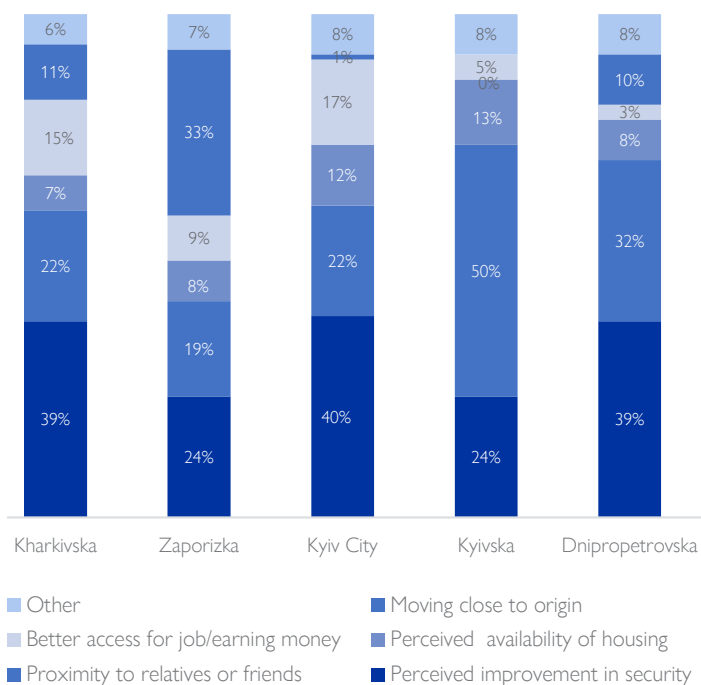
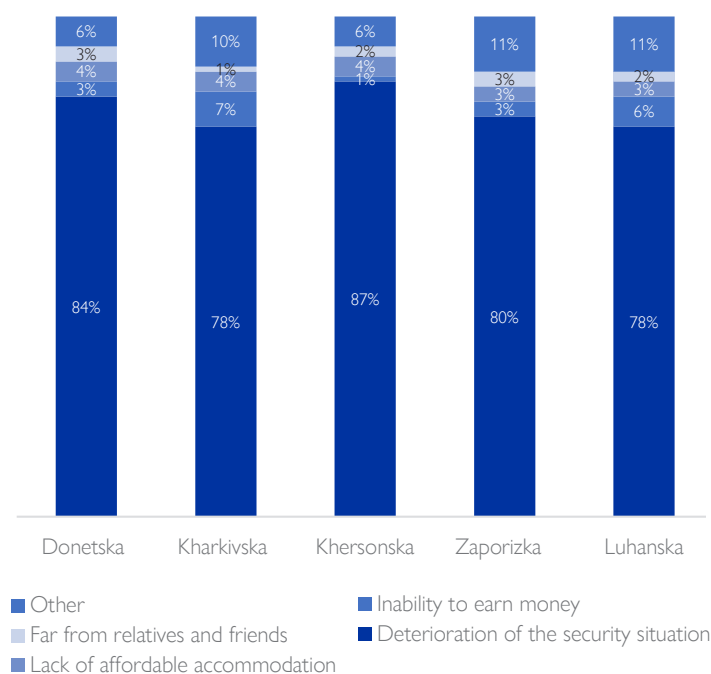


Figure 5: Primary reasons for IDPs leaving their previous location for the top 5 oblasts of origin (% of IDPs)



The security situation represented both the main driver of displacement (80%) and the key factor for selecting a new location (35%). Specifically, perceptions regarding the favourable security situation (35%), followed by closer proximity to family and friends (31%), served as the primary reasons overall for IDPs choosing their current place of residence. The importance attributed to security in the location of residence appeared to decrease with age, with only 22 per cent of IDPs above 60 years old reporting it as the primary reason for moving, as opposed to almost half (44%) of younger IDPs (aged 18 to 24 years old). Conversely, older individuals were more likely to report proximity to relatives and friends as a motivating factor (42%).

Livelihoods opportunities were the third most reported reason for moving to the current place of residence in Kyiv City (17%) and Kharkivska Oblast (15%). Overall, male IDPs were significantly more likely to mention livelihoods opportunities as a pull factor compared to their female counterparts (14% and 6% respectively). Zaporizka Oblast represented an outlier, with one-third of IDPs having chosen this region to move closer to where they resided before the war.

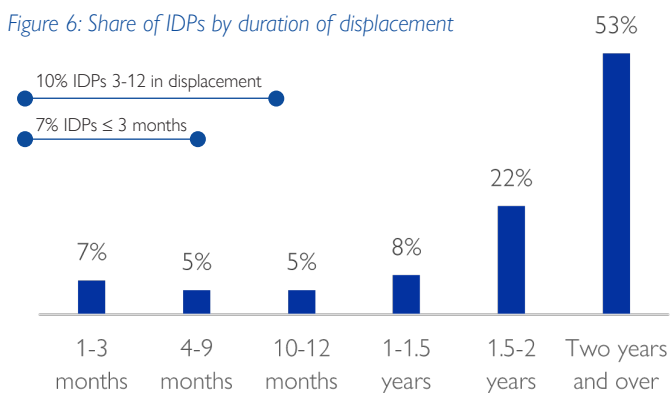
While the reasons for moving to the current place of residence varied across respondents, the deterioration of the security situation was almost unanimously cited as the main reason for leaving the oblast of origin (80% of IDPs).

1.3 DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

750 days

median duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine (as of August 2024)

Figure 6: Share of IDPs by duration of displacement



In Round 17, 53 per cent of IDPs reported having been displaced for two years or longer. The prolonged displacement of over half of surveyed IDPs, who have been displaced for more than two years, highlights the protracted nature of the crisis in Ukraine. This underscores the urgent need to develop effective strategies for durable solutions for IDPs who cannot return.

An additional 17 per cent of IDPs were displaced for one year or less, including 7 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 Oblast (95%) hosted the largest shares of IDPs displaced for over one year, also hosting the greatest share of those displaced for two years or more (68%), whereas the top oblasts of origin of IDPs displaced for two years or longer were Luhanska (79%) and Mykolaivska (62%) Oblasts. When considering more recent displacements, Kharkivska (13%) and Odeska (11%) Oblasts hosted the largest shares of IDPs displaced for up to three months.

I.4 RETURNS FROM ABROAD INTO DISPLACEMENT WITHIN UKRAINE



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

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Kyiv City	13%
Kyivska Oblast	10%
Kharkivska Oblast	9%
Odeska Oblast	9%
Dnipropetrovska Oblast	8%
Other oblasts	51%

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

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Donetska Oblast	19%
Kharkivska Oblast	19%
Khersonska Oblast	14%
Zaporizka Oblast	12%
Luhanska Oblast	7%
Other oblasts	29%

IDPs who had previously been displaced abroad but remained in displacement primarily resided in Kyiv City (13%), Kyivska (10%), and Kharkivska (9%) Oblasts. The main oblasts of origin of IDPs previously displaced abroad, however, were Donetsk (19%), Kharkivska (19%), and Khersonska (14%) Oblasts – the oblasts exposed to frontline activities, hostilities and shelling.

Of those IDPs that had returned from abroad but remain in displacement, 78 per cent reported being displaced for more than one year, lower than the national average of IDPs who remain displaced within Ukraine (83%).

IDPs who were displaced abroad primarily left their previous location because of the perceived deterioration of the security situation (71%), followed by the long distance from relatives and friends (8%). Likewise, IDPs who were displaced abroad primarily moved to their current location due to the proximity to family and friends (34%) and the perceived favourable security situation (32%).

Fourteen per cent of IDPs previously displaced abroad were considering re-displacement. Of those, 8 per cent of IDPs were intending to move elsewhere, whereas 19 per cent were intending returning to their place of origin. In turn, 64 per cent were intending to remain in their current location.

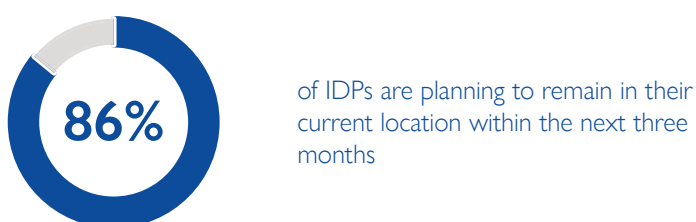
Amongst IDPs who were previously displaced abroad, when addressing their most pressing needs, power banks/generators for light were reported most (27%), followed by needs related to affordable and adequate accommodation (13%), food (11%), and income earning opportunities (10%).

To meet their basic needs, IDPs who were previously displaced abroad reported resorting to switching to cheaper food (66%) and reducing the usage of utilities (62%). Significant shares of IDPs previously displaced abroad also reported the spending of savings, alongside reducing the quantity of food consumption (58% each) to cope.

When asked why such coping strategies were adopted, IDPs who were previously displaced abroad primarily reported access to shelter (65%), food (54%) and healthcare (49%) as their driving reasons.

I.5 MOBILITY INTENTIONS

WITHIN 3 MONTHS



BEYOND 3 MONTHS



Figure 7: Mobility intentions of IDPs during the 3 months after data collection, in top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts, (% of IDPs in each oblast)

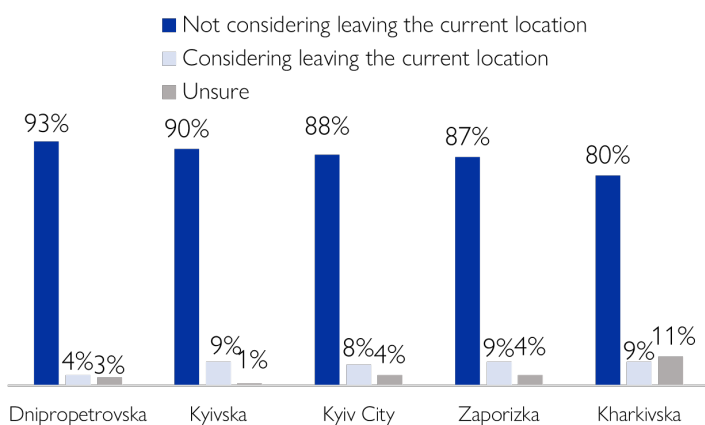
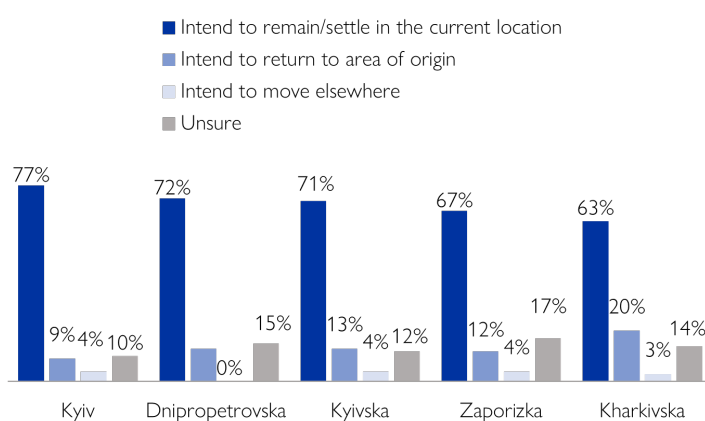


Figure 8: Mobility intentions of IDPs beyond the 3 months after data collection, in top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts, (% of IDPs in each oblast)



When asked about their plans for short-term movement, most IDPs (86%) expressed their intention to remain in their current location within the next three months, while 9 per cent reported considering leaving. Vinnytska Oblast hosted the largest share of IDPs planning to leave their current location within the next three months (15%), while Donetsk Oblast hosted the largest share of all population groups (regardless of their current displacement status) reporting this intention (11%), which can be attributed to the impact of increased hostilities in the oblast. Given these intentions, and unless significant changes occur on the ground, Donetsk Oblast can be expected to continue be the top oblast of origin of IDPs in the upcoming period. In Kharkivska Oblast, 11 per cent of IDPs were unsure about their mobility intentions in the short period, reflecting the uncertainty of the situation in the frontline oblast.

Mobility intentions in the short term were strongly correlated with the length of time already spent in displacement. Among IDPs who had been displaced for one year or less at the time of the interview, 15 per cent expressed their intention to leave their current location, a proportion rising to 23 per cent in the case of IDPs who had been displaced for up to three months. Conversely, only 7 per cent of IDPs who had been displaced for more than two years reported the intention to leave their current location in the short term, and approximately three-quarters of this group (74%)

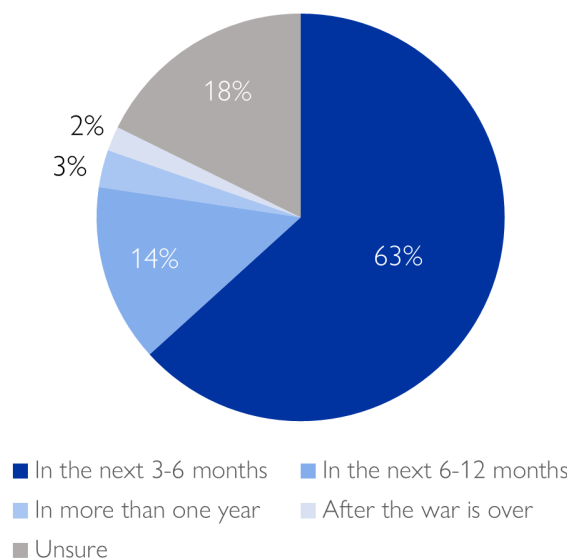


Among IDPs intending to remain in their current location beyond the next three months (69%), 47 per cent intended to settle and integrate there, which highlights the importance of approaches focusing on durable solutions.



Among IDPs planning to return to their area of origin in the longer period (14%), almost two-thirds (63%) reported that they planned to return only after the conclusion of the war.

Figure 9: % of IDPs by expected timeline to return (% of IDPs in each oblast)



expressed the intention to remain in their current location in the long period.

The percentage of IDPs who intended to leave their current location within three months was slightly higher in rural settlements (13%), as well as among households with at least one member with disabilities (11%). Among younger IDPs (18 to 24 years old), the proportion of individuals expressing the intention to leave their current location was significantly higher (17%) compared to other age groups, while men were only 2 per cent more likely than women to report this intention.

The majority of IDPs (69%) expressed their intention to remain in their current location beyond the next three months, consistent with the short-term plans. Fourteen per cent of IDPs intend to return to their oblast of origin beyond the next three months, and 5 per cent intend to move elsewhere. Kyiv and Ivano-Frankivska Oblasts hosted the highest proportion of IDPs intending to remain in their current location in the long-term (both 77%), followed by Dnipropetrovska (72%) and Kyivska (71%) Oblasts.

Among the top five IDP-hosting oblasts, Kharkivska had the lowest percentage of IDPs planning to stay long-term (63%) and the highest percentage planning to return to their area of origin (20%).

I.6 DEMOGRAPHICS, CHARACTERISTICS AND SETTLEMENT TYPE

A detailed disaggregation of IDP profiles and greater insights into the prevalence of vulnerabilities⁴ and household composition enables an enhanced understanding of mobility and is key to effective, targeted humanitarian response. To this end, IOM's GPS 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 AS OF AUGUST 2024

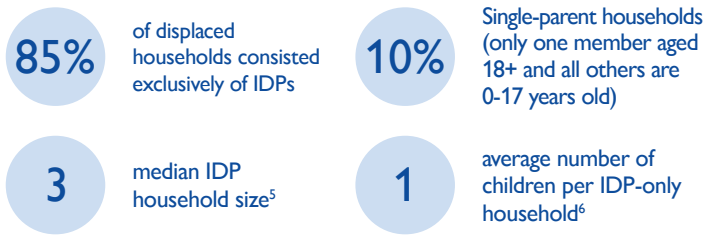


Figure 10a: Number of children in IDP households (households composed solely of displaced people with children)⁷

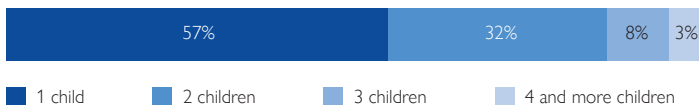
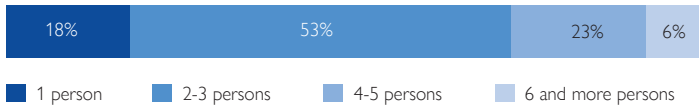


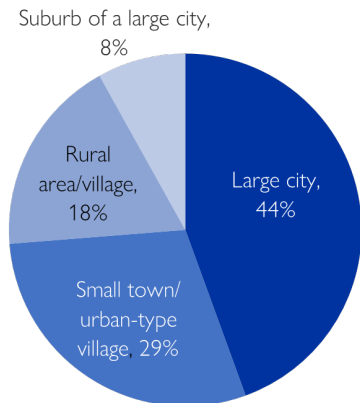
Figure 10b: Number of household members in IDP households (households entirely composed of displaced people)⁸



SETTLEMENT TYPE

The majority of IDPs (44%) resided in a large city, while over a quarter of IDPs (29%) lived in a small town and 18 per cent of IDPs were staying in a rural area or village.⁹

Figure 11: Share of IDPs by settlement type



⁴ To identify household members with disabilities and chronic illnesses, respondents were asked if anyone in their household had a disability or chronic illness based on the World Health Organization's definitions. Please note in the report that the survey used a modified Washington scale methodology for shorter and simpler questions. The original approach was not used in this study.

⁵ Households consisting exclusively of IDPs (85%).

⁷ The estimated total number of children in IDP households is 740,000 children.

⁸ The estimated total number of IDPs in households consisting exclusively of IDPs is 3,102,000 IDPs.

⁹ One per cent of respondents refused to answer this question, hence figure does not add up to 100 per cent.

¹⁰ The estimated total number of IDPs in households consisting exclusively of IDPs 3,102,000 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.

¹¹ Multiple answers possible.

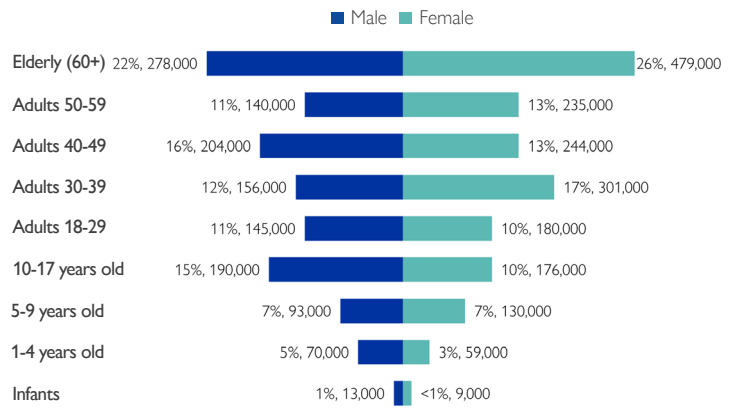
¹² To identify household members with disabilities and chronic illnesses, respondents were asked if anyone in their household had a disability or chronic illness based on the World Health Organization's definitions. Please note in the report that the survey used a modified Washington scale methodology for shorter and simpler questions. The original approach was not used in this study.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The majority of displaced people (58%) were female, with 42 per cent IDPs being male. While most IDPs (52%) were of working age, a quarter of displaced persons (24% each) were children or aged 60 or older.

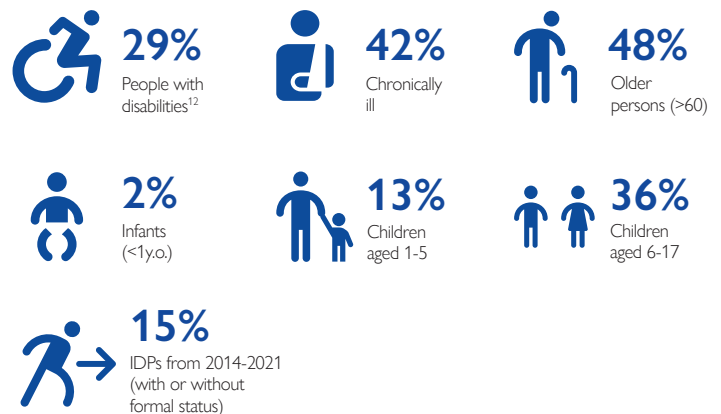


Figure 12: Estimated number of IDPs by sex and age group¹⁰



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

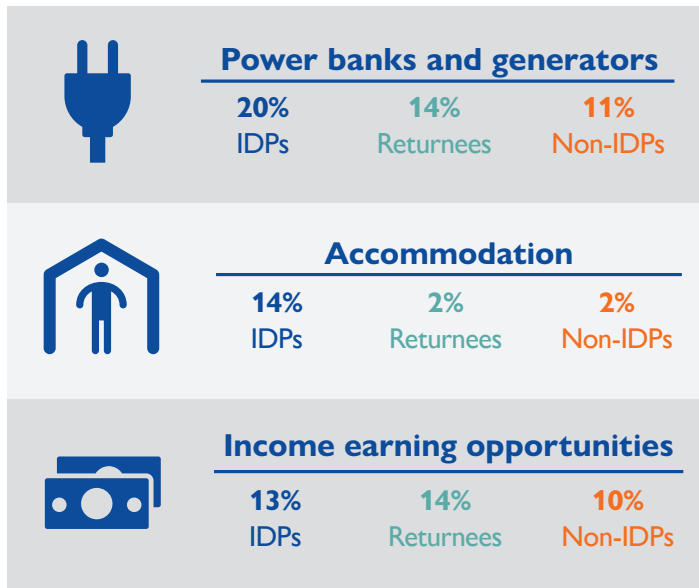
This section presents the share of IDPs who reported that at least one of their current household members possessed at least one of the following characteristics; these traits may contribute to household vulnerability, given: 1. a presumed cost related to the characteristic; 2. a presumed need to access 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.¹¹



SECTION 2: PRIORITY NEEDS AND COPING STRATEGIES

2.1 OVERVIEW

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



One-fifth of IDPs reported power banks and generators as their top need (20%), followed by accommodation (14%), income earning opportunities (13%) and medicines (9%). IDPs displayed the higher needs for power banks and generators, in comparison to returnees and non-displaced populations. While the need for power banks and generators, livelihoods opportunities and medicines was consistent across all population groups, only small shares of returnee and non-displaced individuals (both 2%) mentioned affordable and adequate accommodation as their primary need, compared to 14 per cent of IDPs, raising concerns regarding the availability and affordability of suitable housing for IDPs, especially as winter approaches. Notably, approximately a quarter (24%) of IDPs currently residing in Kyiv City indicated accommodation as their primary need. Seven per cent of IDPs indicated food as their top need, a figure that can be expected to increase after summer, when some households experience a temporary improvement of food security due to the possibility to produce food themselves.

Notably, when asked their top need, only 12 per cent of IDPs reported having no pressing need, compared to non-displaced populations (22%), meaning IDPs report different material and assistance needs more frequently in comparison to non-displaced populations. Few IDPs reported hygiene items, accessing money, and other assistance services (mental health services or legal consultancy, 1% each) as their top needs, while no IDPs indicated transportation and evacuation support as their primary need.¹³

Irrespective of ranking, IDPs' most commonly cited needs were power banks and generators (59%), followed by medicines (40%), accommodation and income earning opportunities (both reported by 34% of IDPs). Among the needs categories that were assessed in April (R15) and July/August (R17), and for which comparison is possible, power banks and generators saw the most significant increase in the proportion of IDPs identifying them as a need (+19% in R17), which may be attributed to the exacerbation of power shortages since the beginning of the summer.

IDPs interviewed for Round 17 were also more likely to report needing food (+6%) compared to Round 15. The percentage of IDPs reporting needing building or reconstruction materials also increased slightly in Round 17 (+2%), although significantly less compared to returnees and non-displaced populations (an increase of 16% and 8% respectively).

Table 5: % of respondents indicating needs, by displacement status

Need category	IDPs	Non-IDPs
Power banks and generators	59%	33%
Medicines	40%	30%
Accommodation	34%	5%
Income earning opportunities	34%	24%
Food	33%	19%
Health services	31%	24%
Clothes and other NFIs	29%	13%
Hygiene items	28%	10%
Building/reconstruction materials	24%	34%
Access to adequate education	19%	13%
Mental health services	17%	14%
Support for people with disabilities	16%	19%
Legal consulting services	15%	12%
Transportation and evacuation support	7%	6%
Access to money	6%	5%

¹³ In the 17th round, the survey uses the approach from rounds 1-15, asking respondents if they currently lack any of the following to meet their basic needs. The question options list in R17 excludes item 'Cash - Financial support'. The list includes the following new items: 'accommodation (the item specification is affordable and adequate)', 'Income earnings opportunities (employment, vocational training, business setup)', 'Access to adequate education', 'Mental health services/Counselling', 'Legal consulting services', 'Need to receive support for people with disabilities', 'Transportation and/or evacuation support'.

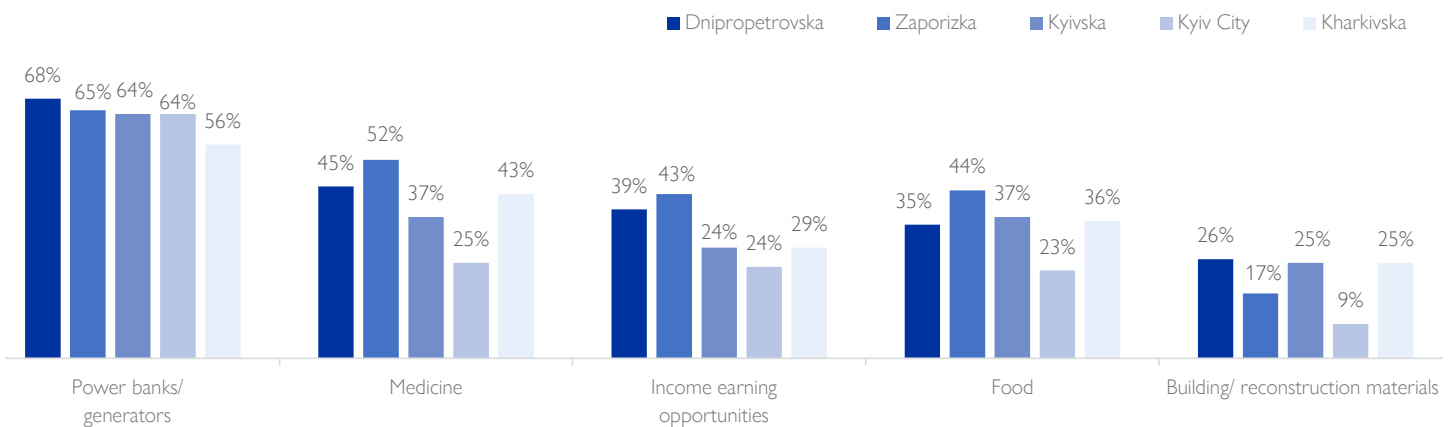
2.2 IDP NEEDS BY PROFILE AND LOCATION

OBLAST-LEVEL

For IDPs assessed in all oblasts, the need for power banks was consistently cited amongst respondents, primarily in the form of in-kind assistance (57%), followed by cash support (35%). The need for power banks was especially pronounced in Dnipropetrovska (68%) and Zaporizka (65%) Oblasts. IDP respondents in Mykolaivska (35%) and Poltavka (33%) Oblasts also reported high building and reconstruction material needs. Likewise, when ranking needs, IDP respondents were more likely to report power banks and generators as their top need, with IDPs in Dnipropetrovska Oblast (26%) once again more likely to report power banks as their primary need, followed by Poltavka Oblast (25% each). Notably, IDP respondents in Kyiv City (24%) were more likely to report the need for affordable accommodation, although a concern that likely pre-exists the war,

the movement of people to the city due to its relatively safer location has likely increased the already high cost of living in the city centre. In comparison, IDP respondents in Lvivska Oblast (20%) were most likely to report that they did not have needs at all. When considering proximity to the frontline, significant differences in needs related to medicines were reported, with IDPs in frontline oblasts more likely to report high needs (44%), compared to those not (37%). Likewise, IDPs in oblasts on or close to the frontlines reported greater needs relating to hygiene items (32%, compared to 26%) and power banks (61%, compared to 58%). As expected, IDPs in frontline locations were also in greater need of building and reconstruction materials (26%), likely attributed to constant shelling necessitating renewed reconstruction efforts.

Figure 14: Top needs of IDPs in the top five IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)¹⁴

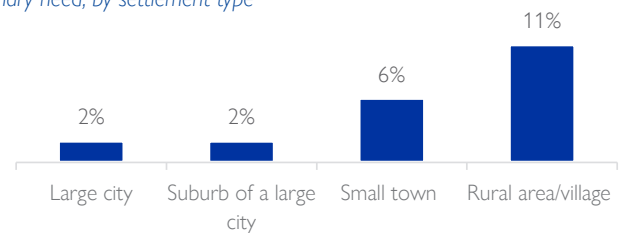


SETTLEMENT TYPE



Greater shares of IDPs in rural areas reported building and reconstruction as their top need, compared to IDPs in urban areas

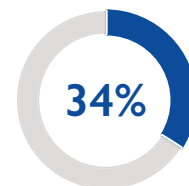
Figure 15: Shares of IDPs reporting building and reconstruction materials as their primary need, by settlement type



SEX DISAGGREGATION



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

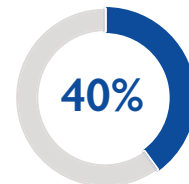


of female IDPs reported needs related to hygiene items, compared to 18 per cent of male respondents.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



Single parent-headed IDP Households (HHs) reported greater needs across most sectors, in comparison to those not headed by a single parent.

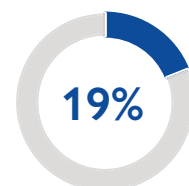


of single parent IDP HHs reported needs related to accessing adequate education, compared to 17 per cent of those not headed by single parents.

INCOME



IDPs earning up to UAH 7,064¹⁵ reported marginally greater needs across all sectors, in comparison to IDP earning UAH 7,064 and more.



of IDP HHs with an available income of up to UAH 7,064 reported requiring support for people with disabilities, compared to 9 per cent of those earning UAH 7,064 and more.

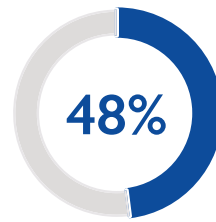
¹⁴ Multiple answers possible.

¹⁵ Real subsistence minimum determined by the Ministry of Social Policy (July 2024) of UAH 7,064.

SHORT-TERM INTENTIONS

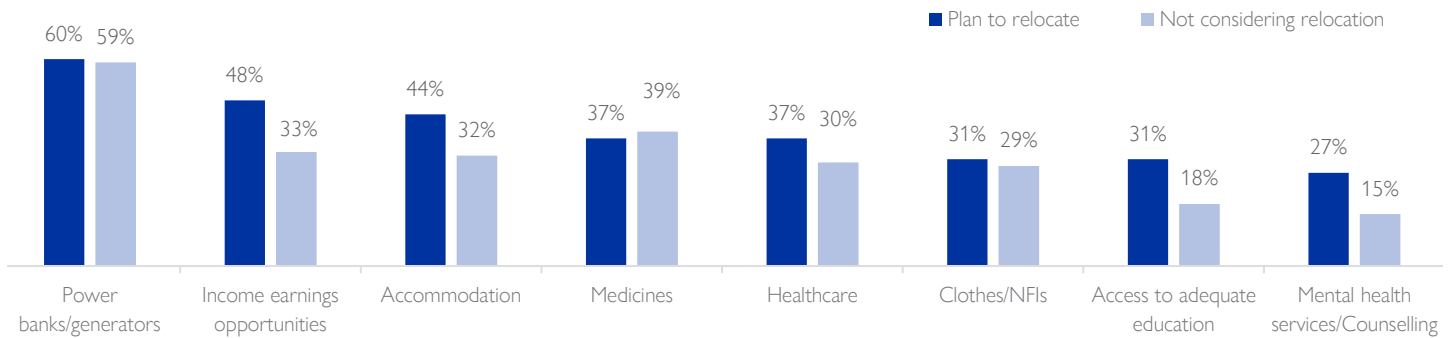


IDPs intending to relocate from their current place of residence reported greater needs across most sectors, in comparison to IDP not considering relocation.



of IDPs considering relocation from their current place of residence reported requiring income earning opportunities, compared to 33 per cent of those not considering relocation.

Figure 16: Top needs of IDPs, by relocation intention (% of IDPs)¹⁶



2.3 NEEDS SUPPORT REQUIRED

Amongst individuals having reported needs, when asked their preferred modality to receive assistance in overcoming these challenges, cash systematically emerged as the preferred response for most. Cash was the preferred modality for the majority of respondents reporting the need for help with disabilities support, medicines (67% each), healthcare services (66%), and accommodation (64%). Of the IDPs who reported the need for suitable and affordable accommodation, 64 per cent preferred cash as the means of assistance in overcoming such needs, significantly greater than returnee (43%) and resident (41%) respondents. Financial assistance allows for autonomy in the choice of goods and services purchased, allowing recipients to choose their preferred and most-suitable means of needs fulfilment.

Amongst the top reported needs, irrespective of rank, respondents in need of power banks and generators were more likely to report a preference for in-kind support (57%), followed by cash (35%).



In kind support was the preferred modality for 57 per cent of IDPs who expressed a need for power banks and generators.



67 per cent of IDPs who reported a need for help with medicines mentioned cash as the preferred modality.



Of the IDPs who reported the need for income earning opportunities, 31 per cent preferred job creation as the means of assistance in overcoming such needs, followed by educational skills trainings (28%).

2.4 COPING STRATEGIES



63% of IDP HHs switched to cheaper food or NFIs



57% of IDP HHs reduced usage of utilities (wood, coal, electricity, gas)



53% of IDP HHs spent their savings



45% of IDP HHs reduced essential health expenditures

In Round 17, the questions about how respondents cope with difficulties were changed to find out why they did not use certain coping strategies. This change made it possible to separate the responses between those who did not need coping strategies, those running out of coping strategies and those lacking access to coping strategies.

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.

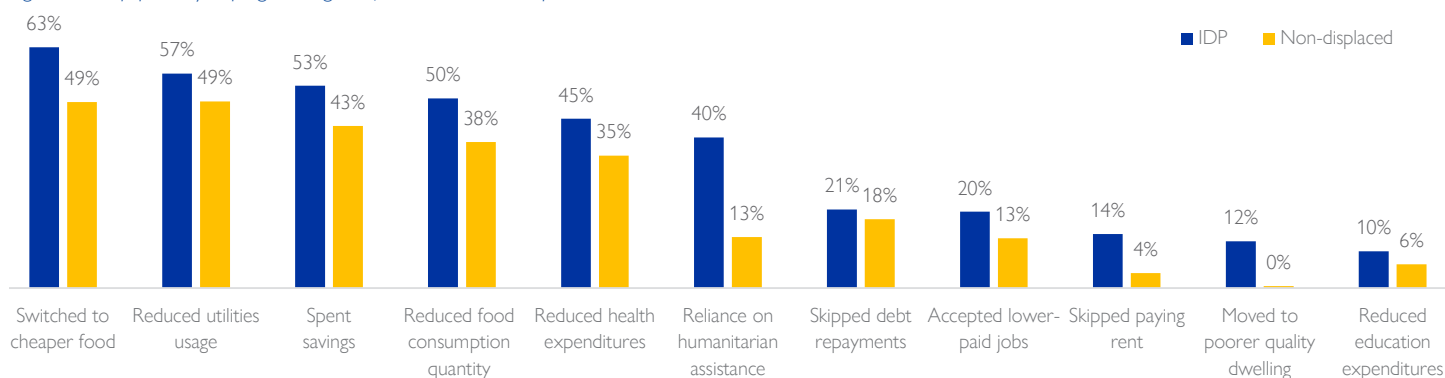
IDP households adapted to displacement by switching to cheaper food and essential items, buying fewer things, using up savings, reducing utility usage, and relying on humanitarian assistance. They have also taken more drastic measures such as accepting low-paying jobs, not paying rent, moving to lower-quality housing, or selling household items and assets compared to December 2023.

¹⁶ Multiple answers possible.

Table 6: Disaggregation of primary coping strategies of IDPs¹⁷

Coping strategy applied	Gender		Frontline		Household Monthly Income Per Person		Intention		HH status	
	Female	Male	Frontline	No frontline	Up to UAH 7,064 ¹⁸	UAH 7,065 and more	Considering leaving	Not considering leaving	No single-parent HH	Single-parent HH
Stress	22%	24%	23%	23%	21%	26%	19%	23%	23%	16%
Sell household assets/goods	18%	19%	18%	19%	19%	17%	23%	18%	18%	28%
Spend savings	71%	70%	72%	70%	72%	70%	77%	70%	70%	75%
Purchase food on credit or borrowed food	13%	8%	9%	12%	13%	6%	14%	11%	10%	23%
Accepted lower qualification or low paid job	25%	28%	28%	26%	30%	17%	33%	25%	26%	28%
Crisis	43%	29%	40%	36%	43%	28%	36%	38%	37%	49%
Sell productive assets or means of transport	13%	19%	14%	17%	16%	16%	18%	15%	14%	30%
Reduce essential health expenditures	53%	42%	51%	47%	54%	37%	46%	49%	49%	51%
Reduce essential education expenditures	13%	8%	9%	12%	11%	10%	17%	10%	10%	28%
Emergency	21%	30%	25%	25%	24%	25%	29%	24%	24%	27%
Sell house or land	9%	13%	9%	12%	10%	13%	15%	10%	11%	6%
Using degrading income source (illegal/high-risk jobs)	8%	16%	13%	10%	10%	12%	12%	11%	10%	15%
Asking strangers for money to cover essential needs	10%	9%	8%	10%	11%	5%	11%	9%	9%	14%

Figure 17: Top primary coping strategies of IDPs and Non-Displaced¹⁹

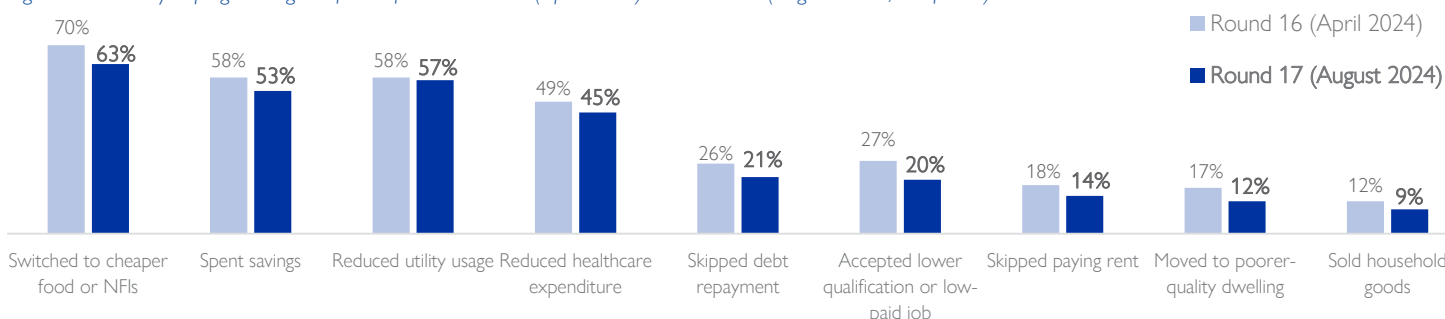


CHANGE OVER TIME

For IDPs assessed, the utilisation of all coping strategies appeared to drop since the previous round (Round 16, April 2024). However, rather than attributing this to a real drop in needs and thus coping strategies exhausted, this decrease can likely be attributed to the seasonal lessening in the severity of needs and thus coping strategies. With the summer months increasing crop yields, the price of food has decreased, meaning the share of IDPs switching to cheaper food or NFIs was reported by 63 per cent of IDPs in Round 17, less than

the share reporting this coping strategy four months prior (Round 16, 70%). The ability for respondents to grow their own food further facilitates this improvement. Likewise, less utilities are required to heat homes, causing fewer respondents to report resorting to reduced usage as a coping strategy. However, the minimal decreases despite these considerations highlights the continued need for humanitarian assistance across Ukraine, with IDPs continuing to resort to such coping strategies over two years since the start of the war.

Figure 18: Primary coping strategies of IDPs from Round 16 (April 2024) to Round 17 (August 2024, % of IDPs)²⁰



¹⁷ The classification of strategies into stress, crisis, and emergency categories follows the methodology used by REACH and the World Food Programme for Ukraine in 2024. For a comprehensive explanation of this approach, please refer to the document titled "Livelihood Coping Strategy Index". The percentages shown reflect the sum of responses who confirmed that adopt livelihoods-based coping strategies to be able to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection (those who reported "yes" or "No, have already exhausted this coping strategy and cannot use it again"). The percentages for those who did not use the strategy are not shown.

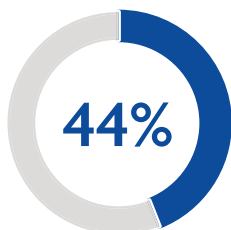
¹⁸ Real subsistence minimum determined by the Ministry of Social Policy (July 2024) of UAH 7,064.

¹⁹ The percentages shown reflect the sum of responses who confirmed that adopt livelihoods-based coping strategies to be able to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection (those who reported "yes" only).

²⁰ Multiple answers possible.

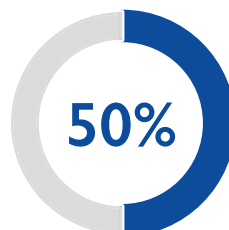
2.5 COPING STRATEGIES PROFILES

SEX DISAGGREGATION



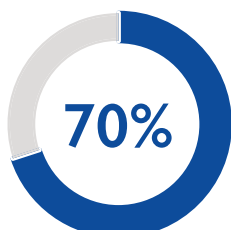
of female IDPs reported dependence on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs, compared to 31 per cent of male respondents.

INCOME



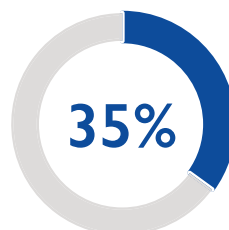
of IDP HHs with an available income of up to UAH 7,064 reported reducing essential health expenditures, compared to 33 per cent of those earning UAH 7,064 and more.

FRONTLINE



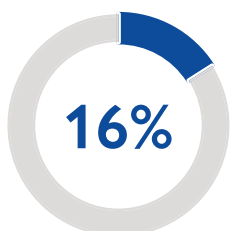
of IDPs located on or near the frontline reported switching to cheaper food to meet their basic needs, compared to 61 per cent of respondents father from the frontlines.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



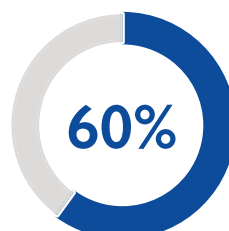
of IDP HHs with single parents reported skipping debt repayments, compared to 19 per cent of those without single parents.

SHORT-TERM INTENTIONS



of IDPs considering relocation from their current place of residence reported reducing essential education expenditures, compared to 9 per cent of those not considering relocation

LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



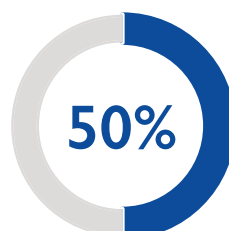
of IDP HHs displaced for up to one year reported spending savings in order to cope, compared to 52 per cent of those displaced for over one year.

ACCESS TO THE IDP LIVING ALLOWANCE

In Round 17, respondents were asked whether they had received the IDP allowance at any time, and whether this had changed due to the updated eligibility criteria introduced in March 2024 under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution #332. Amongst individuals who reported receiving and still receive the IDP allowance, regardless of current macro-region, the greatest shares of respondents reported a 'crisis' severity in relation to coping strategies. IDP respondents in the West macro-region were more likely to report this as the case (45%), in comparison to the other macro-regions assessed, and significantly greater than the share of those in the West who reported having never received the allowance (23%), where respondents were more likely to report a 'stress' severity (30%). Likewise, those in the North macro-region who had received the IDP allowance were more likely to report a crisis severity (42%), compared to those who had not received the allowance (27%). It is worth noting that no

divisive conclusion can be drawn in relation to IDP allowance loss and reapplication when considering coping strategy severity, as results obtained cannot be considered representative.

Notably, amongst IDP respondents who reported still receiving the IDP allowance, the use of coping strategies such as the dependence on humanitarian assistance (50%), remains high.

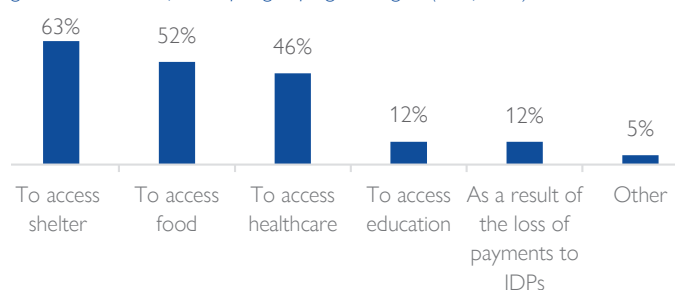


of IDPs who are still receiving the IDP allowance reported dependence on humanitarian assistance in order to meet their basic needs, compared to 39 per cent of those who had lost the IDP allowance and 27 per cent of those who never received it

2.6 REASONS FOR ADOPTING COPING STRATEGIES

In Round 17, amongst individuals having reported adopting coping strategies, when asked their reasons for adopting such strategies, the majority of respondents reported reasons related to accessing shelter (63%), followed by food (52%) and healthcare (46%). Notably, households composed of exclusively IDPs were far more likely to report shelter access as a motivating reason (64%), compared to mixed households of both IDPs and other population groups (52%).

Figure 19: Reasons for adopting coping strategies (% of IDPs)²¹



²¹ Multiple answers possible.

ANNEX: ESTIMATED POPULATION BY DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Oblast	Estimated <i>de facto</i> IDPs present	Estimated returnee pop. present
Cherkaska	121,000	44,000
Chernihivska	66,000	183,000
Chernivetska	57,000	13,000
Dnipropetrovska	455,000	277,000
Ivano-Frankivska	97,000	45,000
Kharkivska	467,000	698,000
Khmelnyska	93,000	35,000
Kirovohradska	80,000	43,000
Kyiv	370,000	949,000
Kyivska	302,000	632,000
Lvivska	150,000	103,000
Mykolaivska	144,000	230,000
Odeska	222,000	182,000
Poltavska	160,000	53,000
Rivnenska	53,000	42,000
Sumska	93,000	121,000
Ternopil'ska	49,000	31,000
Vinnyska	121,000	76,000
Volynska	54,000	42,000
Zakarpatska	80,000	14,000
Zhytomyrska	73,000	149,000
Donetska ²²	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Zaporizka ²³	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Khersonska ²⁴	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Luhanska ²⁵	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Residence location unknown (in Ukraine)	24,000	17,000
Total population	3,669,000	4,396,000

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE METHODOLOGY

Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 17 of the General Population Survey, dated as of 12 August 2024. The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by 51 enumerators employed by Multicultural Insights through screener phone-based interviews with 40,000 randomly selected respondents and follow-up interviews with 1,488 IDPs, 1,188 returnees, and 1,800 residents, using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method, and a random digit dial (RDD) approach, with an overall sample error of 0.49% [CL95%]. Round 17 of data collection was completed between 13 July and 12 August 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 June 2024 total population baseline for Ukraine (excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol as well as the semi-occupied and occupied regions of four oblasts; Donetska, Khersonska, Luhanska, and Zaporizka to ensure the accuracy of population estimates reported and its alignment with the survey sample coverage) 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. Data collection was facilitated by Multicultural Insights. Additional analysis is available upon request to dtmukraine@iom.int.

In this report, Internally Displaced Persons (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, Zaporizka, Luhanska, and Khersonska Oblasts were not included in the survey. Estimates in Donetska, Zaporizka, 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](#).

^{22, 23, 24, 25} 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.

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