



NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT

ON THE SITUATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

June 2020

After the six years of displacement and the months of COVID-19 pandemic, people in Ukrainian communities keep supporting each other. Pictured: a family evacuating from Lysychansk after their house was hit by shelling in 2014.

Photo: Maks Levin

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DTM – Displacement Tracking Matrix

FGD – focus group discussion

GCA – government-controlled areas

GoU – Government of Ukraine

IDPs – internally displaced persons

IOM – International Organization for Migration

KI – key informant

MoSP – Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

NGCA – non-government controlled areas

NMS – National Monitoring System Report on the Situation of Internally Displaced Persons

SSSU – State Statistics Service of Ukraine

The data collection process within the NMS Round 17 was carried out in April–June 2020 amid the COVID-19 outbreak. Due to the introduction of the COVID-19 quarantine measures in Ukraine by the Government of Ukraine (GoU)¹, it was impossible to carry out face-to-face interviews. Within this Round, 2,401 IDPs were surveyed via telephone in 300 randomly selected territorial units across the country and additional 3,708 (including NGCA returnees) were surveyed with the IOM telephone-based tool. Five Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with the key informants (KIs), IDPs and NGCA returnees.

The results of the analysis reveal that the main conditions for successful integration indicated by IDPs remained the same as in the previous NMS rounds, i.e. housing, regular income, and employment. Sixty (60%) per cent of the surveyed IDPs lived in rented housing. Twenty-seven (27%) per cent of the respondents renting housing confirmed a risk of being evicted from their current dwelling because of their inability to pay the rent. During the FGDs, the participants mentioned cases when IDPs could not pay the rent and had to return to NGCA during the quarantine period. As of April–June 2020, the average monthly income per IDP household member was UAH 3,350 which was still lower compared to September 2019 (UAH 3,631). Fifty-one (51%) per cent of the respondents confirmed relying on governmental support to IDPs and 38 per cent on pensions. During April–June, 35 per cent of IDPs reported facing problems with receiving social payments. The most frequently mentioned problem was related to the fear to leave home because of the risk of being infected and was mostly reported by IDPs aged 60 and over (33%). The employment rate among all IDPs did not change since February–March 2020 (46%). However, twenty-four (24%) per cent of the respondents confirmed being placed on unpaid or partially paid leave during the quarantine. Among the total

population of Ukraine, approximately 17 per cent of workers were placed on unpaid leave^{2,3}.

The reduced income, problems with keeping the ability to cover rent and receiving social payments heighten IDPs vulnerability, especially during the COVID-19 quarantine. The findings indicate the need for enhanced socioeconomic interventions by the GoU and other stakeholders to address the constant needs of IDPs for housing and employment as well as the overall socioeconomic situation of the group. This process should take into account the IDP families' profiles and their specific needs. Among all the households with children, twenty-nine (29%) per cent of the respondents were the female-headed households. Fourteen (14%) per cent of IDP households reported having a family member with a disability. The proportion of households consisting of only people aged 60 and over was 22 per cent.

Key findings

Labour market situation. The employment rate among IDPs did not change since February–March 2020. As of April–June 2020, the share of employed IDPs was 46 per cent. Twenty-four (24%) per cent of the respondents confirmed being placed on unpaid or partially paid leave during the quarantine. The results of the analysis demonstrated the significant differences between shares of men and women placed on unpaid or partially paid leave (20 per cent and 26 per cent respectively). The employment level among the total population of Ukraine aged 15–70⁴ was 58 per cent. The employment rate among IDPs aged 20–64 did not change since February–March 2020 and was significantly lower than the em-

¹ The government has taken a number of decisions to protect Ukrainians from COVID-19 <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-vstanovlennya-karantynu-z-metoyu-zapobigannya-poshirennyu-na-teritoriyi-ukrayini-gostroyi-respiratornoyi-hvorobi-covid-19-sprichinenoyi-koronavirusom-sars-cov-i200520-392>

² Employment during quarantine. Centre for Economic Strategy. 28 July 2020. <https://ces.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/%D0%97%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BD%D1%8F%D1%82%D1%96%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C-%D0%BF%D1%96%D0%B4-%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%81-%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%83-11.08.2020.pdf>

³ Note: For the purposes of interpretation, the differences in the survey tools need to be considered.

⁴ Employment rates by gender, type, location, and age. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2020. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2020/rp/eans/znsnmv2020_u.xls

ployment rate in the same age group of the total population of Ukraine (56 per cent and 67 per cent respectively). The employment rate among IDPs aged 20–64 residing in Kyiv remained unchanged compared to February–March 2020 and was lower than in the third quarter of 2019 (74 per cent and 90 per cent respectively). The data gathered in April–June 2020 demonstrated a decrease in the employment level of the mentioned age group living in geographical zones 4 and 5 by 8 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Financial situation and basic needs. As of April–June 2020 the average monthly income per one IDP household member was UAH 3,350. However, it was still lower compared to September 2019. Furthermore, the average monthly income of IDPs was still low compared to the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which is set at UAH 3,974⁵. Twenty-seven (27%) per cent of the respondents living in rented housing confirmed facing the risk of being evicted from their current dwelling due to the inability to pay the rent. IDPs continue to rely on government support, which is the second most frequently mentioned source of their income. Thirty-five (35%) per cent of IDPs receiving social payments reported facing payment access problems during the quarantine. The most common problem was the fear to leave home because of the risk of getting infected (28%). The fear to leave home to get a payment was more frequently reported by IDPs aged 60 and over compared to younger IDPs (33% and 25% respectively).

Access to services. The data demonstrated a high level of presence of health-care facilities in cities and towns while in rural areas, health-care facilities were significantly less numerous. Only half of the respondents living in rural areas confirmed having medical emergency points and pharmacies in their settlements (50%). Fifty-two (52%) per cent of the surveyed IDPs living in villages reported that the public or other transportation means were unavailable to them when they needed to go the health-care facilities. The share of those who informed

about the inaccessibility of the public or other transportation means in cities and towns was 36 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively.

Awareness of COVID-19 prevention measures. During the interviews, the respondents were asked to name the COVID-19 preventive measures. The best-known coronavirus prevention measures among IDPs were using a medical mask (94%) and thorough and frequent handwashing with soap (80%). Other frequently mentioned measures were hand treatment with an antiseptic (69%), using gloves (67%), keeping distance from other people (66%), and observing cough hygiene (40%).

IDP mobility. In April–June 2020, 82 per cent of the interviewed IDPs reported that they had been staying in their current settlement for over three years. The share of those intending to return to their place of origin after the end of the conflict was 19 per cent. At the same time, 39 per cent of the respondents expressed their intention not to return, even after the end of the conflict.

Integration in local communities. Fifty (50%) per cent of the interviewed reported that they had integrated into the local community, while 39 per cent stated that they had partially integrated. The data showed that the employment rate among the respondents who acknowledged feeling partially integrated was lower compared to those who self-assessed themselves as fully integrated (38% and 52% respectively).

NGCA returnees. Twenty (20%) per cent of the respondents identified themselves as NGCA returnees during IOM's telephone survey. Generally, the surveyed returnee population was older than the IDP population; the share of returnee household members aged 60 years and over was 65 per cent. The monthly income of 19 per cent of returnee households was lower than UAH 3,000.

⁵ The actual subsistence minimum in June 2020. The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine / <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/18878.html>

OVERVIEW OF ROUND 17 METHODOLOGY

The National Monitoring System (NMS) is based on the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) approach designed by IOM at the global level⁶. Consisting of the mobility tracking, registration, flow monitoring and survey components, the DTM is designed to capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. IOM Ukraine adapted the DTM to the Ukrainian context via the NMS to collect and process data as well as disseminate information on the displaced populations in Ukraine. The main objective of the NMS is to support the Government of Ukraine and non-government stakeholders in collecting and analysing information on the socioeconomic characteristics of IDPs and their households to design evidence-based policies and programmatic responses on IDPs.

The survey collected information on socioeconomic characteristics of IDPs at individual and household levels, including trends and movement intentions, employment, financial situation and basic needs, access to services in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv.

Main information sources used for the NMS:

- ii) data from sample surveys of IDPs via telephone interviews;
- iv) data from focus group discussions;
- v) administrative data and relevant data available from other sources.

Interviews with IDPs

Due to the introduction of the COVID-19 quarantine measures in Ukraine, it was impossible to carry out face-to-face interviews.

Two surveys were undertaken. During the first survey, a total of 2,401 IDPs were interviewed via telephone in 300 randomly selected territorial units across the country in May–June 2020. The sampling of territorial units was devised for all government-

controlled areas of Ukraine and distributed in proportion to the number of registered IDPs.

During the second survey, a total of 3,708 individuals registered in the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine were interviewed by IOM using telephone interviews between April and June 2020. Out of these, 2,963 interviews were with IDPs residing in the government-controlled areas (GCA), and 745 interviews were with returnees to the non-government controlled areas (NGCA)⁷.

The data sets gathered within the two surveys were combined using a statistical weighting tool. Both data sets were weighted according to the regional distribution of registered IDPs. Data from telephone interviews carried out by IOM were also weighted according to the sociodemographic characteristics of IDPs reached out in a telephone survey conducted in 300 randomly selected territorial units across the country.

Focus group discussions

Five focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in May 2020 using online means of communication. Two FGDs were conducted with the key informants (KI) residing in Kharkiv Oblast and Zaporizhia Oblast. The KI included personnel of the civil society organizations, national NGOs, local authorities, and administrative and social governmental services. One FGD was carried out with IDPs living in rural settlements of Mykolaiv Oblast and one FGD with the displaced population residing in the town of Sloviansk. One FGD was held with NGCA returnees.

Please see Annex 1 for more details on methodology.

⁶ <https://dtm.iom.int/about>

⁷ The sampling was derived from the IDP registration database maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine.

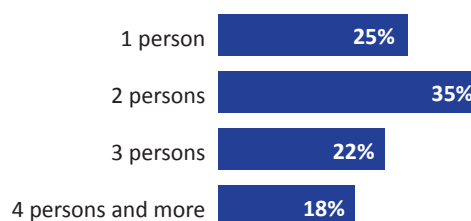
1. CHARACTERISTICS OF IDPs AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Women represented 58 per cent of the surveyed IDP household members, which is slightly higher than the share of women in an average Ukrainian household (54% as of 1 January 2020)⁸ (Figure 1.1). Among those women, 23 per cent were aged over 60 years, which was higher than the share of men of the same age (16%). This is similar to the general population of Ukraine. As of January 2020⁹, the share of women aged over 60 years made 29 per cent, while the share of men of the same age was 19 per cent.

During the interviews, the respondents were asked about the composition of their household. The identified average household size was 2.43 persons, which is slightly smaller than among the total population of Ukraine (2.58 persons) according to the 2020 data¹⁰. A quarter of the respondents (25%) lived in single-

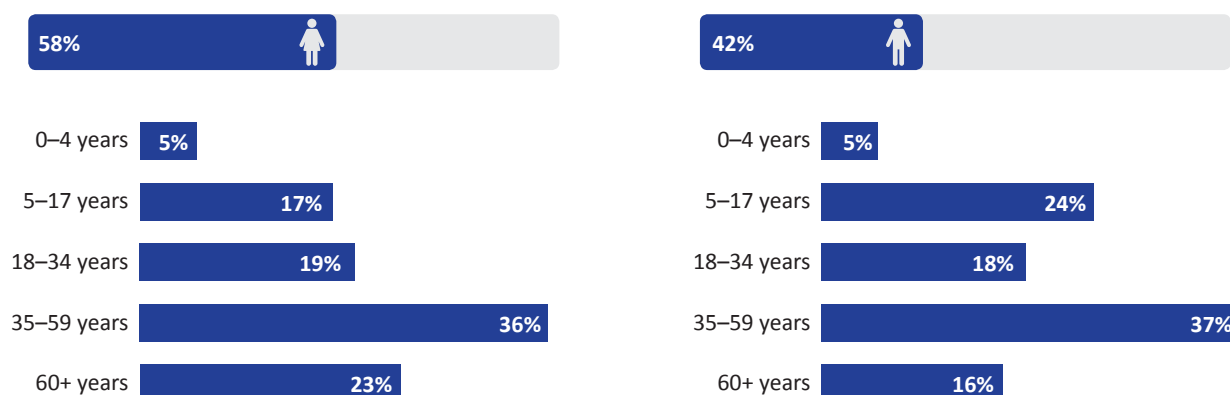
person households, which is higher than among the total population of Ukraine (19%)¹¹ (Figure 1.2). Among these 25 per cent of households, 73 per cent were women.

Figure 1.2. Distribution of IDP households in Ukraine by number of members



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 1.1. Sex and age distributions of IDP household members



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

⁸ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of 1 January 2019. June 2020. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2020.

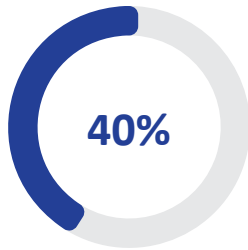
⁹ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of 1 January 2019. June 2020. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2020.

¹⁰ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2020.

¹¹ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2020.

Households with children made up 40 per cent of all the surveyed IDP households, which is slightly more than an average Ukrainian household (38%)¹² (Figure 1.3). IDP households with one child accounted for 62 per cent of the total number of households with children. The share of large families with three or more children made 9 per cent of IDP households with children, while the share of single-parent households was 35 per cent of IDP households with children. Among all households with children, 29 per cent were female-headed households with children.

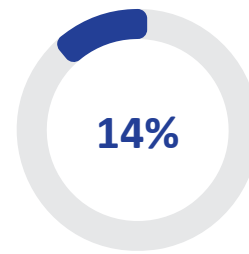
Figure 1.3. Share of households with children



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Fourteen (14%) per cent of IDP households reported having a family member with a disability (Figure 1.4)¹³.

Figure 1.4. Share of IDP households with people with disabilities (disability groups I–III, children with disabilities)



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

¹² Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2020.

¹³ In Ukraine, disability status is assigned by the Medical and Social Expert Commission (MSEC). Depending on the severity of the disability and the individual's ability to work and care for oneself, persons with disabilities are categorized into three groups (I, II, III). Rasell, M., & Iarskaia-Smirnova, E. (Eds.). (2013). Disability in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union: History, policy and everyday life. Routledge.

2. LABOUR MARKET SITUATION

Employment rates

As of June 2020, the share of employed IDPs was 46 per cent among all the interviewed respondents, which is almost the same compared to the previous round (Figure 2.1). Among these 46 per cent of employed IDPs, 2 per cent were self-employed. The level of employment was considerably higher among the total population of Ukraine compared to IDP population. The share of employed persons among the population of Ukraine aged 15–70 was 58 per cent in January–March 2020¹⁴ according to the data provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

In April–June 2020, the share of employed IDPs aged 20–64¹⁵ was 56 per cent whereas among the general population the share of the employed in the same age group was 67 per cent¹⁶ (Figure 2.2). The employment rate in the mentioned age groups among IDPs was almost the same in April–June 2020 compared

to the first quarter of 2020. Fifty-five per cent (55%) of the surveyed IDPs were employed in the first quarter of 2020.

Figure 2.2. Employment of IDPs and general population of Ukraine aged 20–64

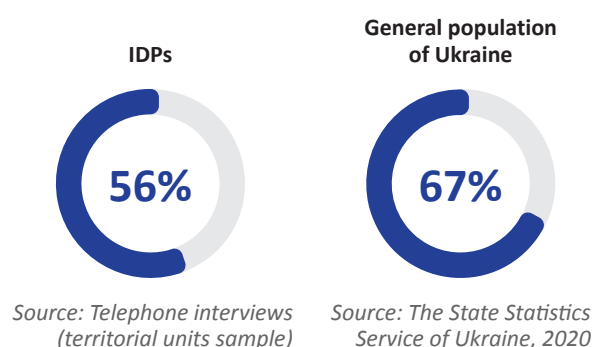
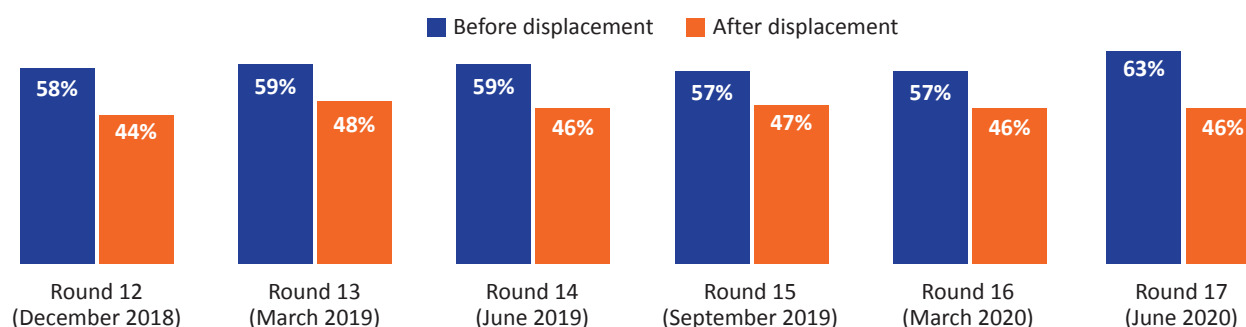


Figure 2.1. Employment of IDPs before and after displacement, by rounds



Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

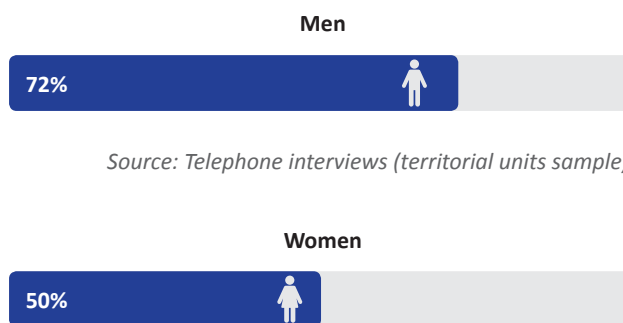
¹⁴ Employment rates by gender, type, location, and age. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2020. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2020/rp/eans/znsmv2020_u.xls.

¹⁵ Ibid. The age range is defined according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine standards for calculating employment rates.

¹⁶ Ibid.

The share of employed male respondents aged 20–64 was 72 per cent while the share of employed female respondents in the same age group was 50 per cent. At the same time, the shares of employed men and women presenting the general population of Ukraine of the mentioned age group were 73 per cent and 62 per cent respectively¹⁷ (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Employment of IDPs aged 20–64, by sex



Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

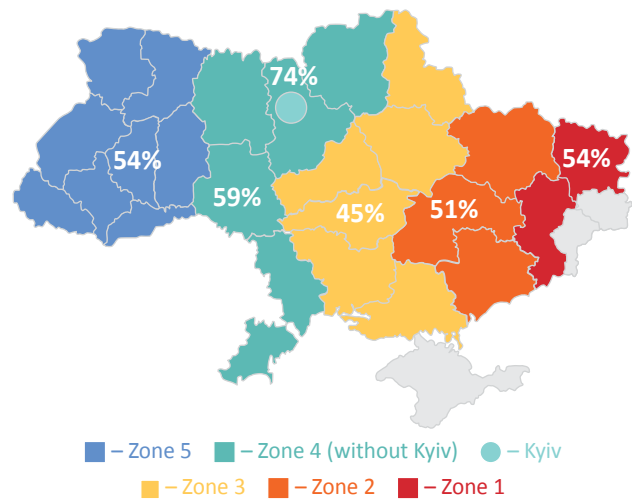
Key informant (male, 35):

“The problem of IDP employment is more complex: most of them worked at enterprises that are not present at the displacement points. There are still a few industrial enterprises in Kharkiv, while small towns have almost none. People have to change their profession, occupation. Some IDPs cannot find a job at all.”

Source: FGD with KIs

The employment rates among IDPs aged 20–64 decreased in geographical zones 4 and 5 compared to the previous NMS round by 8 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. In other geographical zones, the shares of employed IDPs were almost the same as in the previous survey round. The city of Kyiv remained the place with the highest employment rate (74%) (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4. Employment of IDPs after displacement, by geographic zones¹⁸, among IDPs aged 20–64



Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

Unemployment rates

Among the surveyed IDPs, the share of the **economically active population** was 54 per cent in Round 17, including employed respondents (46%) or those who were actively looking for employment and ready to start working within a two-week period (8%) (Figure 2.5). The **economically inactive population** was 46 per cent among the surveyed IDPs in Round 17 (Figure 2.5). The largest share was retired persons or pensioners (24%); 14 per cent were persons who were doing housework, looking after children or other persons in the household, 4 per cent were persons with disabilities, 2 per cent were students, and 2 per cent were unemployed but not seeking employment. The situation remained unchanged compared to the previous two rounds.

¹⁸ The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

¹⁷ Employment by gender, type, location and age groups in 2020: http://ukrstat.gov.ua/.../operativ2020/rp/eans/znsnmv2020_u.xls

Twenty-four (24%) per cent of the employed respondents confirmed being placed on unpaid or partially paid leave during the quarantine. The results of the analysis demonstrated a significant difference in shares of men and women placed on unpaid or partially paid leave (20 per cent and 26 per cent respectively).

Key informant (female, 57):

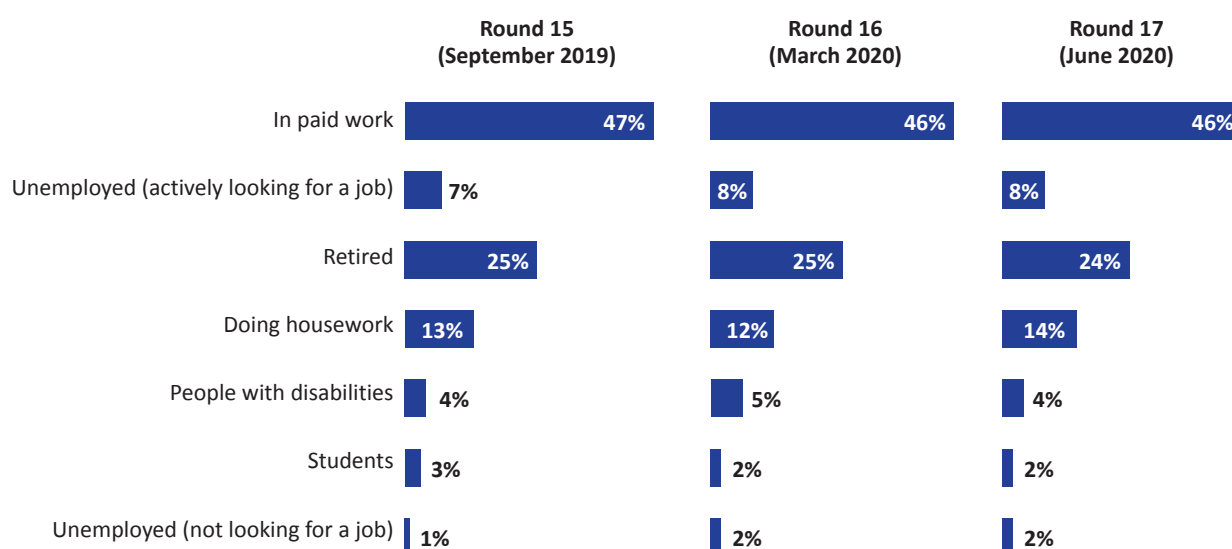
“Our IDPs are mainly engaged in the service sector. Therefore, if the quarantine is prolonged, wage cuts can be predicted. For IDPs, this will be a disaster, especially because almost each of them has an additional burden, which is rent.”

Source: FGD with KIs

In case of job loss, more than half of employed IDPs (56%) believed that it would be difficult to find another job. Almost a third of IDPs (32%) who were in paid work could cover their expenses using savings for no more than a month in case of job loss, while 28 per cent had no savings at all.

In Round 17, among those 8 per cent of IDPs who were actively seeking employment, 34 per cent had been unemployed for up to three months, 13 per cent had been unemployed for a period from four months to one year, 14 per cent had been unemployed for a period of one to four years, while 34 per cent had been unemployed for more than four years. Two (2%) per cent had never worked before. Three (3%) per cent did not answer the question.

Figure 2.5. Current employment status of IDPs, by rounds²⁰



Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

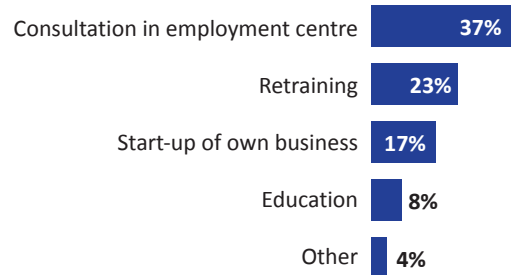
¹⁹ The scale is aimed at measuring the economic position of a person. “Economic position seeks to distinguish between people who are in the labour force (economically active) and those who are not (economically inactive). A further aim is then to assign people/respondents to various subgroups among the two broad categories (economically active and economically inactive.)”. Erikson, R. and Jonsson, J.O. (2001). European Social Survey Core Questionnaire Development – Chapter 2: How to ascertain the socio-structural position of the individual in society. London: European Social Survey, City University London.

Ninety-five (95%) per cent of IDPs who were actively seeking employment reported facing difficulties. The share of those who reported job search difficulties was almost the same compared to the previous NMS survey. The most frequently mentioned issues were lack of vacancies in general (70%) and low pay for proposed vacancies (62%) (Figure 2.6). Other frequently mentioned issues were lack of vacancies which correspond to a person’s qualifications (38%), long time to get to work (16%), and vacancies with unsuitable work schedules (15%).

Consultation in an employment centre (37%), retraining (23%) and assistance in the start-up of one’s own business (17%) were recognized as the most preferred means of support among unemployed IDPs.

IDPs continue to strongly rely on informal support networks in finding employment. Among IDPs who were looking for a job, 63 per cent did so through friends and relatives. More than half of unemployed IDPs (54%) confirmed searching for a job via the Internet, and 39 per cent through state employment centres (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7. Type of preferred support, of IDPs who are actively looking for employment



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

Key informant (female, 30):

“I think small business support [is most important]. During the quarantine, small businesses collapsed. A lot of them shut down and are unlikely to reopen without support. I think it could be some programmes, like before. They used to give grants to small businesses creating jobs for IDPs.”

Source: FGD with KIs

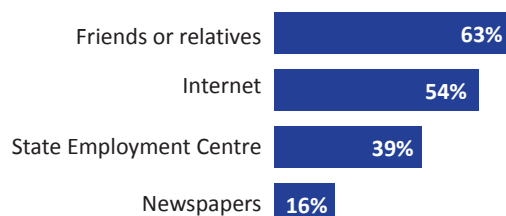
Figure 2.6. Difficulties that IDPs face when looking for a job, IDPs who are actively seeking employment (five most mentioned)



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

Fourteen (14%) per cent of IDPs find Internet the most effective source of information about job opportunities, state employment centres are mentioned by 9 per cent and personal contacts by 8 per cent.

Figure 2.8. Channel of job search, IDPs actively looking for employment



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)*

Labour rights violation

During the interviews, respondents were asked whether they encountered situations involving deceit on the part of the employer or forced labour since the beginning of the conflict. Five (5%) per cent of IDPs reported encountering at least one such situation since the beginning of the conflict, according to the combined data collected through telephone interviews in the GCA. “Worked with no expected pay” was reported by 3 per cent of the surveyed IDPs, while the same share of IDPs “worked in conditions that were significantly worse than promised”.

IDPs aged 35–59 years reported labour rights violations more frequently (7%) compared to 18–34-year-olds (4%) and IDPs aged 60 and over (1%).

3. FINANCIAL SITUATION AND BASIC NEEDS

Livelihood opportunities

Sixty-one (61%) per cent of the surveyed IDPs indicated salary as their main source of income, which was in line with the age distribution of the IDPs household members and IDPs' labour market situation (Figure 3.1). Government support to IDPs was the second most frequently mentioned source of income (51%). The share of respondents receiving support from the government was still large, which demonstrates that IDPs continue to rely strongly on government assistance. Other frequently mentioned sources of income were retirement or long-service pension (38%) and social assistance (18%). The share of IDPs who reported humanitarian assistance was

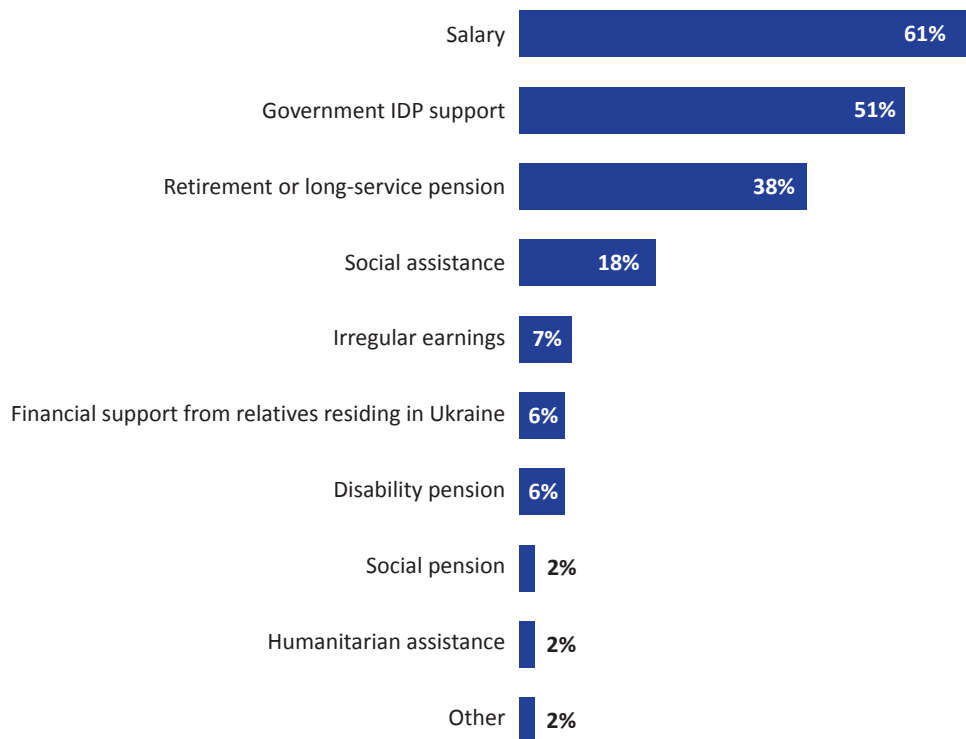
minor (2%). The share of those who indicated salary as the main income source for their households slightly increased, by 3 per cent, compared to the previous NMS survey.

IDP (female, 47) from Donetsk Oblast:

"We rely on social benefits, sometimes my husband earns money in construction, but that is rare. I can't work because I have a disability. I also have two children who are students, five schoolchildren, and two kids with disabilities."

Source: FGD with IDPs

Figure 3.1. Sources of income of surveyed IDP households in the past 12 months



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

IDP (female, 50) from Luhansk Oblast:

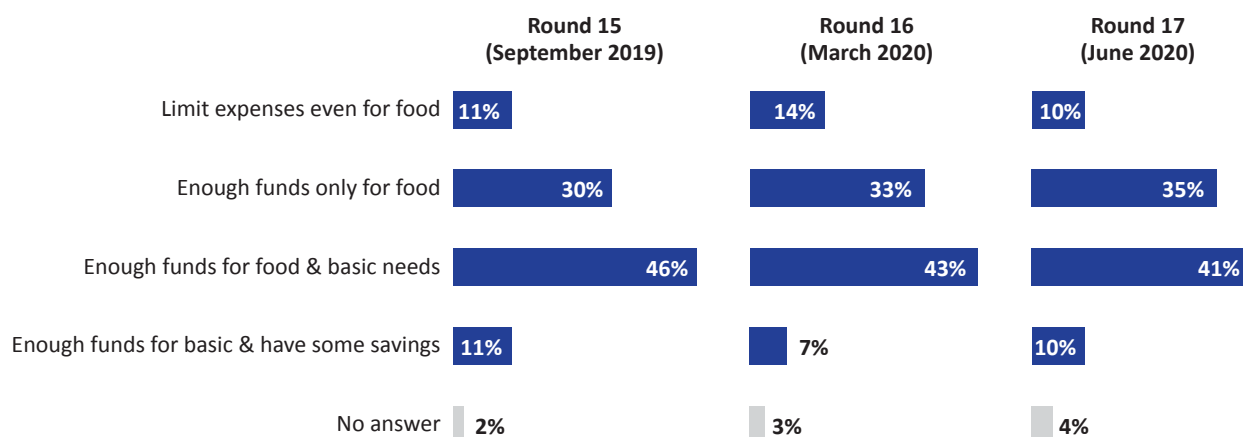
“I live with my mother and children. We rely on our pensions. That’s our only source of income. Before the quarantine, I used to have odd jobs.”

Source: FGD with IDPs

In Round 17, almost half of IDPs (45%) assessed their financial situation as “enough money only for food” or “have to limit even food expenses” once other essential costs such as rent and medicine are covered, which is almost the same as in the previous round (47%) (Figure 3.2). IDPs who had to limit even their food expenses and respondents who had “enough money only for food” admitted that one of the COVID-19 outbreak effects for their household was reducing food expenses (29 per cent and 19 per cent correspondingly).

The data gathered in the second quarter of 2020 demonstrated the return of the household’s financial situation self-assessment reported by IDP households with people with disabilities or households consisting of only people aged 60 and over to the level of September 2019. The share of households consisting of only persons aged 60 and over who had to “limit even food expenses” was 14 per cent, while 46 per cent had “enough money only for food”. Among the households with people with disabilities, the share of those who reported they had to “limit even food expenses” was 17 per cent, while 43 per cent had “enough money only for food”. As for the female-headed households with children, these categories accounted for 21 and 49 per cent respectively.

Figure 3.2. IDPs’ self-assessment of the financial situation of their households, by rounds



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

In April–June 2020, the average monthly income per IDP household member slightly increased, by 2 per cent, compared to the previous round and totalled UAH 3,350 (Figure 3.3). Furthermore, the average monthly income of IDPs was still lower compared to the actual subsistence level calculated and published by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which was UAH 3,974²⁰ in June 2020.

Key informant (male, 35):

“Situations differ from family to family. If we talk about retired people, they receive pensions and social benefits. And if we talk about working-age people, they get social assistance in the amount of UAH 442. The amount is scarce. Therefore, working-age people rely only on wages, and, during the quarantine, working-age people who lost their job were more vulnerable. Besides, people who lost their job say that they had been on unpaid leave for two months and it is very difficult for them. Tangible support for children. This is UAH 1,000 per child, and this is essential.”

Source: FGD with KIs

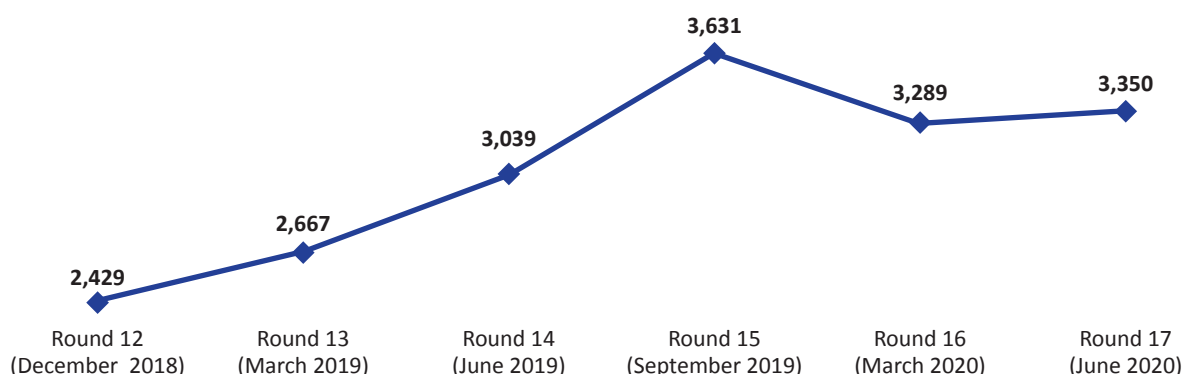
The data for Round 17 showed that the monthly income of 32 per cent of IDP households did not exceed UAH 5,000 which is close to the value of the minimum wage per person in 2020. The share of those who reported having their households’ monthly income not exceeding UAH 5,000 decreased by one per cent compared to the previous round (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4. Distribution of IDP households by monthly income, by rounds, IDPs who responded to the question

	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)	Round 17 (June 2020)
Up to UAH 1,500	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%
UAH 1,500–3,000	21%	16%	13%	11%	12%	11%
UAH 3,001–5,000	24%	23%	20%	18%	19%	20%
UAH 5,001–7,000	21%	23%	19%	18%	20%	22%
UAH 7,001–11,000	18%	20%	20%	25%	23%	24%
Over UAH 11,000	12%	14%	26%	27%	24%	22%

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.3. Average income per person (per month), by rounds, UAH



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

²⁰ The actual subsistence minimum in June 2020. The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine: <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/18878.html>

To deepen the understanding of how IDPs adapt to displacement and longer-term coping capacities of their households, IDPs were asked whether anyone in their household was engaged in any coping strategies due to lack of food or lack of money to buy food. Coping strategies differed in their severity, from stress strategies, such as borrowing money, to emergency strategies, such as selling one's land or house²¹.

- **Stress strategies**, such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks, due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.
- **Crisis strategies**, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation.
- **Emergency strategies**, such as selling one's land or house, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

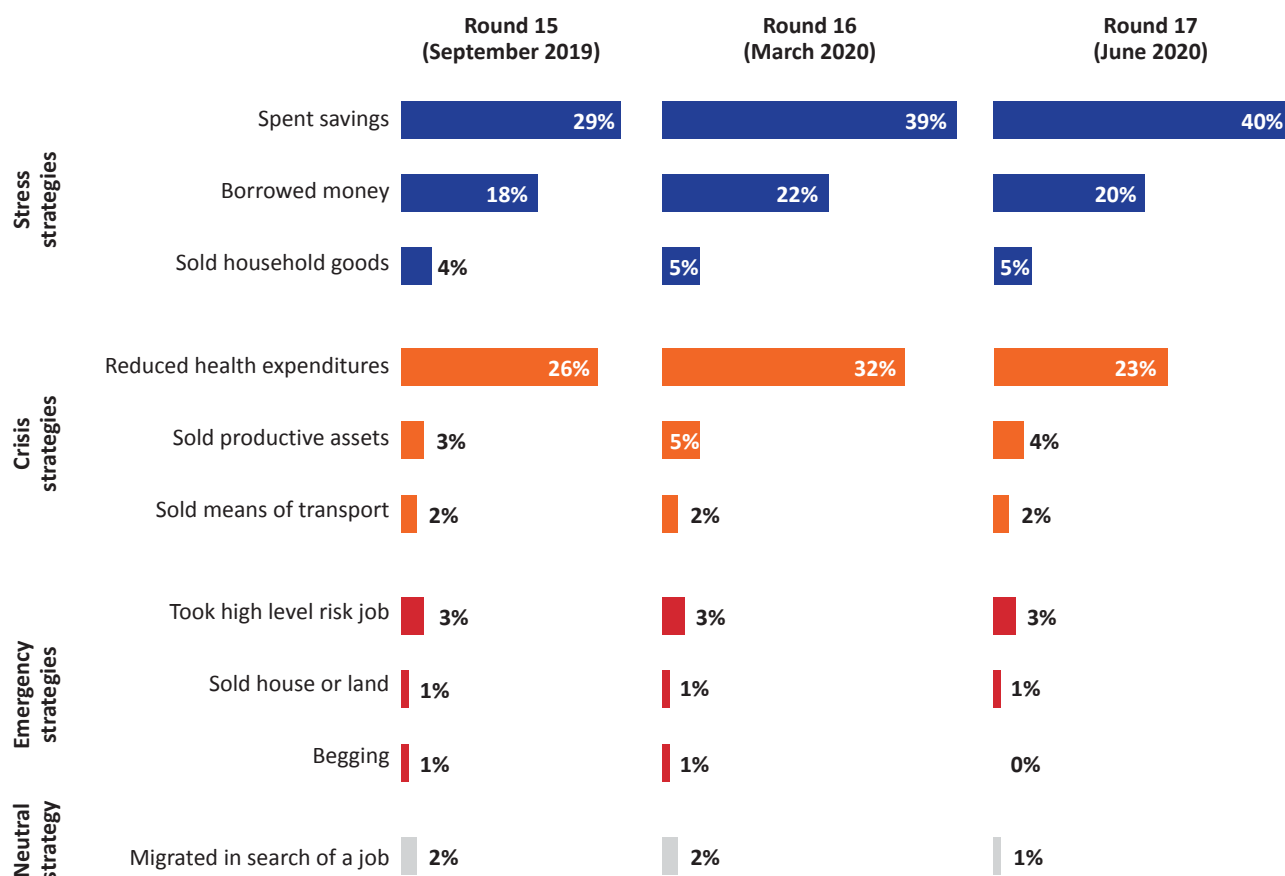
The following are the results of analysis of coping strategies presenting both the shares of IDPs who performed certain actions and the shares of those who performed at least one or more actions under the particular coping strategy. The actions might have been applied by the respondent in the past 30 days or by the respondent's household members in the past 12 months.

The data reflected the general economic insecurity of IDP households, as 55 per cent reported using at least one coping strategy in April–June 2020. The share of those who reported using at least one coping strategy was 7 percentage points higher compared to the results of the survey carried out in the third quarter of 2019. The most frequently mentioned coping strategies were “spending savings” (40%), “reducing essential health expenditures” (23%), and “borrowing money” (20%) (Figure 3.5).

The coping strategies were more frequently applied by IDP households with people with disabilities, households consisting of only the elderly and female-headed households with children. Among the households consisting of people aged 60 and over, 45 per cent had to spend their savings, 15 per cent borrowed money, and 36 per cent cut medical expenses. Forty-six per cent (46%) of households with people with disabilities spent their savings, 25 per cent of them confirmed borrowing money, and 35 per cent said they reduced health expenditures. Forty-eight (48%) per cent of female-headed households with children spent their savings, 33 per cent confirmed borrowing money, and 25 per cent said they reduced health expenditures.

²¹ Food Security & Socioeconomic Trend Analysis – Eastern Ukraine, FSLC, March 2018: http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/fslc_report_trend_analysis_food_security_and_socio-economic_situation_29_march_2018_0.pdf

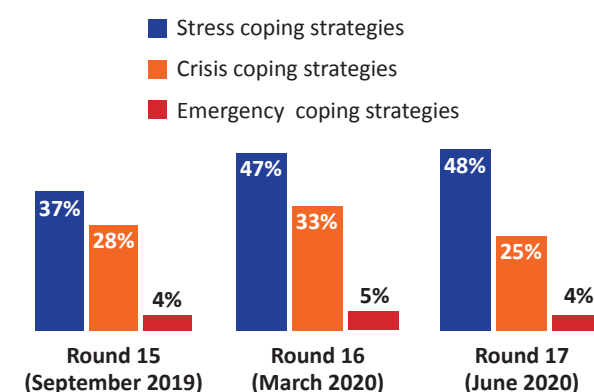
Figure 3.5. Shares of those who applied specific actions under different coping strategies, by rounds



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

At least one stress coping strategy was used by 48 per cent of IDPs together with at least one crisis coping strategy (25%) (Figure 3.6). Emergency strategies were used by 4 per cent of IDPs during the past 12 months. Since March 2020, there is a decrease in the share of those who applied crisis coping strategies.

Figure 3.6. Coping strategies, by rounds

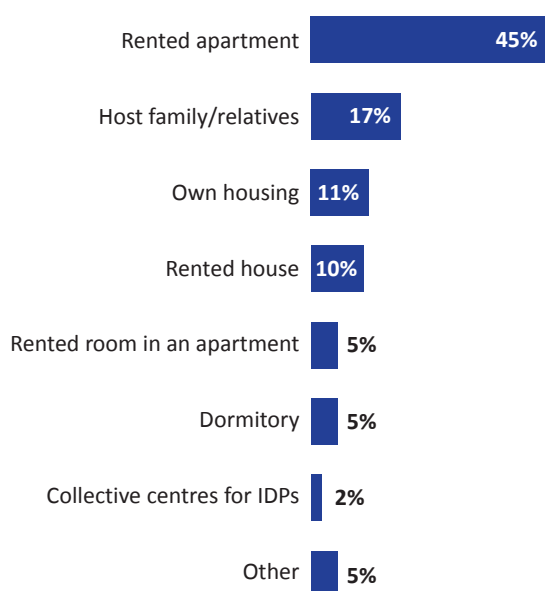


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

Housing

IDPs continued to live in rented housing: 45 per cent lived in rented apartments, 10 per cent in rented houses and 5 per cent in rented rooms (Figure 3.7). Fifty-four per cent (54%) confirmed renting housing informally, without any contract or other documents. The share of IDPs residing with relatives or host families was 17 per cent and remained almost the same as in the previous eight rounds. Eleven (11%) per cent of IDPs lived in their own housing. Five (5%) per cent of IDPs continued to reside in dormitories and 2 per cent in collective centres for IDPs.

Figure 3.7. IDP accommodation types



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

In Round 17, lack of own housing remained the biggest issue identified by IDPs. Moreover, the financial situation of IDPs is significantly burdened by the need to cover housing rent. Thirty-six (36%) per cent of IDPs reported having changed their accommodation at least once within the current settlement. The high cost of accommodation was the main reason for moving to another dwelling, as reported by 48 per cent of IDPs who moved within their current settlement. Other frequently mentioned reasons were eviction initiated by the owner of the housing (32%) and poor living conditions (28%) (*respondents could choose more than one option*). Twenty-seven (27%) per cent of the respondents living in rented housing confirmed facing the risk of being evicted from their current dwelling due to their inability to pay the rent.

IDP (female, 50) from Luhansk Oblast:

“Earnings do not match the costs, most of the money earned is spent on rent. Due to the quarantine, there were cases when IDPs could not pay the rent and had to return to NGCA.”

Source: FGD with IDPs

IDP (female, 47) from Donetsk Oblast:

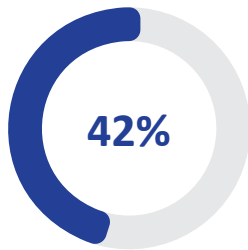
“When we lived in Ochakiv district, our mother, who was very ill, lived in Donbas (NGCA). We had to borrow money to buy her a small house here. But we immediately lost the social benefits and we were in a terrible debt. Then we had to sell this house, pay the debts and take the mother to our home.”

Source: FGD with IDPs

Housing programmes

Forty-two (42%) per cent of IDPs heard about housing programmes which are aimed at providing housing on favourable terms (Figure 3.8). The data showed a link between IDPs' age and their awareness of housing programmes: 42 per cent of the respondents aged 18–34, 49 per cent of IDPs aged 35–59 and only 32 per cent of the surveyed aged 60 and over confirmed they heard about housing programmes.

Figure 3.8. Share of IDPs aware of housing programmes (obtaining housing on favourable terms)

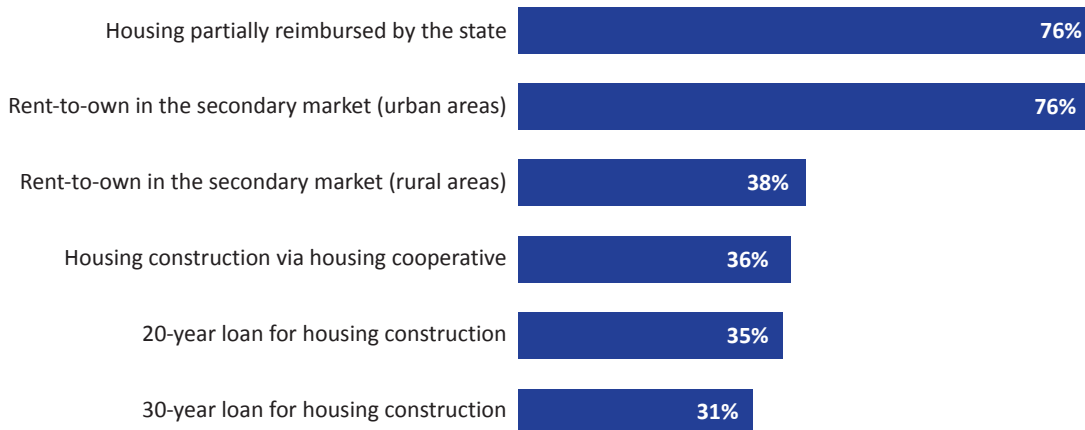


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Forty (40%) per cent of IDPs were interested in participating in housing programmes. Among these IDPs, 76 per cent expressed their interest (“very interested” or “interested”) in obtaining housing partly reimbursed by the state. The same share of the respondents would like to get a rent-to-own home in the secondary market in urban areas, whereas only 38 per cent of IDPs were interested in such a deal in rural areas. Thirty-six per cent (36%) were interested in housing construction through participation in a housing cooperative. Finally, 35 per cent would like to get a loan for housing construction for up to 20 years, and 31 per cent for up to 30 years (Figure 3.9).

If participating in a housing programme involved making monthly payments (excluding utility bills), almost half of IDPs (45%) who were interested in housing programmes could afford no more than UAH 5,000 per month. Sixteen (16%) per cent could pay up to UAH 1,500, the same share (16%) UAH 1,500 to 3,000, 13 per cent UAH 3,001 to 5,000. Only 7 per cent were able to pay over UAH 5,000 per month, 1 per cent could not pay at all, and 47 per cent did not respond.

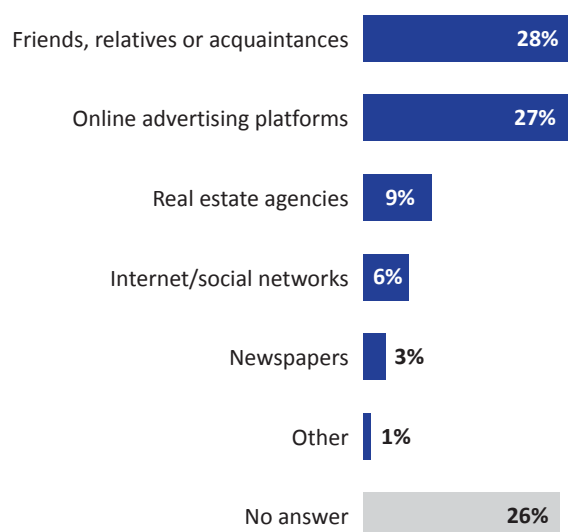
Figure 3.9. Shares of those who were very interested or interested in participating in housing programmes under certain conditions



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The most convenient sources of information for IDPs when searching for housing are friends, relatives or acquaintances (28%) and online advertising platforms (27%) (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10. Most convenient source of information for IDPs when searching for housing

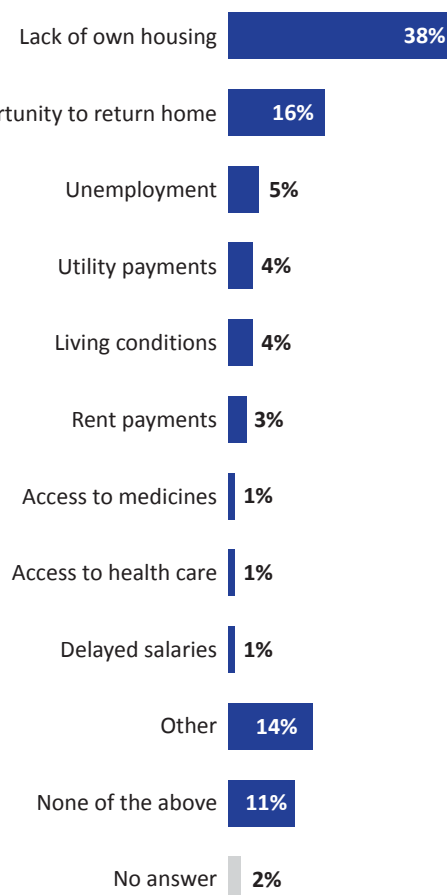


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Major issues

The biggest issue identified by IDPs was lack of own housing, reported by 38 per cent in Round 17 (Figure 3.11). It was more frequently reported by IDPs aged 18–59 and those who reside in cities. Lack of opportunity to return to the place of permanent residence and unemployment were the second and the third most frequently mentioned major issues, reported by 16 per cent and 5 per cent of IDPs respectively.

Figure 3.11. The major issues for IDP households



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

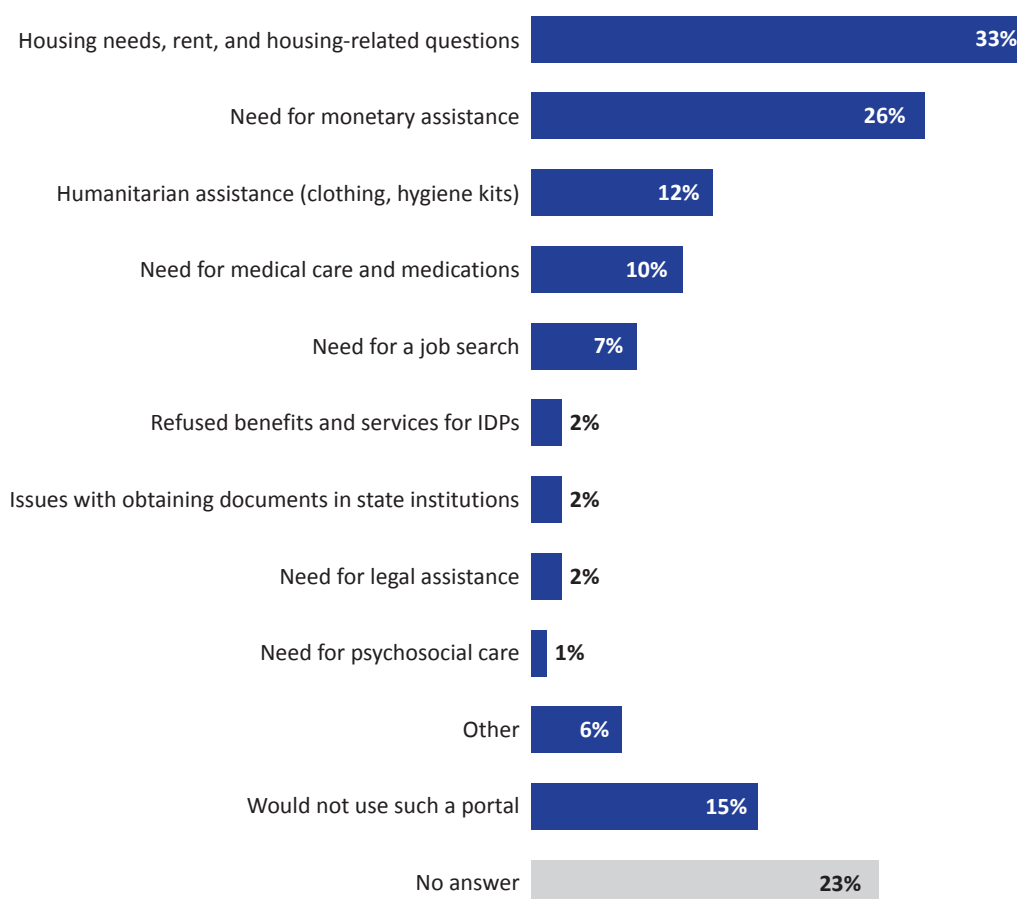
During the survey, the respondents were asked if they would like to report their problems and needs using a special Internet portal if they had such a possibility. If IDPs had a possibility to report their problems and needs to the government using a specialized Internet portal, they would primarily report about housing-related issues (33%). The second and the third most frequently mentioned needs were the need for monetary assistance (26%) and the need for humanitarian assistance which increased by 5 per cent since February–March 2020. Seven (7%) per cent of the respondents mentioned that they would use an online information portal to inform the government on the needs related to job search; ten (10%) per cent would inform on the needs for medical care and medications.

Key informant (male, 35):

“The Catholic Church is still helping IDPs with food kits. In Kharkiv, it happens regularly, and many families apply. The flow of IDPs receiving food kits was consistently high before the quarantine. During the quarantine, kits are continuing to be distributed. Today, the main appeal of citizens for help is a request to help with food. Families with children are especially interested. The more children in the family, the more difficult the situation is.”

Source: FGD with KIs

Figure 3.12. The major issues and needs of IDPs that they would report to the government via an Internet portal



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

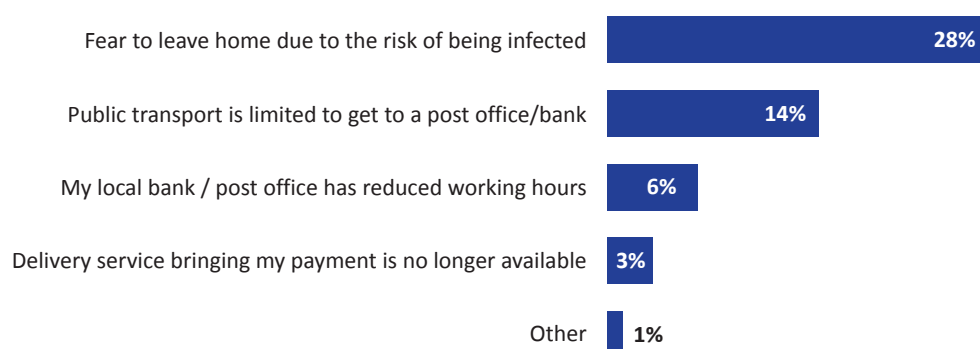
The respondents presenting the female-headed households with children more frequently than other surveyed IDPs mentioned that they would like to inform the GoU about their housing-related issues (44% and 32%), needs for cash assistance (40% and 24%) and needs for humanitarian assistance (25% and 11%). The interviewed IDPs from the households consisting of people aged 60 and over more often than the others answered that they would like to report needs and problems related to medical care and medicines (18% and 8%). The households with people with disabilities more frequently stated that they would like to inform the GoU on their needs for cash assistance (32% and 25%), humanitarian aid (20% and 11%), medical care and medicines (28% and 7%).

Access to social payments

One (1%) per cent of IDP households reported facing suspension of pensions and/or social payments during the quarantine. The most frequently suspended type of payments was monthly housing assistance to IDPs (78%).

Thirty-five (35%) per cent of IDPs reported having problems with receiving social payments during the quarantine. The most common restriction was the fear to leave home because of the risk of being infected (28%). The fear to leave home was more frequently reported by IDPs aged 60 and over than by younger IDPs (33 per cent and 25 per cent respectively). The limitations in using public transport to access a post office or a bank (14%) was the second most frequently mentioned problem (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13. Restrictions for receiving social payments during quarantine, IDPs receiving social payments



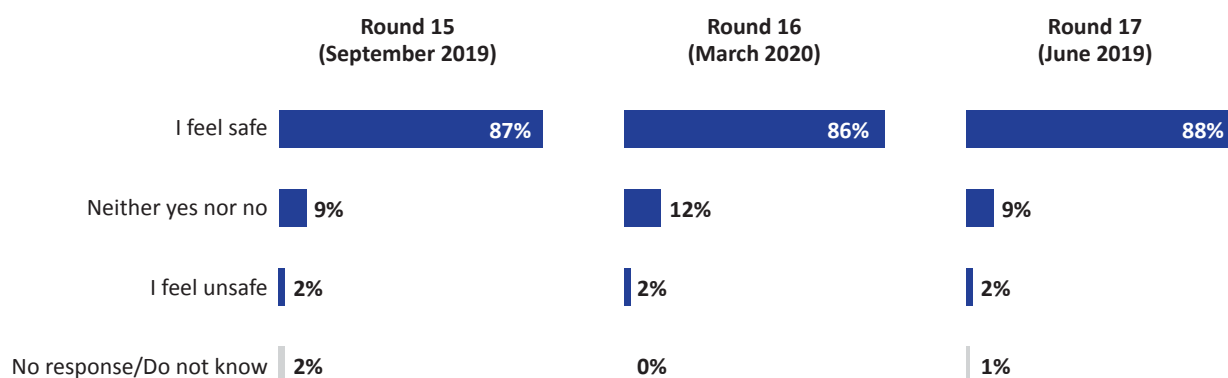
*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)*

Safety of the environment and infrastructure

The vast majority of IDPs (88%) felt safe in their current settlement in terms of military actions,

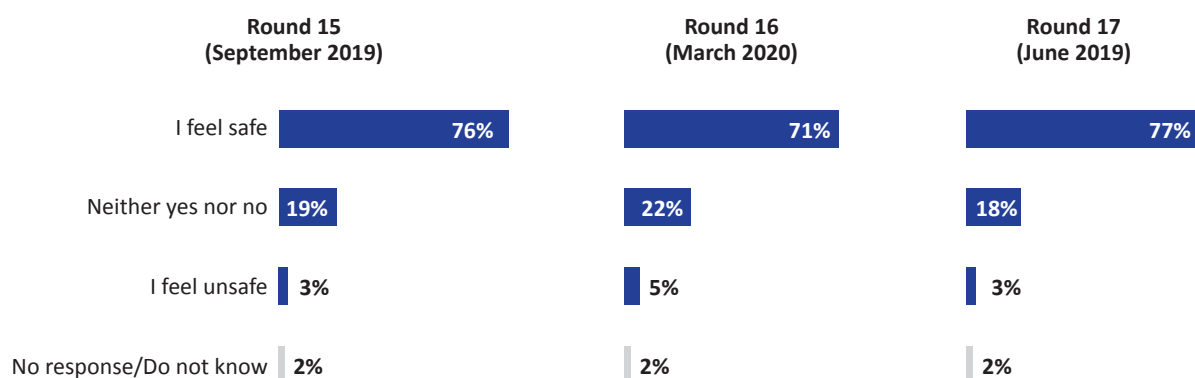
which is almost the same as in the previous round (Figure 3.14). The feeling of safety in terms of criminal activities was reported by 77 per cent of IDPs which is higher compared to the previous round (Figure 3.15).

Figure 3.14. IDPs' safety assessment of the situation on military actions, by rounds



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.15. IDPs' safety assessment of the situation on crime activities, by rounds



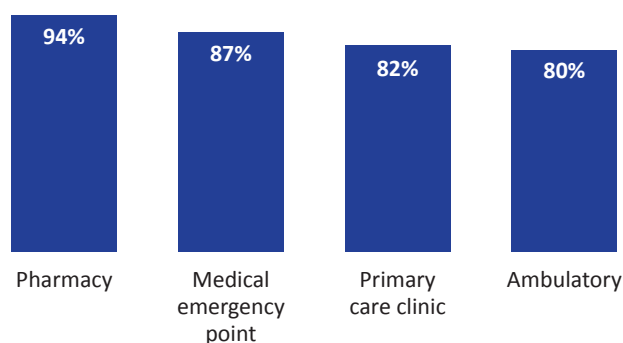
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

4. ACCESS TO SERVICES

Medical services

The respondents were asked whether the settlements where they resided had any health-care facilities. Eighty-seven (87%) per cent of IDPs reported access to raion clinics (primary care clinics), 82 per cent confirmed having medical emergency points and 80 per cent stated having ambulatories in their settlements. Ninety-four (94%) per cent confirmed having medical emergency points and pharmacies in their settlements.

Figure 4.1. Shares of those who confirmed the presence of a certain type of health-care facilities in their settlement

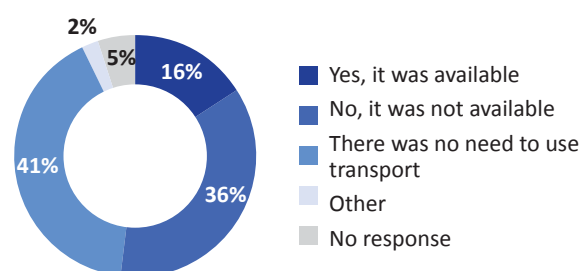


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The data demonstrated a high level of accessibility of health-care facilities in cities and towns, while in rural areas, various health-care facilities were significantly less accessible. Only half of the respondents confirmed having pharmacies in their settlements (50 per cent).

Over a third (36%) of IDPs who had a need to contact health-care facilities during the quarantine reported that public or other transportation means were unavailable for them (Figure 4.2). Sixteen (16%) per cent of the respondents answered that the transport was available, while 41 per cent had no need to use transport to get to medical facilities.

Figure 4.2. Availability of transportation to medical facilities during quarantine



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Fifty-two (52%) per cent of the surveyed living in villages reported that the public or other transportation means were unavailable to them when they needed to go the health-care facilities. The proportion of those who informed the inaccessibility of the public or other transportation means in cities and towns was 36 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

IDP (female, 47) from Donetsk Oblast:

“A significant disadvantage of living in a village is lack of medical facilities. Our family has three persons with disabilities and we regularly visit hospitals. My child needs rehabilitation, so we carry her to a rehabilitation centre in Mykolaiv, and it is very expensive.”

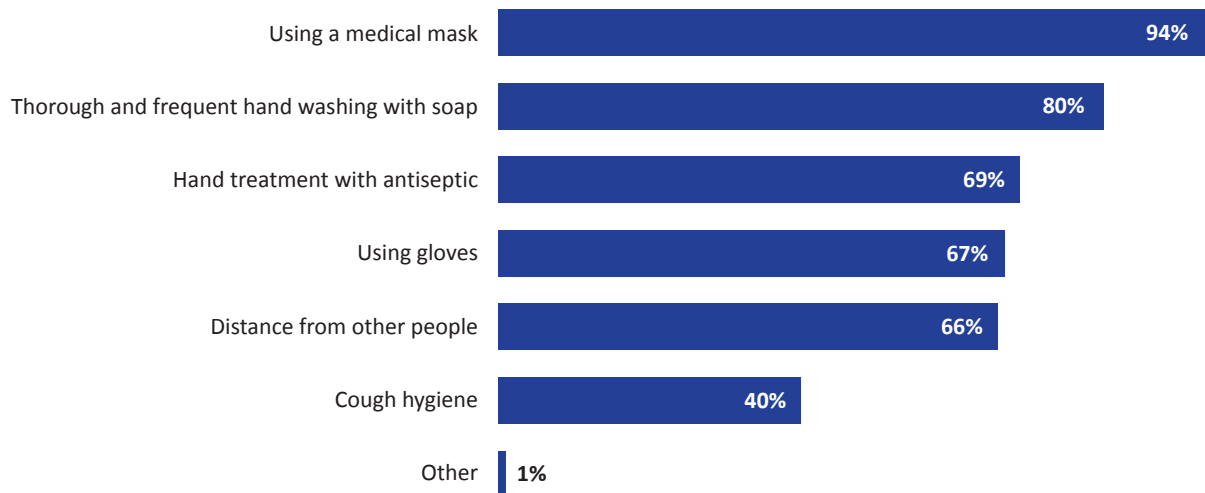
Source: FGD with IDPs

5. AWARENESS OF CORONAVIRUS PREVENTION MEASURES

During the interviews, the respondents were asked to name the COVID-19 preventive measures. The best-known coronavirus prevention measures among IDPs were using a medical mask (94%) and thorough and frequent hand washing with soap (80%). Other frequently mentioned measures were hand treatment with antiseptic (69%), using gloves (67%), keeping distance from other people (66%) and observing cough hygiene (40%) (Figure 5.1).

Sixteen (16%) per cent of the respondents named from one to two COVID-19 preventive measures. Forty (40%) per cent of the IDPs mentioned from three to four and 44 per cent of surveyed named from five to six COVID-19 preventive measures. One (1%) per cent of the surveyed did not name any of the COVID-19 preventive measures.

Figure 5.1. Awareness of coronavirus prevention measures



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option. Answer options were not read out.
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)*

6. IDP MOBILITY

Displacement

The share of IDPs who reported that they had been staying in their current settlement for over three years was 82 per cent in Round 17 (Figure 6.1).

Intentions to return

The share of IDPs who reported their intention to return to their place of residence after the end of the conflict was 19 per cent, which is almost the same as in the previous round (Figure 6.2). On the other hand, 39 per cent of IDPs expressed an intention not to return even after the end of the conflict. The share of IDPs who chose the option “hard to answer” was 25 per cent, which is higher than in the previous round (20%) (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.1. Length of time spent in the current settlement, by rounds

	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)	Round 17 (June 2020)
Up to 6 months	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%
7–12 months	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%
13–18 months	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
19–24 months	7%	5%	4%	3%	3%	1%
25–30 months	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
31–36 months	8%	9%	7%	6%	4%	2%
More than 36 months	69%	73%	79%	80%	86%	82%
No response	7%	5%	5%	5%	1%	11%

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 6.2. General IDPs’ intentions to return to and stay at their place of residence before displacement, by rounds

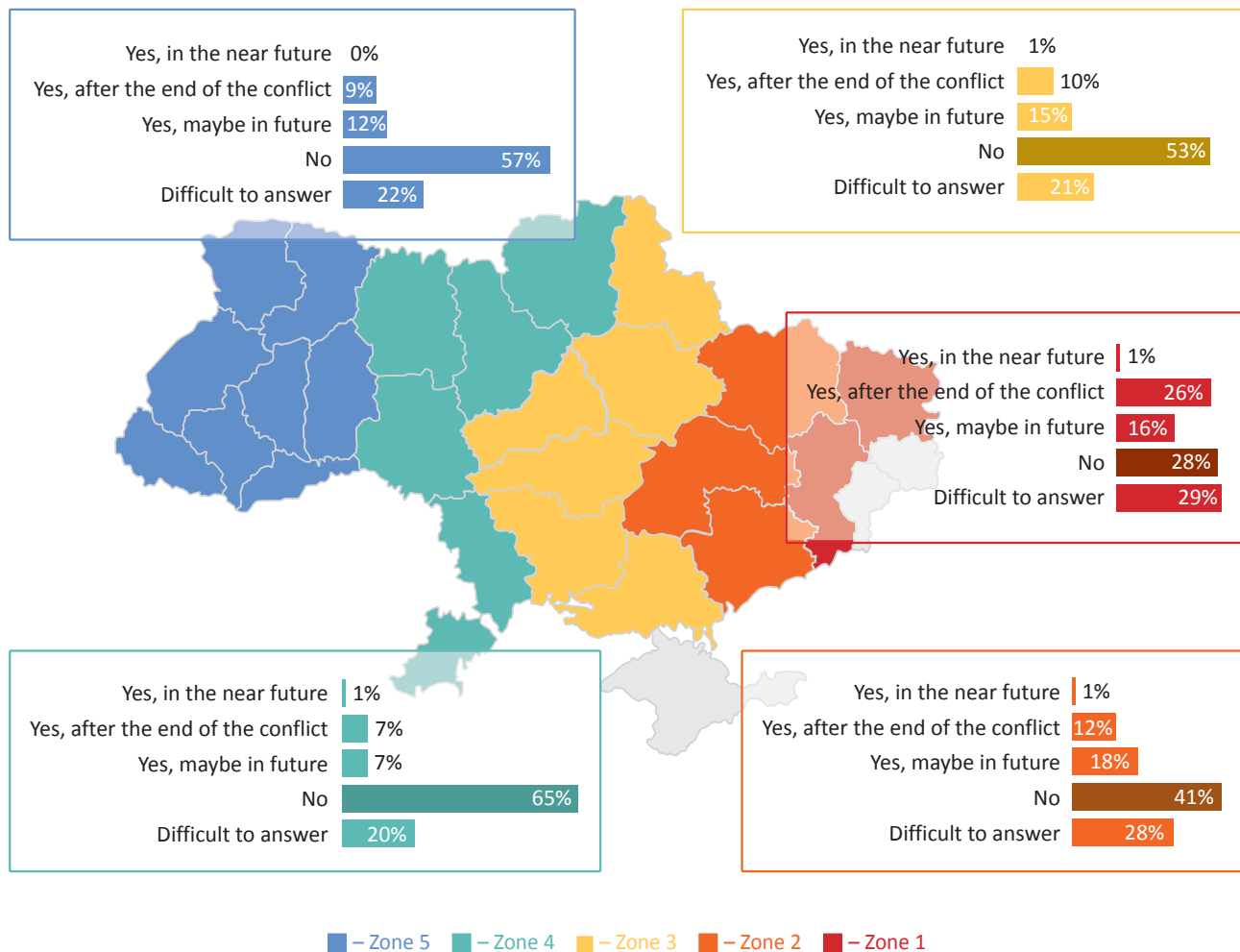
	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)	Round 17 (June 2020)
Yes, in the near future	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Yes, after the end of the conflict	28%	23%	22%	21%	20%	19%
Yes, maybe in future	15%	18%	21%	14%	16%	15%
No	34%	34%	36%	36%	42%	39%
Hard to answer	20%	23%	19%	27%	20%	25%
No response	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The intention not to return was higher among IDPs who resided further away from NGCA (Figure 6.3). These results remained consistent across all NMS rounds. In addition, data showed that over half (52%) of IDPs had close family members who were

currently residing in NGCA. IDPs who had close family residing in NGCA more frequently expressed their intention to return (38%) than those IDPs who had no close family there (32%).

Figure 6.3. IDPs' intentions to move, by geographic zones²²



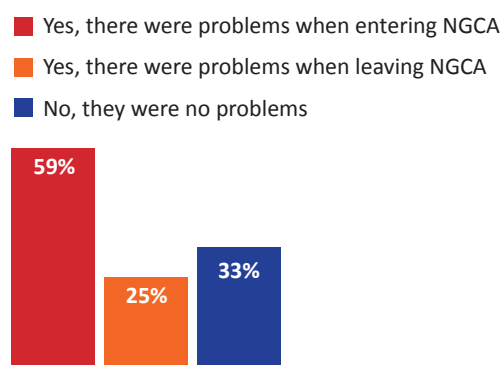
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

²² The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy Oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

Three (3%) per cent of the interviewed IDPs reported traveling to NGCA or return from there after the quarantine introduction. The reasons for the trips to NGCA were the need to maintain housing (55%), visiting relatives or friends (38%), special occasions such as weddings or funerals (3%) and other reasons (16%).

Among IDPs who visited NGCA after the introduction of the quarantine, one third (33%) had no problems when entering or leaving these territories, while almost two thirds (67%) reported facing problems. Fifty-nine (59%) per cent faced difficulties when entering NGCA (Figure 6.4). Closed checkpoints were reported by 51 per cent, long queues by 8 per cent, other problems by 1 per cent, while 40 per cent did not explain the nature of the problems they encountered. A quarter (25%) had difficulties when leaving NGCA. Closed checkpoints were an obstacle for 79 per cent, long queues for 19 per cent, other problems were faced by 3 per cent.

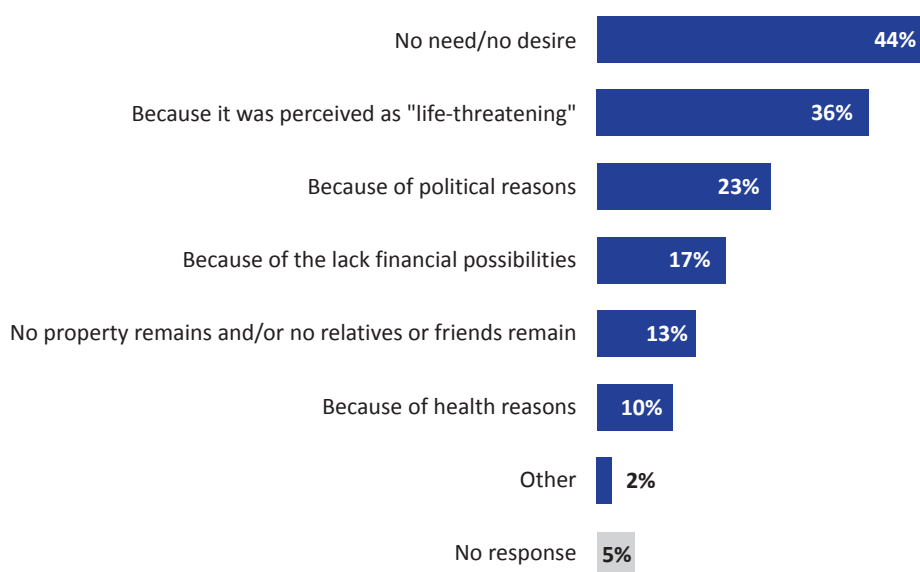
Figure 6.4. Problems while entering or leaving NGCA after the introduction of the quarantine, respondents who entered or left NGCA during that period



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Forty (40%) per cent reported not visiting NGCA since their displacement. The reasons for not visiting NGCA were “no need or no desire for visiting” (44%) while 36 per cent of IDPs perceived visiting as “life-threatening” (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5. Reasons for IDPs NOT to visit NGCA after displacement, respondents who did not visit NGCA



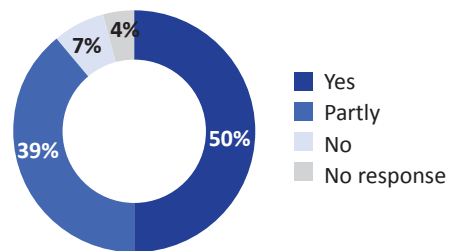
Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

7. INTEGRATION INTO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Integration rates

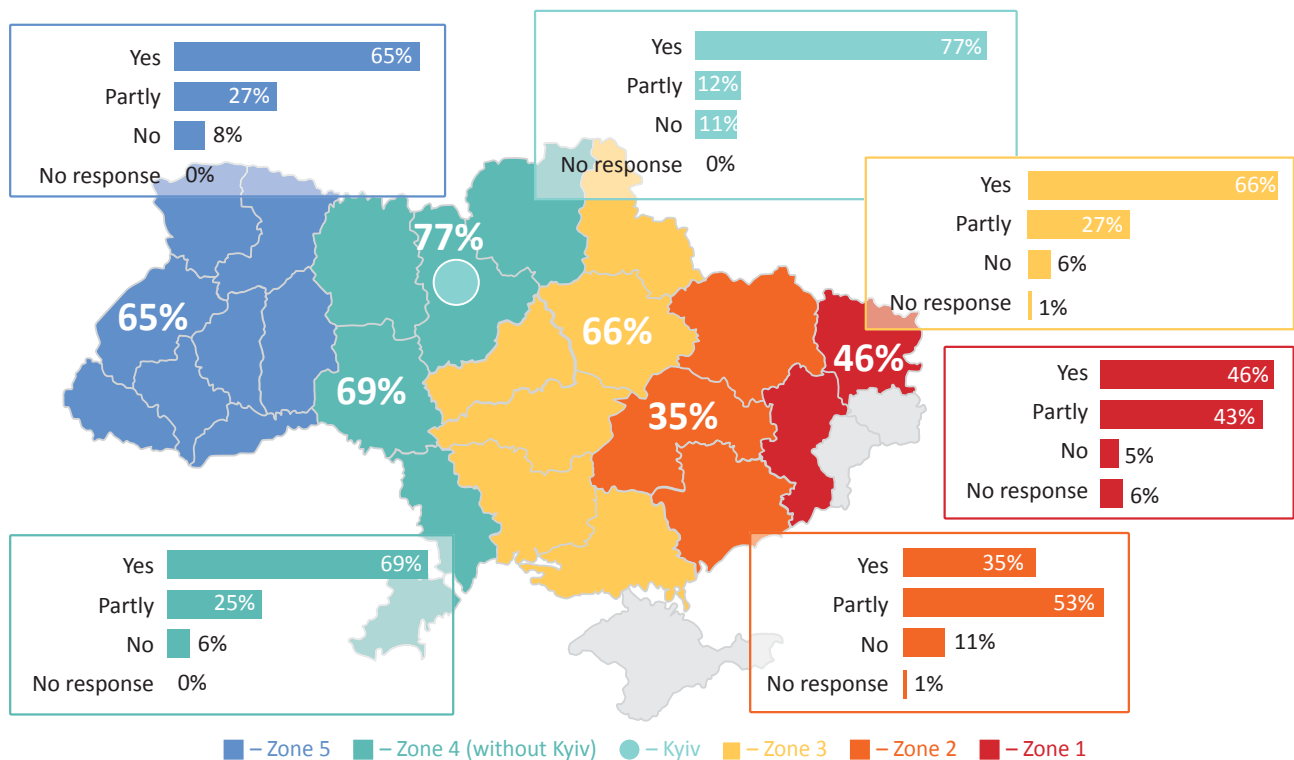
In Round 17, the share of IDPs who reported that they had integrated into their local community was 50 per cent, while 39 per cent of the surveyed IDPs stated that they had partly integrated (Figure 7.1). Generally, the total share (89%) of IDPs who reported some level of integration remained about the same as in the previous round. At the same time, the share of IDPs who reported that they had not integrated was 7 per cent in Round 16.

Figure 7.1. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community



Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

Figure 7.2. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community, by geographic zones²³



Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

²³ The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

The results of the analysis showed significant changes in the respondents' self-assessment of their integration depending on the geographical zones where they resided. The share of the respondents interviewed in zone 2 who confirmed their integration reduced by 18 per cent (from 53 per cent to 35 per cent). At the same time, among IDPs residing in zone 3, the number of those who self-assessed themselves as integrated increased by 11 per cent (from 55 per cent to 66 per cent) (Figure 7.2).

The main conditions for successful integration indicated by IDPs were housing (89%), regular income (80%) and employment (48%), which have remained consistent in Rounds 15,16 and 17 (Figure 7.3). Other frequently mentioned conditions were family and friends in the same place (48%), access to public services (45%), support of local community (30%), easy access to documentation (26%) and possibility to vote in local elections (19%) (Figure 7.3).

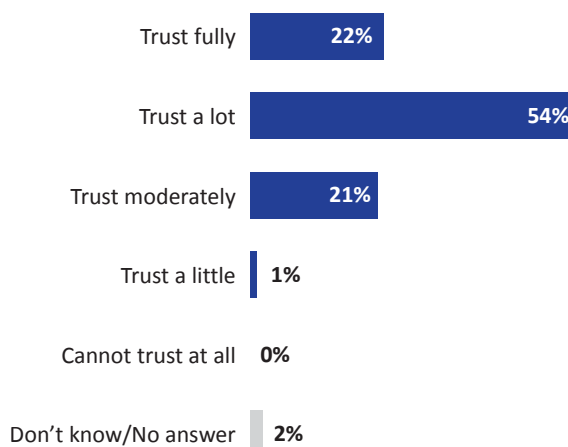
IDP (female, 20) from Horlivka, Donetsk Oblast:

"If there were no social benefits for IDPs, I and many of my acquaintances would not even remember that we are IDPs."

Source: FGD with IDPs

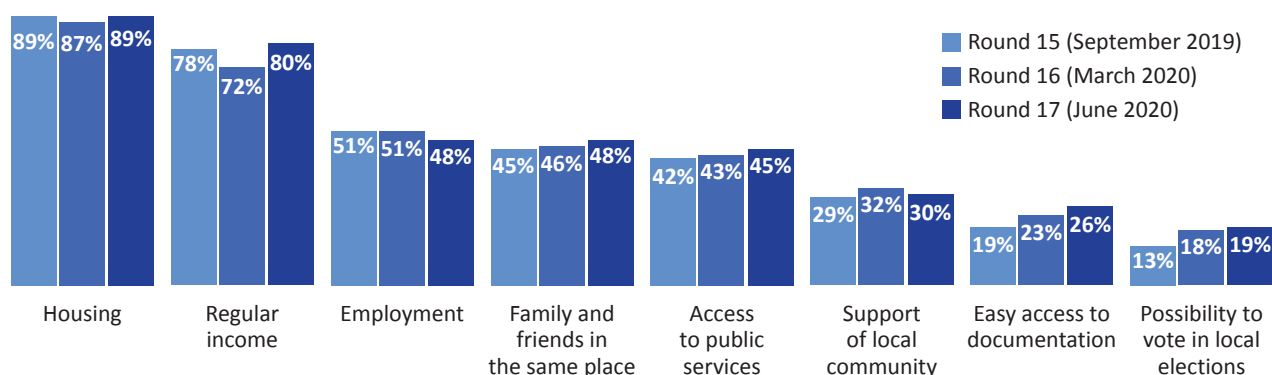
The data indicated that the sense of trust was rather strong among IDPs and the host community. Seventy-six (76%) per cent of IDPs said they "trusted fully" or "trusted a lot" the locals at their current settlement (values 5 and 4 on a five-point scale) (Figure 7.4). This indicator increased since Round 16 (69%). The share of IDPs reporting trust towards the local population was slightly higher among IDPs residing in cities (78%) and villages (78%), compared to IDPs residing in towns (74%).

Figure 7.4. The IDPs' level of trust towards the local population at their current settlement



Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

Figure 7.3. IDPs' conditions for integration in the local community, by rounds



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

Discrimination

The share of IDPs who reported perceived discrimination or the feeling of being treated unfairly because of their IDP status was four per cent in Round 17 which is lower than in the previous rounds (Figure 7.5).

Figure 7.5. Distribution of IDPs by perceived discrimination based on their IDP registration, by rounds

	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)	Round 17 (June 2020)
Yes	8%	7%	4%
No	91%	92%	95%
No answer	1%	1%	1%

Source: Telephone interviews (territorial sample)

Perceptions of discrimination or unfair treatment noted by IDPs mainly concerned employment (51%), housing (30%), obtaining administrative services (26%), interactions with local population (24%), and health care (17%) (Figure 7.6).

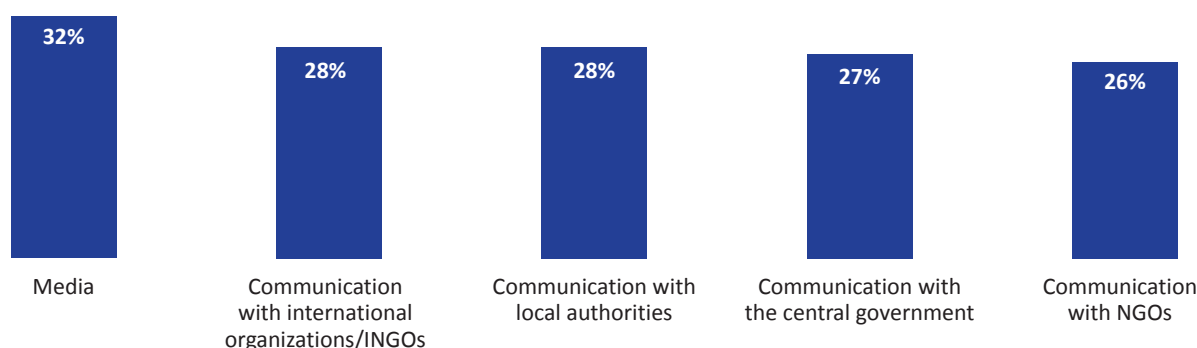
Figure 7.6. Areas of discrimination, by rounds, IDPs who experienced perceived discrimination

	Round 15 (September 2019)	Round 16 (March 2020)	Round 17 (June 2020)
Employment	36%	30%	51%
Housing	33%	28%	30%
Obtaining administrative services	23%	32%	26%
Interactions with local population	23%	29%	24%
Health care	28%	19%	17%
Banking services	–	6%	–
Education	4%	6%	–
Other	3%	6%	–
No answer	0%	0%	0%

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

According to IDPs, the most effective channels for sharing the existing issues faced by IDPs with the public were informing the media (32%), communication with international organizations and international non-governmental organizations (28%), with local authorities (28%), with the central government (27%), and with non-governmental organizations (26%) (Figure 7.7).

Figure 7.7. Most effective methods of communicating issues as identified by the IDP population



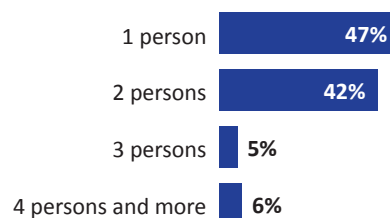
Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)

8. RETURNEES TO THE NON-GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED AREAS

In the NMS telephone survey in April–June 2020, in the framework of Round 17, 3,708 interviews were conducted with IDPs now residing in all oblasts of Ukraine, 20% of which were identified as IDPs who returned to and are currently residing in NGCA. The share of identified returnees remained almost unchanged since Round 12 (Figure 8.1).

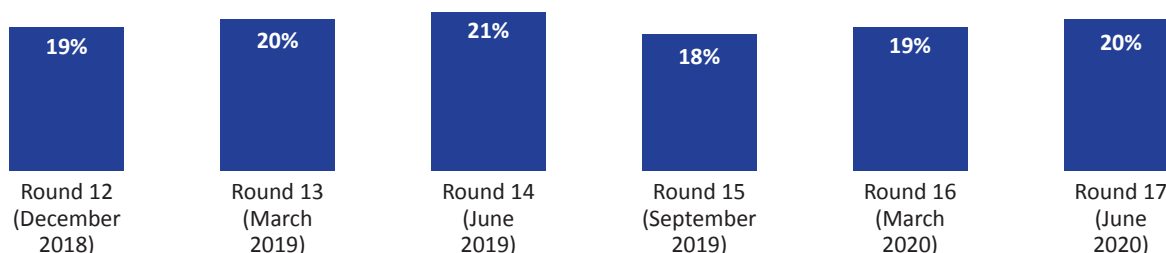
During the interviews, the respondents were asked about the composition of their household. The average size of the surveyed returnee households was 1.6 persons, which was smaller than the average size of IDP households (2.43 persons) in Round 17 and among the total population of Ukraine (2.58 persons) according to 2019 data²⁴. The share of single-person households of returnees was 47% (Figure 8.2). Among single-person households, 57% were returnees over 60 years of age.

Figure 8.2. Distribution of returnee households by number of members



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

Figure 8.1. Respondents identified as returnees in the telephone survey, by rounds

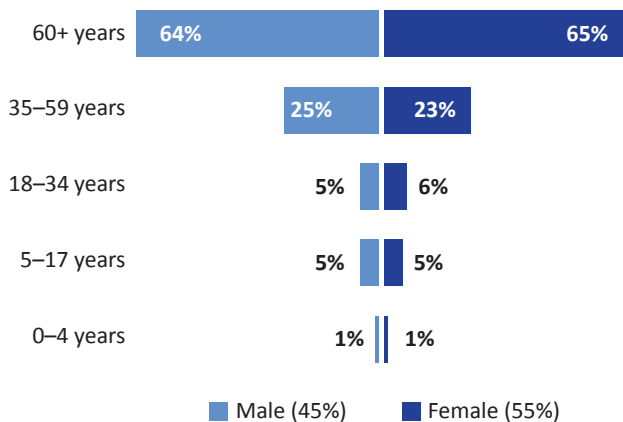


Source: Telephone interviews

²⁴ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2020.

Women represented 59 per cent of the surveyed returnee household members, which was the same as the share of women among IDP households (58%), according to combined data (Figure 8.3). Households with children made up 8% of all returnee households, which is lower than among IDP households (40%), according to combined data. Eight per cent of returnee households reported having a family member with a disability. The data from all the NMS rounds shows the presence of a large portion of people aged 60 and over in returnee households. In Round 17, this pattern remained the same: the share of returnee household members aged 60 years and over was 65 per cent. It is more than twice higher compared to the share of the mentioned age group among IDPs (20%).

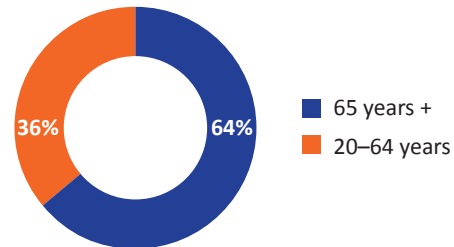
Figure 8.3. Sex and age distributions of returnee household members



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

In Round 17, the share of returnees aged 65 years and over was 64 per cent, while working-age returnees made up 36 per cent. The share of elderly returnees was almost three times higher compared to the same age group among IDPs (18%), according to combined data.

Figure 8.4. Age distribution of returnees aged 18-64 and 65 and over



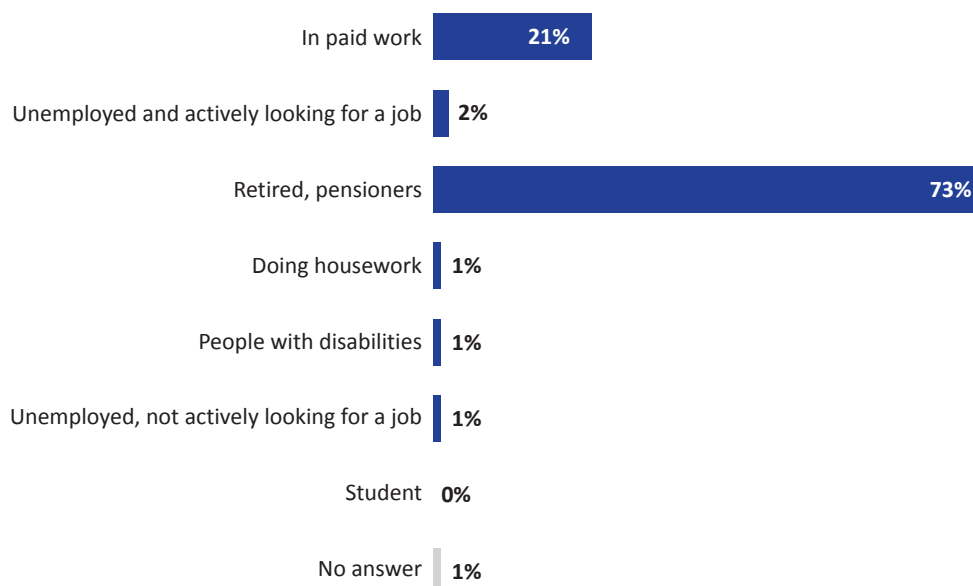
Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

The majority (51%) of returnees surveyed in Round 17 have stayed outside their homes for up to three months before their return to NGCA. The possibility to live in their own housing and not to pay the rent (91%), as well as family reasons (31%) were the main triggers for returning to NGCA. The mentioned reasons for return have been consistent in all the NMS rounds.

The results of the analysis demonstrated the differences between reasons for returning named by the returnees aged 18-64 and returnees aged 65 years and over. Private property possession was named as the reason for returning by 86 per cent of working-age returnees and by 94 per cent of elderly ones. Family reasons were mentioned more frequently by the respondents aged 18-64 (38%) compared to the elderly returnees (26%). Generally, possession of private property within NGCA as the main reason for return is associated with the biggest issue reported by IDPs, i.e. lack of own housing. Almost all (96%) returnees resided in their own housing after return, while among IDPs only 10% resided in their own housing, according to combined data.

The employment status of all the surveyed returnees corresponds to their age characteristics. In Round 17, the share of the economically active population was 23% among returnees.

Figure 8.5. Current employment status of the surveyed NGCA returnees

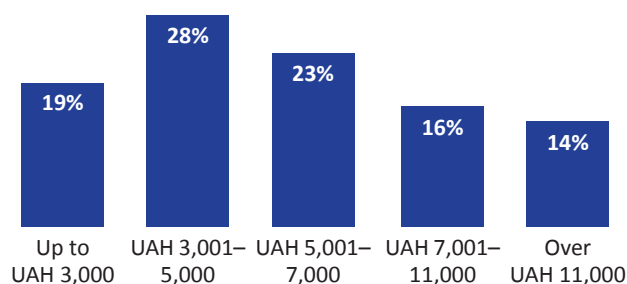


Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

To analyse the employment situation of returnees aged 20–64, data sets gathered in the NMS Rounds 16 and 17 were merged. The share of employed returnees aged 20–64 was 51 per cent which is lower compared to IDP population of the same age group and all Ukrainian population (56% and 67% respectively)²⁵.

Monthly income of one in five (19%) returnee households was lower than UAH 3,000 (Figure 8.6).

Figure 8.6. Distribution of returnee households by monthly income



Source: Telephone interviews with NGCA returnees

²⁵ Employment by gender, type, location and age groups in 2020: http://ukrstat.gov.ua/.../operativ2020/rp/eans/znsmv2020_u.xls

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. General methodology

ANNEX 2. Grouping of oblasts into geographic zones by distance from NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts

ANNEX 3. Statistics of calls in the telephone survey

ANNEX 1. General methodology

The survey methodology, developed within the framework of the project, enabled data collection in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv, as well as data processing and analysis in terms of IDP location, their movements or intentions to move, intentions to return, major social and economic issues, IDPs' integration into the local communities, among other socio-economic characteristics of IDPs in Ukraine.

The NMS combines data obtained from multiple sources, namely:

- Data from sample surveys of IDP households via telephone interviews.
- Data from focus group discussions with key informants (representatives of the local community, IDPs, local authorities, as well as NGOs responding to the issues faced by IDPs), IDPs and NGCA returnees.
- Administrative data.

Due to the introduction of the COVID-19 quarantine measures in Ukraine, it was impossible to carry out face-to-face interviews.

The sample size of IDP households in 300 randomly selected territorial units selected for telephone interviews totalled 2,401 IDP households (sample distribution by oblast is provided in Figure 1 and

Figure 2). The sampling of territorial units was devised for all oblasts of Ukraine and distributed in proportion to the number of registered IDPs in each oblast. Eight IDP households were included in each territorial unit selected for monitoring. It should be noted that about 43% of this round's IDP sample were surveyed in the previous round. The purpose of preservation of IDP households in the sample was to ensure a more accurate assessment of changes in the indicators between consecutive rounds.

The sampling for the telephone survey carried out by IOM was derived from the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. Between April and June 2020, 3,708 IDP households were interviewed using this method in 24 oblasts of Ukraine. Out of these, 745 interviews were conducted with returnees to the non-government-controlled areas. The distribution of the number of interviewed households by oblasts is presented in Figure 3.

During the survey period, five focus groups were held with representatives from the IDP population using online means of communication (two FGDs in Mykolaiv Oblast and Sloviansk), key informants (two FGDs in Kharkiv Oblast and Zaporizhia Oblast), and NGCA returnees.

Figure 1. Distribution of the sample by territorial units within oblasts of Ukraine

Oblast	Number of territorial units selected
Total	300
Vinnitsia	6
Volyn	6
Dnipropetrovsk	18
Donetsk	70
Zhytomyr	6
Zakarpattia	6
Zaporizhia	18
Ivano-Frankivsk	6
Kyiv Oblast (excluding the city of Kyiv)	10
Kirovohrad	6
Luhansk	36
Lviv	6
Mykolaiv	6
Odesa	8
Poltava	6
Rivne	6
Sumy	6
Ternopil	6
Kharkiv	18
Kherson	6
Khmelnyskyi	6
Cherkasy	6
Chernivtsi	6
Chernihiv	6
The city of Kyiv	20

Figure 2. Distribution of IDP households by telephone interviews based on the sampling of territorial units within oblasts

Oblast	Number
Total	2,401
Vinnitsia	48
Volyn	47
Dnipropetrovsk	148
Donetsk	564
Zhytomyr	47
Zakarpattia	36
Zaporizhia	146
Ivano-Frankivsk	48
Kyiv Oblast (excluding the city of Kyiv)	80
Kirovohrad	48
Luhansk	323
Lviv	48
Mykolaiv	48
Odesa	63
Poltava	48
Rivne	47
Sumy	48
Ternopil	36
Kharkiv	138
Kherson	47
Khmelnyskyi	49
Cherkasy	49
Chernivtsi	40
Chernihiv	48
The city of Kyiv	157

Figure 3. Distribution of IDP households by telephone interviews within oblasts

Oblast	Number
Total	3,708
Vinnitsia	74
Volyn	68
Dnipropetrovsk	233
Donetsk GCA	353
Zhytomyr	80
Zakarpattia	64
Zaporizhia	229
Ivano-Frankivsk	78
Kyiv Oblast (excluding the city of Kyiv)	129
Kirovohrad	78
Luhansk GCA	132
Lviv	81
Mykolaiv	80
Odesa	102
Poltava	78
Rivne	78
Sumy	77
Ternopil	76
Kharkiv	220
Kherson	79
Khmelnyskyi	79
Cherkasy	75
Chernivtsi	69
Chernihiv	79
The city of Kyiv	272
Donetsk NGCA	454
Luhansk NGCA	291

ANNEX 2. Grouping of oblasts into geographic zones by distance from NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts

Zone	Oblast
1	Donetsk Oblast (GCA)
	Luhansk Oblast (GCA)
2	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast
	Kharkiv Oblast
	Zaporizhia Oblast
3	Kirovohrad Oblast
	Mykolaiv Oblast
	Poltava Oblast
	Sumy Oblast
	Kherson Oblast
	Cherkasy Oblast
4	Vinnytsia Oblast
	Zhytomyr Oblast
	Kyiv Oblast
	The city of Kyiv
	Odesa Oblast
	Chernihiv Oblast
5	Volyn Oblast
	Zakarpattia Oblast
	Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast
	Lviv Oblast
	Rivne Oblast
	Ternopil Oblast
	Khmelnyskyi Oblast
	Chernivtsi Oblast

ANNEX 3. Statistics of calls in the telephone survey

Summary of calls		
Total	16,561	
Completed interviews (GCA)	2,963	18%
Completed interviews (NGCA)	745	4%
No answer/nobody picked up the phone (after three attempts)	2,648	16%
No connection	3,698	22%
Out of service	4,146	25%
Not IDP	701	4%
Refusal to take part in the survey	1,660	11%

No connection		
Total	3,698	
Vodafone	3,005	81%
Kyivstar	390	11%
Lifecell	293	8%
Other	10	0%

Out of service		
Total	4,146	
Vodafone	2,738	66%
Kyivstar	734	18%
Lifecell	647	16%
Other	27	0%

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