

IDP ALLOWANCE UPDATE: The Impact of the March 2024 Law Amendment on Ukraine's Internally Displaced Population

SEPTEMBER 2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. VALID IDP REGISTRATION 2
- 2. RECEIPT OF IDP ALLOWANCE BEFORE THE AMENDMENT 3
- 3. RE-APPLICATION RATES FOR THE IDP ALLOWANCE UNDER THE NEW LAW 3
- 4. RECEIPT OF THE IDP ALLOWANCE FOLLOWING THE LAW AMENDMENT 4
- 5. LOSS OF IDP ALLOWANCE FOLLOWING THE AMENDMENT OF RESOLUTION #332 5
- METHODOLOGY 7

INTRODUCTION

In response to the internal displacement triggered by the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation that began on 24 February 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) introduced an IDP allowance in March 2022 under Resolution #332. The allowance was implemented by the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) and aimed to provide financial support for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In December 2023, the CMU added new eligibility requirements, such as mandating unemployed working-age IDPs to formally register at employment centres and introducing financial criteria limiting eligibility based on asset ownership.¹ Further amendments in March 2024 specified 10 vulnerable categories eligible for a six-month extension of the allowance (until 30 August 2024), predominantly contingent on a monthly household income threshold below UAH 9,444 per household member.²

Changes to Resolution #332, which came into effect in March 2024, introduced new criteria for eligibility, focusing on factors such as income level, employment status, and specific vulnerabilities, to refine the allocation of the IDP allowance. These changes have raised concerns about the exclusion of some vulnerable IDPs.³ As a result of advocacy from the humanitarian community, the CMU adopted new amendments to Resolution #332 on 22 March 2024, adding five more vulnerable groups (expanding to 15), including IDPs of pre-pension age and adults with serious medical conditions. Some of these groups had their eligibility status automatically extended, while others were asked to reapply to confirm their eligibility.⁴

This update aims to analyse the effects of the new eligibility criteria for extension of the allowance on the IDP population by examining five key indicators related to the proportion of IDPs who reported:

- Holding of a valid IDP registration,
- Receipt of the IDP allowance prior to the amendment (from February 2022 to March 2024),
- Re-application for the allowance post-March 2024 under the new law,
- Receipt of the IDP allowance post-March 2024,
- Loss of the allowance following the amendment of Resolution #332.

This analysis remains essential as the most-recent amendment to Resolution #332, issued by the CMU on 30 August 2024, upheld the existing eligibility criteria.⁵ Under this amendment, those who previously qualified for an extension will continue to automatically receive the allowance for the next six months (until end of February 2025).

Utilising data from Round 17 of IOM’s General Population Survey (GPS), this report aims to support evidence-based programming, policy-making, advocacy, and further research.⁶ Understanding the impact of these criteria is essential to ensure that the most vulnerable IDPs continue to receive the necessary support.

KEY FINDINGS

1. Nearly two-fifths (39%) of IDPs reported losing access to the allowance following the law amendment in March 2024 (corresponding to approximately 1.4 million people across Ukraine). A substantial proportion of those who have not reapplied or were rejected remain vulnerable, increasing the risk of their inability to meet basic needs and recover from displacement.

2. Income remains a critical factor in determining eligibility; however, significant gaps exist. Around one-third of IDPs lost the allowance post-March 2024, despite having household income levels below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) (32%), the MoSP subsistence minimum and the minimum wage (34%), per household member. This exclusion of economically vulnerable individuals from the allowance, despite their low-income levels, highlights a gap in the current eligibility criteria that warrants urgent attention and action from the humanitarian and development community.

¹ Ukraine Protection Cluster (2024). [Update on changes in payment of IDP allowance \(CMU Resolution #332\)](#).
² UAH 9,444 is equal to approximately USD 229, as of 4 September 2024.
³ International Organization for Migration (2024). [Defining Vulnerability: Impact of the Changes to the IDP Living Allowance](#).
⁴ Ukraine Protection Cluster (2024). [Update on changes in payment of IDP allowance \(CMU Resolution #332\)](#).
⁵ Communications Department of the Secretariat of the CMU (2024). [After September 1, Government to extend accommodation payments for IDPs in need of support](#).
⁶ The methodology can be found on page 7.

- 3. **The financial strain on IDPs has led to an increased use of negative coping mechanisms.** Those who lost the allowance were more likely to skip rent payments or move to substandard housing compared to those still receiving the allowance. Additionally, many turned to crisis-level strategies, such as selling productive assets or reducing essential health and education expenditures, or emergency-level strategies, like selling a house or land, engaging in illegal or high-risk work, or relying on strangers for money.
- 4. **Over a third (36%) of IDPs remaining in frontline areas,⁷ approximately 419,000 individuals, reported**

losing the allowance following the amendment. Given the heightened risk of future shocks, such as shelling or renewed displacement, any delays in the reapplication process, or the permanent loss of the allowance, could result in critical gaps in income and increased vulnerability for these populations.

- 5. **Nearly a third (31%) of those who identified as returnees, having returned to their place of origin within five months of the law amendment, also reported losing the allowance.** While this data is inconclusive, it points to a trend that requires continued monitoring as the situation evolves.

1. VALID IDP REGISTRATION

Valid IDP registration is typically a prerequisite for receiving the IDP allowance.⁸ Understanding the demographic, economic, and geographic patterns of registration can help identify potential barriers to assistance and ensure that support reaches those who need it most.

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS



Over four out of five (83%) IDPs reported possessing valid IDP registration (certificate), while 17 per cent reported not having a valid registration. Female IDPs were more likely to report possessing a valid registration (88%) compared to male IDPs (74%). Older IDPs aged 60 years or over, were the most likely to report a valid IDP certificate (89%), followed by those aged 46-59 (86%). Younger age groups were less likely to report valid registration, particularly those aged 18-24, with 71 per cent holding a valid IDP certificate.

Households with children were more likely to report a valid IDP certificate (86%), compared to those without (81%). Households with older members (aged 60+) also reported higher rates (85%) than those without (80%). Single-parent households were the most likely to report a valid certificate, at 90 per cent.

INCOME LEVEL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS



IDPs with lower income levels (up to UAH 6,318 per household member, per month, i.e., below the Minimum Expenditure Basket) were more likely to report valid registration (88%), compared to those with income levels beyond UAH 6,318 (73%). This trend was consistent when comparing income against the MoSP-defined subsistence minimum and minimum wage, with lower-income households consistently reporting higher registration rates.

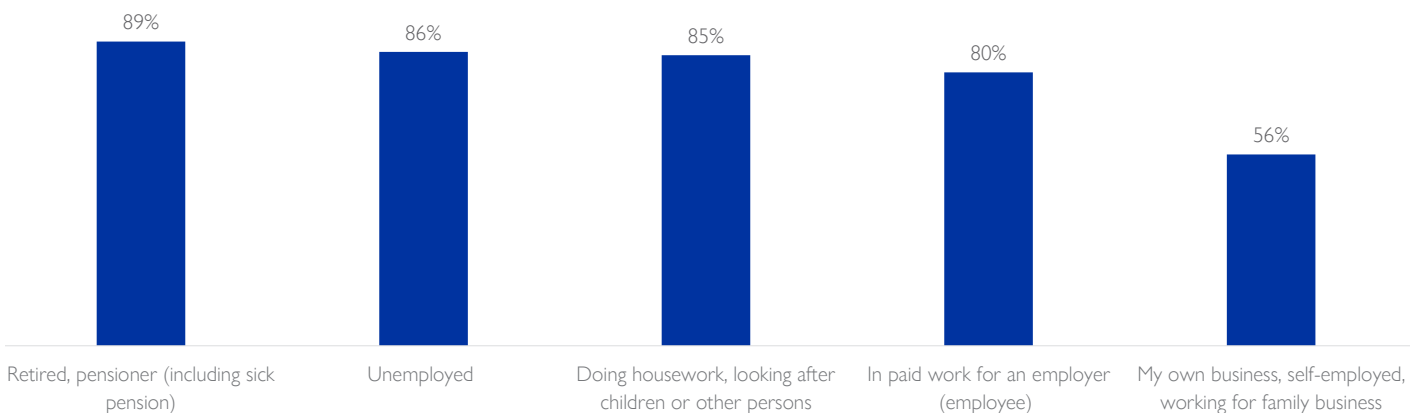
Retired or pensioner IDPs were the most likely to report a valid IDP certificate (89%), while those in paid work reported lower rates (80%). The self-employed or those working for a family business were the least likely, with only 56 per cent reporting valid registration.

GEOGRAPHY AND FRONTLINE PROXIMITY



IDPs in the east macro-region⁹ were the most likely to report holding a valid registration (89%), while those in Kyiv City and the north macro-region were the least likely, with 76 per cent and 74 per cent reporting a valid IDP certificate, respectively. Similarly, IDPs in frontline areas were slightly more likely to report obtaining a valid registration (87%) compared to those in non-frontline areas (81%).

Chart 1: Share of IDPs reporting possessing a valid IDP registration (certificate), by employment status



⁷ 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 26 July 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.

⁸ Ukraine Protection Cluster (2024). [Legal Aid Bulletin for April 2024](#).

⁹ The full list of each macro-regions and their constituent oblasts can be found on page 7.

2. RECEIPT OF IDP ALLOWANCE BEFORE THE AMENDMENT (FEBRUARY 2022 - MARCH 2024)



The receipt of the IDP allowance before the legislative amendment in March 2024 offers insight into the demographic groups most likely to have been receiving assistance under the prior eligibility criteria.

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS



Three quarters (75%) of IDPs reported receiving the IDP allowance prior to the law amendment (between February 2022 and March 2024). Female IDPs were more likely to have received the allowance (79%) compared to male IDPs (69%). Older IDPs (aged 60+) were most likely to report receiving the allowance prior to the law amendment (79%) among all age groups, while those aged 18-24 were the least likely to (59%).

Single-parent households had a slightly higher receipt rate (80%) compared to households with multiple adults or no children (75%). Similarly, households with children reported a receipt rate of 78 per cent, slightly higher than those without children (73%).

INCOME LEVEL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS



IDPs with lower income levels (up to UAH 6,318 per household member, i.e., below the Minimum Expenditure Basket) were more likely to have received the allowance (79%), compared to those with higher income levels (above the MEB, 67%). This trend was consistent across different income levels, with those below the minimum wage or MoSP-defined minimum reporting higher receipt rates.

Four out of five retired or pensioner IDPs (80%) reported receipt of the allowance prior to March 2024, compared to 53 per cent of self-employed IDPs or those running their own business.

GEOGRAPHY AND FRONTLINE PROXIMITY



IDPs in the east macro-region were more likely to report receipt of the IDP allowance before March 2024 (80%), while those in the north were the least likely (64%). Similarly, IDPs in frontline areas were slightly more likely to report the receipt of IDP allowance before the legislative amendment (79%), compared to those in non-frontline areas (74%).

3. RE-APPLICATION RATES FOR THE IDP ALLOWANCE UNDER THE NEW LAW (POST-MARCH 2024)



The patterns of re-application for the IDP allowance under the new law, post-March 2024, include both those who were successful and those who were not. The re-application rates were influenced by the new eligibility criteria, which requires certain groups to reapply to gain or maintain their access to the allowance.

However, even among those eligible for automatic extension, some IDPs have experienced disruptions in receiving their allowances due to administrative malfunctions. Insufficient capacity at the Departments of Social Protection (DoSP) and Administrative Services Centers (ASCs) has led to delays in processing applications, long queues, and challenges in correctly applying the new criteria, resulting in potentially wrongful rejections or disruptions in payments. Consequently, some IDPs who were entitled to automatic extensions (e.g., people with disabilities of group I and II) have opted to re-apply for the allowance to avoid these administrative issues.¹⁰

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

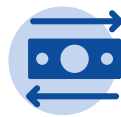


Nearly half of IDPs who had previously received the allowance reported re-applying for it under the new law after March 2024 (48%). Female IDPs had a higher re-application rate, at 52 per cent, compared to male IDPs (39%). Those aged 36-45 had the highest re-application rate at 64 per cent, followed by those aged 25-35 (61%). Older IDPs (aged 60+) had the lowest re-application rate at 25 per cent, corresponding to

the automatic extensions under the pensioner criterion for those with pensions below UAH 9,444, as of January 2024.

Households with children had a significantly higher re-application rate at 69 per cent, compared to 31 per cent of households without children. Single-parent households reported a very high re-application rate of 79 per cent.

INCOME LEVEL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS



IDPs with lower income levels (up to UAH 6,318 per household member, i.e., below the Minimum Expenditure Basket) were more likely to have re-applied (53%) than those with higher incomes (36%). Similarly, those with incomes below the MoSP actual subsistence minimum (UAH 7,064 as of June 2024)¹¹ showed a higher re-application rate (52%) compared to those earning a higher income (36%). Unemployed IDPs had a high re-application rate of 66 per cent, compared to 49 per cent of those in paid work.

GEOGRAPHY AND FRONTLINE PROXIMITY



Fifty-three per cent (53%) of IDPs in the eastern macro-region reported re-applying for the allowance following the law amendment, compared to 42 per cent of IDPs in the southern macro-region. IDPs in frontline locations were also more likely to re-apply (55%) than those in non-frontline areas (44%).

¹⁰ Ukraine Protection Cluster (2024). *Legal Aid Bulletin for April 2024*.

¹¹ Antikor. *The real cost of living per person for a month is 7,064 hryvnia*. - Ministry of Social Policy, access as of 4 September 2024.

4. RECEIPT OF THE IDP ALLOWANCE FOLLOWING THE LAW AMENDMENT (POST-MARCH 2024)



Following the implementation of the revised eligibility criteria under Resolution #332, 39 per cent of IDPs reported currently receiving the IDP allowance (six month extension between March and August 2024). The law amendment aimed to better-target the most vulnerable demographics by prioritizing eligibility for, among others, displaced pensioners, those with caregiving responsibilities, individuals with disabilities, and households with vulnerable dependents, combined with household income per person below UAH 9,444 criterion.¹²

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

Female IDPs were more likely to report receiving the allowance (47%) compared to male IDPs (25%). Among older IDPs (aged 60+), 63 per cent reported receiving the allowance at the time of data collection, with retired or pensioner IDPs most likely to report receiving it (64%). Likewise, elderly female IDPs were the most likely to report receiving the allowance (71%), likely attributed to the broader demographic structure society, with more female of retirement age in Ukraine.¹³

Moreover, half of the individuals in households with at least one older member (aged 60+), or at least one person with a self-assessed disability, reported receiving the allowance, followed by 46 per cent of those in households with children.

COPING STRATEGIES

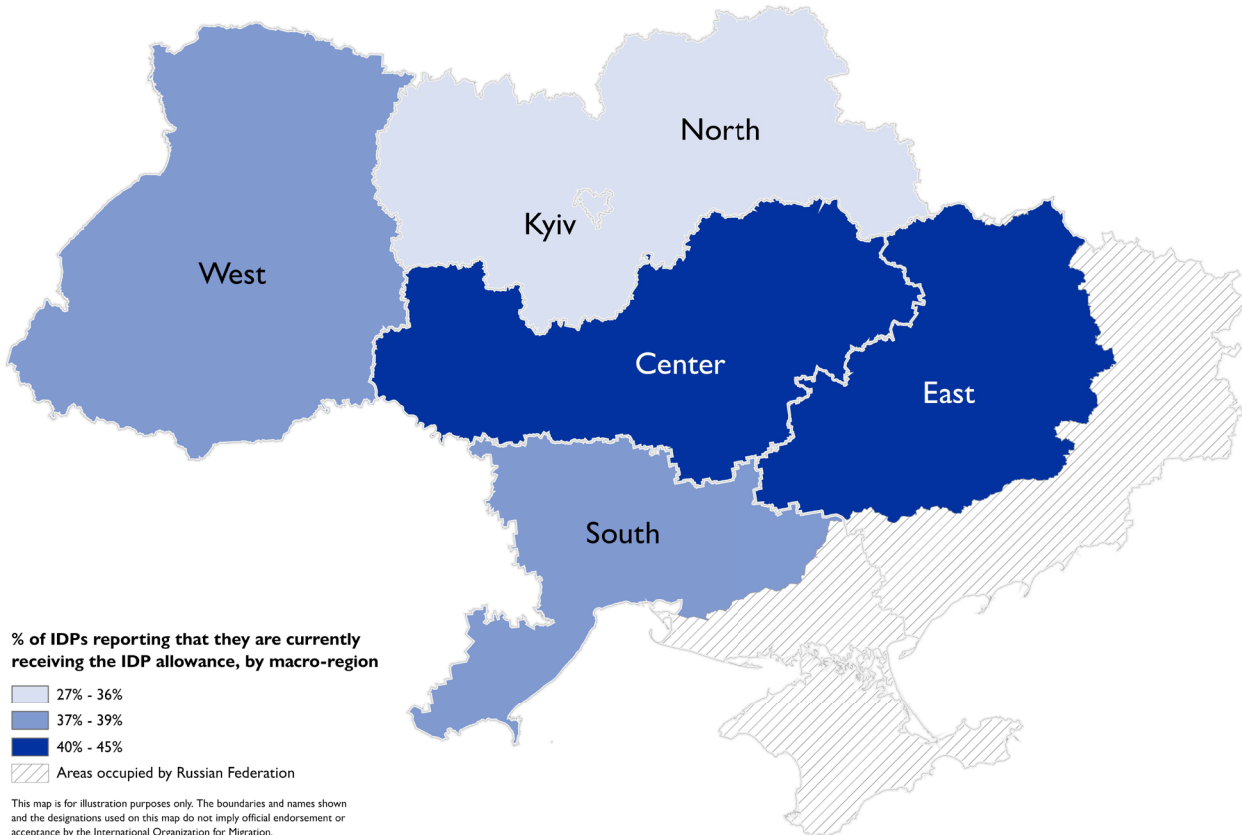
Even among those IDPs who reported receiving the IDP allowance, a high proportion have still reported adopting or exhausting negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs. Specifically, 46 per cent of IDPs who employed crisis-severity coping mechanisms¹⁴ reported receiving the allowance, while 37 per cent of those who resorted to emergency-severity coping mechanisms¹⁵ also reported receiving it. Additionally, 50 per cent of IDPs who continue to receive the allowance indicated a reliance on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.¹⁶

This trend reflects the ongoing adoption of severe coping strategies in protracted displacement, which increases vulnerability and needs, particularly as winter approaches. Over time, more people are exhausting alternative means of sustaining themselves, even with the allowance in place.

INCOME LEVEL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Income levels appear to be an important factor in determining the eligibility of IDPs, as 50 per cent of respondents with an income per household member below the MEB threshold of UAH 6,318¹⁷ reported receiving the allowance following the law amendment, compared to 18 per cent of IDPs with an income above this threshold. Similarly, IDPs with income levels below the MoSP actual subsistence minimum (UAH 7,064 as of June 2024)¹⁸ were more likely to report having received the allowance

Map 1: Proportion of IDPs reporting that they are currently receiving the IDP allowance, by macro-region



¹² International Organization for Migration (2024). *Defining Vulnerability: Impact of the Changes to the IDP Living Allowance*. The UAH 9,444 monthly income per person is one of key eligibility criteria for IDP allowance post-March 2024.

¹³ State Statistics Service of Ukraine, access as of 4 September 2024.

¹⁴ For the purpose of this analysis, crisis-level strategies include sale of productive assets or means of transport, reducing essential health expenditures, and reducing essential education expenditures.

¹⁵ For the purpose of this analysis, emergency-level strategies include sale of house or land, use of degrading sources of income, illegal work, or high-risk jobs, and having to ask strangers for money to cover essential needs.

¹⁶ International Organization for Migration (2024). *Ukraine Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey Round 1.7*.

¹⁷ Food Security Cluster Ukraine (2024). *Gap analysis*.

(49%) compared to those with incomes above the threshold (15%). Finally, 48 per cent of IDPs with income below the minimum wage threshold of UAH 8,000¹⁹ reported receiving the allowance, compared to 12 per cent above this threshold. These proportions are most likely the result of applying the family income below UAH 9,444 per person threshold across several of the eligibility criteria under the Resolution #332.

Nearly half (47%) of respondents engaged in housework or caring roles reported receiving the allowance, compared to 29 per cent of unemployed IDPs and 26 per cent of employed IDPs. Self-employed individuals were the least likely to report receiving the allowance (10%).

GEOGRAPHY AND FRONTLINE PROXIMITY

IDPs in the east macro-region were more likely to report having received the IDP allowance following the law amendment (45%), while those in Kyiv City were the least likely (27%). Similarly, IDPs in frontline areas were more likely to report receiving the allowance (47%) compared to those in non-frontline areas (36%).

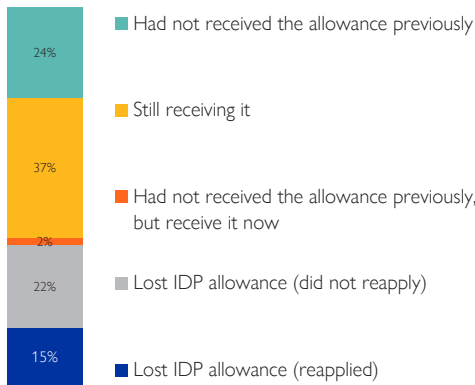


Finally, IDPs in small towns or urban-type villages had the highest reported receipt of the allowance (47%), while those in the suburbs of large cities reported the lowest rate (32%).

5. LOSS OF IDP ALLOWANCE FOLLOWING THE AMENDMENT OF RESOLUTION #332 (POST-MARCH 2024)

The changes to the eligibility criteria for the IDP allowance, stemming from the Resolution #332 amendment in March 2024, have resulted in exclusion of some of the previously eligible IDPs. **Approximately 15 per cent of IDPs reported losing the allowance despite reapplying under the new amendment, while 24 per cent lost it and did not reapply. In total, 39 per cent of IDPs reported losing the IDP allowance following the law amendments, corresponding to approximately 1.4 million people across Ukraine.** Among those who have not reapplied or were rejected, a substantial share remains vulnerable, exacerbating the potential risk to their ability to meet basic needs and recover from displacement.

Chart 2: Share of IDPs reporting their allowance status resulting from the March 2024 amendment



HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS



Vulnerable populations, including older IDPs (aged 60+) and those with chronic illnesses or disabilities, were more likely to continue receiving the allowance due to the eligibility criteria structure. Male IDPs were more likely to have lost the allowance (46%), compared to 35 per cent of female IDPs.

Moreover, 42 per cent of IDPs with no children in the household reported losing the allowance, compared to 34 per cent of those with children in their household. Forty-seven per cent of IDPs with no older persons (aged 60+) in their household reported losing the allowance, compared to 31 per cent of those with older persons in their household. Forty-one per cent of IDPs with no chronically ill household members reported losing the allowance, compared to 36 per cent of those with no members suffering from chronic illnesses in their household.

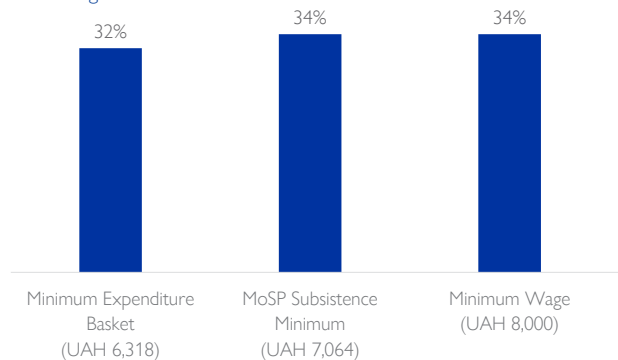
INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

At the same time, the loss of the IDP allowance for those with income levels below key thresholds - such as the Minimum Expenditure Basket (UAH 6,318), the MoSP actual subsistence minimum (UAH 7,064), and even the minimum wage (UAH 8,000) - remains a significant concern. Due to an income below UAH 9,444 per person applied as a common eligibility requirement only in combination with other vulnerability criteria (such as age, disability, or caregiving responsibilities), many IDPs have lost access to this critical support.

Specifically, just under a third (32%) of IDPs reported losing the allowance despite earning an income per household member below the MEB threshold. Similarly, **34 per cent of IDPs reported losing the allowance while earning an income per household member below the MoSP actual subsistence minimum, impacting approximately 850,000 people nationwide** (reapplying or being rejected). Additionally, 34 per cent of IDPs with income below the minimum wage threshold also reported losing the allowance. **This exclusion of economically vulnerable individuals from the allowance, despite their low-income levels, underscores a crucial gap in the current eligibility criteria that warrants urgent attention and action from the humanitarian and development community.** Among those for which the allowance accounted for more than 50 per cent of their income, 2 per cent reported losing the allowance following the amendment (approximately 3,900 IDPs across the country).

Moreover, nearly half of unemployed IDPs (46%) have reported losing the allowance, compared to 44 per cent of self-employed IDPs and 53 per cent of those in paid employment.

Chart 3: Proportion of IDPs reporting the loss of the allowance following the amendment, by monthly income per household member below MEB, MoSP and Minimum Wage



¹⁸ Antikor. *The real cost of living per person for a month is 7,064 hryvnia*. - Ministry of Social Policy, access as of 4 September 2024.

¹⁹ Communications Department of the Secretariat of the CMU (2024). *Minimum wage will be increased from 1 April: Prime Minister | Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine* (kmu.gov.ua).

COPING STRATEGIES



Additionally, the financial strain on IDPs is further compounded by high housing and utility costs. With 60 per cent of renting IDPs spending more than 50 per cent of their income on housing, many are resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as skipping rent payments (17% of IDPs who reported losing the allowance, compared to 12% of those who retained it) or moving to substandard housing (14% of IDPs who reported losing the allowance, compared to 10% of those retained it). IDPs already face additional economic challenges due to higher unemployment rates and less stable income sources, further increasing their vulnerability, particularly in securing adequate shelter for the coming winter months.²⁰

Reflecting this economic hardship, among IDPs who reported losing the allowance, 38 per cent reported using crisis-severity coping mechanisms,²¹ while 43 per cent resorted to emergency-severity strategies.²² This high prevalence of severe negative coping mechanisms indicates the intensified vulnerability faced by these individuals.

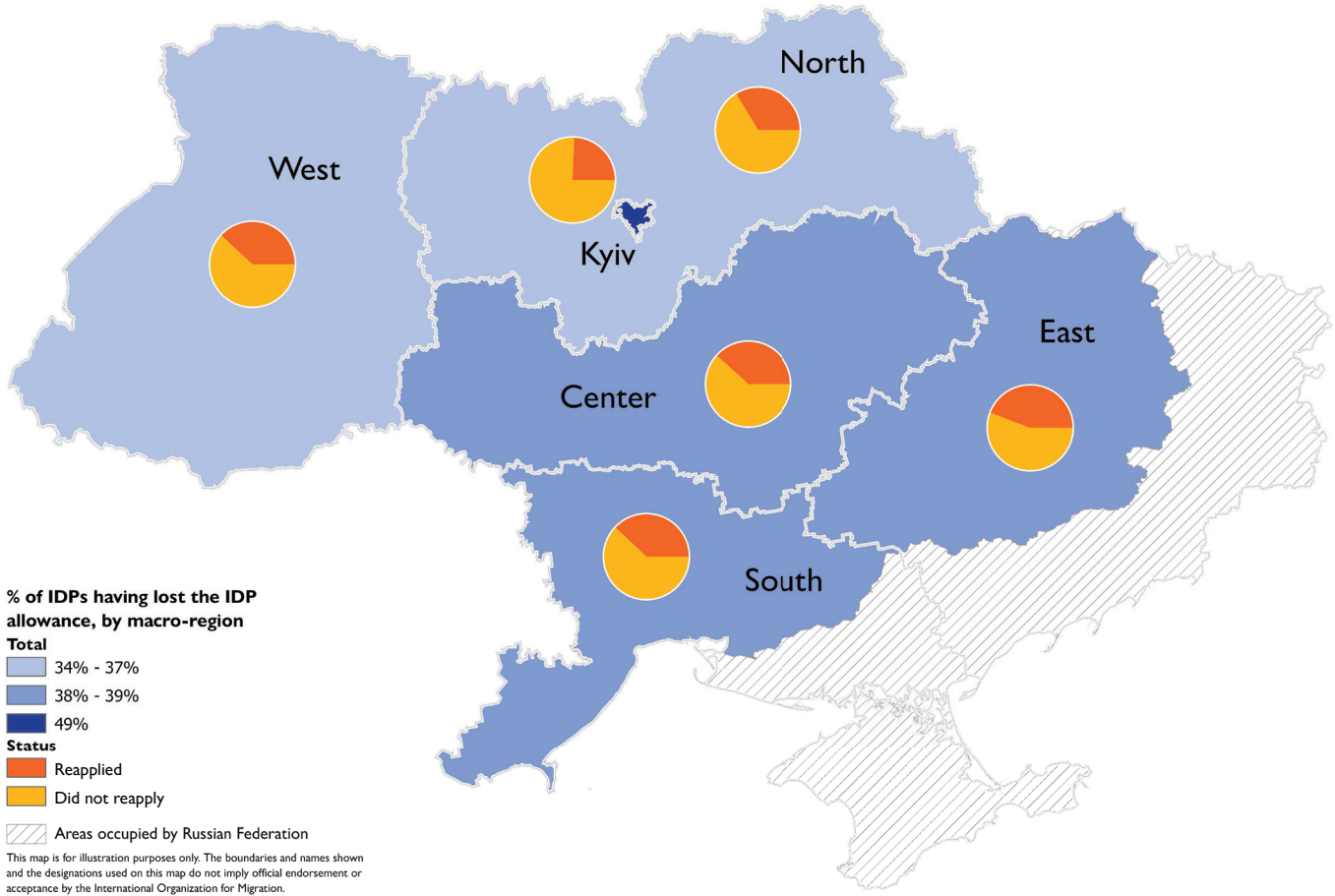
GEOGRAPHY AND FRONTLINE PROXIMITY



IDPs in Kyiv City were more likely to report losing the IDP allowance following the law amendment (49%), while those in the north macro-region were the least likely (34%).

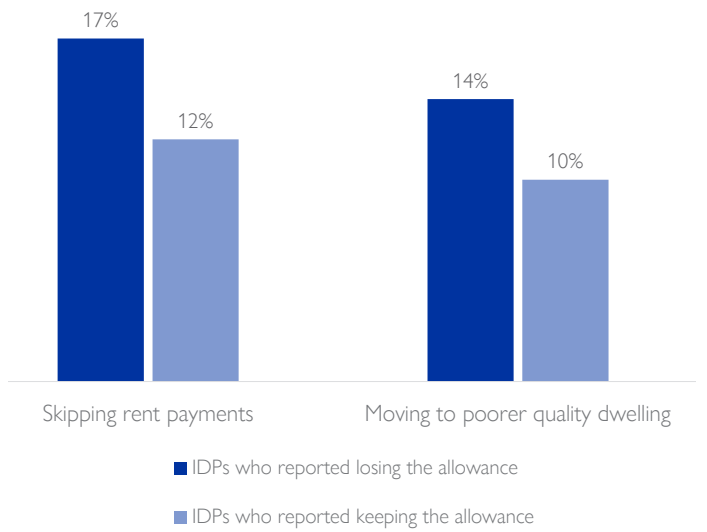
Over a third of IDPs (36%) in frontline areas (corresponding to approximately 419,000 IDPs) reported losing the allowance following the law amendment in March 2024. While individuals in some of these

Map 2: Share of IDPs reporting having lost the IDP allowance, by macro-region



areas are legally encouraged to evacuate and may remain eligible for the allowance if a mandatory evacuation is announced, many still reported losing access. Additionally, those not eligible for the extension may become re-eligible if they relocate again. Given the potential for increased vulnerability due to future shocks, such as shelling or renewed displacement, any delays in the reapplication process, or the permanent loss of the allowance, could lead to critical gaps in income for these individuals.

Chart 4: Proportion of IDPs resorting to negative coping mechanisms, by the allowance status



²⁰ International Organization for Migration (2024). *Housing Brief: Living conditions, rental costs and mobility factors*.

²¹ For the purpose of this analysis, crisis-level strategies include sale of productive assets or means of transport, reducing essential health expenditures, and reducing essential education expenditures.

²² For the purpose of this analysis, emergency-level strategies include sale of house or land, use of degrading sources of income, illegal work, or high risk jobs, and having to ask strangers for money to cover essential needs.

ALLOWANCE LOSS AND MOBILITY INTENTIONS



The findings suggest that the loss of the IDP allowance has not yet influenced mobility intentions, either through secondary displacement or as a push factor for return.

Among all IDPs surveyed, 9 per cent reported considering leaving their current location within three months following data collection, with no difference between those who lost the allowance (9%) and the overall population, while a slightly lower proportion of those still receiving the allowance reported similar intentions (7%). Additionally, 14 per cent of all IDPs expressed an intention to return to their area of origin beyond the three-month period, including 12 per cent of those who lost the allowance and 16 per cent of those still receiving it.

Among returnees who reported returning to their place of origin within five months prior to data collection in July and August 2024 – a period that coincides with the law amendment in March 2024 – 31 percent reported losing the allowance. While numerous factors can influence the decision to return, including to heavily conflict-affected areas, the loss

of access to the IDP allowance likely impacts household income. Given the comparatively high proportion of IDPs renting accommodation (59%)²³, this may contribute to decisions to return to owned homes in their areas of origin. Some individuals who were previously displaced and supplementing their income with the allowance are no longer receiving it after their return. The relationship between access to social and humanitarian assistance and mobility dynamics will continue to be monitored by the IOM Data and Analytics Programme.

It is important to note that data collection may have occurred too soon after the law amendment to fully capture its impact. Moreover, the IDP allowance is likely only one of many factors influencing decisions to return to unsafe areas. This observation aligns with findings from the Protection Cluster, which indicated that the risk of return to unsafe areas or relocation to collective sites among IDPs affected by the allowance changes has so far been limited.²⁴ Nevertheless, further research on this topic may be needed to fully understand the longer-term impacts of these law amendments.

DEFINITIONS:

Table 1: Macro-regions and their constituent oblasts

| Macro-regions | Constituent oblasts |
|---------------|---|
| East | Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Zaporizka, Luhanska, Kharkivska |
| West | Volynska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska, Rivnenska, Ternopilska, Khmelnytska, Chernivetska |
| Center | Vinnytska, Kirovohradska, Poltavska, Cherkaska |
| Kyiv | Kyiv City |
| North | Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Sumska, Chernihivska |
| South | Mykolaivska, Odeska, Khersonska |

METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by Multicultural Insights as part of Round 17 of the General Population Survey (GPS). Data was collected 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. IDPs are defined as people who left their homes or are staying outside their habitual place of residence due to the full-scale invasion in February 2022, regardless of whether they hold registered IDP status. Returnees are defined as people who returned to their habitual place of residence after a significant period of displacement (minimum of two weeks since February 2022). All remaining individuals are considered non-displaced.

All interviews were conducted using a random-digit-dial (RDD) and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) approach, generating results with an overall margin of error of 1.35 per cent

[CL 95%]. The survey included all oblasts in Ukraine, excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) and the areas of Donetska, Luhanska, Khersonska, and Zaporizka Oblasts under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation where phone coverage by Ukrainian operators is not available.

Limitations: The exact proportion of the excluded populations is unknown. Those currently residing outside the territory of Ukraine were not interviewed, following active exclusion. Population estimates assume that children (those under 18 years old) are accompanied by their parents or guardians. The sample frame is limited to adults that use mobile phones. It is unknown if all phone networks were fully functional across the entire territory of Ukraine for the entire period of the survey; therefore, some respondents may have had a higher probability of receiving calls than others. Residents of areas with a high level of civilian infrastructure damage may have a lower representation among the sample – likely resulting in an under-representation in the report. Those residing in the ARC or areas of Donetska, Luhanska, Khersonska, and Zaporizka Oblasts under temporary occupation by the Russian Federation are not included in the survey.

²³ International Organization for Migration (2024). *Housing Brief: Living conditions, rental costs and mobility factors*.

²⁴ Ukraine Protection Cluster (2024). *Update on changes in payment of IDP allowance (CMU Resolution #332)*.

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