



NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT

ON THE SITUATION OF INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS

June 2019



Cover and internal cover page photos:

Photographic retouchers Alisa and Yevhen fled from Donetsk to Kharkiv in 2014. Here, in Kharkiv, their son Matvii was born. Alisa participated in IOM's economic empowerment programme for IDPs and received a computer, a monitor and a graphical tablet. Recently the couple bought a professional camera, so now they provide not just retouching, but photo-shooting and graphic design services as well.

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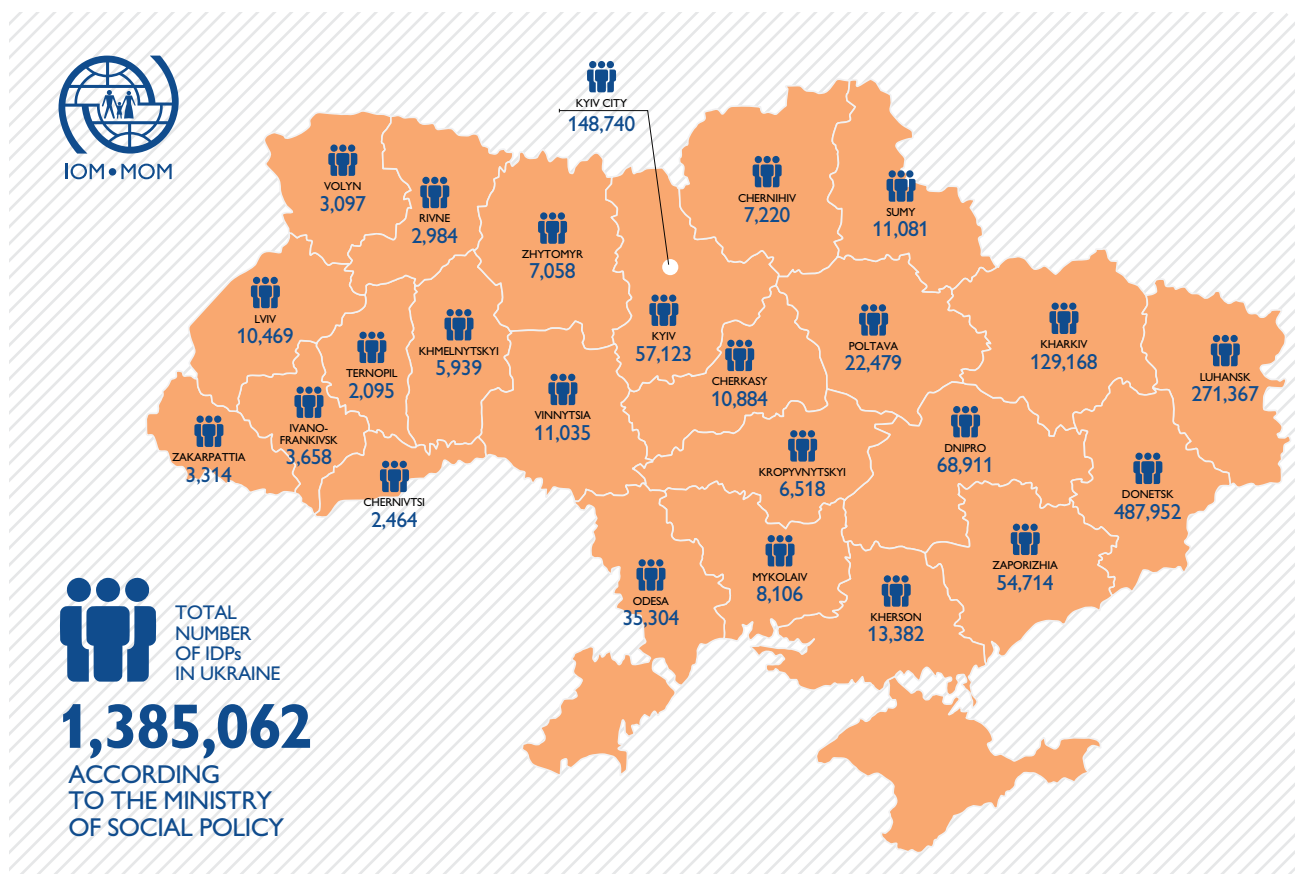
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INTRODUCTION

According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, at the period of survey conduction there were 1,385,062 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who left their homes and moved to other areas and regions of Ukraine looking for safety. Among those IDPs, 60 per cent have moved from their previous place of residence located in Donetsk Oblast, 37 per cent have been displaced from Luhansk Oblast, and 3 per cent have left their homes in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Half of the registered IDPs permanently reside in the GCA in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, beyond the 20 km area along the contact

line. The main share of IDPs is located in Donetsk Oblast (487,952), Luhansk Oblast (271,367), Kyiv city (148,740) and Kyiv Oblast (57,123), Kharkiv Oblast (129,168), Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (68,911) and Zaporizhia Oblast (54,714).

In 2016, IOM began conducting regular complex survey of the situation with IDPs in Ukraine, the National Monitoring System (NMS). The goal of the research is monitoring of different aspects of IDPs life: material well-being, employment, social problems, needs, mobility and integration of the IDPs into the local communities.



OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY OF ROUND 14

The objective of the National Monitoring System (NMS) in Ukraine, drawing from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) approach, is to support the Government of Ukraine in collecting and analyzing information on the socioeconomic characteristics of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP households, as well as the challenges they face. IOM adapted the DTM, a system designed to regularly capture, process and disseminate information on displacement situations, to the Ukrainian context. The NMS provides a better understanding of the evolving movements and locations, numbers, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced populations in Ukraine.

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

Main information sources used for the NMS:

- i) Data from sample surveys of IDPs via face-to-face interviews;
- ii) Data from sample surveys of IDPs via telephone interviews;
- iii) Data from sample surveys of the people crossing the contact line via face-to-face interviews;
- iv) Data from focus group discussions;
- v) Administrative data and relevant data available from other sources.

Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

A total of 2,401 IDPs were interviewed using this method in 300 territorial units across the country during the period of April–June 2019. The sampling of territorial units was devised for all government-controlled areas of Ukraine and distributed in proportion to the number of registered IDPs.

Telephone interviews with IDPs

A total of 4,073 individuals registered in the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons

maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine were interviewed using this method by IOM between April–June 2019. Out of the total, 3,222 interviews were with IDPs residing in the government-controlled area (GCA), and 851 interviews were with returnees to the non-government controlled area (NGCA)¹.

Data from telephone interviews were combined with data from face-to-face interviews. The combining of these two data sets was done using a statistical weighting tool. Both data sets were weighted according to the regional distribution of registered IDPs. Data from telephone interviews were also weighted according to the sociodemographic characteristics of IDPs interviewed face-to-face.

Face-to-face interviews with people crossing the contact line

1,255 people crossing the contact line were interviewed using this method during May 2019. The survey was conducted at the five entry-exit checkpoints (EECPs) to the NGCA, which currently function in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts.

Data from the survey of people crossing the contact line were used to complement ongoing data collection for the sections on “IDP mobility” and “Returnees to the non-government controlled areas”.

Focus group discussions

Five focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted during the period of May–June 2019, specifically two FGDs with key informants, two FGDs with IDPs and one FGD with returnees to the NGCA. The FGDs with IDPs took place in Ternopil and Iziom, with key informants in Sumy and Zhytomyr, and with returnees in Starobilsk. The FGDs covered people living in both urban and rural areas.

Please see Annex 1 for more details on methodology.

¹ The sampling was derived from the IDP registration database maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

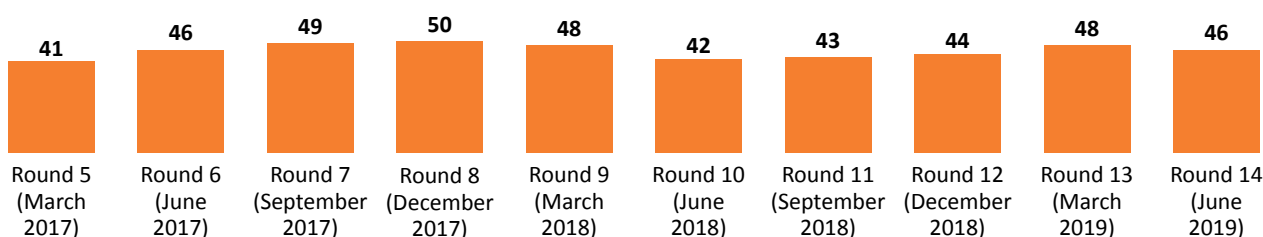
OVERALL SUMMARY

1. Characteristics of IDPs and their households.

Average size of household	Age distribution of household members	Gender distribution of household members	Households with children	Households with persons with disabilities
2.40 persons	60 and over – 19% 18–59 years – 57% Under 18 years – 24%	Female – 58% Male – 42%	36% of IDP households	11% of IDP households

2. Employment of IDPs. The employment rate of IDPs slightly decreased compared to the previous round. As of April–June 2019, the share of employed IDPs amounted to 46 per cent. Among the total population of Ukraine, the level of employment remained stable and as of the first quarter of 2019 amounted to 57 per cent of the population aged 15–70 years².

Employment of IDPs after the displacement, by rounds, %



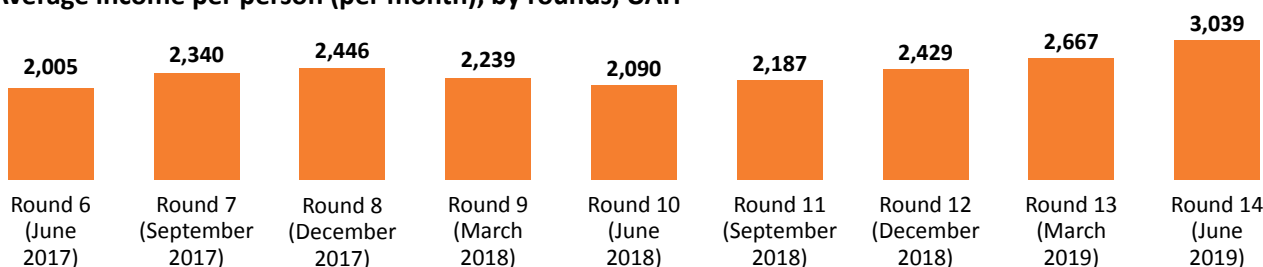
Seven (7%) per cent of IDPs reported that they had been actively seeking employment and were ready to start working within a two-week period. The vast majority (91%) of them noted that they had faced difficulties when looking for a job. The most frequently mentioned difficulties were lack of vacancies in general (64%) and low pay for proposed vacancies (56%).

The economically inactive population amounted to 47 per cent among surveyed IDPs, with the largest portion being retired persons or pensioners (24%) and persons who were doing housework, looking after children or other persons in the household (15%).

3. Well-being of IDPs. The well-being of IDPs improved compared to the previous round, as demonstrated by an increase in the average monthly income per one IDP household member, which as of April–June 2019 was UAH 3,039.

² Employment and unemployment of the population in the first quarter of 2019. Express Issue 24.06.2019. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019.

Average income per person (per month), by rounds, UAH



Nevertheless, these data still show a generic economic insecurity of IDP households, as the average monthly income per one IDP household member is considerably lower compared to the national Ukrainian households' average (UAH 3,039 and UAH 4,895³, respectively). Furthermore, the average monthly income level of IDPs is still low compared to the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which is set at UAH 3,761⁴. IDPs continue to rely on government support, which is the second most frequently mentioned source of their income.

The most problematic issue identified by IDPs is the lack of own housing (41%). Most IDPs continued to live in rented housing: 49 per cent lived in rented apartments, 10 per cent in rented houses and 5 per cent in rented rooms.

4. Access to social services. The level of satisfaction with the accessibility to basic social services among IDPs remained stable compared to the previous round. Respondents were least satisfied with the accessibility to health-care services (70%), as well as with availability of employment opportunities (68%).

5. IDP mobility. In April–June 2019, 79 per cent of the interviewed IDPs reported that they had been staying in their current place of displacement for over three years. As the findings demonstrate, IDPs generally continue to stay in their place of residence and do not move further.

The portion of those intending to return to their place of origin after the end of the conflict amounted to 22 per cent of respondents. At the same time, 36 per cent of the respondents expressed their intention not to return, even after the end of the conflict, which is consistent with the previous round (34%).

The intention to look for a job abroad remained low: only one per cent of IDPs reported that they had al-

ready found a job abroad and were about to move, while five per cent noted that they had an intention to find a job abroad soon.

Forty-nine (49%) per cent of IDPs reported that they had visited their place of residence in the conflict zone after displacement, which is higher than in the previous round (45%). “Maintaining housing” and “visiting friends/family” remained the main reasons to travel to the NGCA.

6. Integration in local communities. As of June 2019, the share of IDPs who reported that they had integrated into the local community amounted to 51 per cent, while 40 per cent stated that they had partly integrated. The main conditions for successful integration indicated by IDPs remained housing, regular income and employment.

The share of IDPs who reported perceived discrimination based on their IDP status is 6 per cent in Round 14, which is almost the same as in the previous round. Perceptions of discrimination or unfair treatment noted by IDPs mainly concerned health care (37%), employment (31%), housing (30%), and interactions with the local population (25%).

7. Electoral rights. The data collection has been finished before the parliamentary elections. During the survey 47 per cent of interviewed IDPs stated their intention to vote in the parliamentary elections of Ukraine, while 32 per cent intended not to vote, 19 per cent reported “do not know”, and 2 per cent did not respond to the question.

8. Returnees to the NGCA. When conducting the telephone survey, 21 per cent of respondents identified themselves as IDPs who returned to the NGCA and currently live there.

The majority of respondents (76%) in the NGCA reported that their reason to return was the possession of private property with no need to pay rent.

Generally, the surveyed returnee population was older than the IDP population; the average age was 59.4 years, compared to 37.5 years, respectively, based on combined data.

The economically inactive population amounted to 69 per cent among surveyed returnees to the NGCA, with the largest share being retired persons or pensioners (62%).

Ninety-one (91%) per cent of the returnees intended to remain in the NGCA during the next three months.

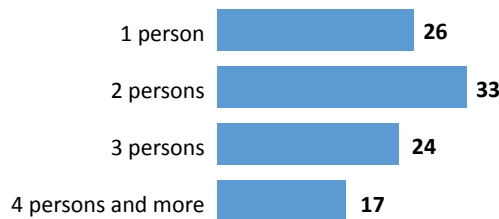
³ Expenses and resources of households in Ukraine (according to the data of the sample survey of living conditions of households) for the 4th quarter of 2018. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019. (https://ukrstat.org/uk/operativ/operativ2018/gdvdg/vrduB_IVkv2018.zip)

⁴ The actual subsistence minimum in June 2019. Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine / <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/17374.html>

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF IDPs AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

During the interviews, the respondents were asked about the composition of their households. The average household size was identified as 2.40 persons, which is slightly less than among the total population of Ukraine (2.58 persons) according to 2019 data⁵. Twenty-six (26%) per cent of surveyed IDP households consisted of one person, which is higher than among the total population of Ukraine (20%)⁶ (Figure 1.1). Among these 26 per cent of households, 73% were women.

Figure 1.1. Distribution of IDP households in Ukraine by number of members, %

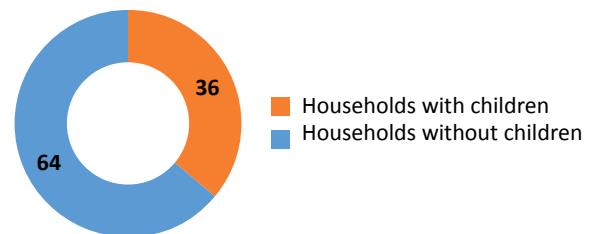


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Households with children made up 36 per cent of all surveyed IDP households, which is almost the same as an average Ukrainian household (38%)⁷ (Figure 1.2). IDP households with one child comprised 59 per cent of the total number of households with children. The share of large families with three or more children amounted to 11 per cent of IDP households with children, while the share of single parent households was 37 per cent of IDP households with children. Among all households with children,

25 per cent were the female-headed households with children.

Figure 1.2. Distribution of households with or without children, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Women represented 58 per cent of surveyed IDP household members, which is slightly higher than the proportion of women in an average Ukrainian household (54% as of 1 January 2019)⁸ (Figure 1.4). Among these women, 22 per cent were aged over 60 years, which is higher than the share of men of the same age (16%). This is similar to the general population of Ukraine. As of January 2019⁹, the share of women aged over 60 years amounted to 28 per cent, while the share of men of the same age was 18 per cent. A larger share of women was observed among IDPs aged 18 to 34 years old, as well as those aged over 60 years old.

⁵ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019.

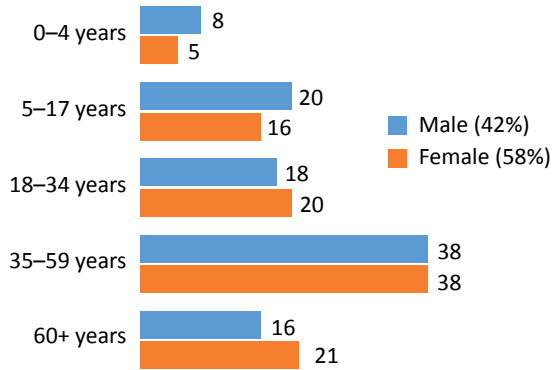
⁶ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019.

⁷ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019.

⁸ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of January 1, 2019. Express Issue 21.06.2019. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

⁹ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of January 1, 2019. Express Issue 21.06.2019. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

Figure 1.3. Gender and age distribution of IDP household members, %

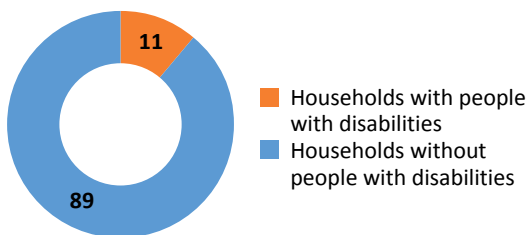


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The share of IDPs aged 60 and over was 1.2 times lower compared to the general population, whereas the share of IDPs under the age of 18 was 1.3 times higher¹⁰. Households consisting of only person aged over 60 years made up 11 per cent of all surveyed IDP households.

Eleven (11%) per cent of IDP households reported having a family member with a disability (Figure 1.4).

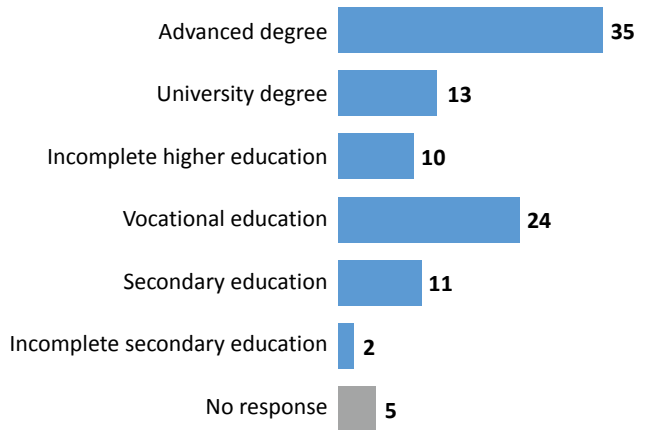
Figure 1.4. Distribution of IDP households with people with disabilities (I-III disability groups, children with disabilities), %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The level of education among heads of IDP households was in line with the general population of Ukraine, with 58 per cent possessing some form of higher education (Figure 1.5)¹¹.

Figure 1.5. Distribution of IDP heads of household by educational attainment, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

¹⁰ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of January 1, 2019. Express Issue 21.06.2019. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2018.

¹¹ Social and Demographic Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019. 27.7% of people in Ukrainian households aged 22 and older possessed an advanced university degree, 2.9% of those aged 21 and older had a basic university degree, and 20.8% of those aged 20 and older had incomplete higher education.

2. EMPLOYMENT OF IDPs

Employment rates

As of June 2019, the share of employed IDPs was 46 per cent, which is slightly less compared to the previous round (Figure 2.1). Among these 46 per cent of employed IDPs, 2 per cent were self-employed.

Among the total population of Ukraine, the level of employment is considerably higher and remained stable. The share of employed persons among the population of Ukraine aged 15–70 years amounted to 57 per cent in the period from October to December 2018¹² and remained the same in the period from January to March 2019¹³, based on data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

The difference between employment rates before and after displacement was the largest in the industrial and services sectors. In particular, there was an 8 per cent decrease in the number of IDPs working in the industrial sector after displacement, while in services sector 6 per cent increase is observed (Figure 2.2).

IDP (female, 26) from Donetsk Oblast:

“You can get a job, but you have to commute, and these are big costs. We used to work in the mining industry, but here jobs are absolutely different. That’s why people don’t have where to work.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

IDP (male, 53) from Donetsk Oblast:

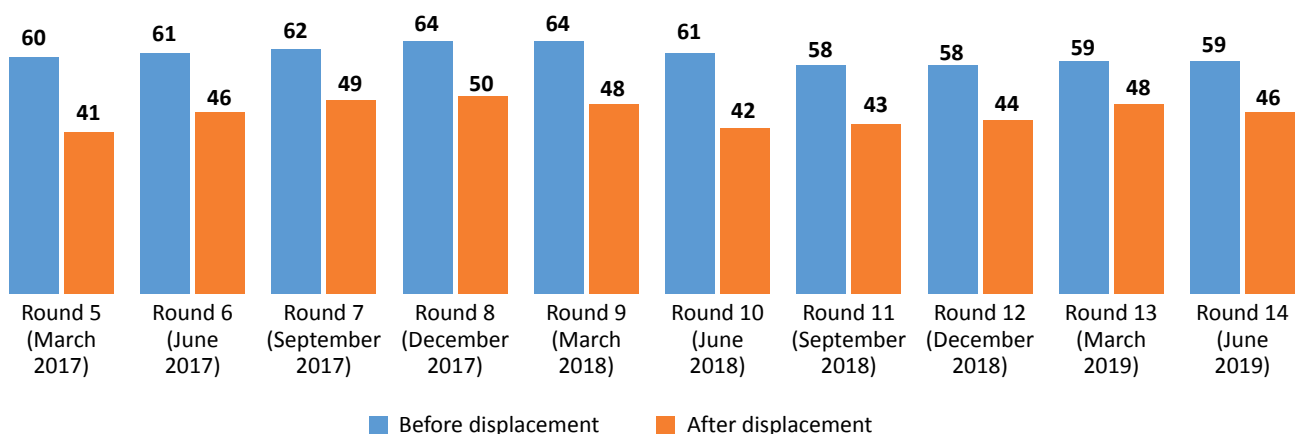
“My wife can’t find a job corresponding to her qualifications, since there is only one plant and one enterprise here. In general, the region is like this.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

¹² Employment and unemployment of the population in the fourth quarter of 2018. Express Issue 25.03.2019. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019.

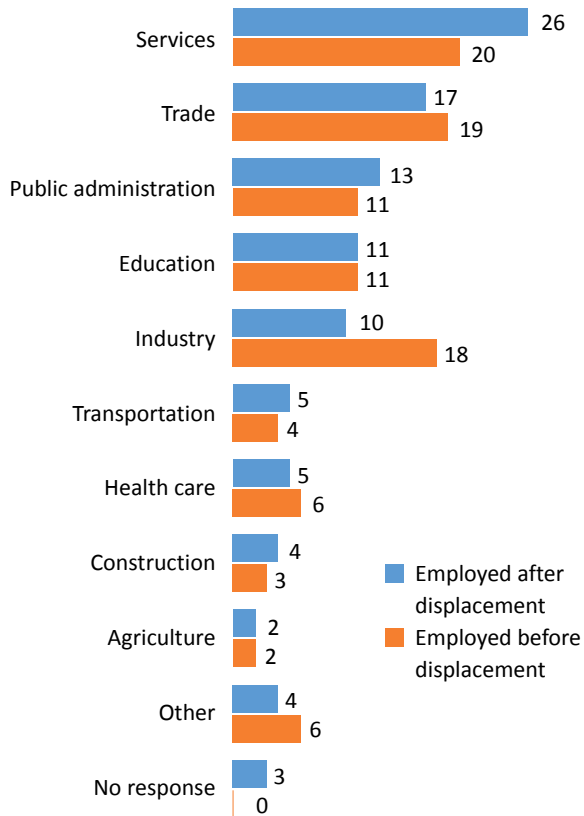
¹³ Employment and unemployment of the population in the first quarter of 2019. Express Issue 24.06.2019. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019.

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



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 2.2. Changes in sectors of employment before and after displacement, % of IDPs 18–59 years old



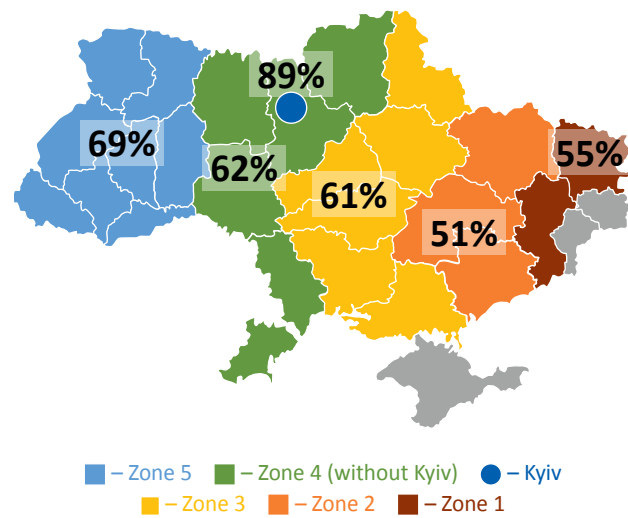
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

The share of long-term employment (of more than 12 months) was 74 per cent in Round 14, and 68 per cent of IDPs indicated that their current employment corresponded to their qualifications. The majority (82%) of IDPs whose current employment corresponded to their qualifications resided

in the first geographic zone (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in the GCA).

Kyiv remained a city with the highest rate of employment among IDPs (89%) in Round 14, which is the case for Ukraine in general (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Employment of IDPs after the displacement, by geographic zones¹⁴, % of IDPs 18–59 years old



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

¹⁴ 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.

Unemployment rates

Among surveyed IDPs, the share of the economically active population amounted to 53 per cent in Round 14, including respondents who were either employed (46%) or actively seeking employment and ready to start working within a two-week period (7%) (Figure 2.4). The situation remained unchanged compared to the four previous rounds.

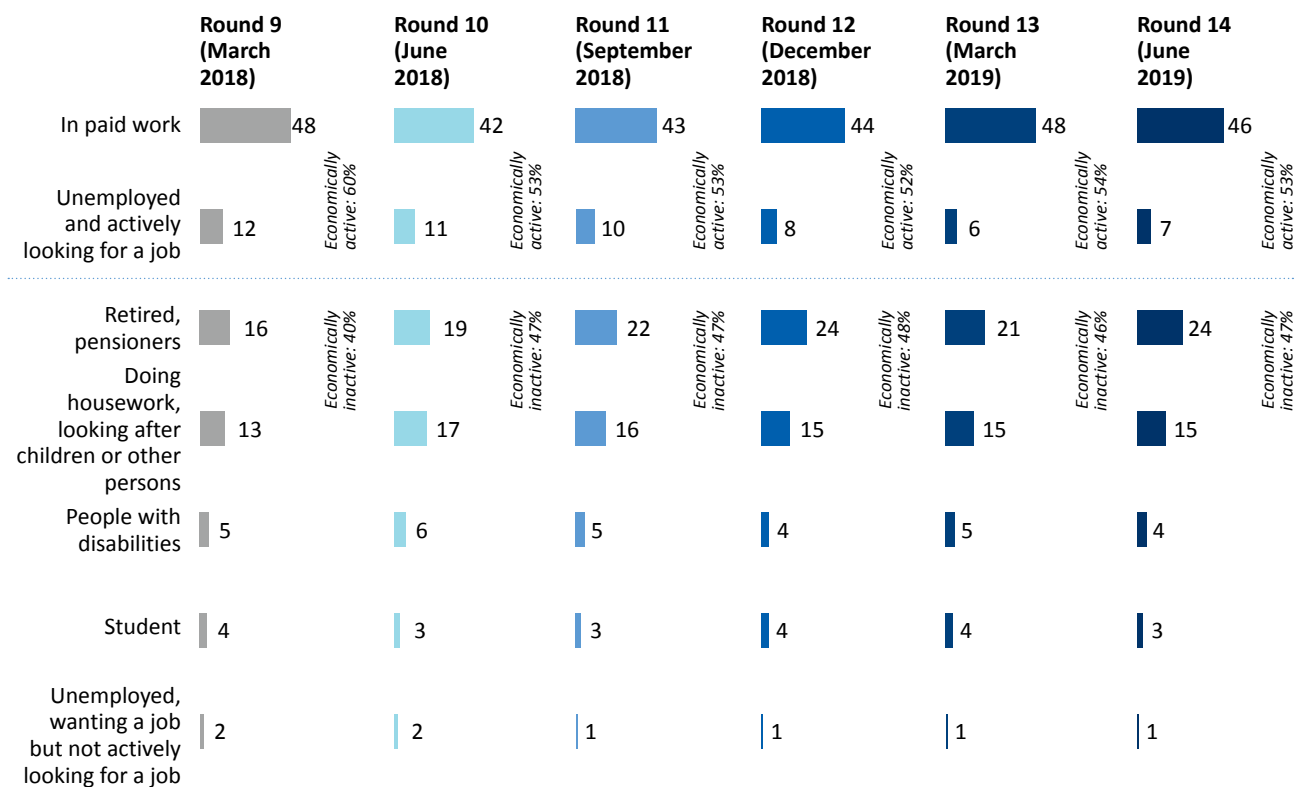
The economically inactive population amounted to 47 per cent among surveyed IDPs in Round 14 (Figure 2.4). The largest share was retired persons or pensioners (24%); 15 per cent were persons who were doing housework, looking after children or other persons in the household, 4 per cent were students, 3 per cent were persons with disabilities, and one per cent were unemployed but not seeking employment.

Among those 7 per cent of IDPs who were actively seeking employment, 85 per cent were women and 15 per cent were men.

In Round 14, among those 7 per cent of IDPs who were actively seeking employment, 29 per cent had been unemployed up to a year, 27 per cent had been unemployed for more than a year and up to four years (up to 48 months), while 29 per cent had been unemployed for more than four years, and 5 per cent had never worked before (Figure 2.5).

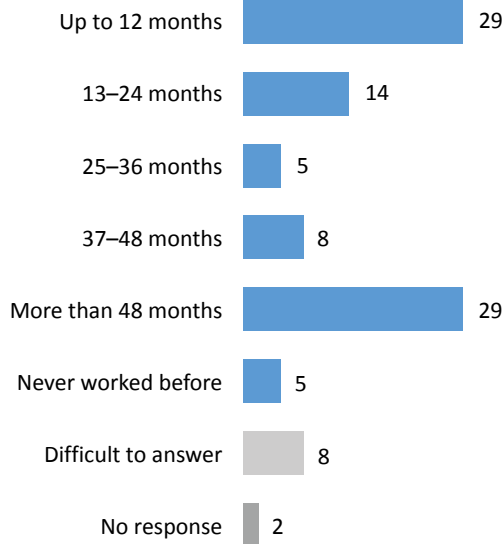
Ninety-one (91%) per cent of IDPs who were actively seeking employment reported facing difficulties. There is a slight difference between men and women: 92 per cent of women and 84 per cent of men reported facing difficulties while seeking employment. The most frequently mentioned issues were lack of vacancies in general (64%) and low pay for proposed vacancies (56%) (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.4. Current employment status of IDPs, by rounds, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 2.5. Duration of unemployment, % of IDPs who are actively seeking employment



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

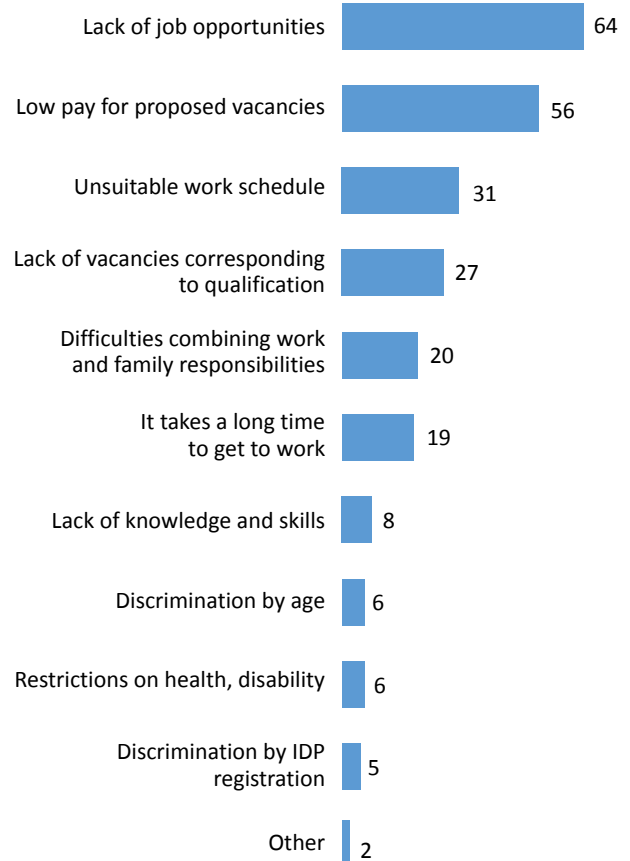
Other frequently mentioned issues were vacancies with unsuitable work schedules (31%) and lack of vacancies which correspond to a person’s qualifications (27%).

IDP (female, 24) from Luhansk Oblast:

“They do not hire me anywhere. I can only have a job where I will be sitting and reading. It is because I lost my arm in Luhansk Oblast. I have been registered for a year at the State Employment Centre, and they only found for me a job of a cleaner. I had worked for two weeks and said, ‘That’s it, enough for me.’”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

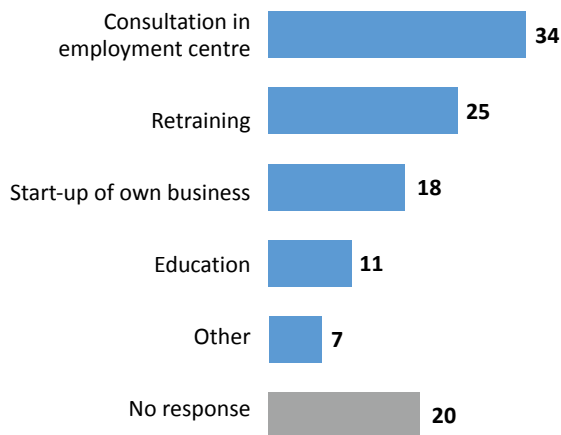
Figure 2.6. Difficulties that IDPs face when looking for a job, % of IDPs who are actively seeking employment



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

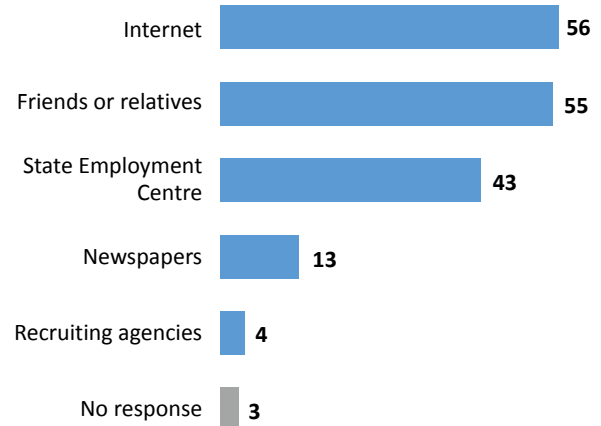
Consultation in employment centre (34%), retraining (25%) and assistance in start-up of own business (18%) were recognized as the most preferred means of support among unemployed IDPs (Figure 2.7). Among IDPs who were looking for a job, 56 per cent searched for it via the Internet, 55 per cent through friends and relatives, 43 per cent through State Employment Centres (Figure 2.8).

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



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option. The category "direct employment" was removed in Round 14
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

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



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

3. WELL-BEING OF IDPS

Livelihood opportunities

The IDPs' self-assessment of their financial situation has slightly improved since the previous round. In Round 14, less than half of IDPs (43%) assessed their financial situation as "enough funds only for food" or "have to limit their expenses even for food", compared to 50 per cent of IDPs in Round 13 (Figure 3.1).

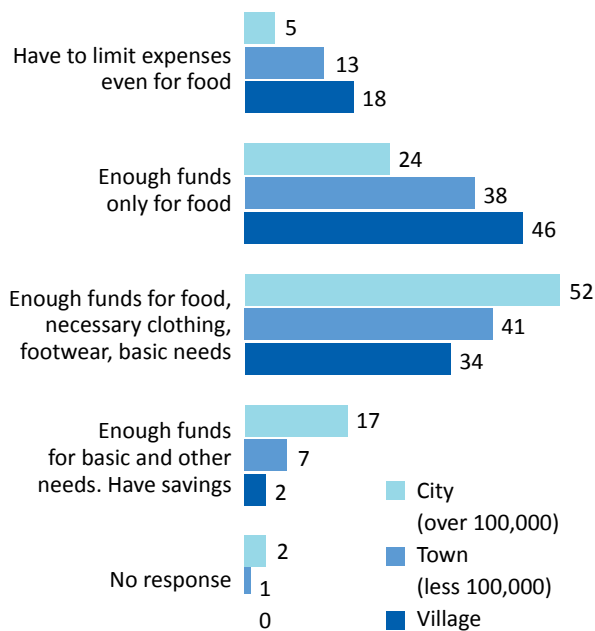
Figure 3.1. IDPs' self-assessment of the financial situation of their households, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Have to limit expenses even for food	10	7	11	16	13	12	12	12	10
Enough funds only for food	37	40	33	38	42	39	39	38	33
Enough funds for food, necessary clothing, footwear, basic needs	44	48	51	40	39	41	41	41	45
Enough funds for basic and other needs. Have savings	5	5	4	4	4	5	7	7	11
No response	4	0	1	2	2	3	1	2	1

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The largest share of IDPs residing in cities and towns estimated the financial situation of their households as “enough for basic needs” (52% and 41%, respectively), while the largest share of households residing in villages (46%) estimated their financial situation as “enough funds only for food” (Figure 3.2).

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



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

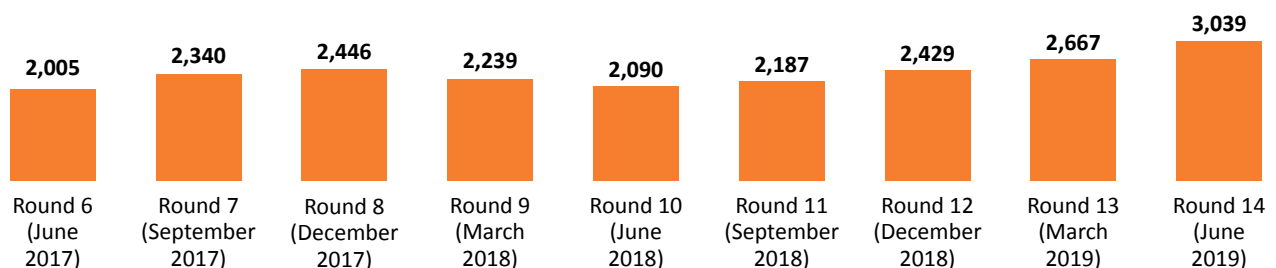
The average monthly income per IDP household member increased compared to the previous round and as of April–June 2019 was UAH 3,039, which is the highest average monthly income level since June 2017 (Figure 3.3). The data for Round 14 showed that the monthly income of 35 per cent of IDP households did not exceed UAH 5,000 which is 7 per cent lower compared to the previous round (Figure 3.4).

The average monthly income per IDPs household member was considerably lower compared to an average Ukrainian household; for the general population, it amounted to UAH 4,895 in the period from October to December 2018¹⁵. Furthermore, the average monthly income level of IDPs was still low compared with the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which published rates in June 2019 at UAH 3,761¹⁶.

¹⁵ Expenses and resources of households in Ukraine (according to the data of the sample survey of living conditions of households) for the 4th quarter of 2018. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019. (https://ukrstat.org/uk/operativ/operativ2018/gdvvg/vrduB_IVkv2018.zip)

¹⁶ The actual subsistence minimum in June 2019. Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine / <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/17374.html>

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



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

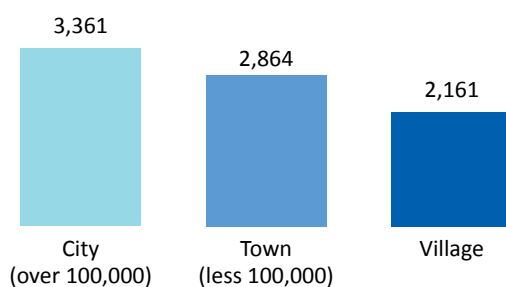
Figure 3.4. Distribution of IDP households by monthly income, by rounds, % of IDPs who responded to the question

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Up to UAH 1,500	6	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	2
UAH 1,500–3,000	27	22	16	22	23	23	21	16	13
UAH 3,001–5,000	30	28	27	27	31	27	24	23	20
UAH 5,001–7,000	21	21	25	22	19	22	21	23	19
UAH 7,001–11,000	12	16	18	16	14	14	18	20	20
Over UAH 11,000	4	8	9	9	9	9	12	14	26

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The results of the analysis showed that the average income varied depending on settlement type. The average monthly income in cities (UAH 3,361) was higher compared to income in towns (UAH 2,864), while the average monthly income was the lowest in rural areas (UAH 2,161) (Figure 3.5). Among the total population of Ukraine, the average monthly income was higher in cities and towns than in villages (UAH 5,061 in cities and towns, UAH 4,572 in villages)¹⁷.

Figure 3.5. Average income per person (per month), by settlement types, UAH



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

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 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 house¹⁸.

- **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.

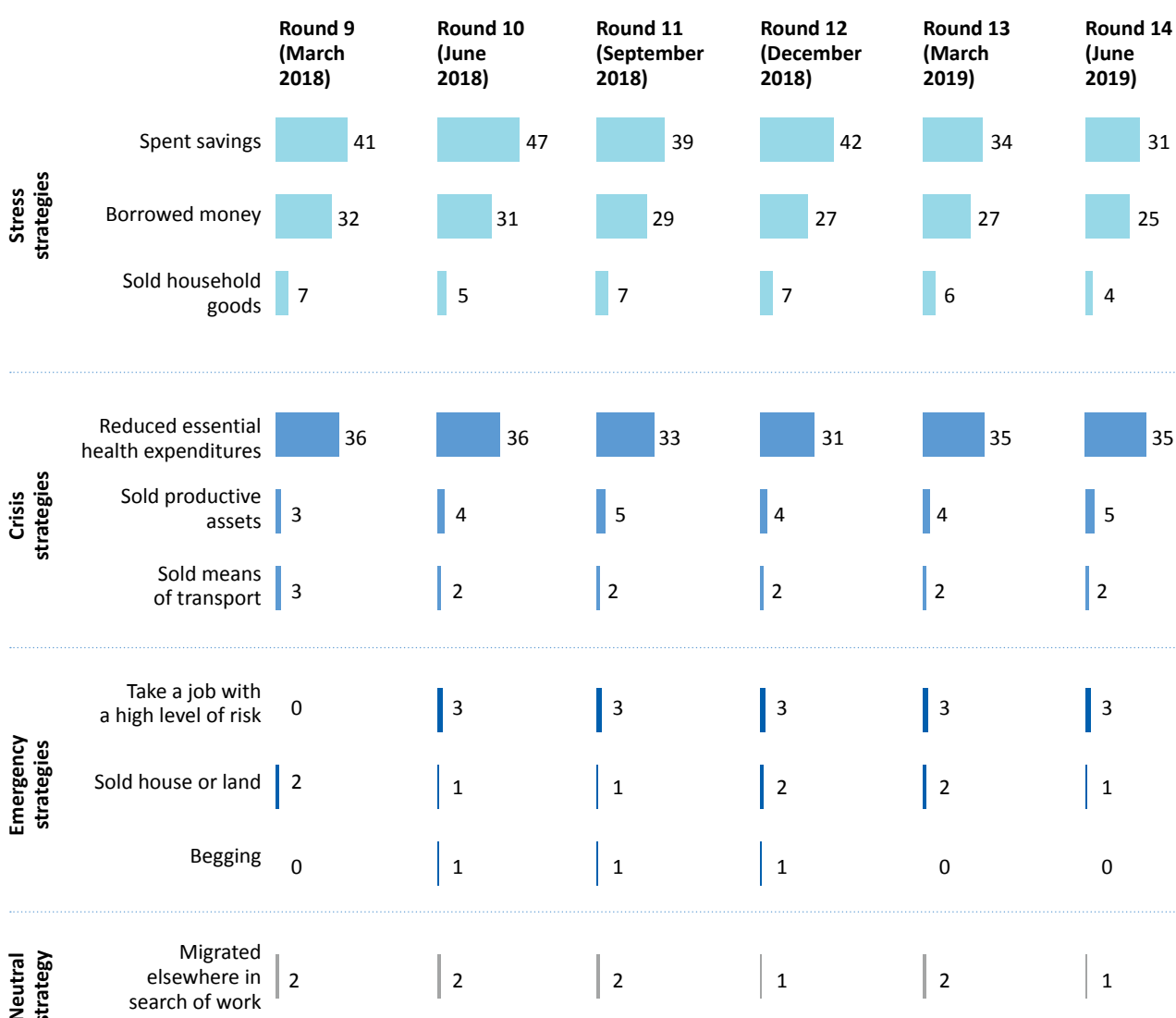
¹⁷ Expenses and resources of households in Ukraine (according to the data of the sample survey of living conditions of households) for the 4th quarter of 2018. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2019. (https://ukrstat.org/uk/operativ/operativ2018/gdvdg/vrduB_IVkv2018.zip)

¹⁸ 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

The data reflected the general economic insecurity of IDP households, as 57 per cent reported using at least one coping strategy in Round 14. The most frequently mentioned coping strategies were “reducing essential health expenditures” (35%), “spending savings” (31%) and “borrowing money” (25%) (Fig-

ure 3.6). At least one stress coping strategy was used by 45 per cent of IDPs together with at least one crisis coping strategy (37%) (Figure 3.7). Emergency strategies were used by 4 per cent of IDPs during the past 12 months.

Figure 3.6. Livelihood coping strategies, used by IDP household due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food during the past 12 months, by rounds, %

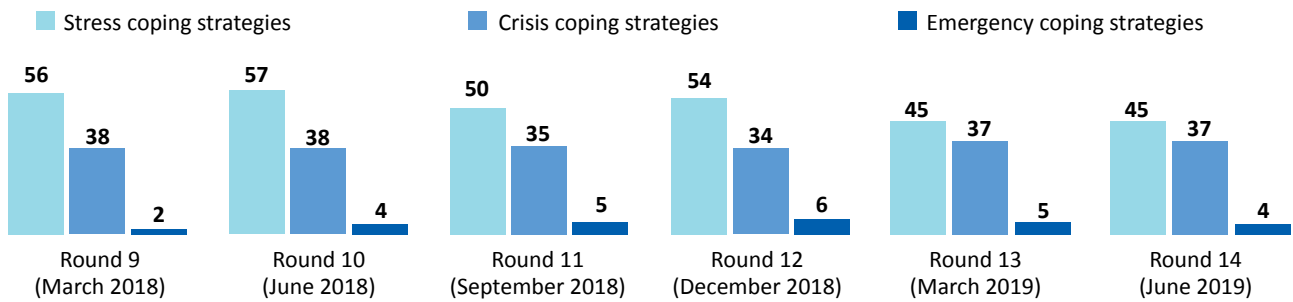


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Furthermore, large families, as well as families with members with disabilities, more frequently reported applying coping strategies. IDP households with three or more children more frequently reported using stress coping strategies, compared to households without

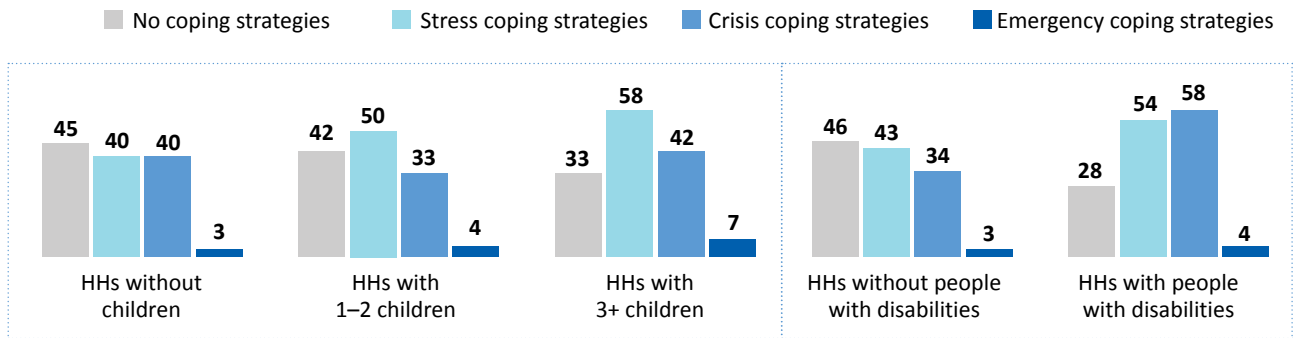
children (58% and 40%, respectively) (Figure 3.8). The same holds true for households with persons with disabilities, which more frequently reported using both stress and crisis coping strategies, compared to households without persons with disabilities.

Figure 3.7. Coping strategies, by rounds, %



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

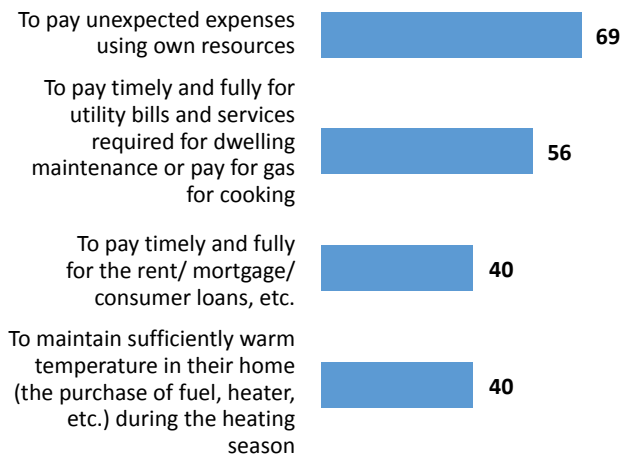
Figure 3.8. Coping strategies, by household structure, %



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

During the survey, IDPs were asked if they suffered from the inability to pay for necessary goods and services. Sixty-nine per cent (69%) of the respondents mentioned that they could not cover the unexpected expenses using their resources. Fifty-six per cent (56%) of the IDPs answered that they could not cover fully and timely the utility bills and services required for a dwelling maintenance or pay for gas for cooking (Figure 3.9)^{19,20}.

Figure 3.9. The share of IDPs who confirmed that suffered from inability to pay for certain goods or services, %

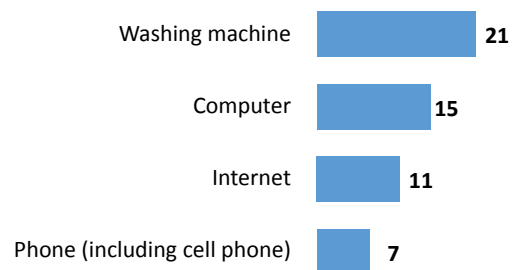


Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

During the interviews the IDPs were asked if they had faced the absence of the following durable goods or services like a washing machine, computer, telephone or Internet due to the insufficient funds^{21,22}.

The most frequently mentioned durable goods unavailable due to the lack of funds were a washing machine (21%) and a computer (15%) (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10. The share of IDPs who confirmed that suffered from inability to buy durable goods or pay for services due to the insufficient funds, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

¹⁹ EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) methodology – material deprivation by dimension. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_\(EU-SILC\)_methodology_-_material_deprivation_by_dimension#Description](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_material_deprivation_by_dimension#Description)

²⁰ State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Household self-assessment of availability of selected goods and services (October 2017). http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2018/zb/04/zb_sddotp2017.pdf.zip

²¹ EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) methodology – material deprivation by dimension. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_\(EU-SILC\)_methodology_-_material_deprivation_by_dimension#Description](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_material_deprivation_by_dimension#Description)

²² State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Household self-assessment of availability of selected goods and services (October 2017). http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2018/zb/04/zb_sddotp2017.pdf.zip

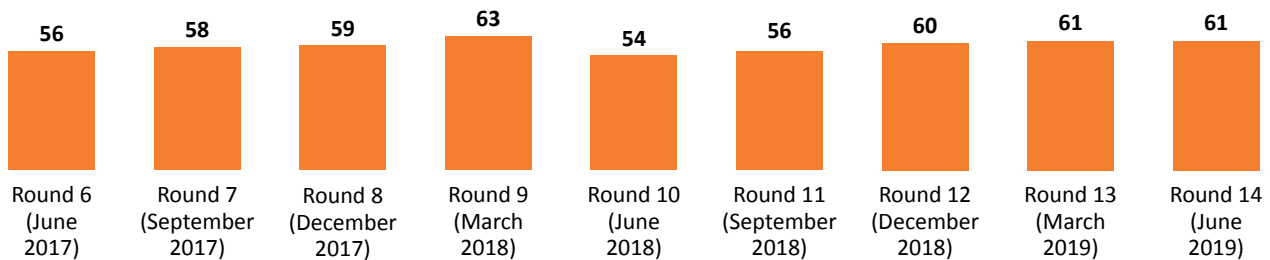
Sixty-one (61%) per cent of surveyed IDPs indicated salary as their main source of income (Figure 3.11). IDPs who indicated salary as their main source of income more frequently assessed their financial situation as “enough funds for food, necessary clothing, footwear, basic needs”, compared to all surveyed IDPs.

Government support to IDPs was the second most frequently mentioned source of income (51%) (Fig-

ure 3.12). 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 (35%) and social assistance (21%). The share of IDPs who reported humanitarian assistance was minor (4%) (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.11. Salary as the main source of income in IDP households, by rounds, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.12. Sources of income of surveyed IDP households in the past 12 months, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Salary	56	58	59	63	54	56	60	61	61
Government IDP support	43	34	41	55	56	49	51	55	51
Retirement or long service pension	37	38	37	32	34	34	34	33	35
Social assistance	23	26	27	29	27	25	25	21	21
Financial support from relatives residing in Ukraine	9	10	10	9	8	7	7	9	10
Irregular earnings	11	9	10	9	10	8	6	9	7
Disability pension	4	4	4	5	7	5	6	6	5
Humanitarian assistance	7	6	5	6	7	6	3	3	4
Social pension	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	2	2
Other	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	2

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

The most problematic issue identified by IDPs was lack of own housing, reported by 41 per cent in Round 14 (Figure 3.13). It was more frequently reported by IDPs aged 18–59 years and those who

reside in cities. Payment for utilities and payment for rent were the second and the third most frequently mentioned problematic issues, reported by 10 per cent and 8 per cent of IDPs, respectively.

Figure 3.13. The most problematic issues for IDP households, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Lack of own housing	–	–	–	–	28	30	37	37	41
Payment for utilities	20	15	16	15	6	7	11	7	10
Living conditions	18	12	13	20	7	5	5	4	8
Payment for rent	18	22	23	15	7	6	4	5	7
Lack of opportunity to return to the place of permanent residence	9	8	9	10	8	6	5	8	3
Access to medicines	3	4	6	4	2	2	1	1	3
Access to health care	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Unemployment	7	6	6	7	4	4	3	2	3
Safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suspension of social payments	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lack of money	–	–	–	–	18	19	19	19	–
Other	1	6	1	11	5	4	4	3	8
None of the above	17	20	20	11	9	10	7	6	9
No response	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	5	4

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Note: The category “lack of money” was removed in Round 14

Living conditions and types of accommodation

Most IDPs continued to live in rented housing: 49 per cent lived in rented apartments, 10 per cent in rented houses and 5 per cent in rented rooms (Figure 3.14). The share of IDPs residing with relatives or host families was 13 per cent and remained almost the same compared to the previous five rounds. Twelve (12%) per cent of IDPs lived in their own housing. Four (4%) per cent of IDPs continued

to reside in dormitories and 2 per cent in collective centres for IDPs.

Thirty-six (36%) per cent of IDPs reported having changed their accommodation at least once within the current settlement. High cost of accommodation was the main reason for moving to another dwelling, as reported by 61 per cent of IDPs who moved within their current settlement. Other frequently mentioned reasons were poor living conditions (39%) and eviction initiated by the owner of the housing (23%) (*respondents could choose more than one option*).

Figure 3.14. IDP accommodation types, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Rented apartment	46	49	47	47	48	45	49	49	49
Host family/relatives	26	25	24	13	13	14	14	13	13
Own housing	9	10	11	12	12	15	12	14	12
Rented house	8	6	8	9	10	10	10	9	10
Rented room in an apartment	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5
Dormitory	3	3	3	7	5	4	4	5	4
Collective centres for IDPs	2	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	2
Other	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	5

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The level of satisfaction among all surveyed IDPs with the basic characteristics of housing remained the same compared to the previous round (Figure 3.15). Electricity remained the category with the highest level of satisfaction (96%), while IDPs were least satisfied with the heat insulation (83%), size of the living space (82%), and with heating (82%).

Among these respondents, the level of dissatisfaction was expressed differently across geographic zones (Figure 3.16). In the first zone, “not satisfied” or “not fully satisfied” were the most frequently reported for heating (15%), living space

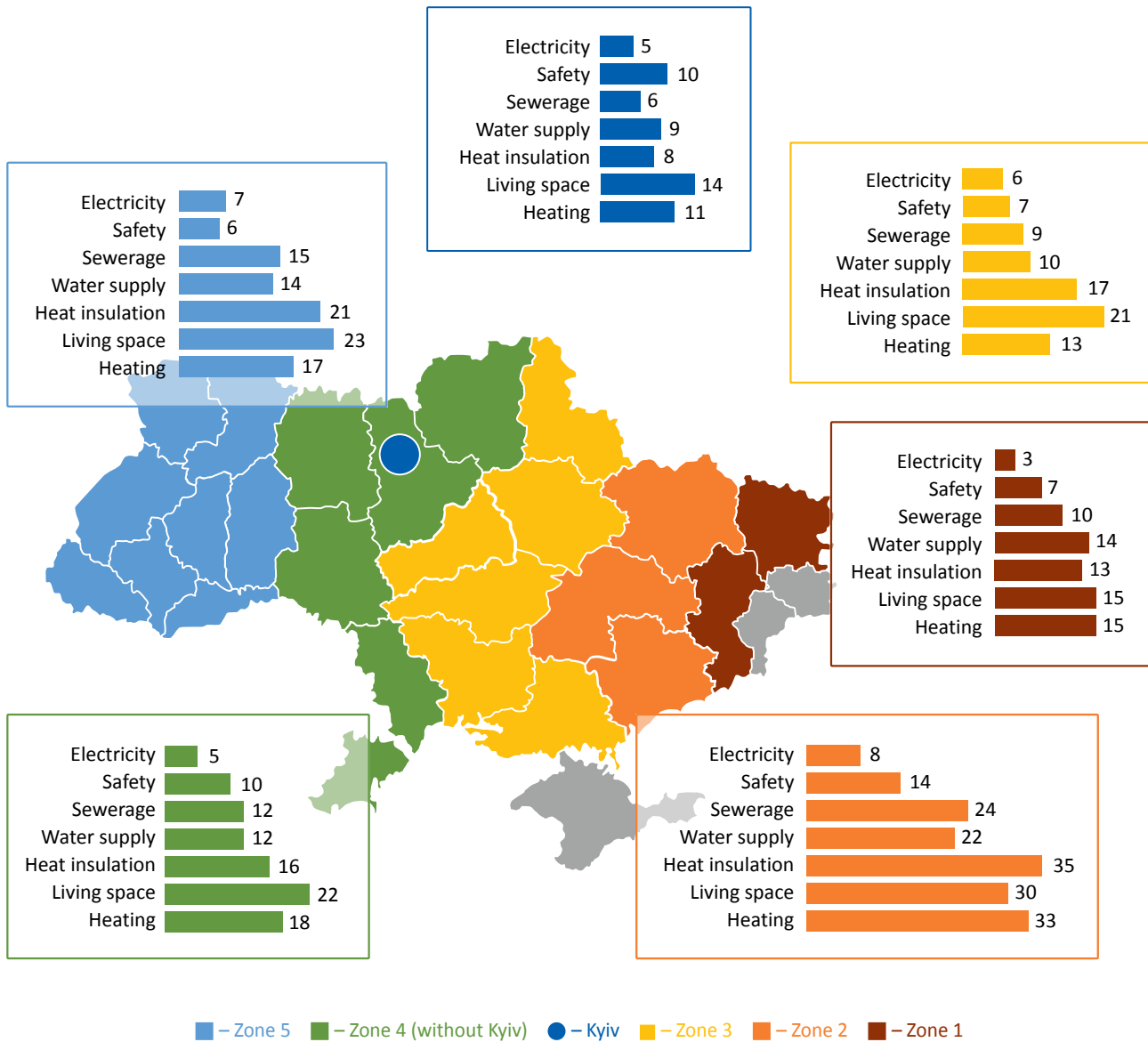
(15%), water supply (14%), and heat insulation (13%). In the second zone, over one fifth of IDPs were dissatisfied with most utilities, in particular, heat insulation (35%), heating (33%), and living space (30%). IDPs residing in the third zone more often reported dissatisfaction with living space (21%) and heat insulation (17%). In Kyiv, IDPs most frequently reported dissatisfaction with living space (14%). In the fourth zone, living space (22%), heating (18%) and heat insulation (16%) were the major reason for dissatisfaction, while in the fifth zone living space (23%) and heat insulation (21%) were the major concerns.

Figure 3.15. IDPs’ satisfaction with living conditions, by rounds, % of satisfied

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Electricity	96	92	93	92	91	92	96	95	96
Safety	93	88	90	82	86	88	91	89	91
Sewerage	91	89	90	80	82	82	86	86	88
Water supply	91	86	86	78	79	81	86	85	85
Heat insulation	86	85	83	72	78	80	82	83	83
Living space	84	81	84	72	76	81	84	83	82
Heating	87	85	83	77	78	78	79	82	82

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

Figure 3.16. IDPs' dissatisfaction with living conditions, by geographic zones²³, % of dissatisfied



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

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.

IDP (female, 31) from Luhansk Oblast:

“At the beginning we lived in Ostriv, where a priest gave us a village house for free. But other 16 people lived there in one hut: a single table, single oven and single bathtub. I was already pregnant with my second child, and we lived in the hallway, where there even was no place to put the second childbed. So, we moved to a flat, the cheapest one, with draughts all over. Living conditions were very poor, that’s why we moved to the third apartment, where conditions were better.”

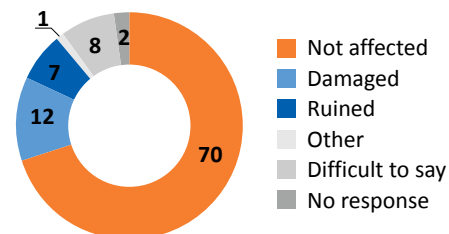
Source: FGDs with IDPs

The level of dissatisfaction varied across different types of settlements. It was higher in villages than in large cities and towns. In villages, dissatisfaction with heat insulation (32%), water supply (35%), sewerage (36%), and heating (37%) were reported most frequently (Figure 3.17).

The absolute majority of IDPs (91%) owned a dwelling before displacement, and 86 per cent reported having official documentation declaring their ownership.

At the time of data collection, 19 per cent of IDPs knew that their dwelling was either damaged (12%) or ruined (7%); over two thirds of IDPs (70%) were aware that their dwelling had not been affected by the conflict (Figure 3.18). Most IDPs (97%) who reported that their housing was damaged or destroyed, said that the reason was the armed conflict.

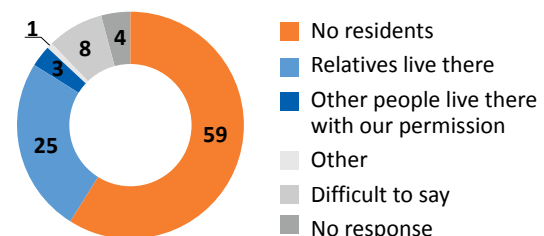
Figure 3.18. The condition of the dwelling where IDPs lived before displacement, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

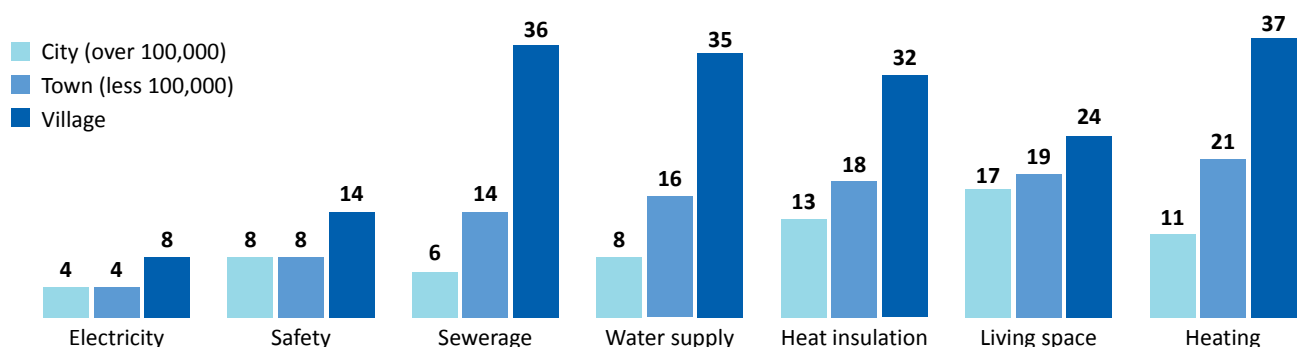
Over half of IDPs (59%) reported that their dwelling remained empty, while 25 per cent had their relatives living in the dwelling, and 3 per cent had their dwelling occupied by other people with their permission (Figure 3.19).

Figure 3.19. Current residents of the dwelling where IDPs lived before displacement, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.17. IDPs’ dissatisfaction with living conditions, by type of settlement, % of dissatisfied

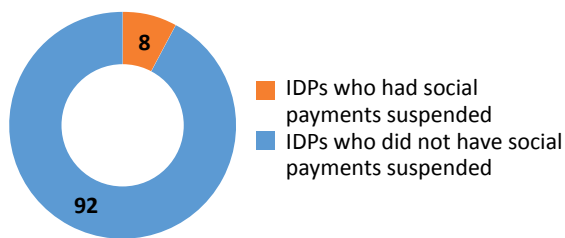


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Suspension of social payments

Eight (8%) per cent of IDP households reported facing suspension of social payments since the beginning of the conflict (Figure 3.20). Among these 8 per cent of IDP households, 31 per cent reported facing suspension of social payments in 2018. Specifically, 6 per cent were affected in the period from October 2018 to December 2018, 7 per cent – in the period from July 2018 to September 2018, 13 per cent – in the period from April 2018 to June 2018, and 5 per cent – in the period from January 2018 to March 2018. Also, 10 per cent of IDPs reported facing suspension of social payments in the first half of 2019.

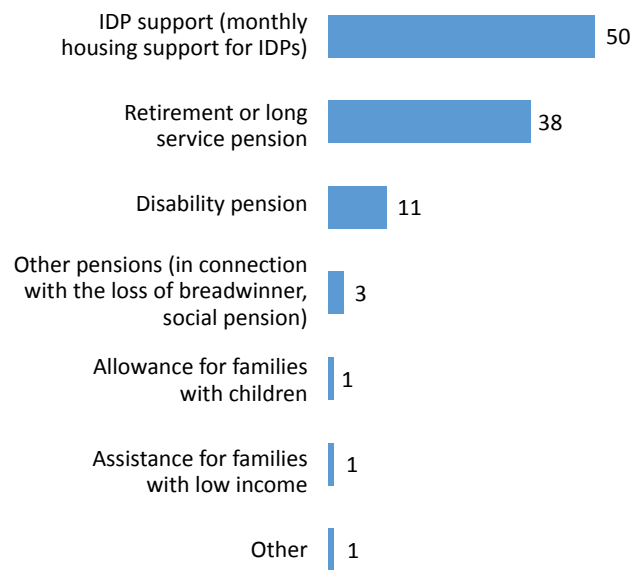
Figure 3.20. IDPs who had social payments suspended since their IDP registration, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

In 2018 and the first half of 2019, the largest number of suspended payments were for monthly housing assistance to IDPs (50%) and retirement or long service pension (38%) (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21. Distribution by types of suspended social payments, % of respondents who had social payments suspended



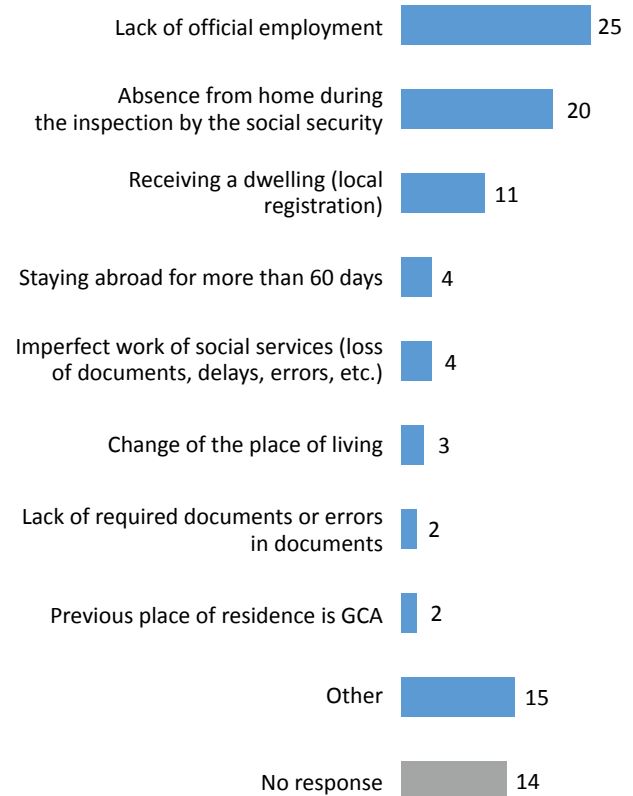
Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Among those IDPs who faced suspension of social assistance, 68 per cent were aware of the reasons behind the suspension (Figure 3.22).

The most common reasons for suspension of social assistance were lack of official employment (25%)²⁴ and absence from home during the inspection by the social security (20%) (Figure 3.23). Other frequently mentioned reasons were receiving a dwelling in current place of residence (11%), staying abroad for more than 60 days (4%), and imperfect work of social services (4%).

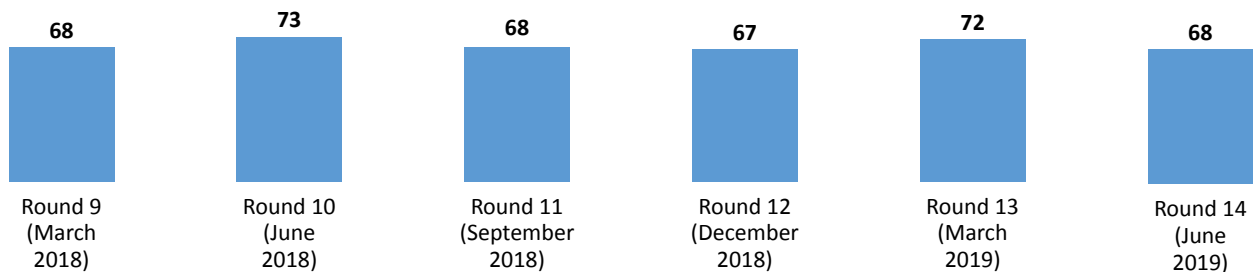
²⁴ According to the Government Resolution No. 505 On providing a monthly targeted assistance to IDPs to cover living expenses, including housing with utilities if a family receiving support consists of working age persons who have not been employed or do not actually work, within two months from the date of the monthly targeted assistance, the amount for able-bodied family members is reduced by 50% during the next two months, and the next period is terminated.

Figure 3.23. Reason behind the suspensions of social payments, % of respondents who had social payments suspended



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.22. IDPs who were aware of the reasons behind suspension of social payments, by rounds, % of respondents who had social payments suspended

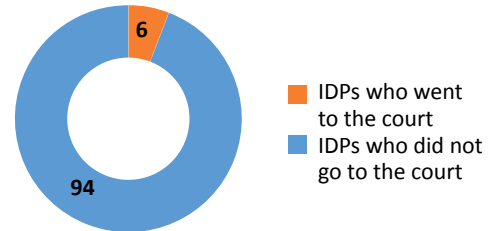


Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The majority of IDPs who faced suspension of their social payments (64%) reported that they were familiar with the procedure for renewing their payments (Figure 3.24).

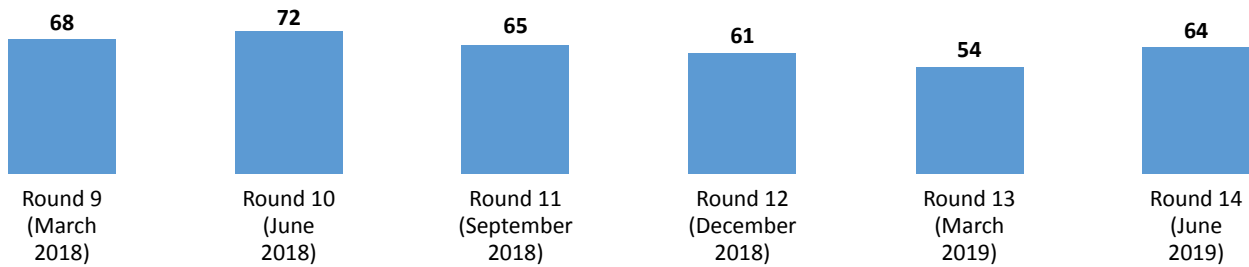
Six (6%) per cent of IDP households who had social payments suspended reported going to court to renew the payment (Figure 3.25). The average duration of trial was 5.5 months. In addition, the average duration of suspension was 4.2 months for IDPs who faced suspension of social payments during 2017, 2018 and the first two quarters of 2019.

Figure 3.25. IDPs who had to go to court to renew the payments, % of respondents who had social payments suspended



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.24. IDPs who were aware about the procedure on how to renew social payments, by rounds, % of respondents who had social payments suspended



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Safety of the environment and infrastructure

The vast majority of IDPs (80%) felt safe in their current place of residence (Figure 3.26). Fifteen (15%) per cent of respondents noted that they felt unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of

their settlement, which is the same as in the previous round. In addition, 4 per cent of IDPs reported that they felt unsafe in terms of military actions (Figure 3.27), and 6 per cent felt unsafe in terms of criminal actions (Figure 3.28). The feeling of safety in terms of military and criminal actions remained almost the same compared to the previous round.

Figure 3.26. IDPs' assessment of the safety of the environment and infrastructure of their settlement, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
I feel safe	91	83	86	70	77	80	80	80	80
I feel unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of the settlement	8	14	10	22	16	16	16	15	15
I feel unsafe most of the time	1	3	2	5	4	2	2	4	4
No response	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	1	1

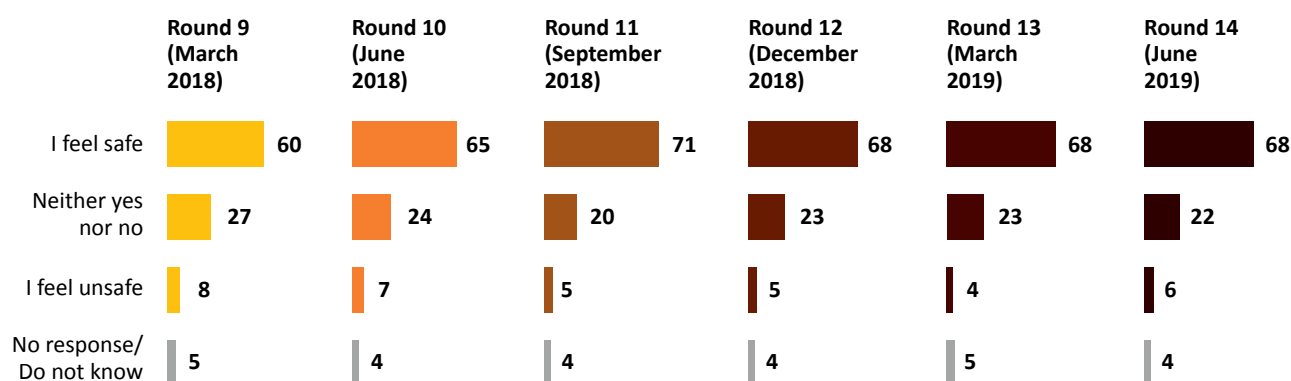
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.27. IDPs' safety assessment of the situation on military actions, by rounds, %

	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
I feel safe	74	78	84	83	81	83
Neither yes nor no	17	14	11	13	13	12
I feel unsafe	7	6	3	3	4	4
No response/ Do not know	2	2	2	1	2	1

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 3.28. IDPs' safety assessment of the situation on crime activities, by rounds, %



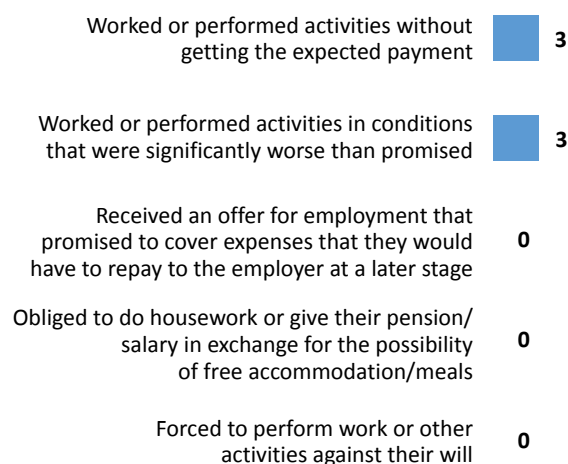
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Human trafficking and labour exploitation

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. Four (4%) per cent of IDPs reported encountering at least one such situation since the beginning of the conflict, based on combined data collected through telephone and face-to-face interviews in the GCA. “Worked without getting the expected payment” was reported by 3 per cent of surveyed IDPs, while the same per cent of IDPs “worked in conditions that were significantly worse than promised” (Figure 3.29).

The results of the analysis showed that those situations were more frequently reported by the respondents having incomplete secondary education (12%), assessing their financial situation as “enough funds only for food” (9%) and those who faced the difficulties while searching for a job (10%).

Figure 3.29. Situations involving deceit on the part of the employer or compulsion to do the work since the beginning of the conflict, %



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

4. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Generally, most surveyed IDPs showed a high level of satisfaction with the accessibility of all basic social services. IDPs were most satisfied with access to edu-

cation (87%) and were least satisfied with accessibility of health-care services (70%), as well as with availability of employment opportunities (68%) (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1. IDPs' satisfaction with the accessibility of basic social services, by rounds, % of satisfied among those respondents who expressed a need for a particular type of service

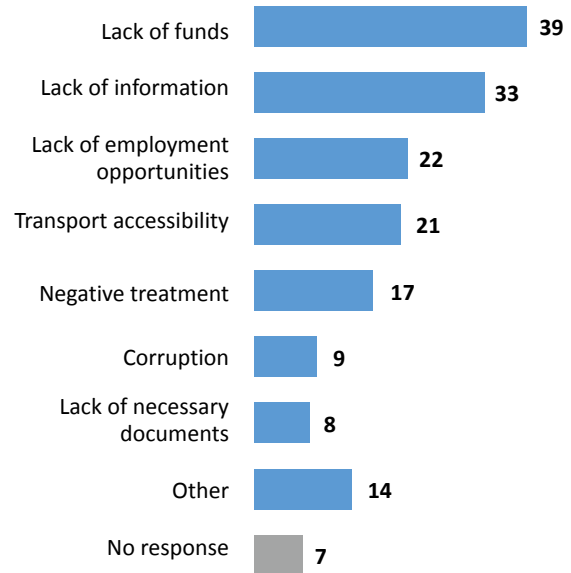
	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Possibilities to obtain education and enrol children in schools/ kindergartens	84	89	90	80	79	81	88	87	87
Accessibility of administrative services	84	81	81	69	69	73	81	77	82
Possibility of receiving a pension or social assistance	79	74	79	68	68	72	79	79	79
Accessibility of health-care services	88	84	85	62	60	65	68	69	70
Availability of employment opportunities	69	66	69	56	53	54	62	64	68

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

The accessibility of basic social services, particularly of health care and employment, depends on settlement type. IDPs residing in cities were the most satisfied with access to health care (81%) and availability of employment opportunities (79%), while IDPs residing in villages were the least satisfied with accessibility of these services (58% and 51%, respectively) (Figure 4.2).

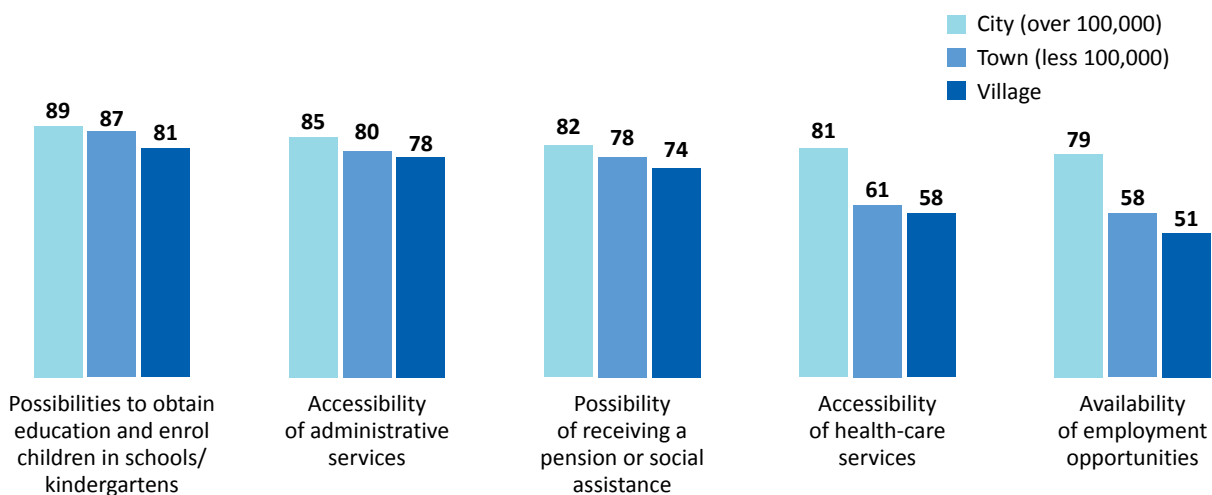
Dissatisfaction with access to basic social services among IDPs was mainly due to lack of funds, reported by 39 per cent of respondents (Figure 4.3). Other frequently mentioned reason was lack of information (33%). Less often reported dissatisfaction stemmed from lack of employment opportunities (22%), transport accessibility (21%), negative treatment (17%), corruption (9%), and lack of necessary documents (8%).

Figure 4.3. Reasons for dissatisfaction when accessing public services, % of those who dissatisfied with accessibility of at least one type of social services



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

Figure 4.2. IDPs' satisfaction with the accessibility of basic social services, by type of settlement, % of satisfied among those respondents who expressed a need for a particular type of service

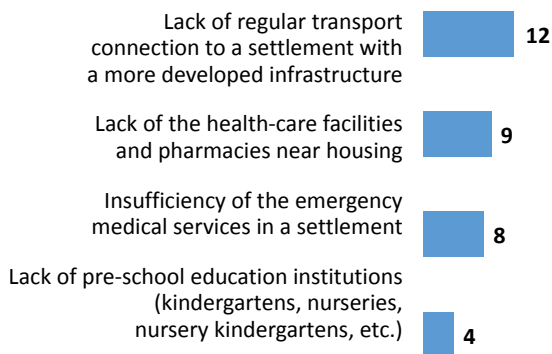


*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)*

During the interviews the IDPs were asked to assess the restrictions regarding the access to different social services and infrastructure in the places where they currently live. Approximately one in ten respondents reported the restrictions due to lack of regular transport connection to the settlement with a more developed infrastructure (12%) and lack of the health-care facilities and pharmacies near their housing (9%) (Figure 4.4).

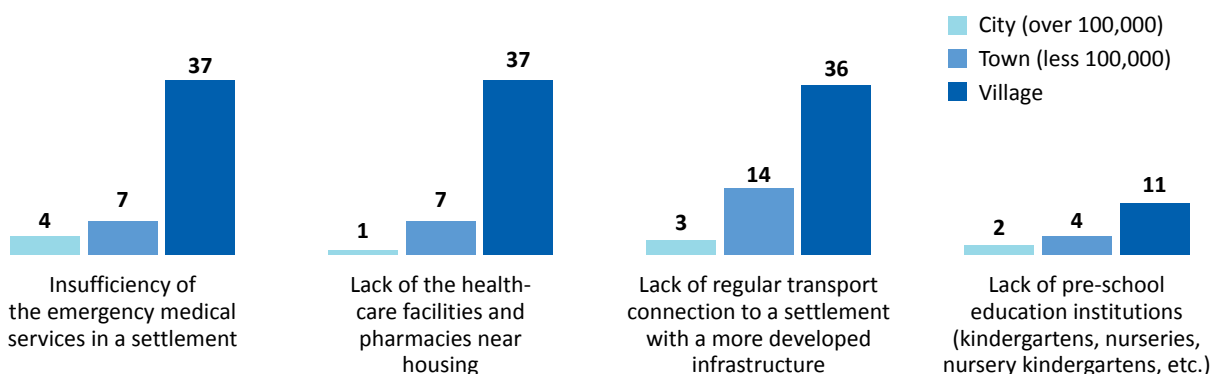
The highest share of those who mentioned the lack of regular transport connection to the settlement with a more developed infrastructure were found in the rural areas, while the lowest being in the cities (36% and 3%, respectively). The same holds true for those IDPs who reported lack of the health-care facilities and pharmacies near the place of living, as well as insufficiency of the emergency medical services in the area (37% and 1%, respectively, 37% and 4%, correspondingly) (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.4. IDPs' evaluation of the restrictions of access to the social services and infrastructure, % of those who confirmed the restrictions



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 4.5. IDPs' evaluation of the restrictions of access to the social services and infrastructure, by type of settlement, % of those who confirmed the restrictions



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

5. IDP MOBILITY

Displacement

The share of IDPs who reported that they had been staying in their current place of residence for over three years amounted to 79 per cent in Round 14 (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1. Length of time spent in the current place of residence, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 9 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Up to 6 months	5	3	3	4	4	2	3	2	1
7–12 months	10	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	2
13–18 months	4	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	1
19–24 months	13	10	10	8	7	6	7	5	4
25–30 months	28	11	8	4	3	2	2	2	1
31–36 months	36	49	42	22	14	11	8	9	7
More than 36 months	1	15	25	48	62	62	69	73	79
No response	3	2	4	5	3	11	7	5	5

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Intentions to return

IDP (female, 31) from Luhansk Oblast:

“I don’t have where to return to, almost all my relatives have left. Only my old grandad has remained there, but he visits us once a year. Also, I wish to remember Luhansk as I used to know it, not as it is now. There is no place and no reason to come back there.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

The share of IDPs who reported their intention to return to their place of residence after the end of the conflict was 22 per cent, which is almost the same as in the previous round (Figure 5.2). On the other hand, 36 per cent of IDPs expressed an intention not to return even after the end of the conflict. At the same time, the share of IDPs who chose the response “difficult to answer” was 19 per cent (Figure 5.2). When asked about their plans for the next three months, the vast majority of IDPs (87%) stated an intention to stay in their current place of residence. Others mentioned a return to place of residence before displacement (2%), move to another oblast across Ukraine (1%), move abroad (1%), ‘difficult to answer’ (7%), while 2 per cent did not respond to the question.

Figure 5.2. General IDPs’ intentions to return to and stay in the place of residence before displacement, by rounds, %

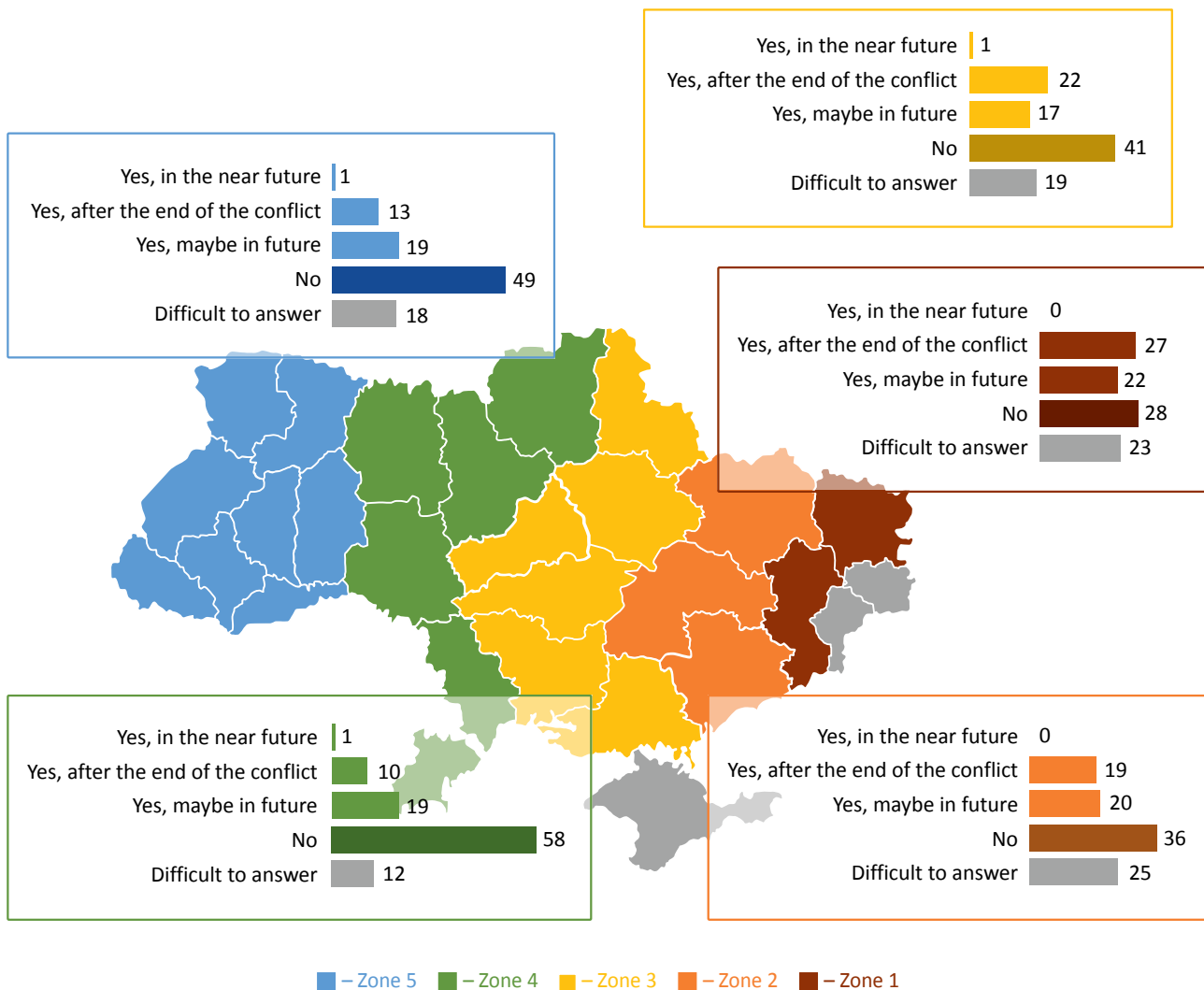
	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Yes, in the near future	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yes, after the end of the conflict	32	25	25	28	24	28	23	22
Yes, maybe in the future	17	18	14	12	14	15	18	21
No	29	28	38	38	38	34	34	36
Difficult to answer	21	25	20	18	20	20	23	19
No response	0	2	2	3	3	2	1	1

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The intention not to return was higher among IDPs who resided further away from the NGCA (Figure 5.3). These results remained consistent across all NMS rounds. In addition, data showed that almost half (47%) of IDPs had close family members

who were currently residing in the NGCA. IDPs who had close family residing in the NGCA slightly more frequently expressed their intention to return (46%) than those IDPs who had no close family there (42%).

Figure 5.3. IDPs' intentions to move, by geographic zones²⁵, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

²⁵ 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.

Intentions to move abroad

In general, intentions to find a job abroad were low. Only one per cent of IDPs reported that they had already found a job abroad and were about to move, while 5 per cent noted that they had an intention to find a job abroad soon (Figure 5.4). The changes are minor compared to the previous round. Fifty-eight (58%) per cent of IDPs reported that, although they had nothing against working abroad, they had no intention of going abroad; 24 per cent stated that they would never work abroad.

Visits to domicile before the displacement

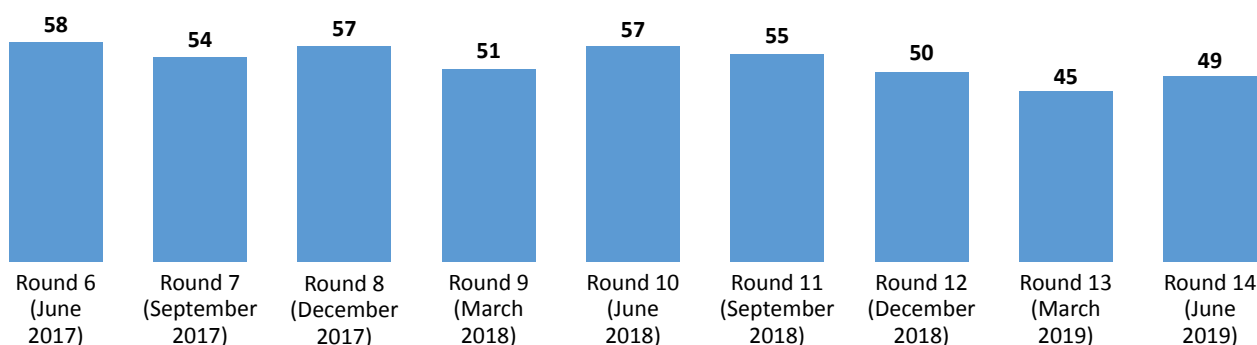
The share of IDPs who visited their domicile after becoming displaced was 49 per cent in Round 14 (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.4. General IDP intentions to find a job abroad, by rounds, %

	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Have already found a job abroad and are about to move	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Have an intention to find a job abroad soon	4	5	5	5	5	6	5
Have nothing against working abroad, but personally they are not going to	45	48	51	52	56	56	58
Would never work abroad	31	28	34	30	27	28	24
Other	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Difficult to answer	8	10	5	9	10	8	9
No response	11	6	2	3	1	1	3

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

Figure 5.5. Share of IDPs who visited their places of living before the displacement, by rounds, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

The main reasons to travel to the NGCA were visiting and maintaining housing (74%) and visiting friends or family (52%) (Figure 5.6). These results remained consistent across the survey period.

For IDPs who have not visited the NGCA since the displacement, their main reason for not going back was the perception that it was “life-threatening” (47%), while “no need for visiting” was reported by 33 per cent of IDPs (Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.6. Reasons for IDPs to visit NGCA since displacement, by rounds, % of respondents visiting NGCA

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Visiting and/or maintaining housing	75	75	75	62	69	77	73	66	74
Visiting friends and/or family	53	54	58	57	58	58	56	57	52
Transportation of belongings	26	25	22	28	20	22	20	18	21
Special occasions, such as weddings or funerals	6	7	4	5	5	6	5	10	10
Research of return opportunities	5	7	4	4	5	3	5	7	4
Operations with property (sale, rent)	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	3
Other	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1
No response	2	1	6	1	1	1	0	1	1

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

Figure 5.7. Reasons for IDPs NOT to visit the NGCA after displacement, by rounds, % of IDPs who did not visit the NGCA

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Because it was perceived as “life-threatening”	44	33	36	55	52	42	44	45	47
No need for visiting	–	–	–	–	29	37	36	44	33
Because of political reasons	11	13	15	18	21	24	21	21	23
Because of the lack of financial possibilities	16	20	16	27	19	16	14	16	17
Because of health reasons	9	13	8	13	14	16	15	14	16
No property remains and/or no relatives or friends remain	10	10	14	14	11	13	11	10	9
Other	7	9	3	10	4	2	2	2	2
No response	3	2	8	8	5	8	6	5	5

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

The major barriers identified by IDPs visiting the NGCA were queues at the checkpoints along the contact line (54%), high financial expenditures (43%) and lack of transportation (26%), which is at the same level as in the previous three rounds (Figure 5.8).

The data from the survey of people crossing the contact line showed that the reasons why respondents

chose a certain checkpoint were mainly the proximity to the place of residence and/or place of destination. “Hnutove” was the checkpoint which was most frequently chosen because of shorter queues (16%) and shorter crossing time (22%), while “Stanytsia Luhanska”, being the only checkpoint in the Luhansk Oblast, was frequently chosen because of cheaper transportation (41%) (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.8. Most significant barriers to visit the NGCA as reported by respondents who visited the NGCA since displacement, by rounds, %

	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Queues on the contact line	55	55	63	61	61	54	51	50	54
High financial expenditures	–	–	–	–	33	43	38	45	43
Availability of transportation	30	26	24	37	30	29	28	27	26
Fear for life	21	13	12	25	23	18	18	18	19
Health status	13	10	16	12	12	14	12	15	17
Problems with registration crossing documents	6	11	3	9	8	9	6	9	6
Fear of violence	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Fear of robbery	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3
Other	2	2	2	7	2	1	2	1	1
No response	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	0
Had no barriers	16	30	25	18	15	17	20	15	14

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

Figure 5.9. Reasons to travel through the certain checkpoint, %

	Stanytsia Luhanska	Hnutove	Maiorske	Marinka	Novotroitske
Close to the place of residence	94	40	81	61	60
Close to the place of destination	94	58	26	80	76
Cheaper transportation	41	4	0	3	4
Shorter queue	0	16	1	2	7
Shorter crossing time	0	22	1	2	5
Available transportation	0	4	0	1	4
Better waiting conditions	0	3	0	7	10
Better security situation	0	0	0	1	0
Other	8	1	0	2	0

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

The expense of crossing the contact line differed depending on the means of crossing, i.e. by car or on foot. The largest share (60%) of respondents who were travelling to the NGCA by car reported spending up to UAH 500 on their current trip, while 69 per cent of respondents who were travelling to the NGCA on foot reported spending up to UAH 250 (Figure 5.10).

The main purposes of IDPs current trips to the NGCA were visiting friends/family (77%) and visiting/maintaining housing (40%), based on the data from the survey of people crossing the contact line (Figure 5.11). “Visiting friends or family” was more frequently mentioned by other GCA residents (83%) as a purpose of their current visit to the NGCA²⁶.

Figure 5.11. Purpose of current visit to the NGCA²⁷, % of GCA residents

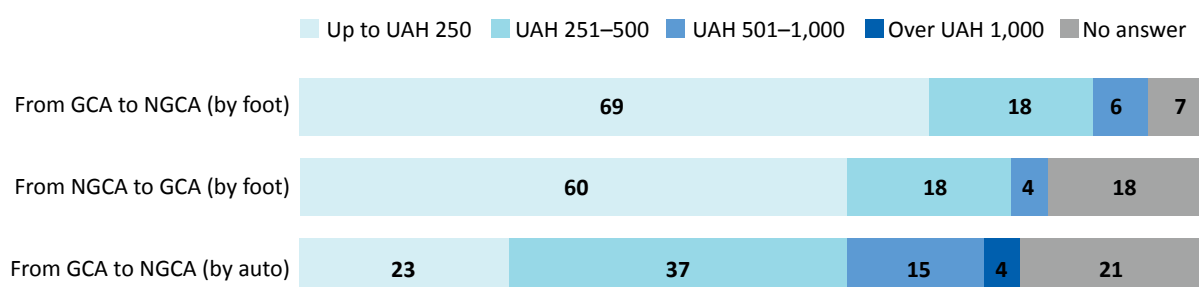
	IDPs	Other GCA residents
Visiting friends and/or family	77	83
Visiting and/or maintaining housing	40	16
For business purpose / for the job	1	1
Special occasions, such as weddings or funerals	1	1
Solving the documents issues	1	1
For treatment	0	2
Real estate transactions (sale, rent)	1	0
Other	1	3

*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

²⁶ The trip that took place at the time of survey.

²⁷ The trip that took place at the time of survey

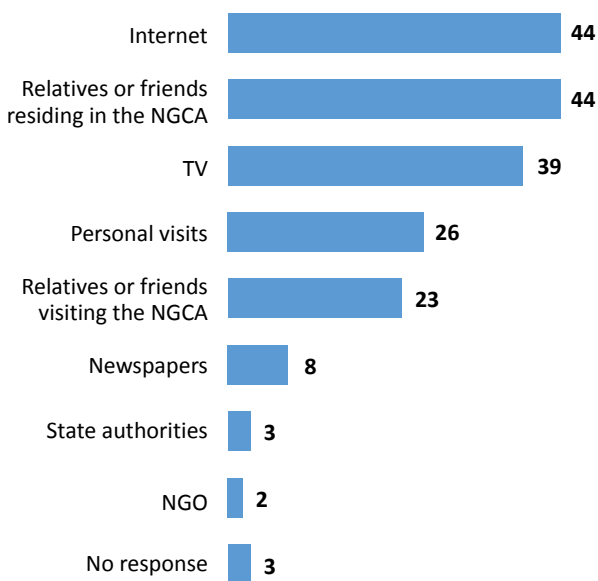
Figure 5.10. Cost of the current one-way trip, by direction and way of transportation, %



Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

The main sources of information for IDPs on the situation in the NGCA were internet (44%), relatives or friends residing in the NGCA (44%), and television (39%) (Figure 5.12).

Figure 5.12. Sources of information regarding the NGCA used by IDPs, %



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

6. INTEGRATION INTO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Integration rates

IDP (female, 24) from Luhansk Oblast:

“There are many examples of support. We moved out of the previous flat, and we didn’t have our own beds. In this one, there was a sofa with one half lying on the floor and second one standing. The beds were horrible. But a director of a nearby communal maintenance office took care of me. They bought me a washing machine, sofa, TV, kitchenware and spoons. They just bought me everything.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

In Round 14, the share of IDPs who reported that they had integrated into their local community amounted to 51 per cent, while 40 per cent of surveyed IDPs stated that they had partly integrated (Figure 6.1). Generally, the total share (91%) of IDPs who reported some level of integration has slightly increased since the previous round (86%). At the same time, the share of IDPs who reported that they had not integrated was 5 per cent in Round 14.

Figure 6.1. IDPs’ self-assessment of their integration in the local community, by rounds, %

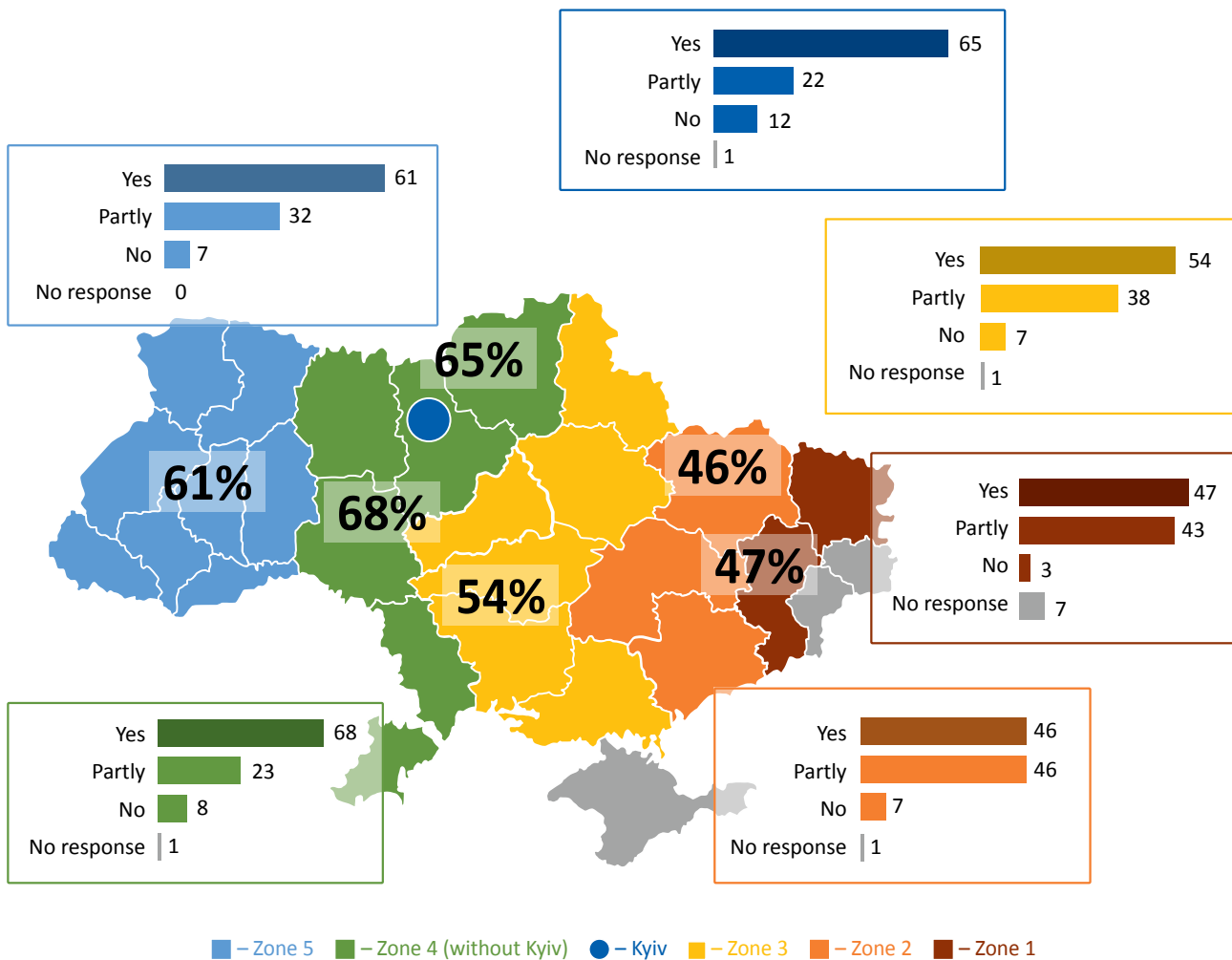
	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Yes	56	68	59	65	38	45	43	50	50	51
Partly	32	25	27	27	42	35	36	34	36	40
No	11	6	13	7	14	17	18	14	9	5
No response	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	2	5	4

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

According to the respondents' self-assessment of their integration, Kyiv and the fourth zone were the locations with the highest rate of IDPs who re-

ported being integrated into the local community (65% and 68%, respectively) in Round 14 (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2. IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community, by geographic zones²⁸, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

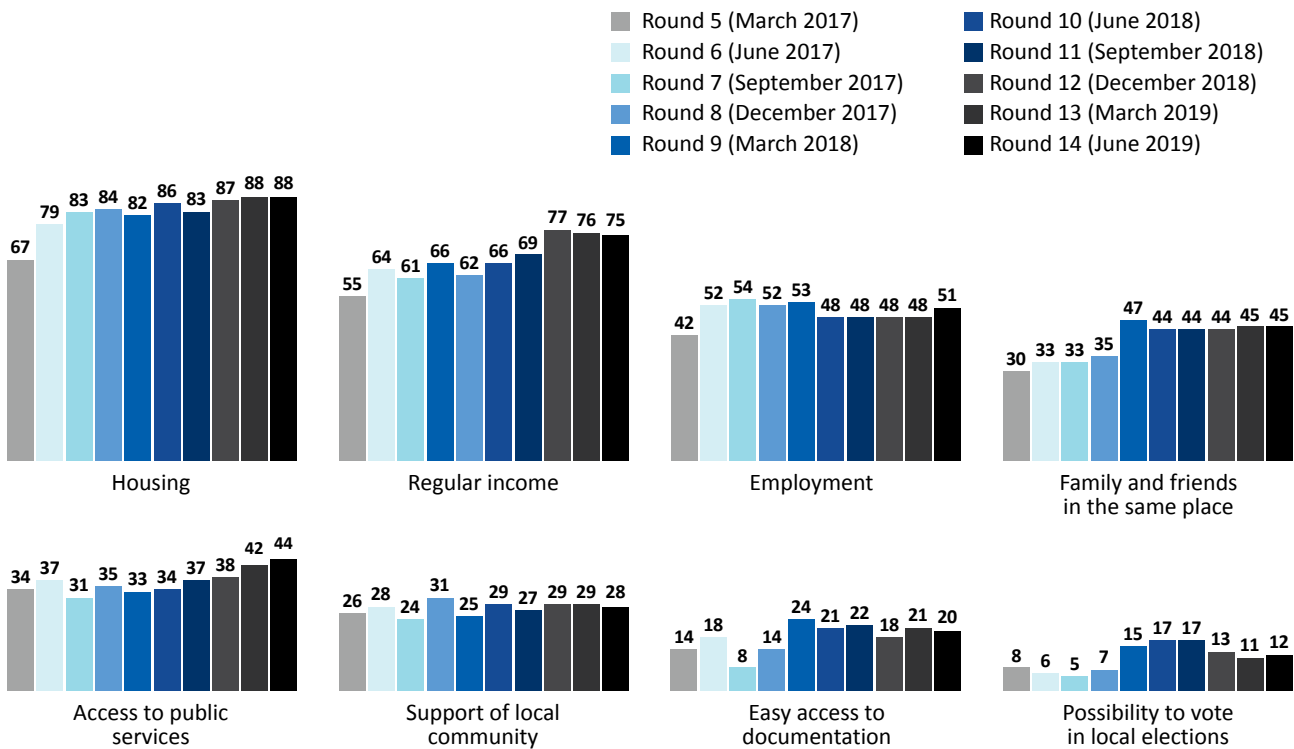
²⁸ The grouping of oblasts into zones is based on the distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi and Chernivtsi oblasts.

The main conditions for successful integration indicated by IDPs were housing (88%), regular income (75%) and employment (51%), which have remained consistent throughout all NMS rounds (Figure 6.4).

Other frequently mentioned conditions were family and friends in the same place (45%), access to public services (44%), support of local community (28%), easy access to documentation (20%) and possibility to vote in local elections (12%) (Figure 6.3).

Further analysis was conducted regarding the different aspects of social integration of IDPs into the host communities, including their social surroundings, level of trust and sense of belonging. The data demonstrated that IDPs' self-assessment of their integration in the local community correlated the most with a frequency of reliance on locals for everyday favours, as well as a sense of belonging to people in their current place of residence.

Figure 6.3. IDPs' conditions for integration in the local community, by rounds, %

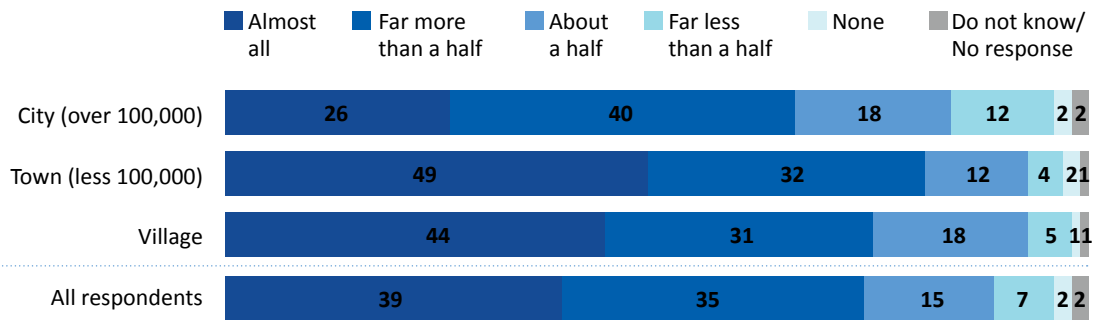


*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs*

Seventy-four (74%) per cent of all surveyed IDPs noted that, among people they regularly interact with, almost all or far more than half belong to the local population (Figure 6.4). This rate was higher among IDPs residing in towns (81%). Only two per cent of all IDPs who took part in the survey said they had no interaction with members of their host community.

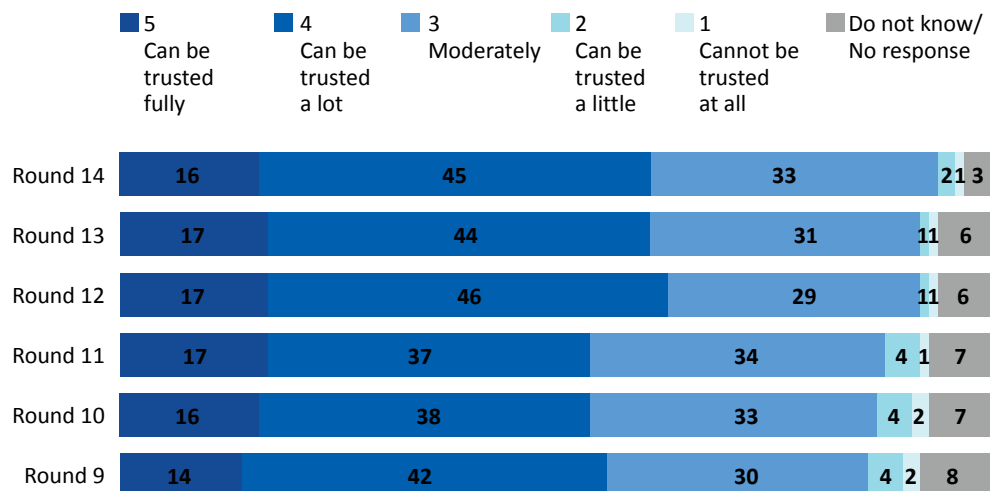
The data indicated that the sense of trust was rather strong among IDPs and the host community. Sixty-one (61%) per cent of IDPs reported ‘trusted fully’ or ‘trusted a lot’ regarding locals in their current place of residence (values 5 and 4 on a five-point scales) (Figure 6.5). The indicator is the same as in Round 13. The share of IDPs reporting trust towards the local population was higher among IDPs residing in villages (66%), compared to IDPs residing in towns (57%) and cities (58%).

Figure 6.4. Share of the local population IDPs regularly interact with, by settlement type, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 6.5. IDPs’ level of trust towards the local population in their current place of residence, by rounds, %

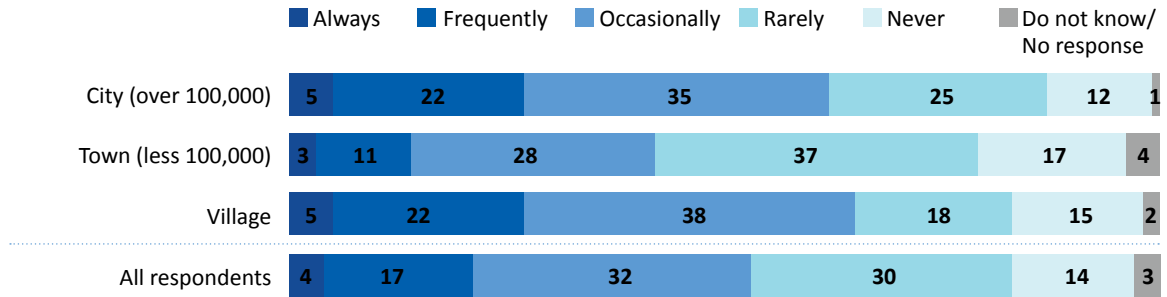


Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Examining the level of trust further, far fewer IDPs reported relying on host community members for everyday favours, such as transportation, borrowing money or childcare. Twenty-one (21%) per cent of all surveyed IDPs reported relying on the local population “always” or “frequently”, while “rarely” or “never” were reported by 44 per cent of all IDPs who took part in the survey (Figure 6.6).,

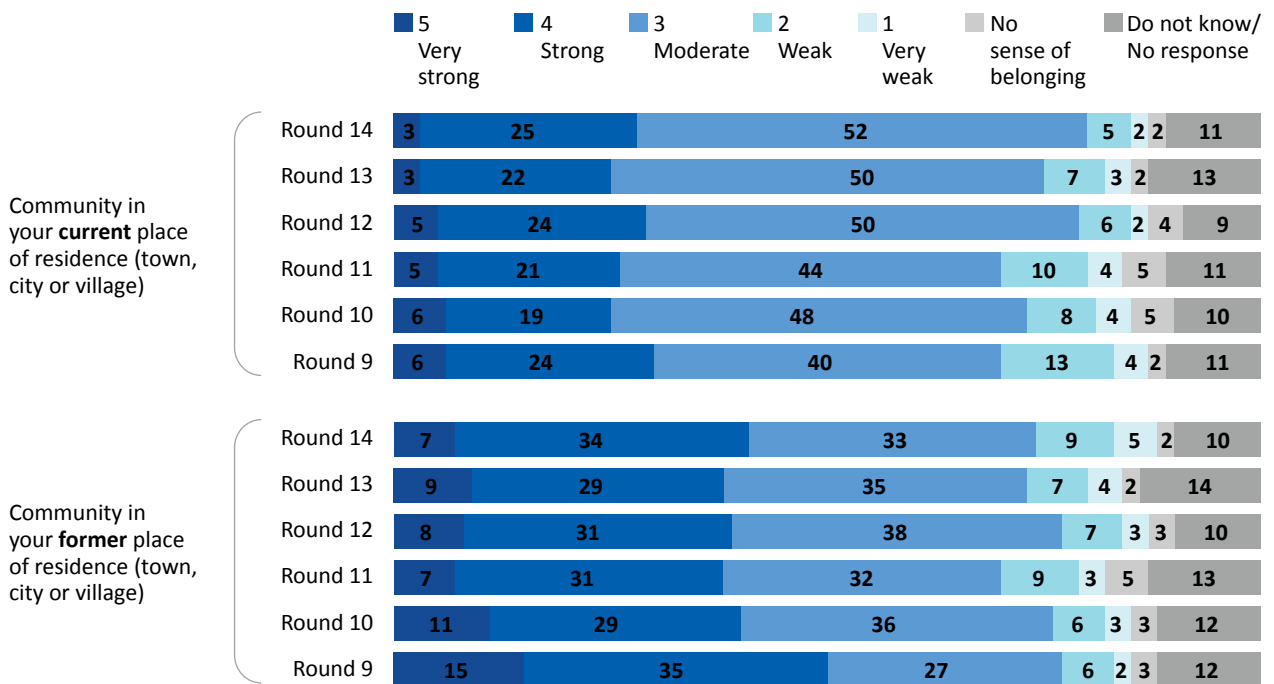
The data indicated that IDPs still had a stronger sense of belonging to the community in their former place of residence than to the community in their current residence. In total, “very strong” or “strong” sense of belonging to the community in the former place of residence was reported by 41 per cent of IDPs, compared to 28 per cent who reported belonging to the community in their current place of residence (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.6. Frequency of IDPs’ reliance on locals for everyday favours, in the past six months, by settlement type, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 6.7. Strength of IDPs’ sense of belonging to community in current/former place of residence, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Discrimination

The share of IDPs who reported perceived discrimination or the feeling of being treated unfairly based on their IDP registration was six per cent in Round 14 (Figure 6.8).

Perceptions of discrimination or unfair treatment noted by IDPs mainly concerned health care (37%), employment (31%), housing (30%), and interactions with local population (25%) (Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.8. Distribution of IDPs by perceived discrimination based on their IDP registration, by rounds, %

	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Yes	18	10	15	14	13	12	11	5	7	6
No	77	86	84	85	81	85	87	93	91	93
No response	5	4	1	1	6	3	2	2	2	1

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Figure 6.9. Spheres of discrimination, by rounds, % of IDPs who experienced perceived discrimination

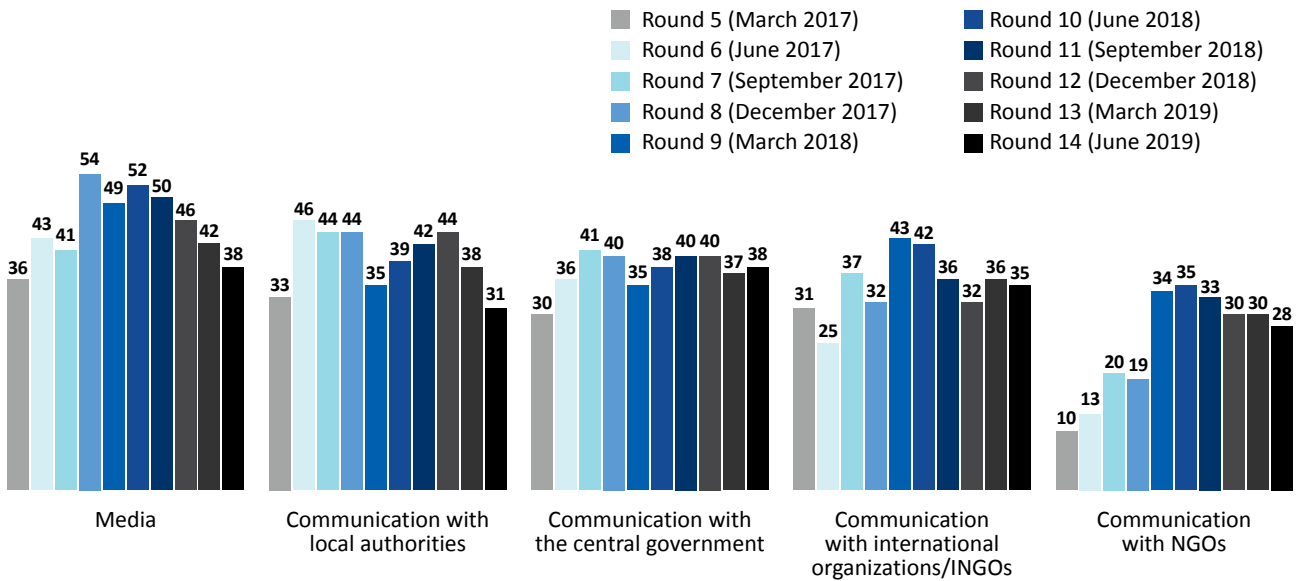
	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 7 (September 2017)	Round 8 (December 2017)	Round 9 (March 2018)	Round 10 (June 2018)	Round 11 (September 2018)	Round 12 (December 2018)	Round 13 (March 2019)	Round 14 (June 2019)
Health care	22	26	16	31	29	28	31	37	37
Employment	31	28	19	29	32	21	30	32	31
Housing	46	65	50	25	34	31	31	31	30
Interactions with local population	19	23	39	32	24	26	26	31	25
Obtaining administrative services	–	–	–	–	16	27	21	24	16
Education	12	6	16	8	6	10	7	6	3
Other	7	11	7	13	6	6	6	4	8
No response	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	2

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

According to IDPs, the most effective channels for sharing existing issues faced by IDPs with the public were informing the media (38%), communication with local authorities (31%), with international

organizations and international non-governmental organizations (35%), with the central government (38%), and with non-governmental organizations (28%) (Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10. Most effective method of communicating issues as identified by the IDP population, by rounds, %



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs*

7. ELECTORAL RIGHTS

The Constitution of Ukraine grants equal rights for all citizens, including electoral rights. Furthermore, political participation is a necessary condition for IDP integration into the local communities. IDPs exercise their right to vote according to the procedure for temporarily changing their voting place without changing their voting address, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”. On 5 September 2018, the Central Election Commission adopted Resolution No. 129²⁹ simplifying the procedure for temporarily changing the voting place for IDPs from Donbas for the upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections. Previously, the procedure required submission of a written request, as well as copies of a passport and documents confirming the need to change the place of voting: travel documents, a certificate from a place of study, lease contract, etc. There was an exemption from submission of the supporting documents for IDPs whose voting address was in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol to confirm the need for a temporary change of the place for voting. However, lack of awareness of the procedure for voting in displacement prevents IDPs from active participation in the elections, despite the existing procedures.

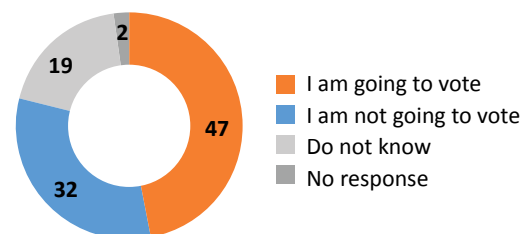
IDPs are not eligible to vote in local elections, as they do not belong to the territorial community they have been displaced to. For local elections, the electoral address of the voter is determined by the registered place of residence. Thus, IDPs will be able to vote in local elections if they become members of the territorial community, i.e. register in a new place of residence in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Freedom of Movement and Free Choice of Place of Residence in Ukraine”. However, the majority of IDPs do not have their own housing to register or cannot register in their rented accommodations. The Draft

Law No. 6240³⁰ on IDPs’ right to vote in local elections had been included in the Parliamentary Committee agenda list at the beginning of the year³¹.

Forty-seven (47%) per cent of interviewed IDPs stated their intention to vote in the upcoming parliamentary elections in Ukraine that were held on 21 July 2019, while 32 per cent did not plan to vote, and 19 per cent had no decision (Figure 7.1).

Intentions to vote among IDPs was lower as compared to the general population. According to the national survey that was conducted during June 25 – July 7, 2019, 66% respondents had planned to vote in the 2019 parliamentary elections³².

Figure 7.1. IDPs’ intention to vote in the next presidential and parliamentary elections, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

²⁹ Central Election Commission Resolution No. 129 dated 05.09.2018: <http://www.cvk.gov.ua/pls/acts/ShowCard?id=43898>

³⁰ Draft Law No. 6240 on IDPs’ right to vote in local elections: http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=61425

³¹ The meeting materials of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Legal Policy and Justice dated 17 January 2019 http://kompravpol.rada.gov.ua/documents/zasid/doc_prot_sten/73274.html

³² Monitoring of electoral attitudes of Ukrainians: <http://kiis.com.ua/?lang=ukr&cat=reports&id=871&page=2>

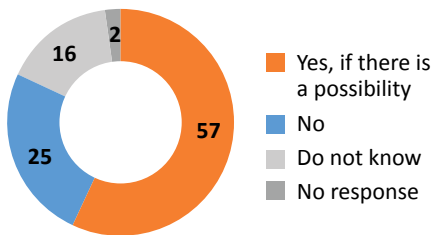
In addition, 57 per cent of IDPs stated that they would vote in the next local elections if there was such a possibility (Figure 7.2).

Key informant (male, 38):

“They still feel offended that they were forbidden to vote in 2015, for sure. It is still a big issue, and they perceive very painfully that they were not given the opportunity in 2015. They are very happy that there was such an opportunity at the presidential elections.”

Source: FGDs with KI

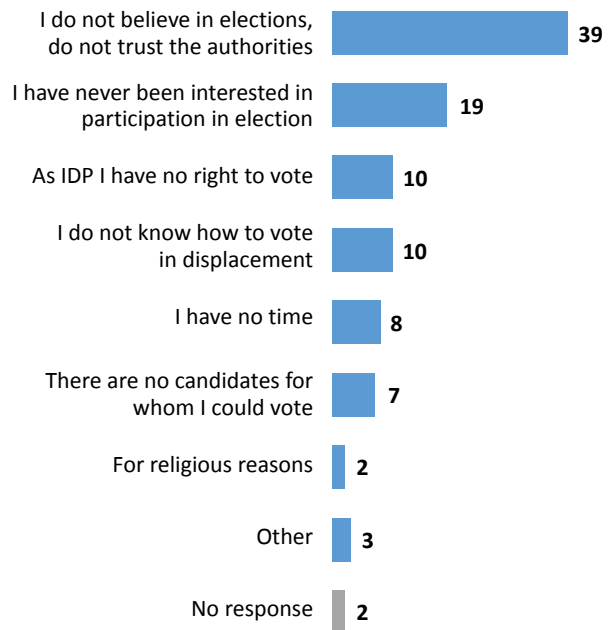
Figure 7.2. IDPs’ intention to vote in the next local elections in their current place of residence, if there is such a possibility, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

The most common reason for not intending to vote in the 2019 parliamentary elections was a notion that they did not believe in elections and did not trust the authorities (39%) (Figure 7.3). Furthermore, 19 per cent reported that they have never been interested in participation in election. Other mentioned reasons were lack of voting rights for IDPs (10%), lack of knowledge of how to vote in displacement (10%), lack of time (8%), lack of candidates for whom they could vote (7%), religious reasons (2%) and other reasons (3%). Three per cent did not respond to the question.

Figure 7.3. Reasons for not intending to vote in the next presidential and parliamentary elections, % of those intending not to vote

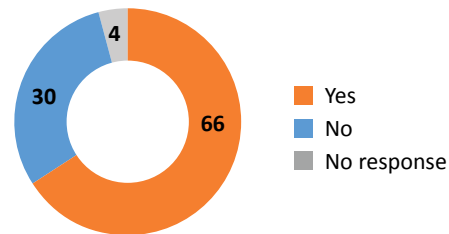


Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Almost third of IDPs (30%) did not know how to vote in their current place of residence, while two thirds (66%) of IDPs reported being aware of the procedure for voting in displacement, and four per cent did not respond to the question (Figure 7.4). The level of awareness has increased since December 2018, as only 29 per cent of IDPs in Round 12 and 50 per cent of IDPs in Round 13 had declared awareness of the procedure for voting in displacement.

The data showed an association between voting intention and awareness of the procedure. Compared to all respondents who stated an intention to vote in the next parliamentary elections, IDPs who reported awareness of the voting procedure more frequently reported an intention to vote. In particular, among IDPs who stated being familiar with the voting procedure, 69 per cent reported an intention to vote compared to 3 per cent of IDPs who noted that they were not familiar with the voting procedure.

Figure 7.4. IDPs' awareness of procedure for voting in displacement in the presidential and parliamentary elections, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

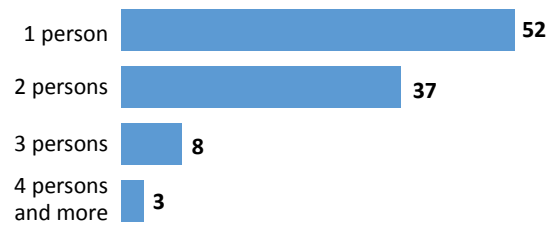
8. RETURNEES TO THE NON-GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS

When conducting the telephone survey, which in Round 14 included 4,073 interviews in all oblasts of Ukraine, 851 respondents (21%) were identified as IDPs who returned and are currently living in the NGCA, which was relatively the same as in the previous four rounds, and considerably higher than in Round 9 (Figure 8.1)³³.

During the interviews, the respondents were asked about the composition of their households. The average size of surveyed returnee households was 1.63 persons, which was smaller than the average size of IDP households in the GCA (2.4 persons), based on combined data collected through telephone and

face-to-face interviews in the GCA. The largest share of surveyed returnee households consisted of one person (52%), and 37 per cent of surveyed returnee households consisted of two persons (Figure 8.2). Among these 52 per cent of single-person households, 67 per cent were women.

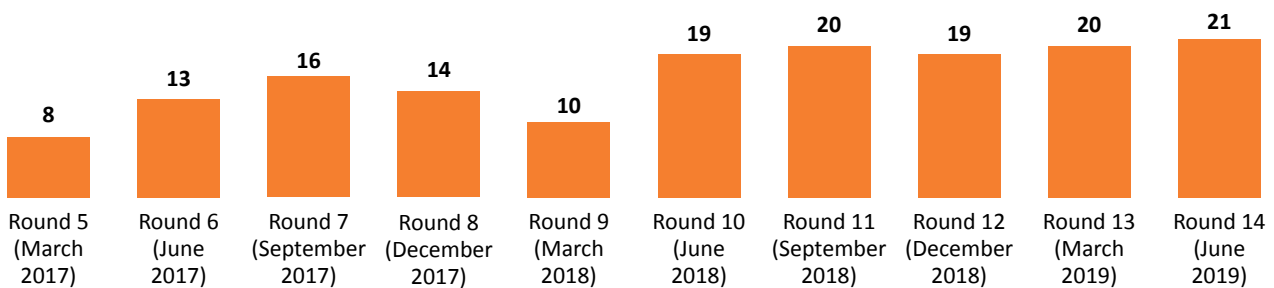
Figure 8.2. Distribution of returnee households by number of members, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

³³ During the implementation of the telephone survey in March 2018, interruptions of mobile service were experienced in Donetsk Oblast (NGCA). As a result, a lower number of respondents were identified as IDPs who returned and currently live in the NGCA in Round 9.

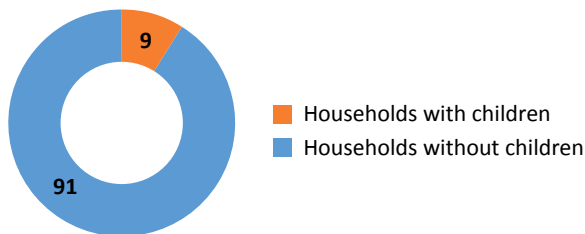
Figure 8.1. Respondents identified as returnees when conducting the telephone survey, by rounds, %



Source: Telephone interviews

Households with children made up only 9 per cent of all returnee households (Figure 8.3), which is lower than among IDP households (36%), based on combined data. Households with one child made up 73 per cent of the total number of returnee households with children. The share of single parent households was 17 per cent of returnee households with children.

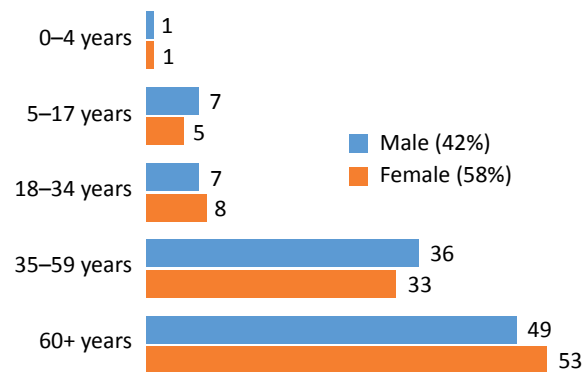
Figure 8.3. Distribution of returnee households with or without children, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Women represented 58 per cent of surveyed returnee household members, which was the same as the portion of women among IDP households (58%), based on combined data. Among these, 53 per cent were aged over 60 years, which was slightly higher than the share of men of the same age (49%) (Figure 8.4). Generally, the surveyed returnee population was significantly older than the IDP population: 59.4 years compared to 37.5 years, based on combined data.

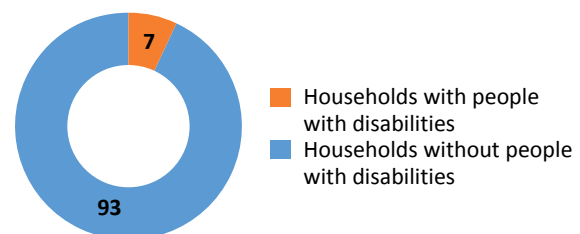
Figure 8.4. Gender and age distribution of returnee household members, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Seven (7%) per cent of returnee households reported having a family member with a disability (Figure 8.5).

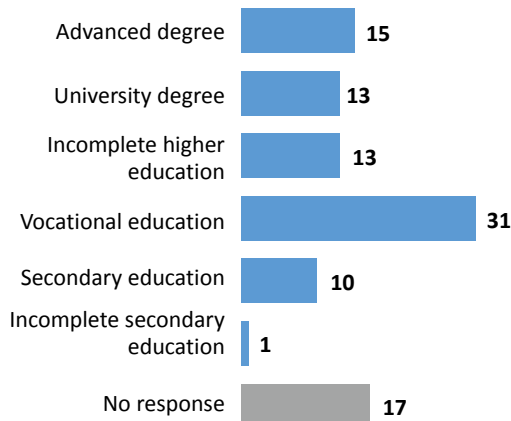
Figure 8.5. Distribution of returnee households with people with disabilities (I-III disability groups, children with disabilities), %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

The largest share of returnee household heads had vocational education (31%) (Figure 8.6), while 58 per cent of heads of IDP households had some form of higher education, based on combined data. This corresponds to the age composition of the respondents, as higher education is more common among the younger generation.

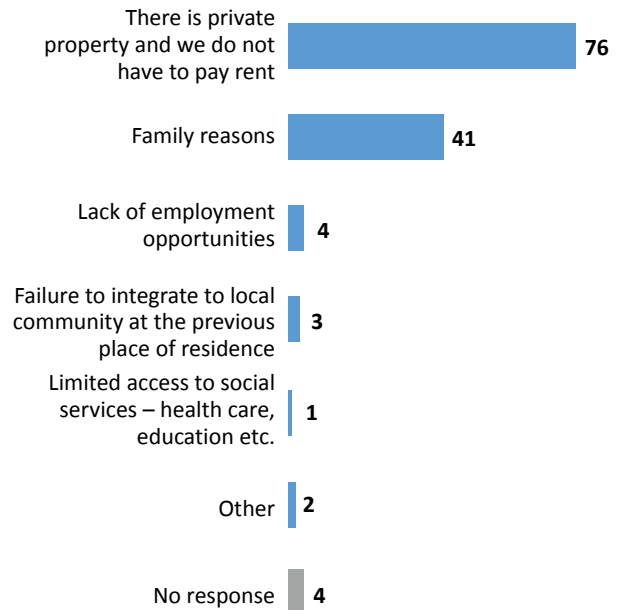
Figure 8.6. Distribution of returnee heads of household by educational attainment, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

The majority of respondents (76%) indicated that the reason behind their return was the possession of private property and no need to pay rent (Figure 8.7). The second most frequently mentioned cause was family reasons (41%). The reasons for return remained consistent across the NMS rounds. In addition, the data from the survey of people crossing the contact line also showed that the possession of private property (87%) and family reasons (44%) were the most frequently mentioned reasons behind the return. Reasons of return correspond with the most problematic issue reported by IDPs – lack of own housing. Almost all (97%) returnees lived in their own housing after return, while among IDPs only 12 per cent live in their own housing, based on combined data.

Figure 8.7. Reasons for returning and living in the NGCA, %

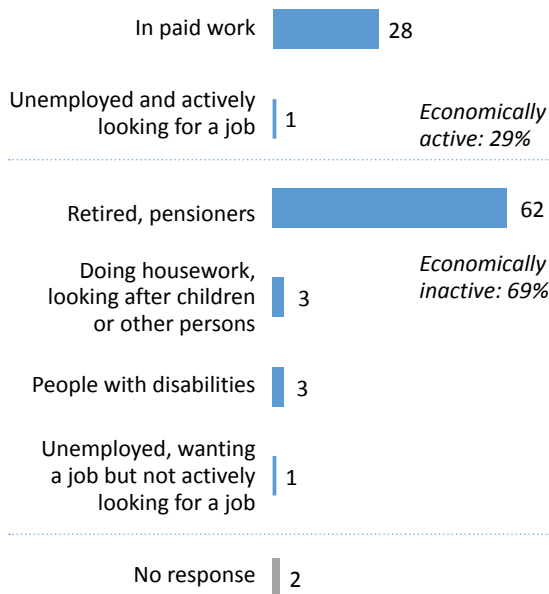


Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Among surveyed returnees to the NGCA, the share of the economically active population amounted to 29 per cent (Figure 8.8), specifically those who were either employed (28%) or unemployed but actively seeking employment and ready to begin work within two weeks (1%). The share of the economically active population in the NGCA is considerably lower than in the GCA (53%).

The economically inactive population amounted to 69 per cent among surveyed returnees to the NGCA (Figure 8.8). The largest share was retired persons or pensioners (62%), 3 per cent were persons who were doing housework, looking after children or other persons in the household, 3 per cent were persons with disabilities, and one per cent were unemployed but were not seeking employment.

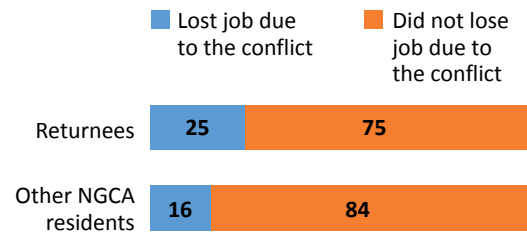
Figure 8.8. Current employment status of surveyed returnees to the NGCA, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

The data from the survey of people crossing the contact line showed that 25 per cent of returnees had lost their jobs due to the conflict, which was slightly higher compared to respective share among other NGCA residents who were surveyed while crossing the contact line (16%) (Figure 8.9).

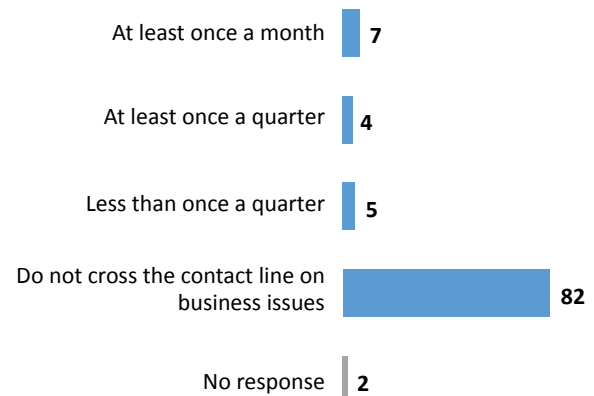
Figure 8.9. Loss of job due to the conflict, %



Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

Generally, business or job were mentioned as the purpose of their current visit³⁴ to the GCA by two per cent of returnees and the same per cent of other NGCA residents, based on data from the survey of people crossing the contact line. In addition, 16 per cent of returnees who were in paid work reported that they had to cross the contact line for business issues, and 7 per cent did so at least once a month (Figure 8.10).

Figure 8.10. Frequency of crossing the contact line for business by returnees to the NGCA, % of employed respondents

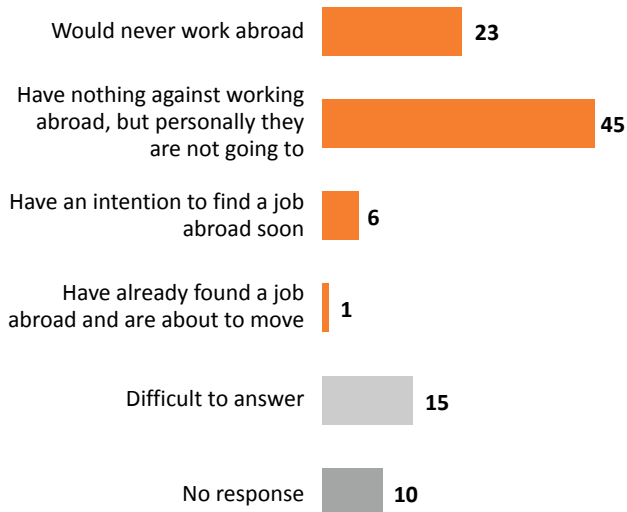


Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

³⁴ The trip that took place at the time of survey.

In general, intentions to find a job abroad were low; only one per cent of returnees reported that they had already found a job abroad and they were about to move, and six per cent had an intention to find a job abroad, which was almost the same as in the GCA (1% and 5%, respectively) (Figure 8.11). Forty-five (45%) per cent of returnees reported that they had nothing against working abroad, but personally were not interested to go. Twenty-three (23%) per cent stated they would never work abroad, while 25 per cent chose the option “difficult to answer” or did not respond.

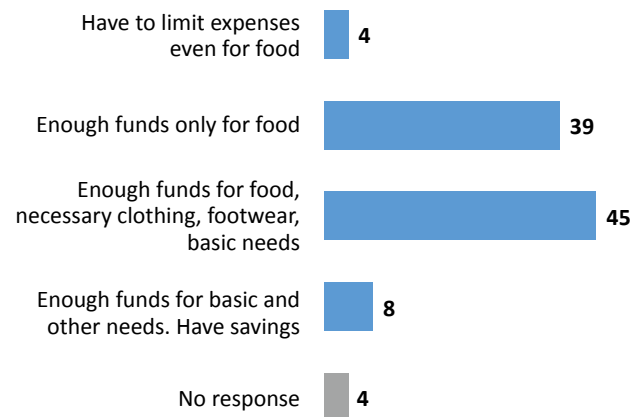
Figure 8.11. General returnee intentions to find a job abroad, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

According to the respondents’ self-assessment of their financial situation, the majority of returnees assessed their financial situation as “enough funds only for food” or “enough funds for basic needs”, 39 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively (Figure 8.12).

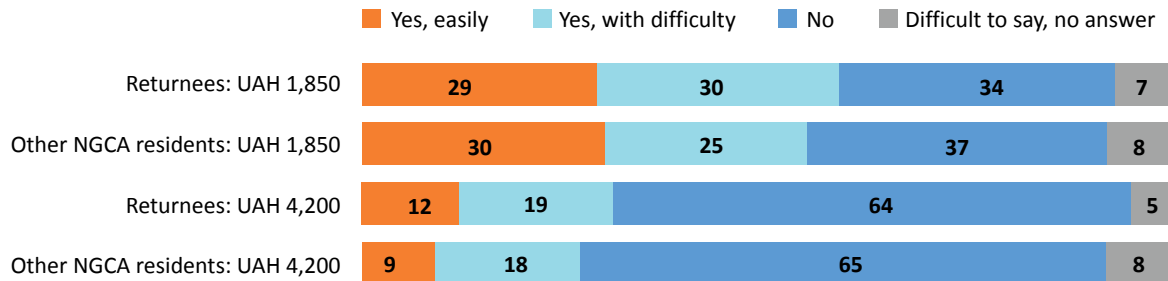
Figure 8.12. Returnees’ to the NGCA self-assessment of the financial situation of their households, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

During the survey of people crossing the contact line, respondents were asked how their household would cover unexpected expenditures of UAH 1,850 (subsistence minimum provided by the State Budget of Ukraine as of January 2019) and UAH 4,200 (minimum monthly wage as of January 2019). Twenty-nine (29%) per cent of returnees and 30 per cent of other NGCA residents answered that it would be easy for them to cover UAH 1,850 (Figure 8.13). However, an unexpected expenditure of UAH 4,200 would be unaffordable for 64 per cent of returnees and 65 per cent of other NGCA residents.

Figure 8.13. Capacity of the household to manage unexpected expenditures with its own resources, % of NGCA residents



Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

The data for Round 14 showed that the monthly income of most returnee households is in the range between UAH 1,500 and UAH 7,000 (Figure 8.14). At the same time, 21 per cent of returnees to the NGCA did not respond to this question.

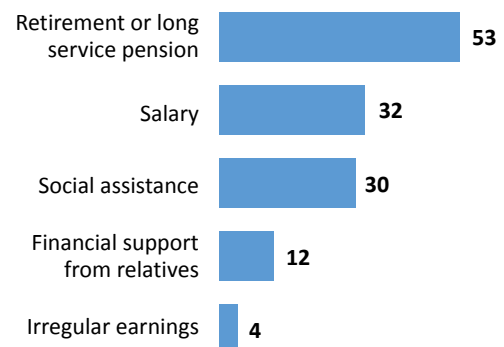
Figure 8.14. Distribution of returnee households by monthly income, %

Up to UAH 1,500	3
UAH 1,500–3,000	19
UAH 3,001–5,000	25
UAH 5,001–7,000	17
UAH 7,001–11,000	8
Over UAH 11,000	7
Difficult to answer or no response	21

Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

The main source of income for the largest share of surveyed returnees to the NGCA was retirement or long service pension (53%) which is in line with the age breakdown of this population (Figure 8.15). The second most frequently mentioned source of income was salary (32%), which is much lower than the 61 per cent reported in the GCA, based on combined data. Other frequently mentioned sources were social assistance (30%), financial support from relatives (12%) and irregular earnings (4%).

Figure 8.15. Sources of income of returnee households in the past 12 months (five most frequently mentioned), %



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Safety and payment for utilities were reported as the most problematic issues by 15 per cent and 13 per cent of returnees to the NGCA, respectively (Figure 8.16). The level of satisfaction with the basic characteristics of housing (living space, sewerage, water supply, heat insulation, heating and electricity) was high – between 82 per cent and 93 per cent. Satisfaction with safety was lower (76%).

Figure 8.16. The most problematic issues for returnee households to the NGCA, %

Safety	15
Payment for utilities	13
Access to health care	7
Access to medicines	3
Other	12
None of the above mentioned issues are of concern to us	50

Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

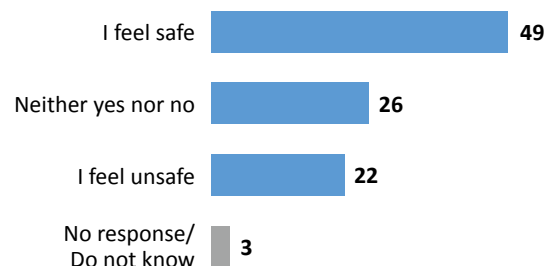
One of the major differences between IDPs in the GCA and returnees to the NGCA is how they assessed their safety. Only 51 per cent of surveyed returnees to the NGCA reported that they felt safe in comparison to 80 per cent of IDPs in the GCA, based on combined data (Figure 8.17). Twenty-six (26%) per cent of the returnees noted that they felt unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of the settlement, and 21 per cent reported that they felt unsafe most of the time. If compared with combined data collected in the GCA, the share of respondents who reported that they felt unsafe most of the time amounted to four per cent. In addition, returnees more frequently mentioned that they felt unsafe in terms of military actions than criminal activities, 22 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively (Figure 8.18 and Figure 8.19). The share of IDPs who reported that they felt unsafe in terms of military action in the GCA was much lower and amounted to four per cent based on combined data.

Figure 8.17. Returnees' assessment of the safety of the environment and infrastructure of their settlement, %

I feel safe	51
I feel unsafe in the evenings and in remote areas of the settlement	26
I feel unsafe most of the time	21
Other	0
No response	2

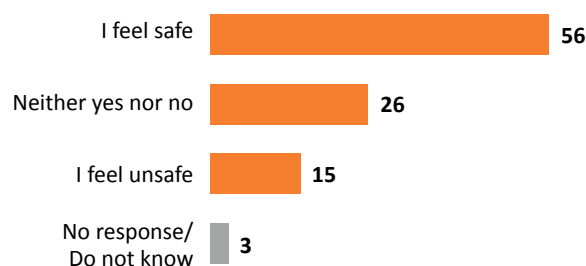
Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Figure 8.18. Returnees' safety assessment of the situation on military actions, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Figure 8.19. Returnees' safety assessment of the situation on criminal activities, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

Returnee (female, 38):

“Some riversides are mined here, and it is impossible for children to go to the river. You won’t go picking up mushrooms, won’t go to the forest.”

Source: FGDs with returnees

Returnee (female, 69):

“The only scary thing is people possessing a lot of weapons. That’s why it’s scary. I’m already old and I’m afraid even to go to the shop after 9 p.m.”

Source: FGDs with returnees

Generally, returnees showed a moderate level of satisfaction with the accessibility of all basic social services. The possibilities to obtain education and enrol children in schools/kindergartens was the category with the highest level of satisfaction (73%) (Figure 8.20). The category with the lowest level of satisfaction among returnees was accessibility of health-care services (64%).

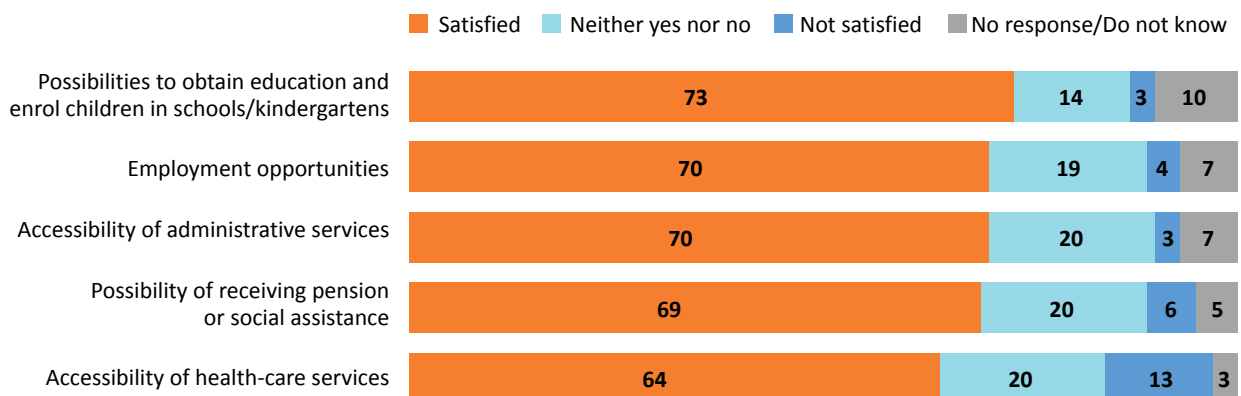
Thirty-seven (37%) per cent of returnees stated that they did not visit the areas under government control (Figure 8.21). “Once in two months” or more frequently was reported by only 29 per cent. At the same time, 9 per cent of surveyed returnees did not respond to this question.

Figure 8.21. Returnees’ to the NGCA frequency of visiting areas under government control, %

Once a week	0
2–3 times a month	5
Once a month	8
Once in two months	16
Once in three months	9
Less than once in three months	16
I did not come to the areas under government control	37
No response	9

Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

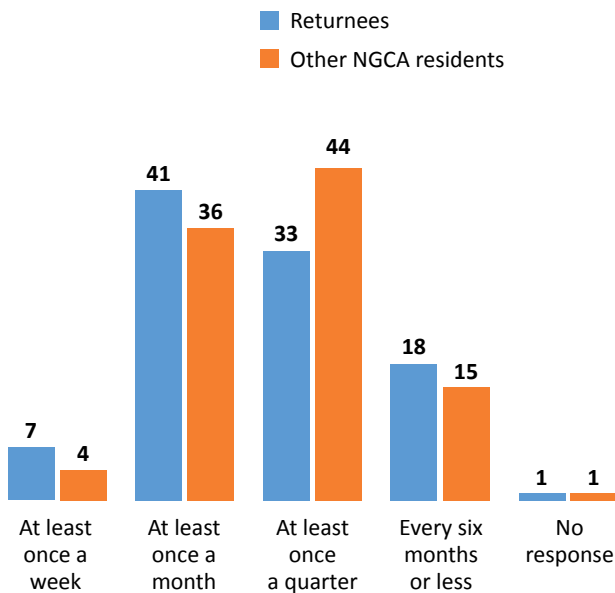
Figure 8.20. Returnees’ satisfaction with accessibility of basic social services, % of satisfied among those respondents who expressed a need for a particular type of service



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

However, it should be noted that the data from the survey of people crossing the contact line indicated that the vast majority of returnees cross the line of contact at least once a quarter or more frequently (81%), as well as other NGCA residents (84%) (Figure 8.22). At the same time, the share of those who cross the contact line at least once a month or more frequently was higher among returnees than among other NGCA residents, 48 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively.

Figure 8.22. Frequency of crossing the contact line, % of NGCA residents



Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

The main purposes of the current visit to the GCA for both returnees and other NGCA residents were visiting friends and family (55% and 46%, respectively) and receiving payments or withdrawing cash (30% and 36%, respectively), based on data from the survey of people crossing the contact line (Figure 8.23)³⁵.

Figure 8.23. Purposes of current visit to the GCA³⁶, % of NGCA residents

	Returnees	Other NGCA residents
Visiting friends and/or family	55	46
Receiving payments / withdrawing cash	30	36
Solving the documents issues	7	7
For business purpose / for the job	2	2
Visiting and/or maintaining housing	2	1
Transportation of belongings	2	1
Special occasions, such as weddings or funerals	2	1
Buying goods	1	1
For treatment	1	0
Other	4	3

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line

Returnee (male, 48):

“My elderly parents live here. My mother has a medical issue with her leg, she has weak eyesight and weak heart. After all, this is our own house.”

Source: FGDs with returnees

³⁵ The trip that took place at the time of survey.

³⁶ The trip that took place at the time of survey.

The most frequently mentioned purposes of visits to the GCA in the past three months for both returnees and other NGCA residents were banking services (34% and 40%), buying medicines (15% for both) and buying food items (9% and 14%) (Figure 8.24). Only 30 per cent of returnees and 27 per cent of other NGCA residents reported that they had not crossed the contact line in the past three months to receive services or buy goods.

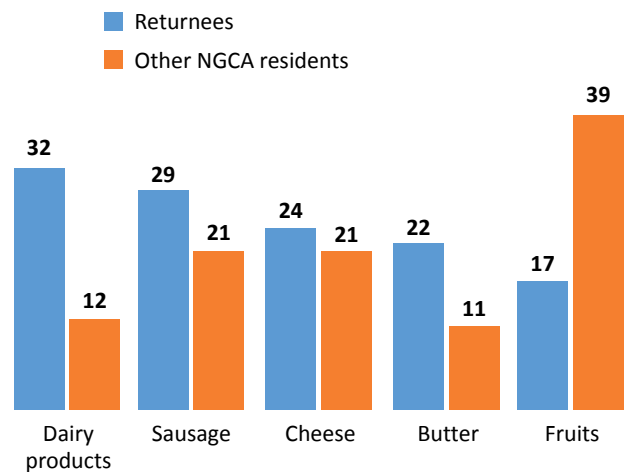
Figure 8.24. Purposes of visit to the GCA in the past three months, % of NGCA residents

	Returnees	Other NGCA residents
Banking services (opening an account, receiving or closing a loan etc.)	34	40
Buying medicines	15	15
Buying food items	9	14
Renewing or receiving documents (incl. obtaining certificates, registration of business, inheritance, or property rights)	9	6
Buying non-food items	4	6
Legal advice and support services	4	1
Birth/death registration	3	2
Medical care (incl. psychological services)	2	1
Employment placement	1	0
Education	1	0
Have not crossed the contact line in the last 3 months to obtain services	30	27

*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

Among those returnees who reported visiting the GCA to buy food items, the most commonly mentioned items were dairy products (32%), sausage (29%), cheese (24%), butter (22%), and fruits (17%) (Figure 8.25). Only 10 per cent of returnees noted that the mentioned food items were not available at their current place of residence. However, 87 per cent of the returnees who had crossed the contact line to buy food items, although they were available at their place of residence, noted that in their settlement the respective products were more expensive (24%), also mentioning that the quality was often poorer (9%).

Figure 8.25. Top-5 food items bought in the GCA, % of respondents who crossed the contact line in the past three months to buy food items

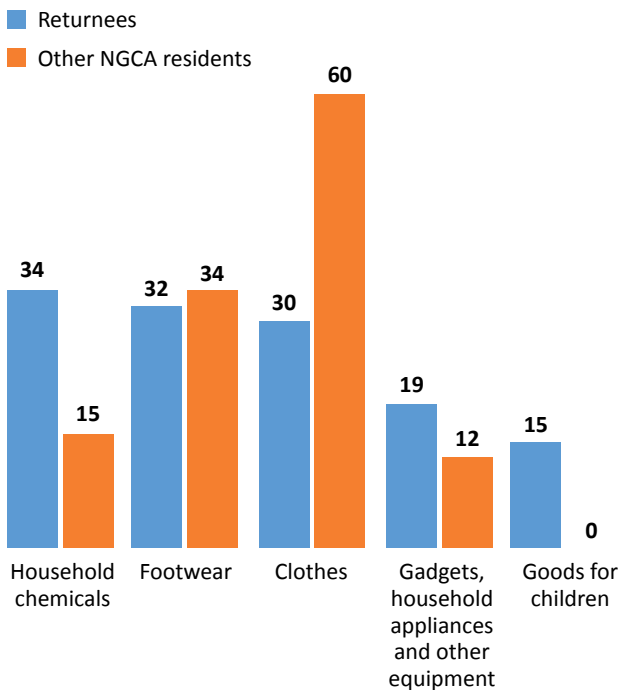


*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

With regards to non-food items, the most commonly mentioned by returnees were household chemicals (34%), footwear (32%), clothes (30%), gadgets, household appliances and other equipment (19%), as well as goods for children (15%) (Figure 8.26). Buying goods for children was reported only by returnees and not reported by other NGCA residents. Only 9 per cent of returnees mentioned that the non-food items purchased were not available at their current place of residence. Among those returnees (87%) who reported that the purchased non-food items were available at their current place of residence, 24 per cent decided to purchase them in the GCA due to the lower price.

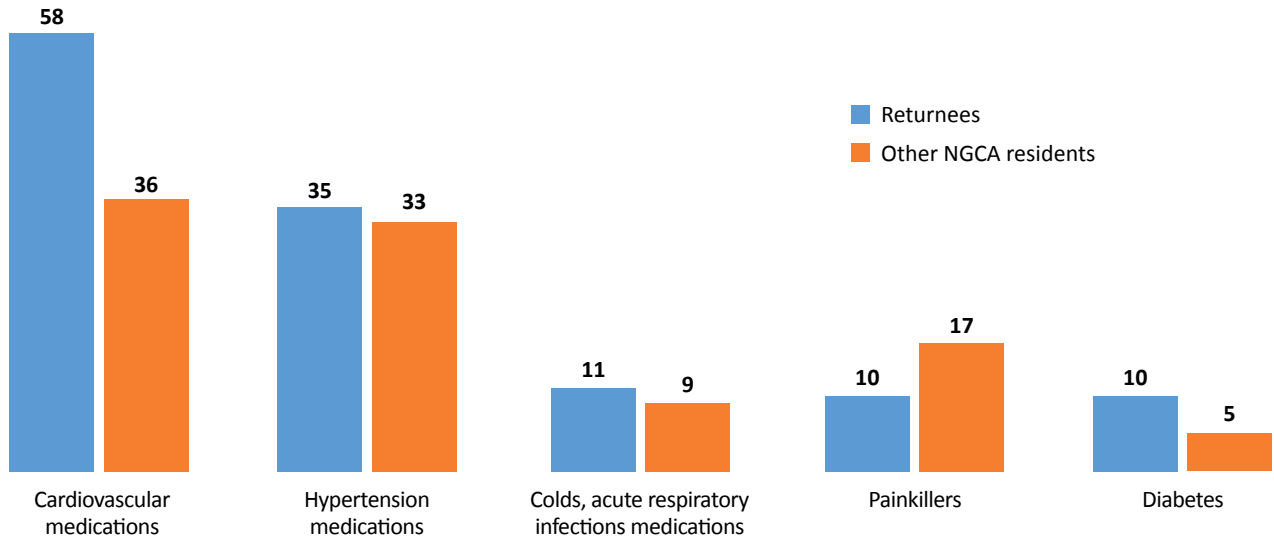
With regards to medicine bought in the GCA, returnees most frequently mentioned medications for cardiovascular diseases (58%), hypertension medications (35%), as well as colds and respiratory infections medications (11%) (Figure 8.27). Other NGCA residents, more frequently than returnees, reported buying painkillers (17% and 10%, respectively). In addition, 18 per cent of the returnees reported that the medications they needed could not be bought at their place of residence. Among those returnees who reported that they had access to the medications they need (76%), 56 per cent mentioned that the price was higher, and 38 per cent reported that the quality was lower.

Figure 8.26. Top-5 non-food items bought in the GCA, % of respondents who crossed the contact line in the past three months to buy non-food items



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

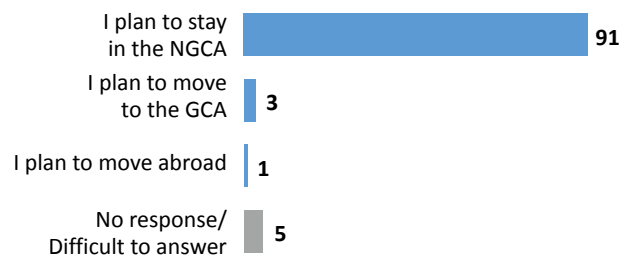
Figure 8.27. Top-5 medicines bought in the GCA, % of respondents who crossed the contact line in the past three months to buy medicine



*Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Interviews with people crossing the contact line*

Ninety-one (91%) per cent of the returnees planned to stay in the NGCA during the next three months and only 3 per cent planned to move to the GCA (Figure 8.28). Returnees' plans for the next three months remained consistent across the NMS rounds.

Figure 8.28. Returnees' plans for the next three months, %



Source: Telephone interviews with returnees to the NGCA

9. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. General methodology

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

ANNEX 3. Statistics of calls from telephone survey

ANNEX 1. General methodology

The survey methodology, developed within the framework of the project, ensured data collection in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and Kyiv city, 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 socioeconomic characteristics of IDPs in Ukraine.

The NMS is performed by combining data obtained from multiple sources, namely:

- Data from sample surveys of IDP households via face-to-face and telephone interviews.
- Data from focus groups 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 returnees to the NGCA.
- Data from sample surveys of people crossing the contact line via face-to-face interviews.
- Administrative data.

The sample size of IDP households in 300 randomly selected territorial units selected for face-to-face 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 face-to-face 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 adjacent rounds.

The sampling for the telephone survey was derived from the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. Between April and June 2019, 4,073 IDP households were interviewed using this method in 24 oblasts of Ukraine. Out of them, 851 interviews were conducted with returnees to the non-government controlled area. The distribu-

tion of the number of interviewed households by oblasts is presented in Figure 3.

During the survey period, there were five focus groups with representatives from the IDP population (two FGDs in Ternopil and Iziium), key informants (two FGDs in Sumy and Zhytomyr), and returnees to the NGCA (one FGD in Starobilsk, Donetsk Oblast GCA). The FGDs covered people living in urban and rural areas; specifically, the FGD in Iziium was conducted with IDPs living in rural areas, the FGD in Sumy with key informants whose activities covered the rural areas, and FGD with returnees to the NGCA included the residents of rural settlements.

The survey of the people crossing the contact line was conducted at the five operating EECs located in Donetsk (Hnutove, Maiorske, Marinka, Novotroitske) and Luhansk (Stanytsia Luhanska) oblasts. A total of 1,255 interviews were conducted.

The number of interviews per checkpoint was distributed in proportion to the number of trips across the contact line per day, which is published on a daily basis by the State Border Service of Ukraine. The survey was conducted by means of face-to-face interviewing using tablets, in the queues and at exits from checkpoints. The interviewers worked in both pedestrian queues and vehicle queues on the territory of checkpoints from the side of the areas under control of Ukrainian authorities, as well as near the exit out to the NGCA. The interviews were distributed between weekdays and weekends, as well as between different time periods ranging from 8 a.m. til 5 p.m.

Quota sampling was applied to interviews to ensure comparison between groups: IDPs, returnees, other residents of the GCA and other residents of the NGCA. Approximately the same number of respondents from each of the mentioned groups were interviewed. Besides, quotas were set for the number of respondents in the pedestrian and automobile queues, as well as for the number of those travelling to the GCA and the NGCA. More details on the distribution of the number of interviews can be found in Figures 4 and 5.

Figure 1. Distribution of the sample for 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 (without Kyiv city)	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
Kyiv city	20

Figure 2. Distribution of IDP households for face-to-face interviews by oblast

Oblast	Number
Total	2,401
Vinnitsia	48
Volyn	47
Dnipropetrovsk	147
Donetsk	559
Zhytomyr	48
Zakarpattia	48
Zaporizhia	144
Ivano-Frankivsk	48
Kyiv Oblast (without Kyiv city)	80
Kirovohrad	48
Luhansk	289
Lviv	49
Mykolaiv	48
Odesa	64
Poltava	49
Rivne	45
Sumy	48
Ternopil	48
Kharkiv	144
Kherson	48
Khmelnyskyi	48
Cherkasy	48
Chernivtsi	48
Chernihiv	48
Kyiv city	160

Figure 3. Distribution of IDP households for telephone interviews by oblast

Oblast	Number
Total	4,073
Vinnitsia	81
Volyn	81
Dnipropetrovsk	233
Donetsk GCA	448
Zhytomyr	80
Zakarpattia	82
Zaporizhia	244
Ivano-Frankivsk	80
Kyiv Oblast (without Kyiv city)	134
Kirovohrad	77
Luhansk GCA	219
Lviv	83
Mykolaiv	69
Odesa	112
Poltava	81
Rivne	80
Sumy	80
Ternopil	79
Kharkiv	196
Kherson	80
Khmelnitskyi	79
Cherkasy	80
Chernivtsi	84
Chernihiv	92
Kyiv city	268
Donetsk NGCA	537
Luhansk NGCA	314

Figure 4. Distribution of people crossing the contact line by checkpoint

Checkpoint	Number of respondents
Total	1,255
Hnutove	125
Maiorske	300
Marinka	274
Novotroitske	246
Stanytsia Luhanska	310

Figure 5. Distribution of people crossing the contact line between pedestrian and vehicle queues in each direction by checkpoint

	Total	Hnutove	Maiorske	Marinka	Novotroitske	Stanytsia Luhanska
Total	1,255	125	300	274	246	310
Vehicle queue to NGCA	328	46	98	97	87	0*
Pedestrian queue to NGCA	309	19	44	41	40	165
Pedestrian exit to GCA	618	60	158	136	119	145

* Stanytsia Luhanska is currently open only for pedestrian crossing.

ANNEX 2. Grouping of oblasts into geographic zones by distance from the 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	Vinnitsia Oblast
	Zhytomyr Oblast
	Kyiv Oblast
	Kyiv city
	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 from telephone survey

Summary of calls		
Total	13,887	
Complete interviews (GCA)	3,222	23%
Complete interviews (NGCA)	851	6%
No answer/nobody picked up the phone (after three attempts)	2,343	17%
No connection	2,646	19%
Out of service	3,125	23%
Not IDPs	277	2%
Refusal to take part in the survey	1,423	10%

No connection		
Total	2,646	
Vodafone	2,166	82%
Kyivstar	278	11%
Lifecell	197	7%
Other	5	0%

Out of service		
Total	3,125	
Vodafone	2,055	66%
Kyivstar	507	16%
Lifecell	551	18%
Other	12	0%

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