

LATVIA

UKRAINIAN NATIONALS CROSSING BACK TO UKRAINE



MARCH - APRIL 2024

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Cover photo: IOM repairs homes and provides cash aid for repairs in the Sumy region, Ukraine, near the border with the Russian Federation, which faces daily airstrikes. © IOM 2024

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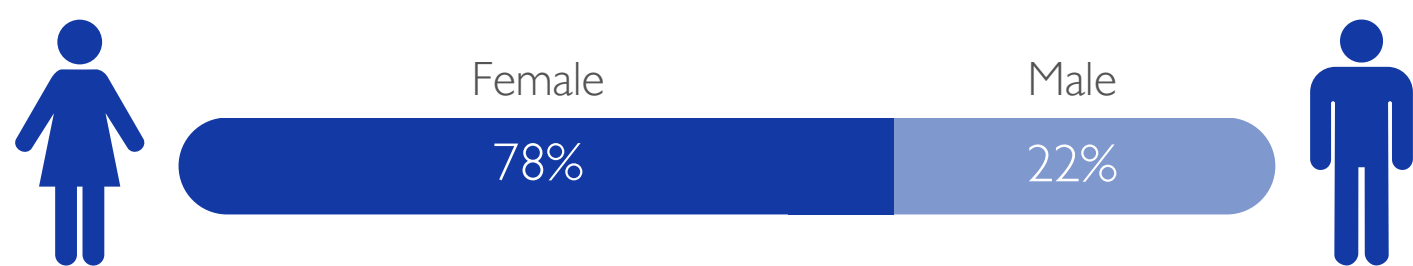
From 11 March to 30 April, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Latvia interviewed 41 individuals as part of the Surveys with Refugees in the Ukraine Response Region. The results from these interviews are presented in the following pages. This survey presents findings on assistance, length of stay and destinations of refugees from Ukraine who intended to travel through the Russian Federation to reach occupied areas in Ukraine. The respondents were interviewed at crossing or transit points while they were leaving Latvia. It is important to note that the sample is not representative of all displaced populations from Ukraine in Latvia, and the results should be considered indicative rather than definitive. Results may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding or multi-select questions. For more information, please refer to the Methodology on page 5.

KEY FINDINGS

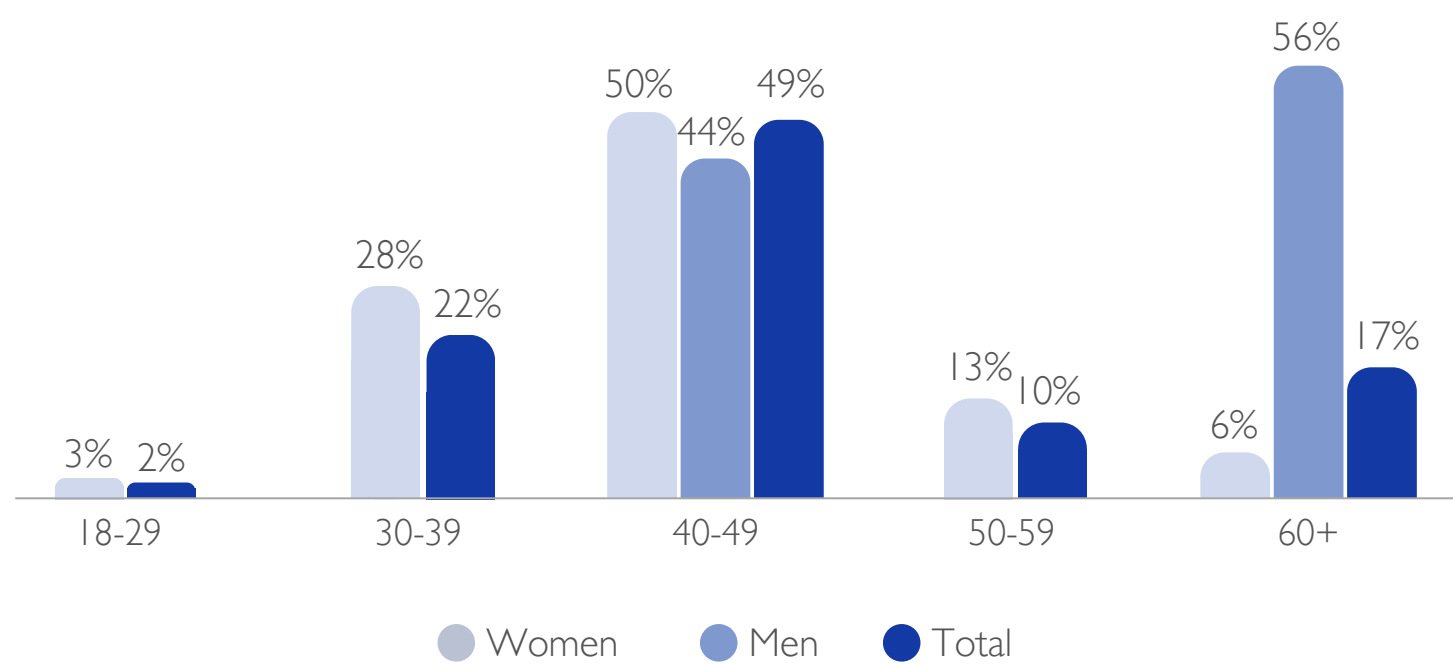
- 41 Ukrainian respondents: 78% women, 22% men.
- Top oblasts of residence: Donetsk (36%), Kharkivska (15%), Luhanska (15%), Zakarpatska (15%), Zaporizka (7%).
- Main countries of stay: Poland (63%), Norway (34%), Germany (3%).
- Reasons to return to Ukraine: meeting family (76%), helping family (11%), homesickness (10%), reunification (3%).
- Immediate needs upon return: financial support (88%), food supply (56%), health services (17%), medicines (15%), clothes and shoes (12%), communication services (12%).

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

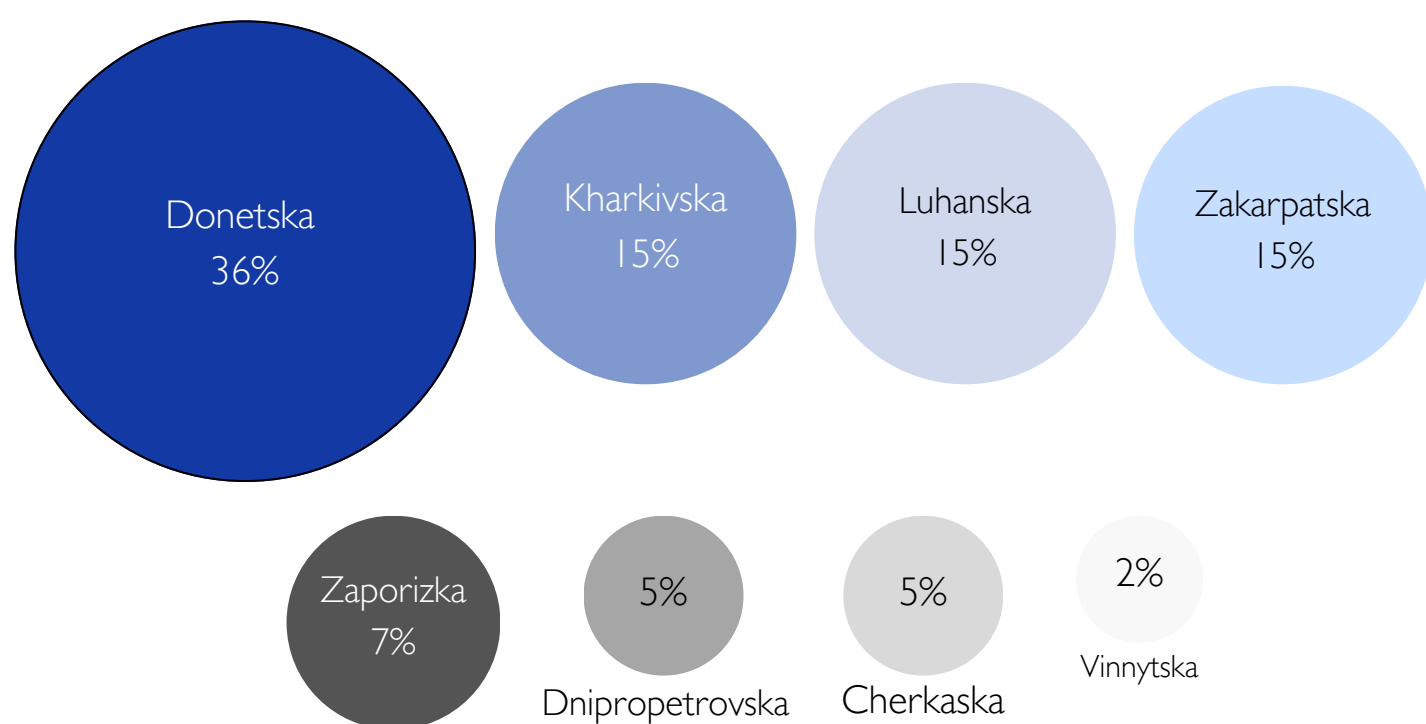
Female and male respondents (%) n=41



Respondents by age and gender (%) n=41

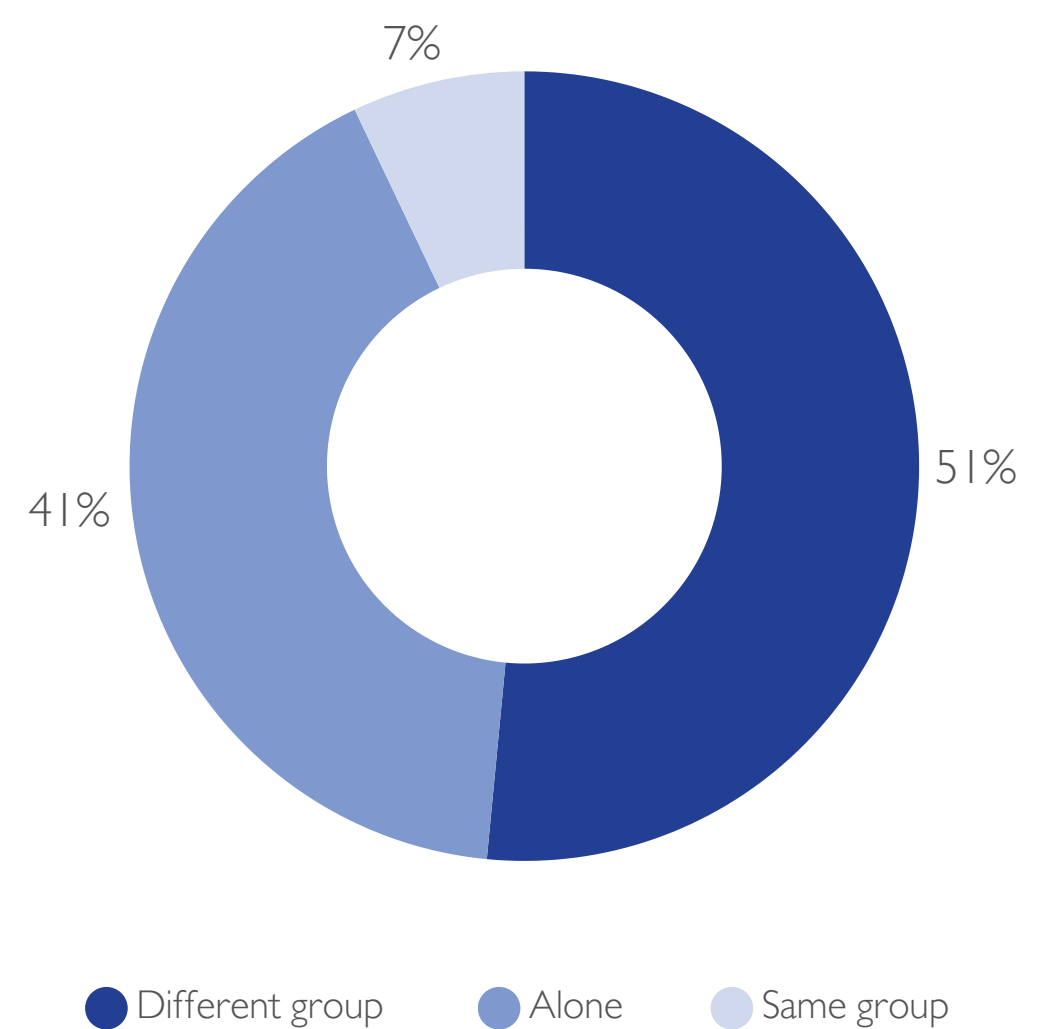


Previous oblast of residence (%) n=41

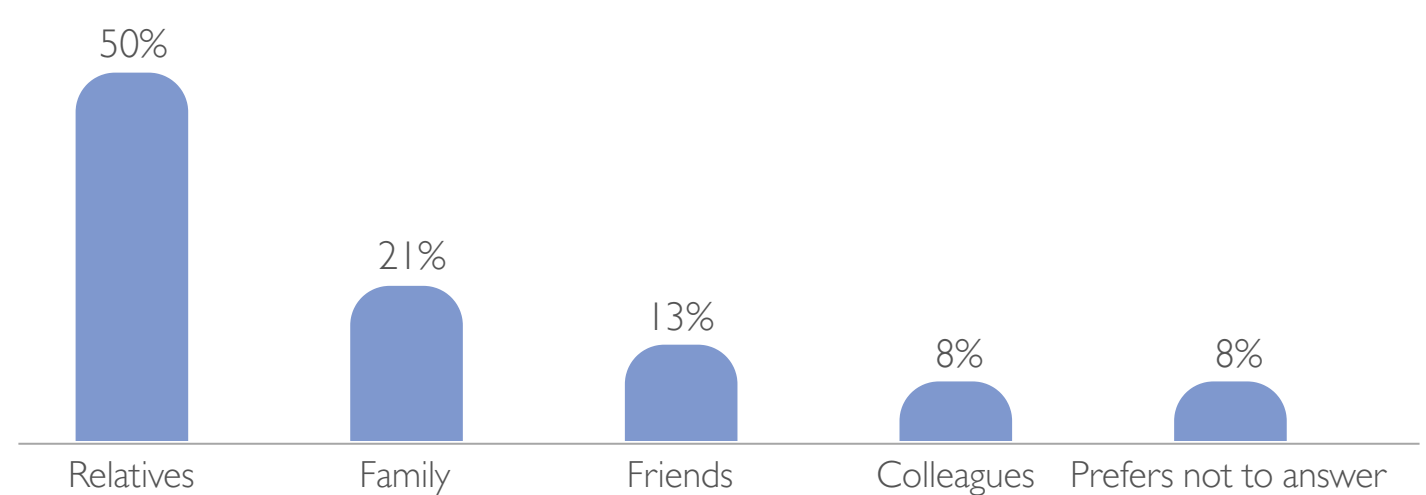


GROUP COMPOSITION

Returning alone or in the same travel group (%) n=41



Travel companions (%) n=24

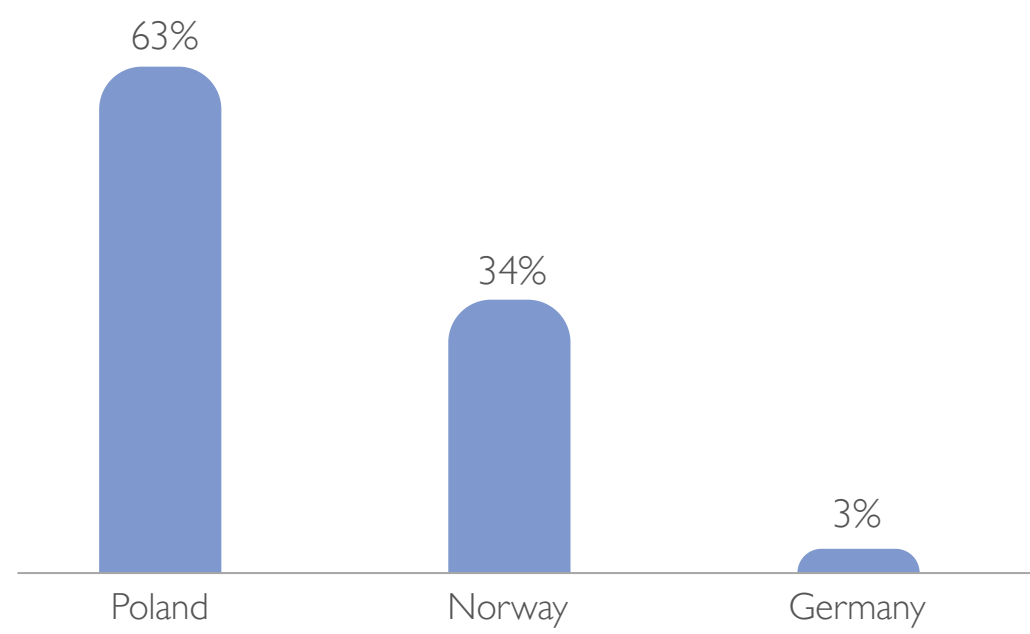


Travelling with children (%) n=21

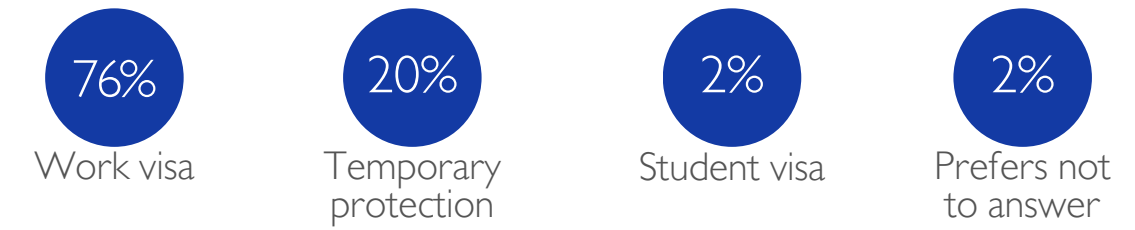


CURRENT STAY AND INTENTIONS

Main country of stay (%) n=41



Migration status (%) n=41



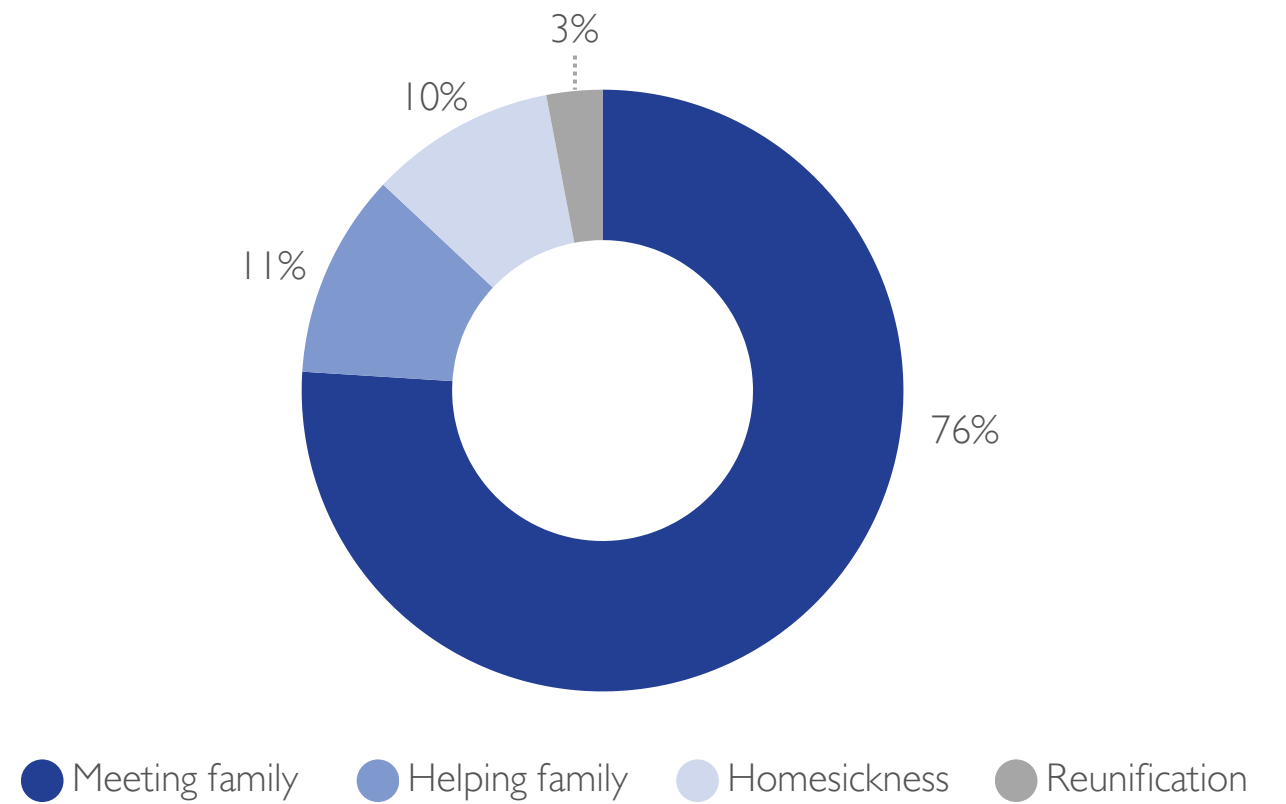
Top reasons for the journey (%) n=41

Multiple answers possible

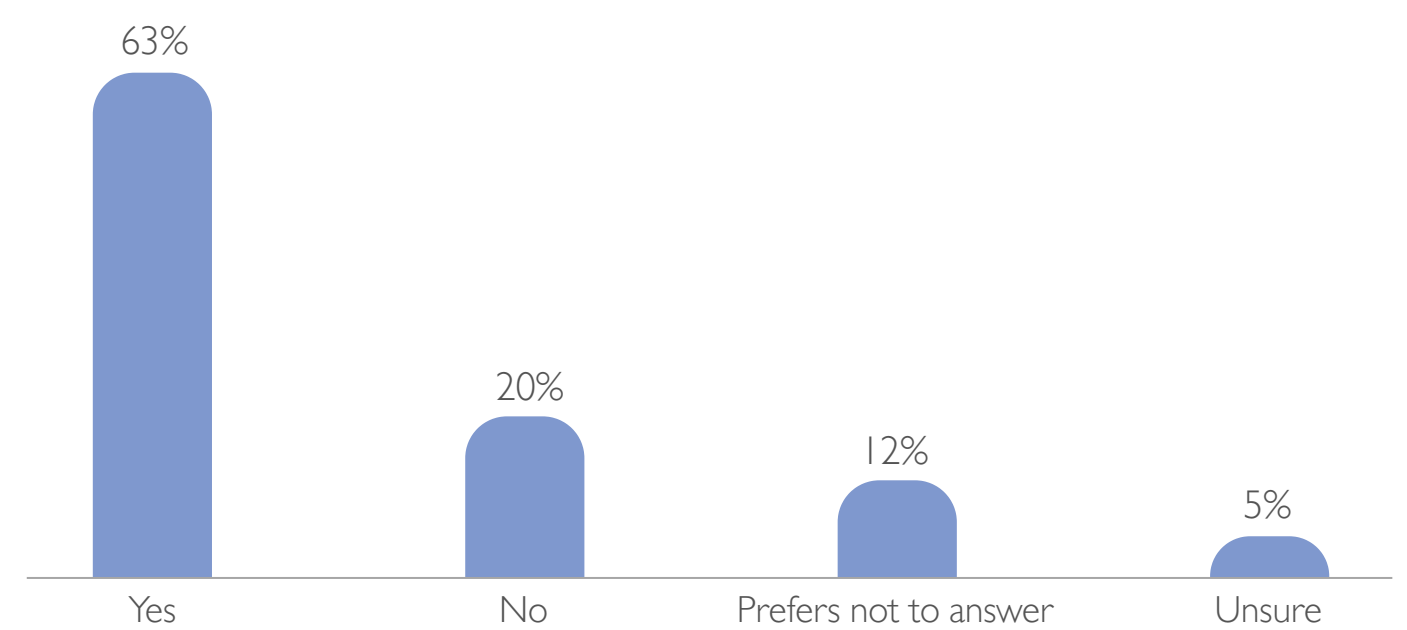


Reasons to return to Ukraine (%) n=41

Multiple answers possible



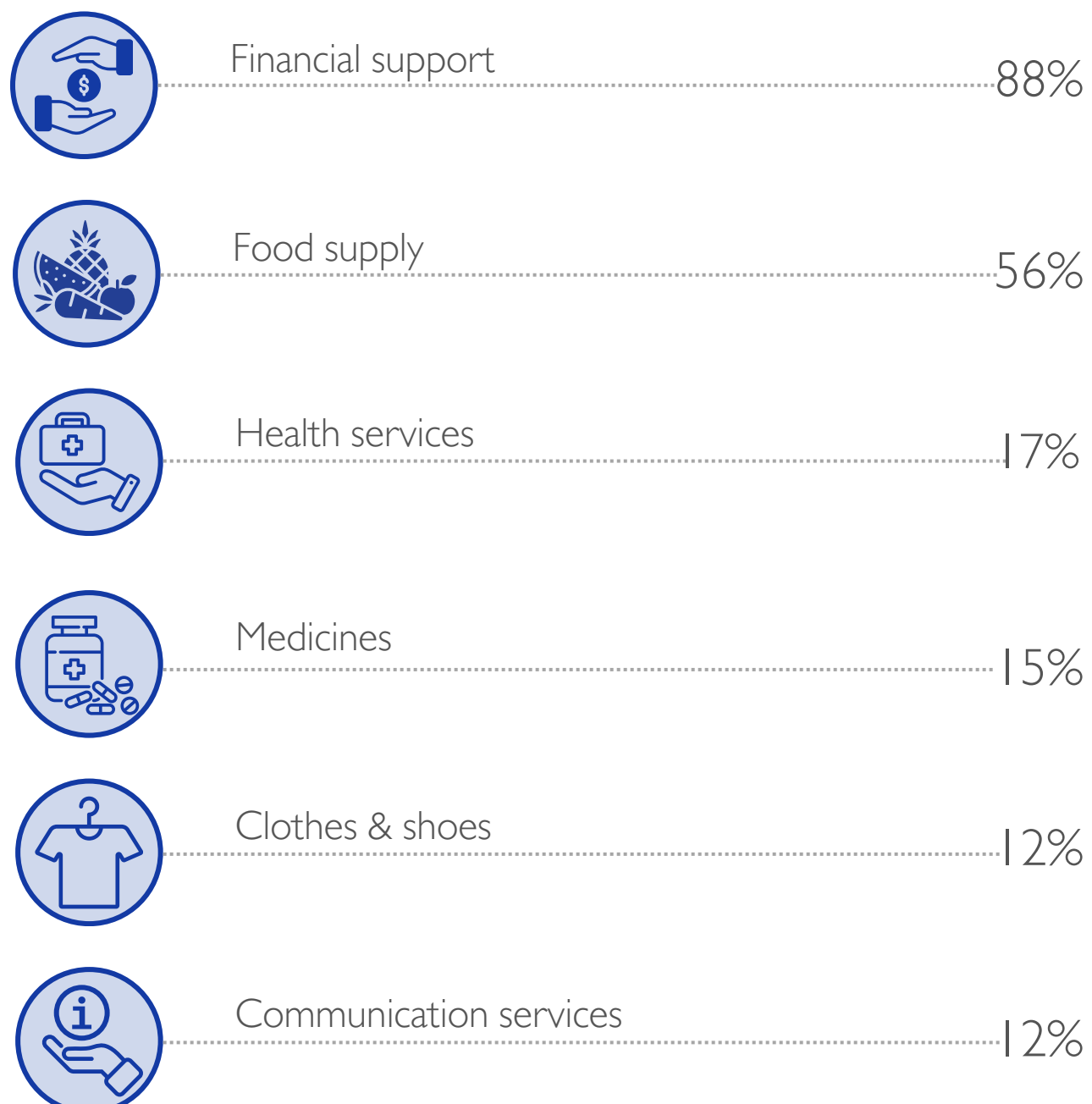
Returning to the same location in Ukraine (%) n=41



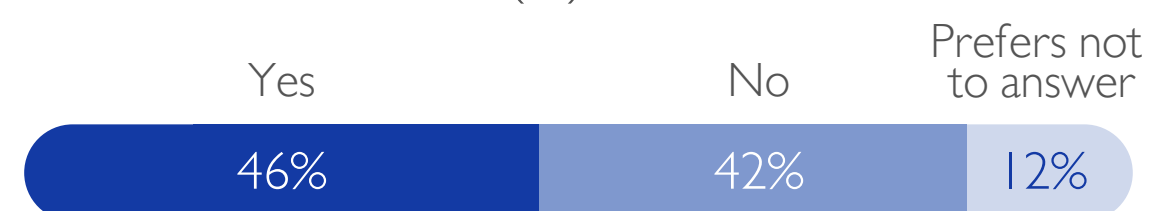
PRIORITY NEEDS AND RECEIVED ASSISTANCE

Immediate needs upon arrival (%) n=41

Multiple answers possible

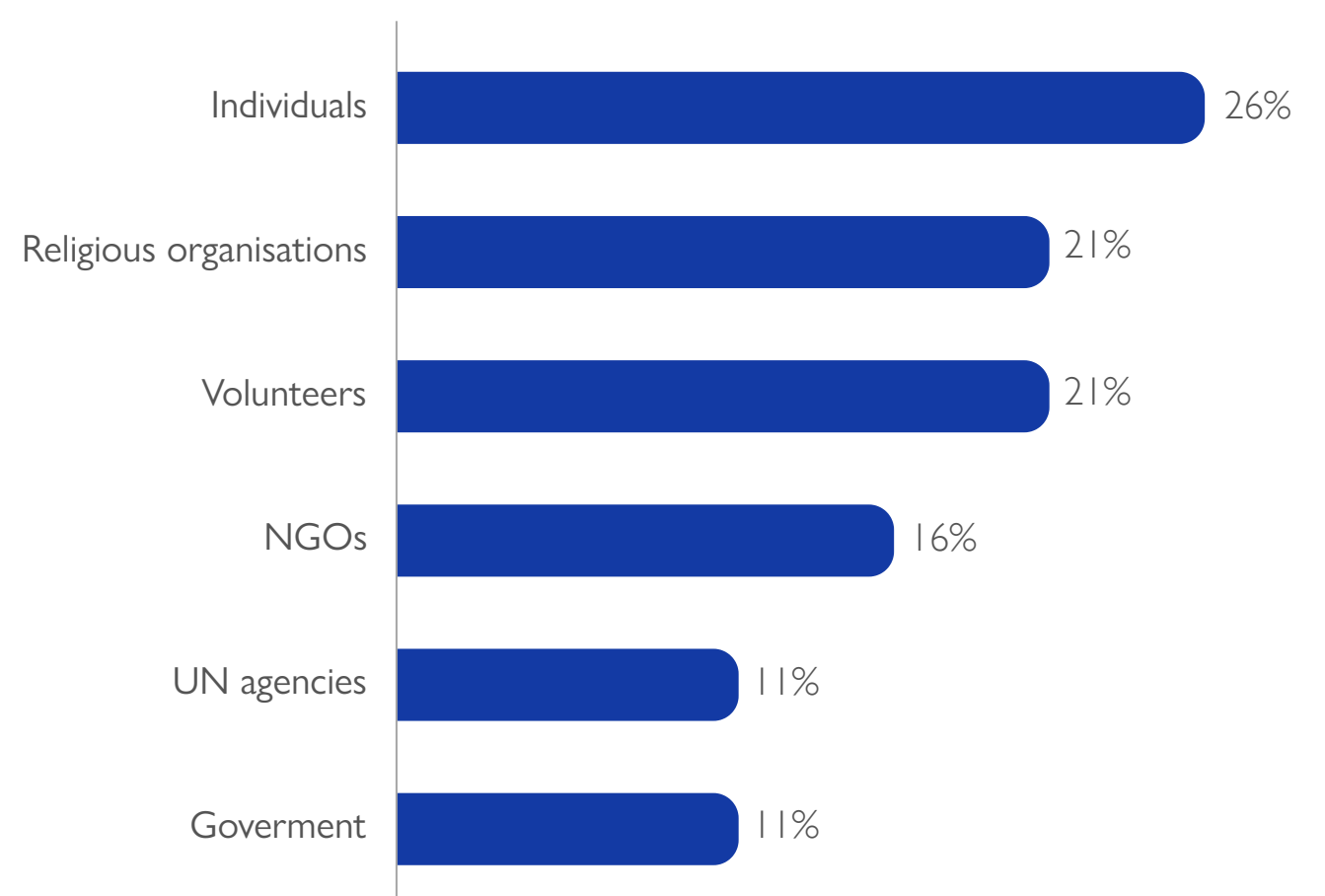


Assistance received (%) n=41



Providers of assistance (%) n=19

Multiple answers possible



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 residing in the eleven countries included in the Regional Refugee Response Plan for Ukraine. The aim of the survey is to improve the understanding of their profiles, displacement patterns, intentions and needs. The survey is deployed in 6 countries neighbouring Ukraine – Belarus, Hungary, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia, and other 5 countries in Europe, particularly impacted by the arrivals of refugees from Ukraine, including Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted by one trained enumerator. Surveys were conducted in crossing border points. The survey is anonymous and voluntary, administered after obtaining consent from the respondent. Respondents can stop the survey at any time. In Latvia, the questionnaire is available in English, Ukrainian and Russian, and the preferred language is determined by the interviewee. Only fully completed surveys are considered for analysis.

Prior to the start of the survey, all enumerators were trained by IOM on DTM standards, the use of Kobo application, IOM approach to migrants' protection and assistance, the ethics of data collection and the provision of information and referral mechanism in place.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

AIM

To improve the understanding of the profiles of refugees from Ukraine crossing back into Latvia, including their displacement patterns, intentions, and needs.

TARGET POPULATION

The analysis focuses on refugees from Ukraine who are crossing back through Latvia into Ukraine.

LOCATION AND EXECUTION

Face-to-face surveys conducted by one enumerator at border crossing points. Surveys are conducted in English, Ukrainian and Russian with the help of a mobile application.

REGIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The survey is deployed in 11 countries: 6 neighboring countries (Belarus, Hungary, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia), and 5 other countries (Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) impacted by the arrival of refugees from Ukraine.



LIMITATIONS

The sampling framework was not based on verified figures of refugees from Ukraine entering through all land border points or staying in the various regions where the surveys are conducted, due to the lack of baseline information.

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

While every attempt was made to capture all types of locations, the operational reality of fieldwork was confronted with different levels of accessibility of transit and stay locations, including the different availability of possible target individuals to comfortably spend 10-20 minutes responding to the questionnaire depending on a mix of personal conditions. Other factors more related to the conditions at a specific location and period, such as organizational changes in the entry and transit areas from national authorities, or weather conditions, also play a role.



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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 of 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 in the country of displacement; 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>