# IOM UN MIGRATION

# CZECHIA

# Surveys with Refugees from Ukraine: Needs, Intentions & Integration Challenges

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April – June 2023
Country Report & Data Analysis

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# KEY FINDINGS

- Top oblasts of origin: Kharkivska (11%), city of Kyiv and Zaporizka (10% each) and Donetska (9%).

- Intentions to move: no intention to move (76%), back to the place of origin in Ukraine (10%), to another country (3%)

- Top 3 needs upon return:* cash support (28%), job placement (20%) and housing (20%).

- Economic status: employed (41%), unemployed and looking for a job (21%), daily worker (10%), self-employed (4%), student, unemployed and not looking for a job (5%), maternity/paternity leave (6%), retired (9%).

- Top three inclusion challenges:* finding suitable job (48%), language barrier (53%) and long-term housing (39%).

*\* more than one answer possible*

## Map 1: Czechia, surveys deployed & locations
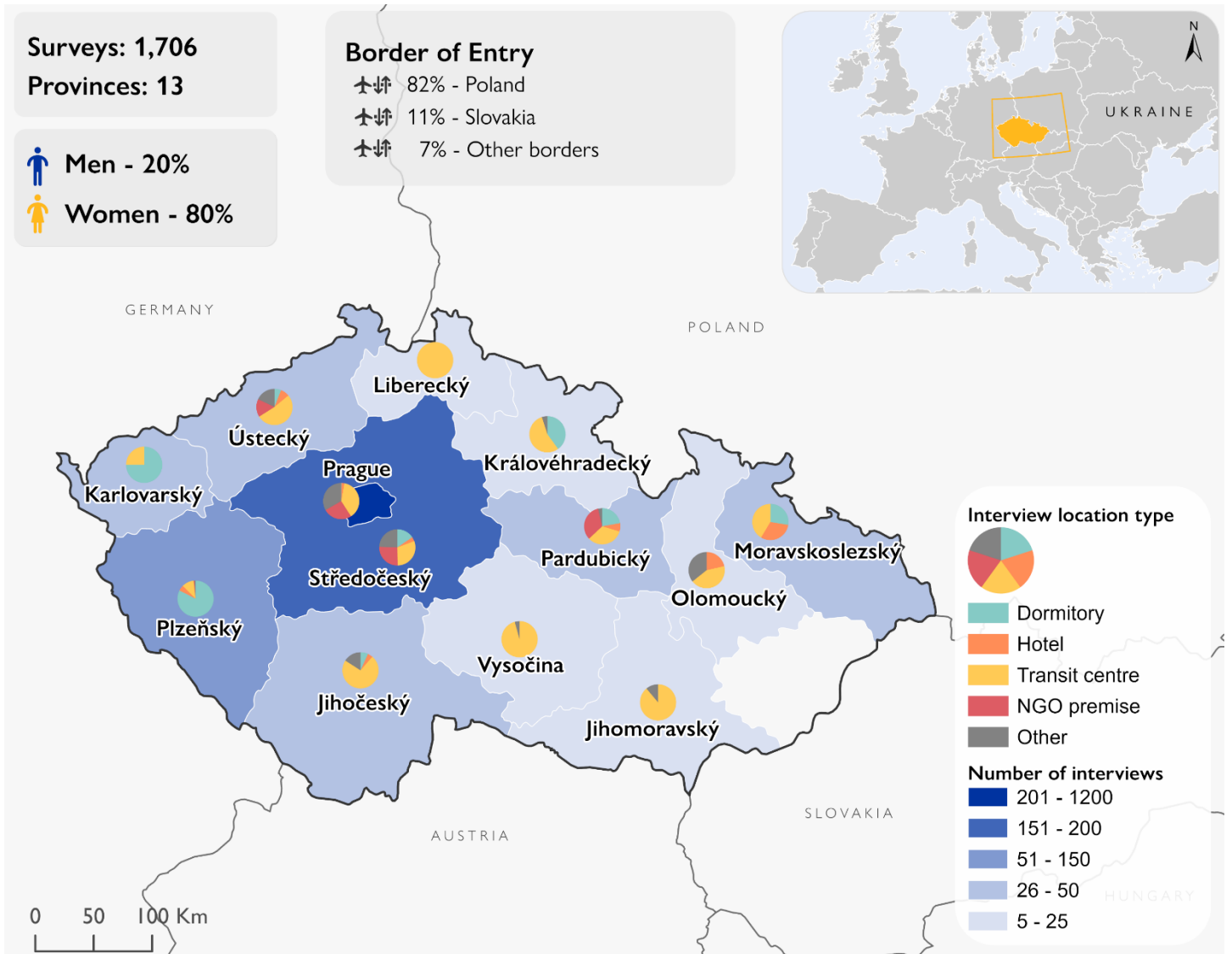
Surveys: 1,706
Provinces: 13

Men - 20%
Women - 80%

**Border of Entry**
- 82% - Poland
- 11% - Slovakia
- 7% - Other borders

UKRAINE

GERMANY

POLAND

Liberecký

Ústecký

Králevéhradecký

Prague

Karlovarský

Pardubický

Moravskoslezský

Středočeský

Olomoucký

Plzeňský

Vysočina

Jihočeský

Jihomoravský

AUSTRIA

SLOVAKIA

HUNGARY

**Interview location type**
- Dormitory
- Hotel
- Transit centre
- NGO premise
- Other

**Number of interviews**
- 201 - 1200
- 151 - 200
- 51 - 150
- 26 - 50
- 5 - 25

0    50    100 Km

*This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*

## TRENDS AND CHANGES IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2023

**Oblast of origin**

- The oblasts of origin remained relatively similar in Quarter 2, 2023 (Q2) and the previous Quarter 1, 2023 (Q1). *See page six.*
- Although there was a small increase of people coming from Zaporizska oblast (10% in the second quarter compared to 7% in the first quarter) and a slight decrease of those coming from Kharkivska oblast (11% in Q2 versus 14% in Q2)

**Group composition**

- The number of respondents travelling with at least on elderly person increased from 26% in 1Q to 36% in the 2Q, while the number of respondents travelling with children decreased from 49 per cent during the 1Q to 41 per cent during the 2Q of data collection.

**Economic status and employment**

- Fifty-five per cent of respondents had a job, by which the number of working respondents increased by 6 per cent since the Q1 of data collection.
- The number of unemployed and looking for a job on the other side decreased as it was for 21 per cent for current, versus 28 per cent, for Q1 of data collection.

**Assistance received**

- The first to main types of assistance received have remained almost the same for both period (financial support, 97% for the first quarter versus 94% for the second quarter), accommodation (66% versus 62%). Food supply remained the third type of assistance received for both quarters but it, it was reported by 25 per cent in the second quarter, comparted to 16 per cent in the first.

**Inclusion challenges**

- In Q2 language barrier (indicated by 53 per cent of respondents), finding suitable job (48% of cases) and long-term housing (39% of cases) were among the top three inclusion challenges mentioned by respondents.
- In Q1 respondents most often mentioned financial issues (32% of cases). Language barrier was second most mentioned barrier, but only 17% indicated it. The third most mentioned barrier were documentation issues (16% cases), which reflect the situation in Czechia, while during this data collection period, many had to renew their visa.

- **For more detailed information on Q1 2023, please check the detailed Report.**

  * more than one answer possible

## I. Socio-Demographic Profile

### Oblast (region) of origin

Respondents came from almost all regions of Ukraine, but a majority came from the eastern and southern parts of the country. Sixty-seven per cent of respondents were from seven regions of origin or habitual residence before leaving Ukraine.

These were Kharkivska (11%), Zaporizka (10%), Kyiv city (10%), Donetska (9%), Dnipropetrovska (8%),

Khersonska (7%), Zakarpatska (6%), and Kyivska (5%). The remaining respondents (33%) were living in other 19 regions throughout Ukraine. These included Odeska (4%), Ivano-Frankivska (4%), Lvivska (3%), Mykolaivska (3%), Vinnytska (3%), as well as Zhytomyrska, Sumska, Kirovohradska, Poltavska (2% each) and other regions.

**Map 2: Oblast of origin before leaving Ukraine (%)**
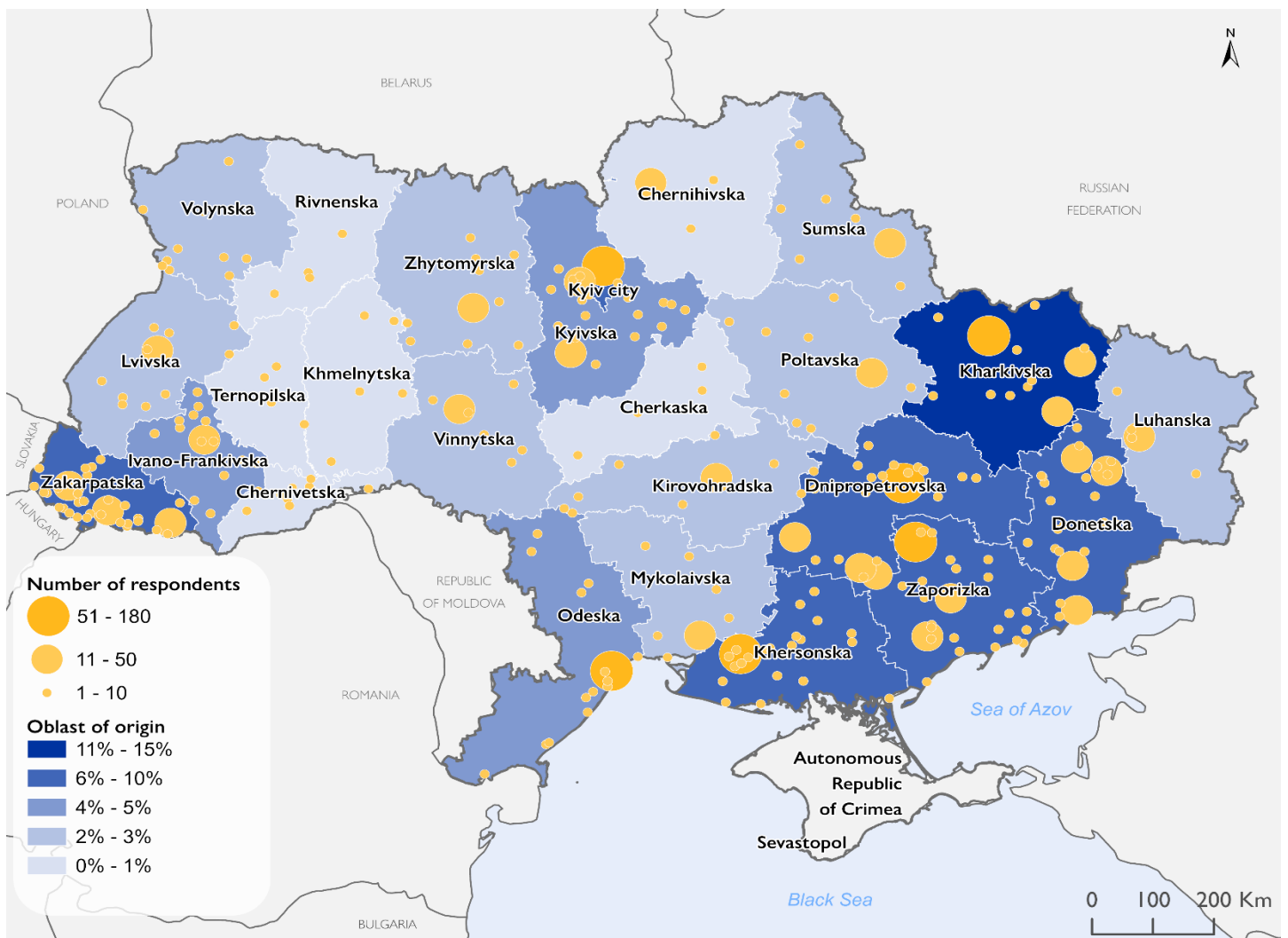


*This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*

## Gender and age

Out of the 1,706 refugees from Ukraine interviewed in Czechia, 80 per cent were adult women, and 20 per cent were men. The average age for the total sample was 42 years. When looking at the data disaggregated by gender, on average, women were slightly older than their male counterparts (41 years old on average for women, versus 40 years on average for men).

Most respondents were between 30 and 39 years of age (27%) and between 18 and 29 years of age (24%). The difference in age group by gender was insignificant. Men were more likely to be in the age category 18-29 years than women (28% of men compared to 23% of women), and women in the age category 40-49 (23% woman compared to 19% of men).

Figure 1: Age, by gender and total (%), N= 1, 706
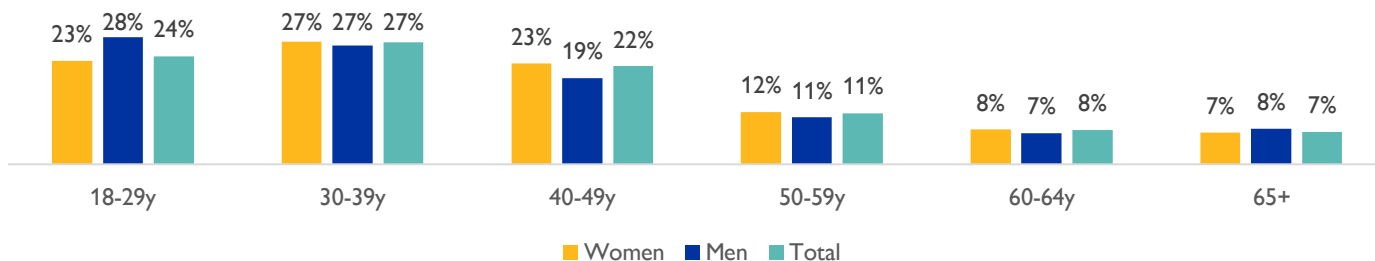


## Marital status

Out of the total sample, 53 per cent of the respondents were married, 20 per cent were single, 15 per cent were divorced or separated and eight per cent were widowed. The remaining four per cent were in a partnership.

The share of single individuals was higher among men (27% for men compared to 18% for women), while the share of divorced and widowed respondents was significantly higher among women than among men in the sample (18% for women compared to 3% for men and 9% woman compared to 2% man respectively).

Figure 2: Marital status, by gender and total (%), N=1, 706)
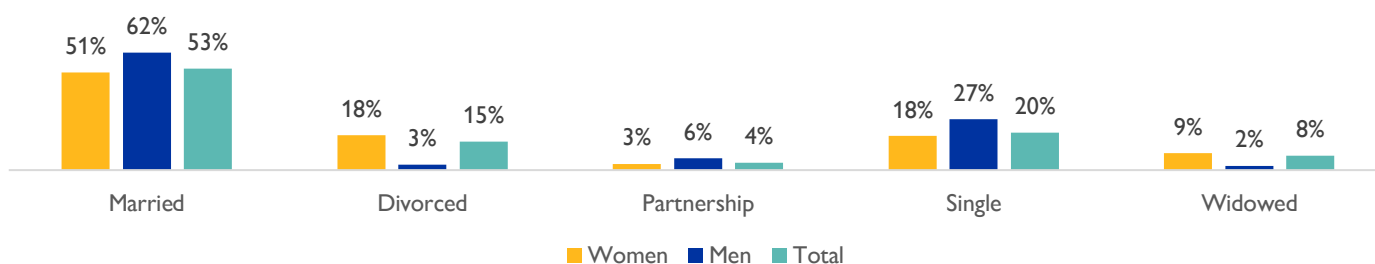


## Documents possessed at the moment of interview

Most of the respondents (97%) travelled with their ID card. Also, many travelled with their biometric passports (84%) and their birth certificates (57%). Another 37 per cent travelled with their education certificate, 25 per cent with their driver license, and three per cent travelled with a non-biometric passport. The remaining respondents travelled with other documents (less than 1%).

Figure 3: Documents in possession of respondents at the time of interview (%), N =1, 706
(more than one answer possible)
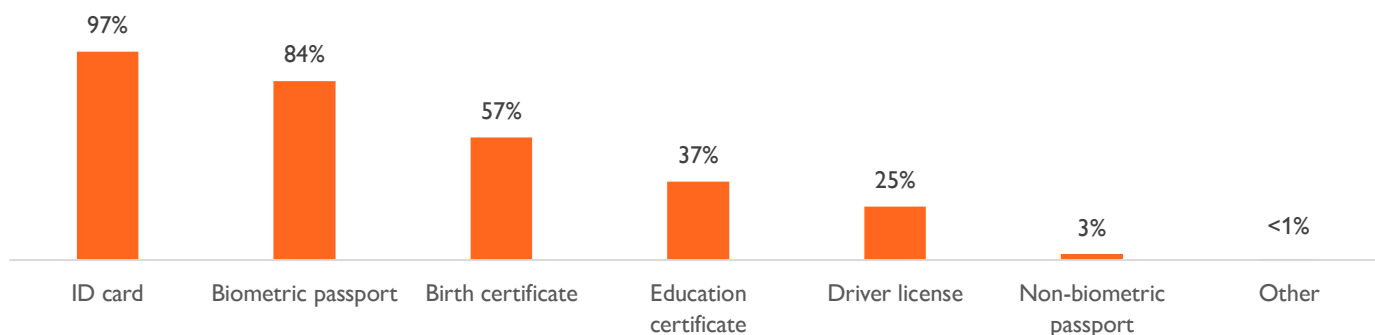


## Average time spent outside Ukraine since initial displacement

The approximate duration of displacement can be assessed by looking at the difference between respondents' initial date of displacement from Ukraine, and the date of interview.

Most respondents were initially displaced in the first half of 2022. For example, 48 per cent of respondents were initially displaced in the period March-April 2022, reflecting the high inflow of refugees coming to

Czechia from Ukraine in the first months of the war. The couple of months between May and December 2022, displacement fluctuated between two to nine per cent.

This means that the approximate time spent in displacement at the time of assessment, for more than half of the respondents, was around one year (from 10 to 13 months).

Table 1: Approximate time spent in displacement until the date of interview (%)

| Date since initial displacement | Approximate time spent until date of interview | % Of respondents |
|---|---|---|
| Before 2022 | 2-7 years | 1% |
| Between Jan and Feb | 14-13 Months | 11% |
| Between Mar and Apr | 12-11 Months | 48% |
| Between May and Jun | 10-9 Months | 13% |
| Between Jul and August | 8-7 Months | 7% |
| Between Sep and Oct | 6-5 Months | 6% |
| Between Nov and Dec | 4-3Months | 4% |
| Between Jan-March 23 | 1-3 Months | 2% |

## 2. Intentions

### Move elsewhere or stay in current location

Most of the respondents wish to return home to Ukraine one day (66%), some do not know yet (21%) and others don't plan to return (13%). As for the short-term plans, 76 per cent of respondents had no intention to move at the time of interview. Ten per cent were aiming to move back to their place of origin in Ukraine while another one per cent somewhere else in Ukraine.

Two per cent intended to move within Czechia, and three per cent to another country. The remaining respondents did not know (8%). When looking at the data disaggregated by gender, male respondents were more likely than their female counterparts to move to another country (6% versus 2%), while women were more likely to move to Ukraine (12% versus 5%), either to the place of origin, or to another location.

Figure 4: Respondents' intention to move from current location, by gender and total (%) N= 1, 706
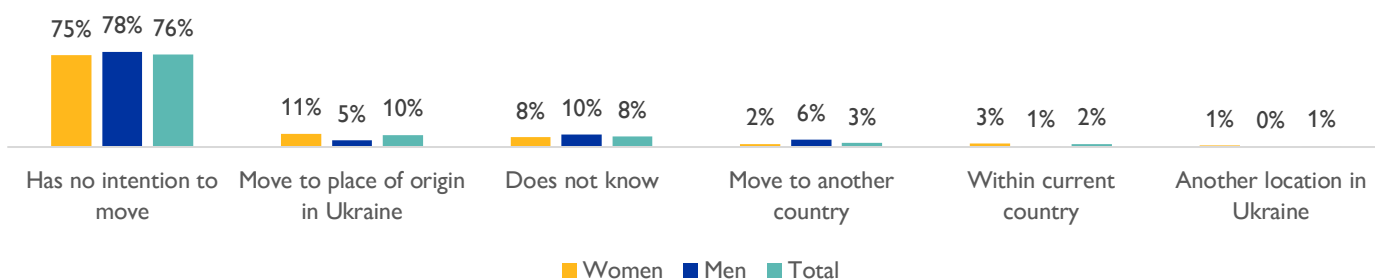


### Intended length of stay in current location

Out of those intending to move within Czechia, to Ukraine, or elsewhere (N=271), six per cent intended to stay less than one week in their current location before moving. Another 14 per cent intended to stay less than one month, 35 per cent between one to three months, and 22 per cent between three to six months.

Only 11 per cent intended to stay between six months to one year, and two per cent over one year. The majority of the respondents (48%) plan to move to Ukraine when it is safe to do so, and five per cent did not know for how long they were planning to stay in their current location before moving. The remaining 29 per cent preferred not to answer.

Figure 5: Intended length of stay in current location before moving elsewhere, N=271 (%)
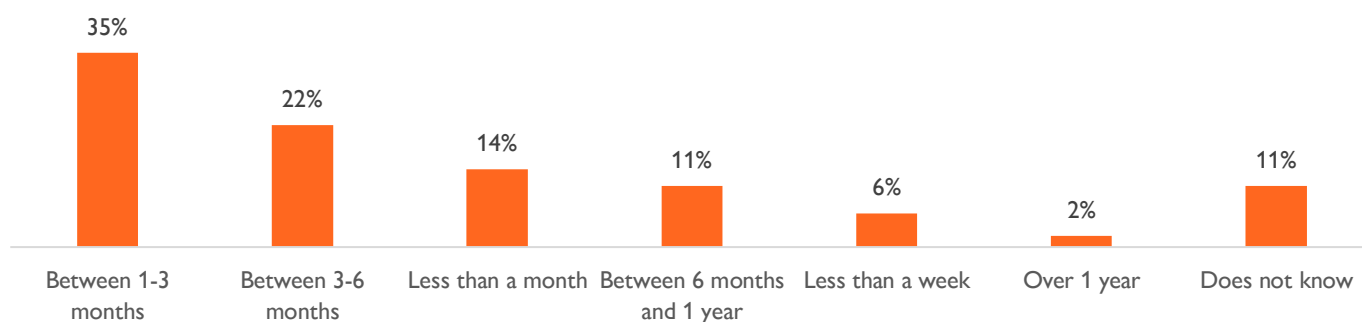
## Oblast (region) of destination in Ukraine and reasons to cross back

Out of those respondents who wished to return to Ukraine (N=180), 92 per cent planned to go back to the same oblast of origin, while the other eight per cent planned to reach to a different oblast. To be more specific, five respondents of those who were planning to go back to a different oblast were planning to go to Kyiv city, three were aiming to return to Zaporizka, two to Dnipropetrovska, one to Kirovohradska and another respondent to Lvivska oblast.

Figure 6: Reasons for returning to Ukraine, by gender and total (%), N=180
(more than one answer possible)
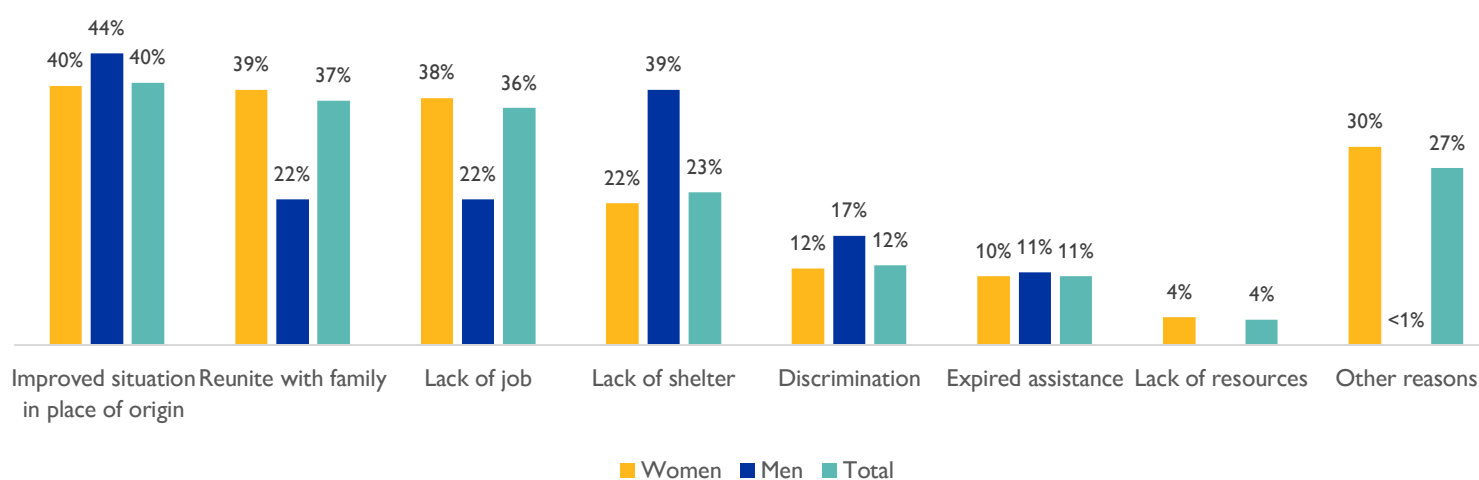


Out of those intending to go back to Ukraine, either to the same oblast of origin (168 people), or to an alternative oblast (12 people), 40 per cent indicated that they selected Ukraine as their intended destination because of an improved situation in their place of origin, another 37 per cent wished to reunite with family, 36 per cent planned to return due to lack of job, 23 per cent due to lack of shelter, 12 per cent because of discrimination, four per cent due to lack of resources and 27 per cent due to other reasons.
When looking at the data disaggregated by gender, male respondents were more likely than female respondents to want to go back to Ukraine because of the improved situation in their place of origin (44% versus 40%), due to lack of shelter (39% versus 22%) and due to discrimination (17% versus 12%). On the contrary, women were more likely than men to go back to reunite with their family (39% versus 22%).
As much as 27 per cent had other reason for going back to Ukraine. In most cases, due to a desire to return home, regardless of whether they had relatives there or not.

### Immediate needs upon return (more than one answer possible)

The top needs reported amongst those intending to go back to Ukraine (180 individuals) were: cash support mentioned by 23 per cent of respondents, job placement (14%), housing (11%) and medical needs (3%).

Other needs that were mentioned less often included education for children, business setup support and transportation (1% for all). Thirty-four per cent of respondents indicated having no needs upon return, while another 32 per cent indicated not knowing.

## Intended country of destination

Out of those intending to go to another country as their final destination (52 individuals), 38 per cent wanted to move to Germany, 19 per cent were planning to go to Canada, 13 per cent to Poland, and six per cent to Spain.
The remaining 24 per cent specified Cyprus, Georgia, the United States of America as other destinations.

Figure 7: Intended country of destination (%) N=52
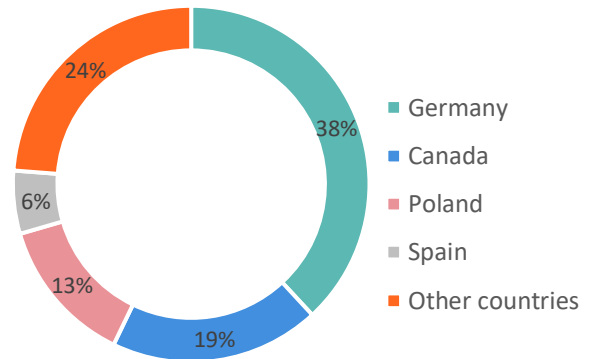


## Reasons for selecting elsewhere in Czechia or other countries as destination

Out of those intending to move elsewhere in Czechia (N=39), or to another country (N=52), 40 per cent selected their destination based on job opportunities, 37 per cent because of friends, and 36 per cent based on relatives.

Another 33 per cent selected their destination due to expired assistance in current location, while twenty per cent due to job offers and other 15 per because other people travel there.

Among the people who answered positively to the question if they are planning to move within Czechia, most of them plan to do so in one to tree months (41%) or in less than a month (28%). In 36 per cent of cases these respondents' plan to move to Prague (here also 8 respondents are counted who are already living in Prague, but plan to move within the city itself) and 33 per cent plan to move to Pilsen.

Figure 8: Reasons for choosing elsewhere in Czechia or another country as intended destination, by gender and total (%), N=91
(more than one answer possible)
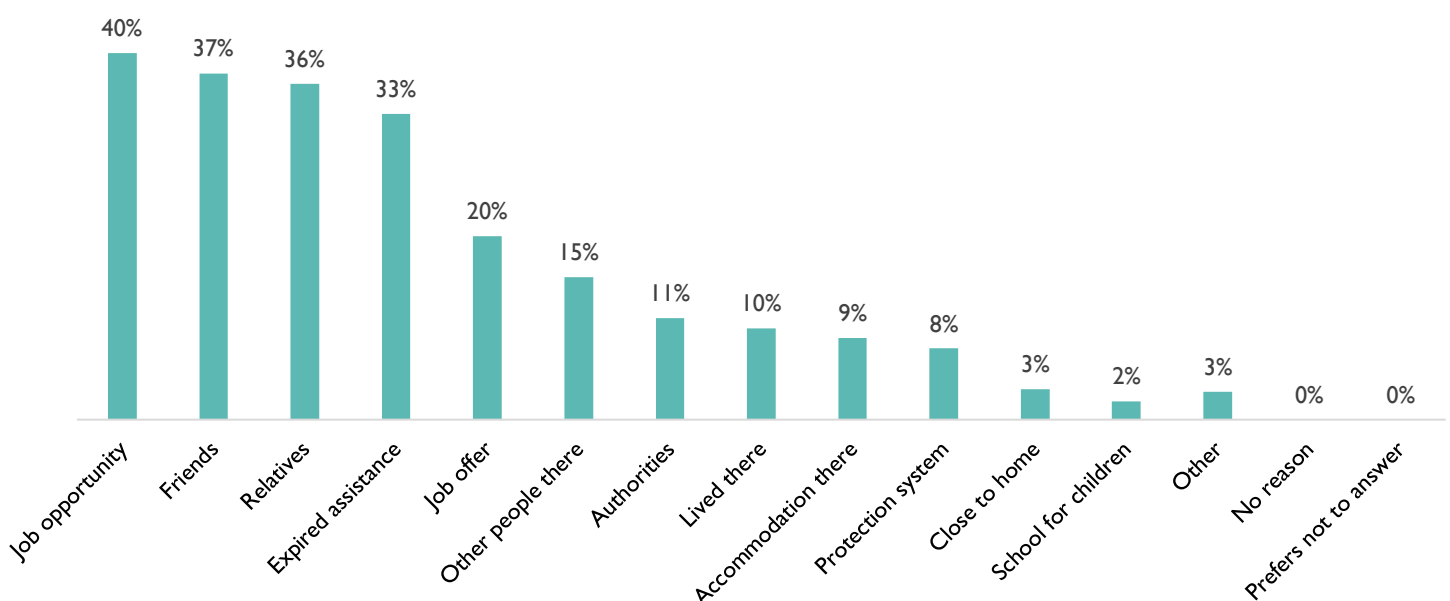
# 3. Education and Employment: Profile and Prospects

## Main spoken language

According to our findings 52 per cent of respondents speak Ukrainian as their main language at home. The second most common language spoken at home is Russian with 48 per cent of responses.

Figure 9: Main spoken language, (%) N= 1, 706
(more than one answer possible)
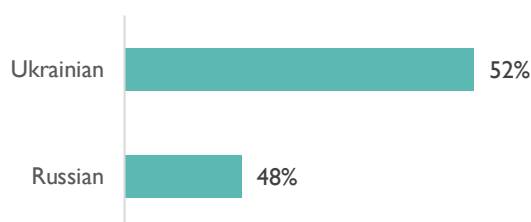


## Other spoken language(s)

Forty-seven per cent of respondents spoke Russian as their second language. This was followed by Ukrainian (44%). It can therefore be said that most respondents speak both Ukrainian and Russian.

Additionally, a relatively big share of respondents speaks Czech (36%), followed by those speaking English (29%), while knowledge of other languages is less common.

Figure 10: Other spoken languages (%), N= 1, 706
(more than one answer possible)
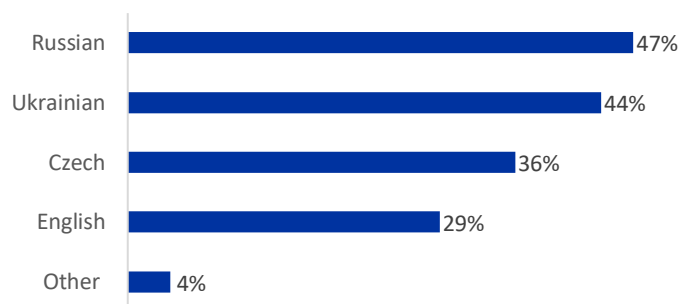


## Education level

At the time of the interview 15 per cent of respondents had achieved a lower secondary level of education, 32 per cent an upper secondary degree, seven per cent a post-secondary degree, 45 per cent a tertiary level, and one per cent a post graduate education level.

Female respondents were more likely than their male

counterparts to have reached tertiary education as their highest education level (47% versus 36%), while male respondents were slightly more likely than female respondents to have reached a lower secondary education level and upper secondary level as their highest education level (20% versus 14% and 37% versus 31% respectively).

Figure 11: Education level, by gender and total (%), N=1,706
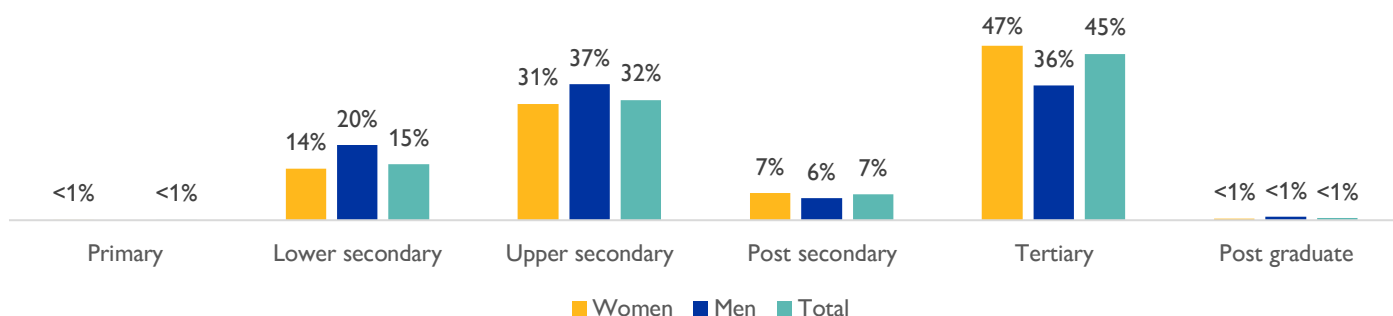
## Employment status before leaving Ukraine versus current status

Fifty-one per cent of respondents were employed before leaving Ukraine. Female respondents were more likely to be employed than their male counterparts (52% versus 46%). One per cent were daily workers and nine per cent self-employed. Only seven per cent of the sample were unemployed and looking for a job before leaving Ukraine. Another two per cent were unemployed but not looking for a job. Thirteen per cent of respondents were retired; the share of female respondents in this category was the same as for the male respondents. The remaining respondents (18%), were either students (10%), or were on maternity/paternity leave (8%).

In Czechia, 41 per cent of respondents were employed at the time of the interview, 10 per cent were daily workers and four per cent self-employed. This means that 55 per cent had an occupation at the time of assessment. Male respondents were significantly more likely to be employed (37% for female respondents and 58% for male respondents). Twenty-one per cent were unemployed and looking for a job. Women were more likely to be in this category (23%) than men (14%). The share of retired persons slightly decreased from the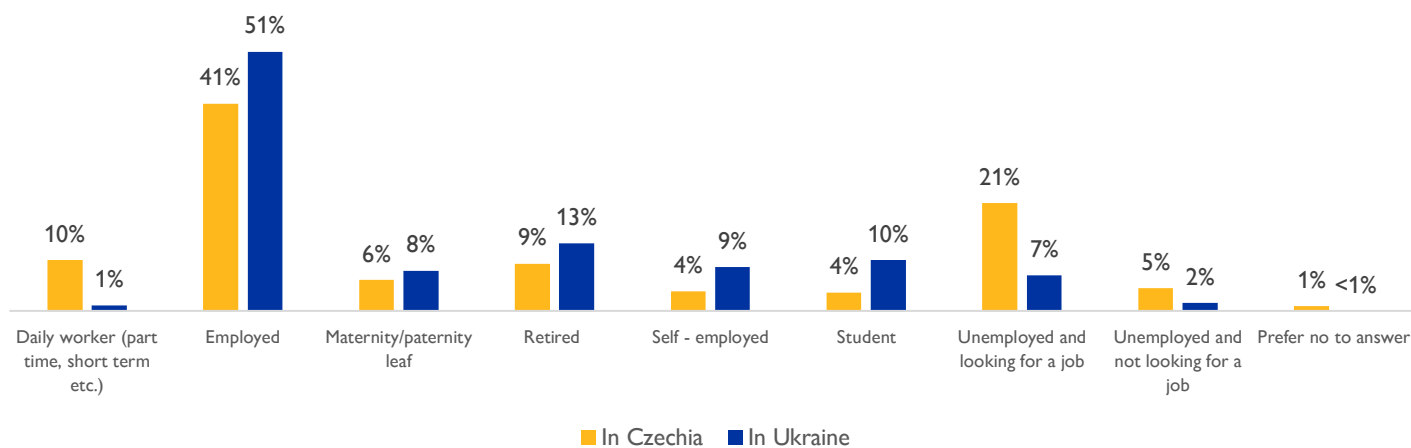 situation before displacement, with 9 per cent of respondents declaring themselves as retired at the time of the interview.

Figure 12 : Employment status in Czechia and in Ukraine, total (%), N=1,706



Among those currently in employment (employed, self-employed or daily workers) in Czechia (N=936), 22 per cent were employed in manufacturing at the time of assessment. This was followed others employed in accommodation and food services (15%), wholesale and retail trade or repair vehicles (11%), transporting and storage (9%), and construction sector (9%). The remaining sample were employed in other areas such as other services (8%), information and communication (6%), education (5%), health and social work (4%), finance and insurance, art, entertainment and recreation, administrative support.

Out of the persons employed before leaving Ukraine (N=1,033), 31 per cent used to work as professionals, 17 per cent in services and sales work, 16 per cent as technicians or associate professionals, 12 per cent as managers and six per cent as clerical support workers.

The remaining 17 per cent were working in other areas like craft related trades (5%), as plant machine operators (5%), in elementary occupations (3%), as skilled agricultural workers(3%) or in other occupations (2%).

# 4. Registration, Schooling & Inclusion

## Migration status

Ninety-nine per cent of those who answered this question (N=1,261) declared to have received or have applied for protection in Czechia. Female and male respondents were nearly as likely to have a Temporary Protection status as men (98% versus 97%).

Table 4: Migration status, by gender and total (%), N=1, 261

| Status | Women (%) | Men (%) | Total (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Registered for Temporary Protection | 98% | 97% | 99% |
| Work visa | 1% | 2% | 1% |
| Oher | 1% | 1% | 1% |

## Access to finances

Ninety-seven per cent of those who were asked this question and responded to it (N=1,261) had a personal bank account in Czechia at the time of the interview. Tree per cent did not.

Figure 13: Has opened a personal bank account in Czechia (%), N= 1,261



Yes 97%
No 3%

Figure 14: Ability to withdraw money with a foreign debit/credit card (%), N= 1, 258



Yes 97%
No 3%

Ninety-seven per cent of those who were asked this question and responded to it (N=1, 258) had been able to withdraw money using foreign credit/debit card since leaving Ukraine, while three per cent had not.

Figure 15: Reason for not opening a personal bank account in Czechia (%), N= 36



Plan to open 72%
No need 14%
Plan to leave 8%
Not eligible 6%
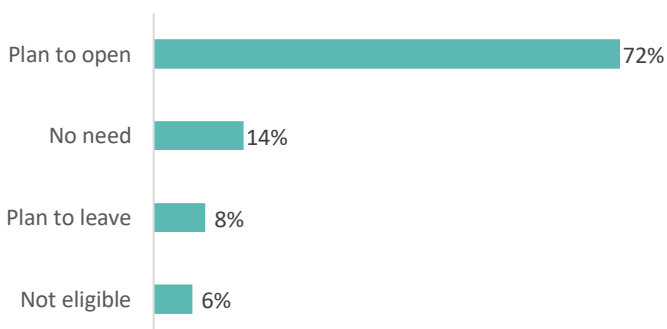
Out of those who indicated that they had not opened a personal bank account in Czechia, 72 per cent said that they plan to do so.

Fourteen per cent had no need, another eight per cent were planning to leave Czechia. The remaining six per cent stated they wero not eligible.

Figure 16: Has enrolled children in an education facility (%) N=337
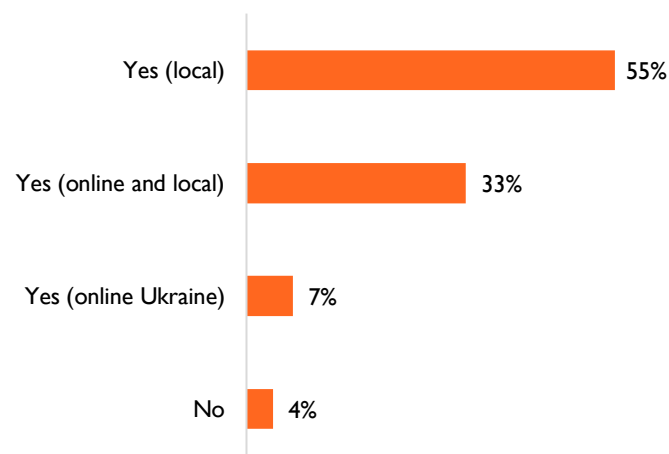


Out of the respondents who had children, 337 specified if they were enrolled or not in schools. Of these, 55 per cent indicated that they had been able to enroll their children to local school. Another 33 per cent has children enrolled in both online and local school, while seven per cent had their children only in online education in Ukraine. The remaining 4 per cent (13 respondents) had not been able to enroll their children in any education facility at the time of the interview. Most of them (10 respondents) plan to do so, only one respondent mentioned lack of places as a reason.

## Consular services

Out of those who were asked this question (N=1,261), ffifty-one per cent indicated that they knew how to contact a consular representative. Forty-nine per cent did not. From those who new how to contact a consular representative 75 per cent indicated that they had not reached out for consular support at the time of assessment while another 25 per cent had.

Figure 17: Knows how to contact a consular representative (%) N=1,261
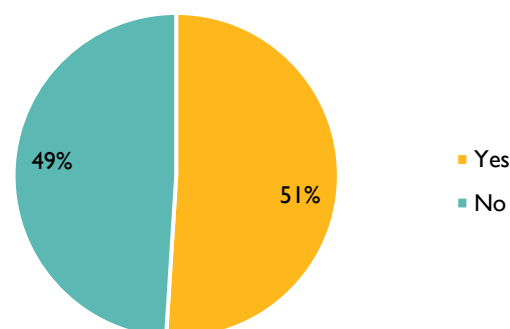


Figure 18: Has reached out for consular support in Czechia (%) N=622
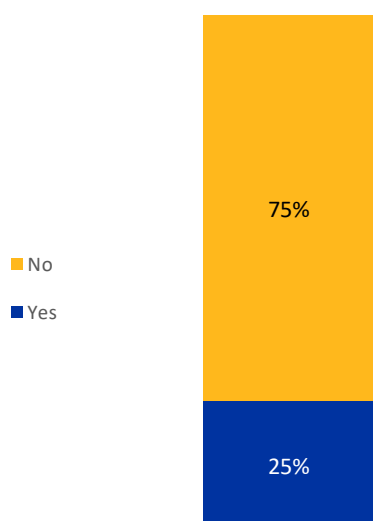


## Financial situation

In total 33 per cent of respondents stated that their income is not sufficient to cover their daily expenses. Overall, the sources that were mentioned the most were income from work (45%), support from their family or community or support from authorities' income from work (25% for each).

**33%**
did not have the funds or income to cover living expenses

**7%**
relied only on the money from authorities

# 5. Immediate Needs and Assistance Received

## Immediate needs

The most immediate need at the moment of the interview were health services mentioned by 46 per cent of respondents, followed by support with employment (38%), language courses (38%) and long-term accommodation (38%). Other immediate needs mentioned by respondents were need of medicines (29%), financial support (26%), general information (mentioned in 16% of cases), adults' education (15%) or the need for legal assistance(11%) or documentation and registration assistance (10%).

### Figure 19 : Needs at the moment (%) N= 1,706
(more than one answer possible)

| Category | % |
|---|---|
| None | 18% |
| Health services | 46% |
| Employment | 38% |
| Language courses | 38% |
| Long-term accommodation | 38% |
| Medicines | 29% |
| Financial support | 26% |
| General information | 16% |
| Education for adults | 15% |
| Legal assistance | 11% |
| Documentation and registration | 10% |
| Other | 10% |

## Assistance received in Czechia

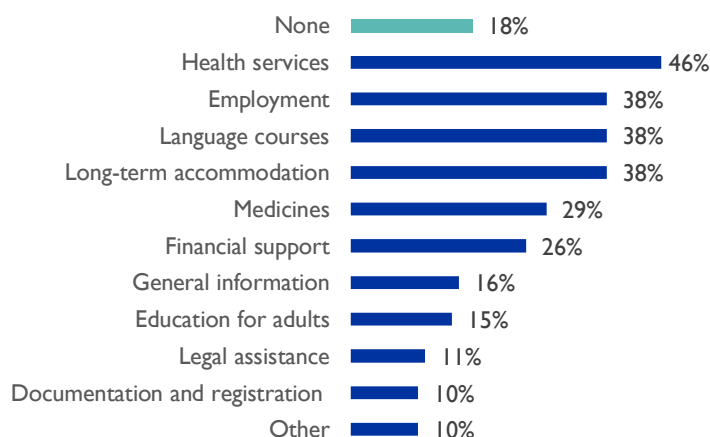Ninety-seven per cent of respondents indicated receiving financial support during their journey and while in Czechia. Another 66 per cent indicated receiving short term and long-term accommodation. Other relevant areas where respondents received assistance were food supply (25%), personal hygiene (20%), language courses (11%), clothing (7%) and transportation (6%). To a lesser extent respondents received assistance in the form of toys and vouchers (3% each), or employment support (2%).

## Areas where more information about assistance is needed

Out of those who indicated that they did not know where to find assistance (N=319), 35 per cent indicated that they needed more information accommodation. Another 28 per cent indicated health services as another area where more information is needed.

Other relevant areas where more information was needed were employment (27%), information on language courses (19%), financial assistance (15%), general information (10%), legal assistance (8%), school enrollment for children, or information on adult education (both 7%).

### Figure 20: Areas where more information for assistance is needed (%) N=319
(more than one answer possible)

| Category | % |
|---|---|
| Accommodation | 35% |
| Health services | 28% |
| Employment | 27% |
| Language courses | 19% |
| Financial support | 15% |
| General information | 10% |
| Legal assistance | 8% |
| Education for adults | 7% |
| School enrollment | 7% |
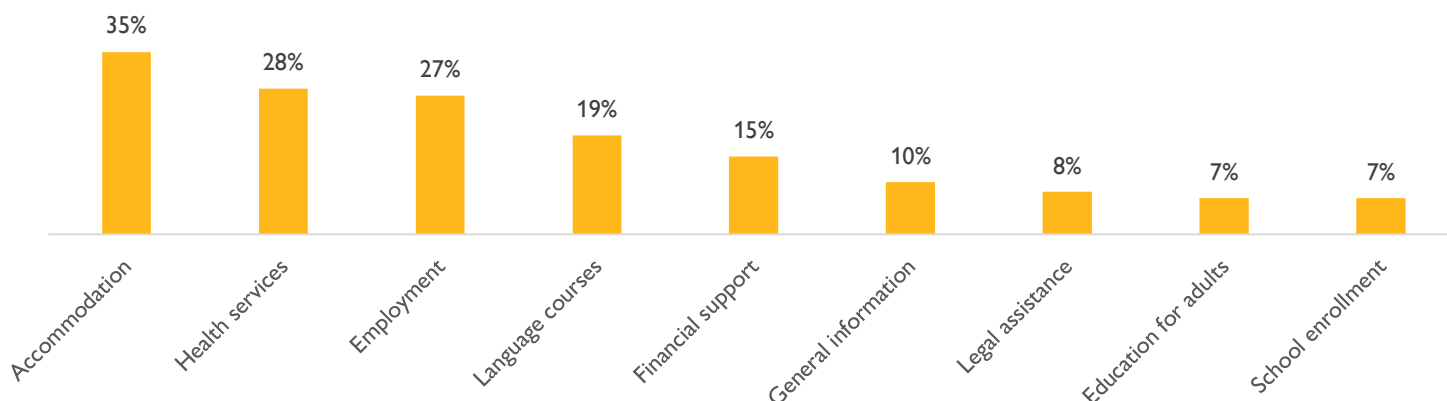
# 6. Challenges in the Country of Displacement

## Experiences of discrimination *

Eight per cent of respondents indicated having experienced discrimination in their country of displacement. In contrast, 83 per cent indicated having no such experiences. The remaining respondents either did not know (9%) or preferred not to answer (0,2%; four respondents). When looking at the data disaggregated by gender, female respondents were more likely to have experienced discrimination than their male counterparts (9% versus 5%).

Respondents who provided short comments on this issue (80 persons), most often mentioned rude or biased attitude that they encountered by Czech´s in public spaces or at work, seven also mentioned bullying of their children at school and other explained that their car plates were damaged.

Figure 21: Reported experiences of discrimination (%), N= 1, 706



- ■ No
- ■ Yes
- ■ Does not know
- ■ Prefers not to answer
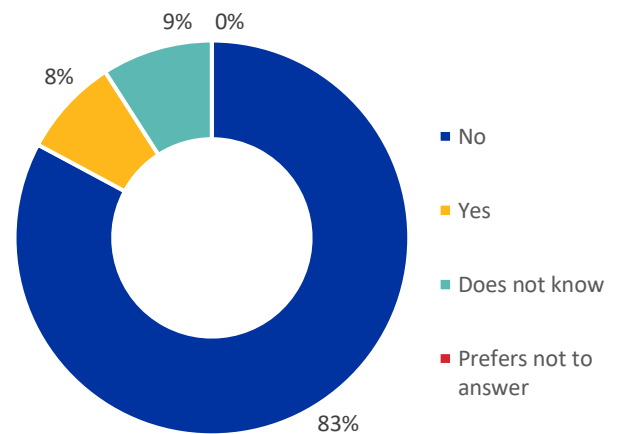
*This paragraph report results from a question on discrimination included in the survey. As a sensitive and complex issue, discrimination could be under-reported".

## Inclusion

Fifty-three per cent of respondents indicated language barrier as a top inclusion challenge. This was followed by finding suitable job (48%), long term housing (39%), financial issues (20%) and discrimination (15%).

Other challenges reported by respondents that hindered their inclusion in Czechia was access to schooling for children (11%) lack of professional skills (7%), or lack of information on employment (3%). Around 12 per cent of respondents did not know.

Figure 22: Top 10 inclusion challenges (%), N= 1, 261
(More than one answer possible)

# 7. Current Group Composition

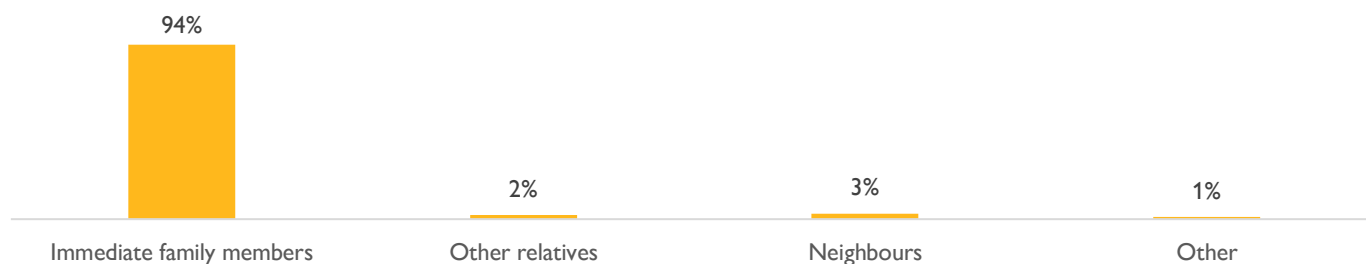## Travel mode

Seventy-nine per cent of respondents were travelling in a group. The other 21 per cent were travelling by themselves. Women were slightly more likely to be travelling in a group than men (82% versus 79%).

Out of those travelling in a group (N=1,391), 94 per cent were travelling with family, two per cent with relatives, three per cent with neighbours, and one per cent with other people.
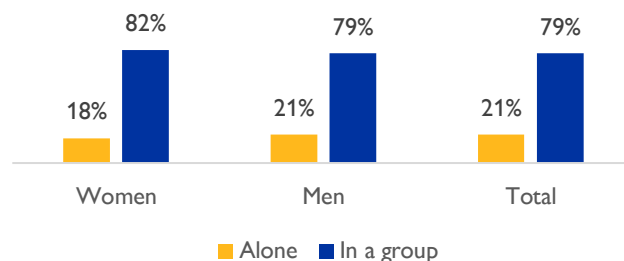
Figure 23: Travel mode by gender and total, 1, 706 (%)



Moreover, 36 per cent were travelling with at least one elderly person; out of which, 70 per cent with at least one elderly woman, and 30 per cent with at least one elderly man. Forty-one per cent were travelling with at least one child.

Figure 24: Travelling groups (%) N=1,391
(more than one answer possible)



## Travelling with persons with health conditions and disabilities

Out of the whole sample, 39 per cent of respondents stated that they were travelling in a group with at least a person with serious/health specific needs. Out of those, 86 per cent were travelling with at least one person with a chronic disease or a serious medical condition. Forty-four per cent were travelling with a person with visual impairment. This was followed by those travelling with a person with difficulty walking/climbing steps (14%), difficulty self caring (3%), pregnant/breast feeding women (3%), difficulty hearing even with a hearing aid (2%), difficulty concentrating/remembering (2%), and with difficulty communication, understanding, being understood (1%).

Figure 25: Respondents travelling with at least one person with a serious health conditions (%) N=659
(more than one answer possible)
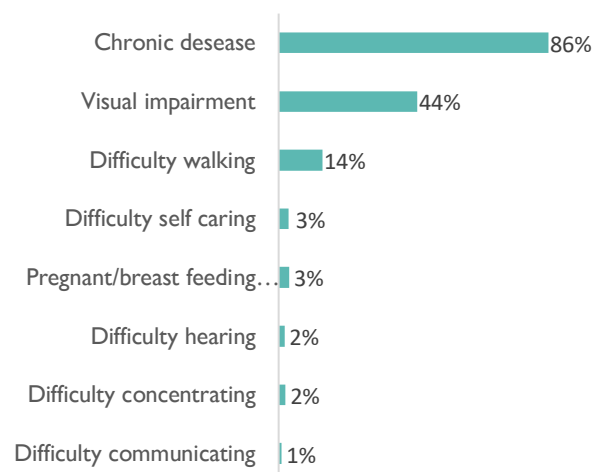
# 8. Methodology

This report is based on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions conducted by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the countries included in the Regional Response Plan for Ukraine in 2023: 6 countries neighbouring Ukraine – Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Slovakia – and other 5 countries particularly impacted by the arrivals of refugees from Ukraine since the start of the war in February 2022 – Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The analysis presented in this report is based on data collected through face-to-face surveys w i t h adult refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs (18 years of age and above) between April and June 2023. The sampling approach, main definitions and features of the survey tool make country-level datasets comparable.

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

Respondents are approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected entry, exit, transit points and accommodation centers. In border crossing point areas, both persons entering/exiting by car, by bus, by foot and by train are interviewed.

The survey is anonymous and voluntary. Surveys are administered only if consent from the respondent was given. The respondent can stop the survey at any time.

The questionnaire is available in Ukrainian, Russian, English, Romanian and Czech language. The preferred language is determined by the interviewee. Only fully completed surveys are taken in account for this report.

## Country-level implementation and limitations

In Czechia, DTM was activated in June 2022. Between 03 April and 30 June, 1,7007 (one respondent was a TCN) valid surveys were collected by a team of 5 enumerators (4 women, 1 men) covering 13 different provinces of the country.

The types of locations targeted for interviews included public offices transit/registration centre (KAZPU), various accommodation types, public transportation hubs (bus/train stations, metro, airports), community/charity organizations or NGOs assisting refugees. Other location types varied from Czech language classes to shopping malls or post offices (16%).

The data presented in this document are representative of the individuals surveyed in the covered locations and during the indicated timeframe. The data should not be generalized to represent the whole displaced population outside Ukraine.

Most of the surveys were collected during working hours, due to which the working population was harder to reach and could therefore be underrepresented in our sample.

The same applies to male respondents who are harder to reach in the current displacement context, due to different reasons (one of them was their less willingness to participate in the survey).

## DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The survey form was designed to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relative to the intended final destination and prospects of permanence in the country of the survey/first reception; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Since the onset of the war in Ukraine, several IOM's DTM tools were deployed in countries neighbouring Ukraine and in other countries particularly impacted by the new arrivals of migrants and refugees from Ukraine.

For more information, please consult: https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.