IOM UN MIGRATION

UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 11

25 NOVEMBER - 5 DECEMBER 2022

In partnership with

AID AIDE | Canada

german humanitarian assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

UKaid from the British people

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS

As of December 5th, IOM estimates **5.9M IDPs are displaced across Ukraine**. This represents a slight decrease compared to 6.5M as of the end of October. Among these, 680,000 have been newly displaced within the last 30 days, however. Most of these new displacement movements took place from locations in the East (43%) and South (25%).

As temperatures in Ukraine reach -10 degrees Celsius, and **despite the attacks, which are knocking out power supply and heating systems, data collected show that only 7% are currently considering to leave their location nation-wide.** Even in case of prolonged cuts to all key utilities without a timeline for repair, the majority (two out of three Ukrainians) say they would not leave their homes.

At the same time, private resources for survival are becoming scarce, as **43 per cent of all households in Ukraine have completely exhausted their savings.** To reduce costs, 63 per cent of respondents have reported that they are rationing their use of gas, electricity, and solid fuel.

Across Ukraine, est. 785,000 IDPs currently plan to integrate in their current location. The largest proportion of IDPs seeking local integration reside in the East (eqv. to 206,000) and West (eqv. to 201,000). Regardless of their ultimate durable solutions preferences, two thirds of IDPs nation-wide anticipate needing to remain in their current location for at least 6 additional months at time of survey. Among IDPs who hope to integrate in their current location, 44 per cent express the need for integration support

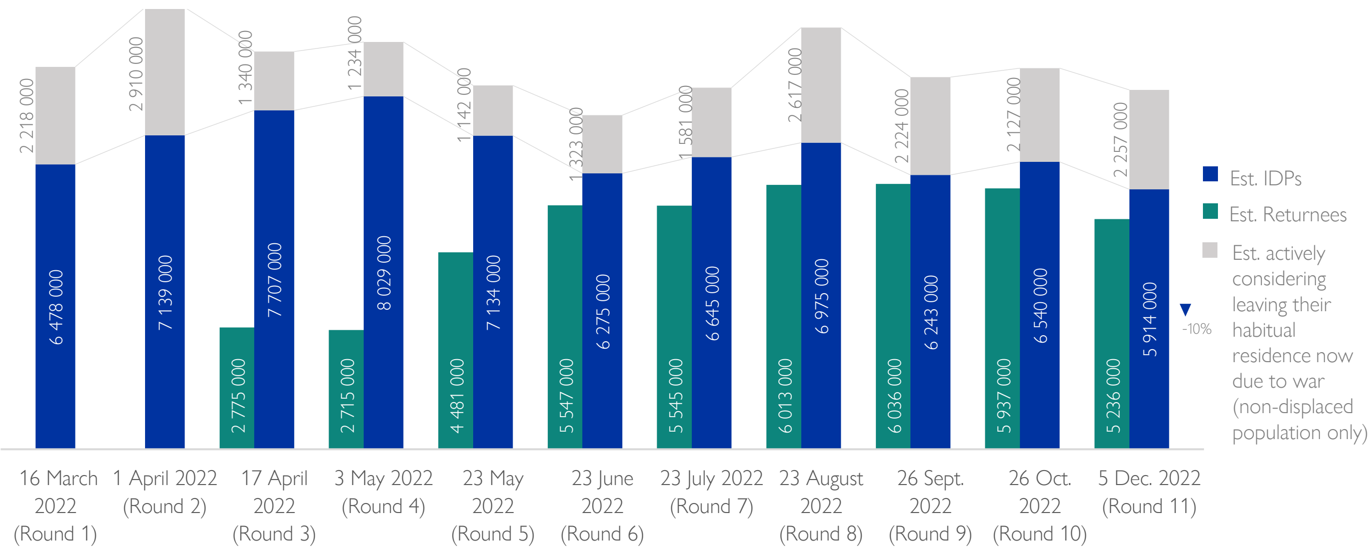
Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 11 of the General Population Survey, dated as of December 5, 2022. All numbers are rounded for ease of use. Data collection was facilitated by *Multicultural Insights.*

For further details or information please get in touch: dtmukraine@iom.int

OVERVIEW

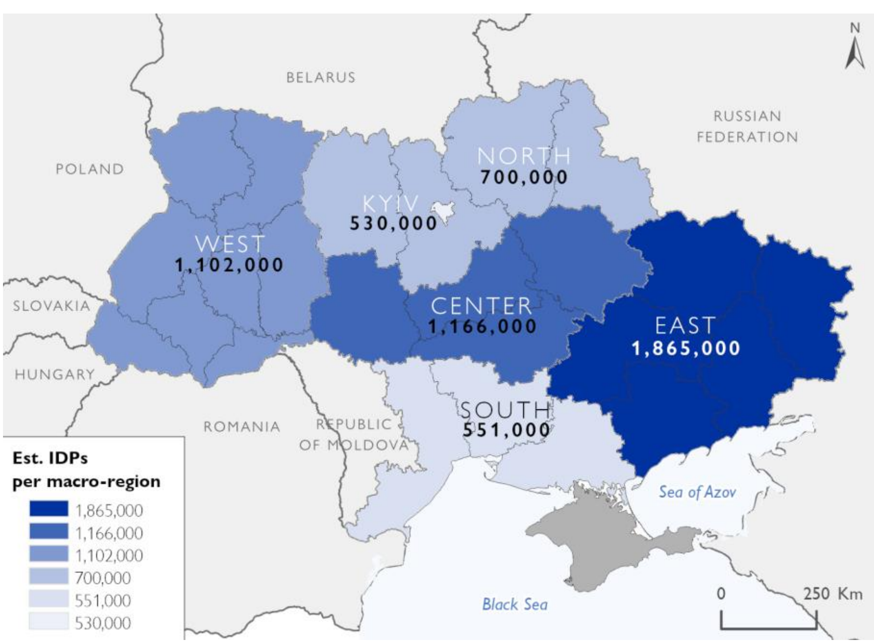
Starting on 24 February 2022, a large-scale Russian invasion in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub-regional divisions *(oblasts)*. Between **25 November and 5 December**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the eleventh round** of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. This general population survey serves as a high-level source to identify areas with high humanitarian needs and to inform the targeting of response aiming to assist the war-affected population. The geographical scope of the assessment covers the entire territory of Ukraine, all five macro-regions (West, East, North, Centre, South, and the city of Kyiv), with the exception of the Crimean peninsula. The general population survey was constructed through a random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, and 2,002 unique and anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method. The estimates rely on the UNFPA population data for Ukraine, agreed upon as the common population baseline by the humanitarian community. Those currently outside Ukraine were not interviewed. In addition to this General Population Survey, data on recorded IDP presence at *hromada* level in Ukraine are available from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix – Baseline Assessment (Round 17, HDX).

DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY TRENDS



ESTIMATED LOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BY MACRO-REGION*

*A macro-region is a territorial unit comprised of multiple oblasts (regions), as defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Regional Policy" (Article 1, item 2).



5,914,000
EST. INTERNALLY DISPLACED
-626,000 since 26 October

5,236,000
EST. TOTAL RETURNEES
-701,000 since 26 October
(incl. 23% returns from abroad)

The relative decrease in the IDP figure may partially be related to recent expansion of phone service coverage to newly liberated areas, where fewer IDPs reside. The decrease in Returnee estimate generated from Round 11 data is likely at least partially related to severe power cuts and disruption of phone networks, resulting in a sample with relatively fewer respondents in the North Macro-region (-3% compared to average of R10 and R9), an area with large concentration of returnees. Both could also partially reflect displacement across the border, though no major increase in border crossings out of Ukraine has been observed since October 27.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

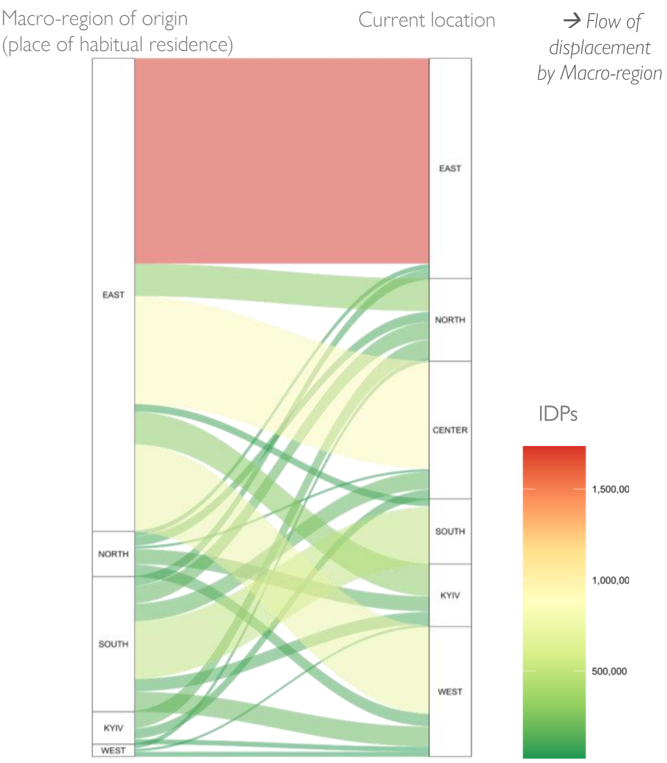
RECENT DISPLACEMENTS – LAST 30 DAYS

In Round 11 of the Survey, IOM asked respondents to indicate their situation and location 30 days ago as well as their current status to more accurately capture the recent mobility dynamics. While the overall IDP estimates decreased since late October, the analysis of recent flows into and out of displacement suggests that a relatively large number of individuals became IDPs over the last month*. **Among those currently displaced within the country, almost 12 per cent - 680,000 individuals have been newly displaced within the last 30 days** (between November 25 and December 5, depending on date of interview). Most of these new displacement movements took place from locations in the East (43%) and South (25%). Most newly displaced individuals come from non-displacement (45%) or have been re-displaced after returning to their usual place of residence (45%), while relatively few arrived spontaneously from abroad but remain displaced in location other than their habitual place of residence (10%).

682,000
newly displaced in Ukraine within the last 30 days

**The difference in national IDPs estimates between survey rounds does not by itself depict the actual number of new movements which occurred within the last month.*

IOM's latest data do not show any substantial increase in general propensity of the population for movement in the last 30 days, however, compared to earlier months in the year – in fact, only 2 per cent of the non-IDPs overall are now considering leaving their current location (compared to 2.8% as of September 26), and 32 per cent of IDPs are currently considering to leave their location (compared to 27% as of September 26) – see page 5 for additional details on mobility intentions



CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

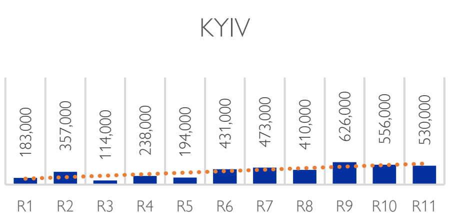
Of those who report a) not being present in area of habitual residence, and b) indicate current war as reason for their move

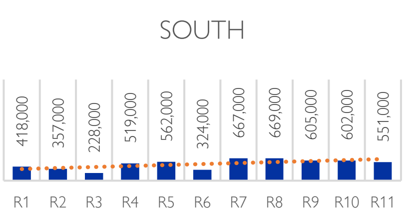
Top 5 oblasts by share of hosted IDPs**	**% of IDPs**
DNIPROPETROVSK REGION	14%
POLTAVA REGION	10%
KHARKIV REGION	9%
KYIV CITY	9%
KYIV REGION	7%
Other oblasts	51%

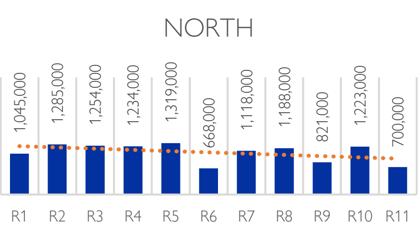
Of those who report a) not being present in area of habitual residence and b) indicate current war as reason for their move

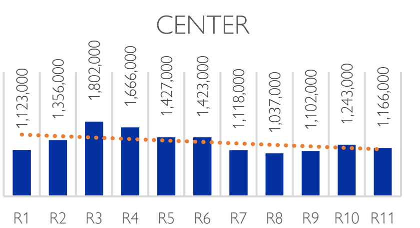
Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs**	**% of IDPs**
KHARKIV REGION	24%
DONETSK REGION	21%
KHERSON REGION	12%
ZAPORIZHZHIA	11%
LUHANSK REGION	7%
Other oblasts	25%

**Disclaimer: Origin and distribution of IDPs by oblast (region) is only indicative – sample representative at macro-region level.









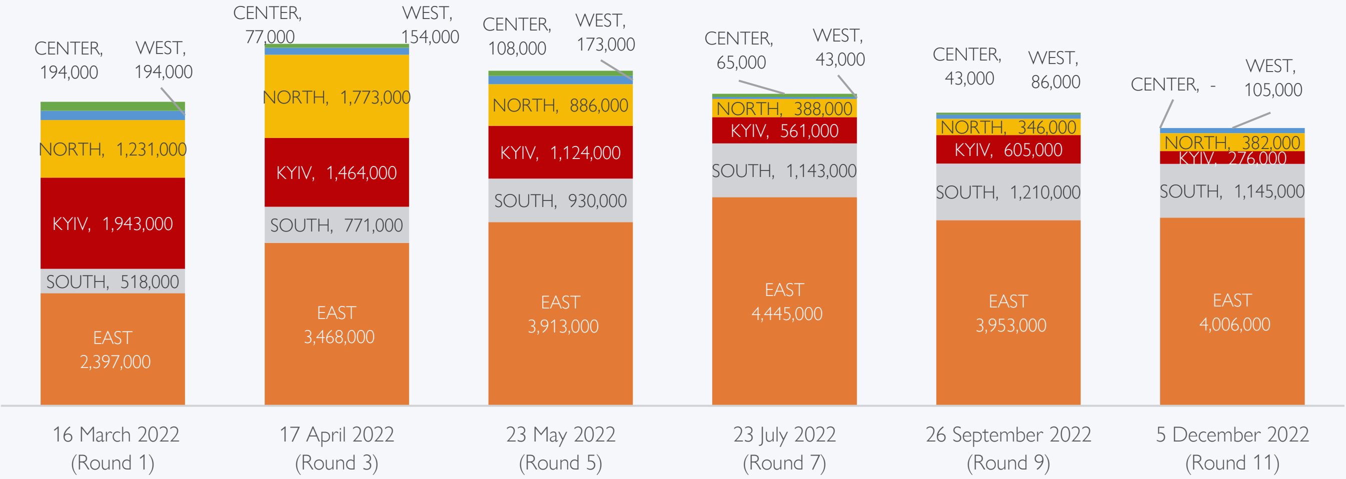
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF ORIGIN (comparison by rounds)

Where do those currently displaced by war come from?

Compared with Round 10, there are significantly fewer IDPs from Kyiv and West macro-regions (-346,000 and -152,000 respectively). There has been relative stability in the total IDP stocks in all other macro-regions from which IDP respondents originated in Round 11.

Macro-region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs per macro-region of origin
KYIV	5%	276,000
EAST	68%	4,006,000
SOUTH	19%	1,145,000
WEST	2%	105,000
NORTH	6%	382,000
CENTRE	0%	0
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		5,914,000

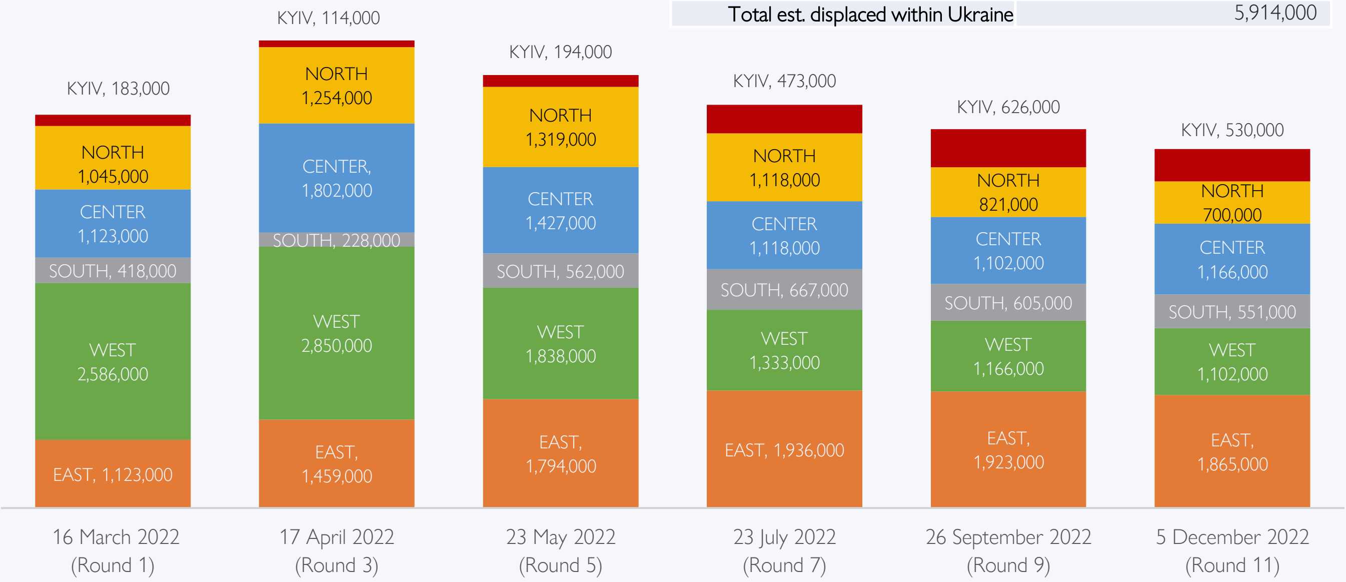


IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF CURRENT LOCATION (comparison by rounds)

Where are those displaced by war currently located?

Compared with Round 10, the number of IDPs was lower in the north of Ukraine (-523,000), and the west of Ukraine (-206,000). The East of Ukraine was the macro-region to record an increase in IDPs since November (257,000).

Macro-region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per host macro-region
KYIV	9%	530,000
EAST	32%	1,865,000
SOUTH	9%	551,000
CENTRE	20%	1,166,000
NORTH	12%	700,000
WEST	19%	1,102,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		5,914,000

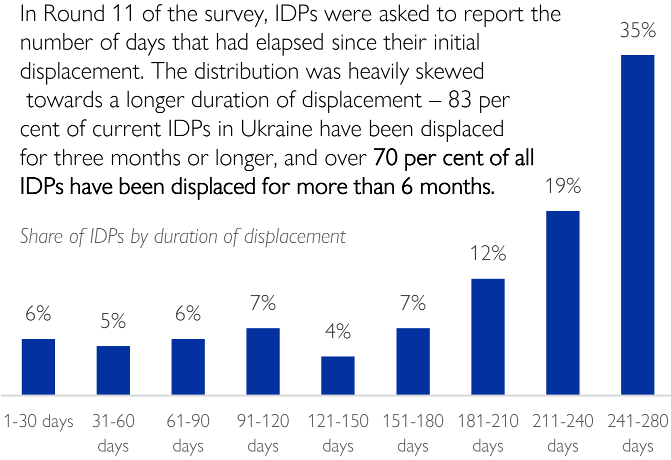


DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

197 days — **average duration of displacement** among IDPs in Ukraine following **284 days** of war (as of 5 December 2022)

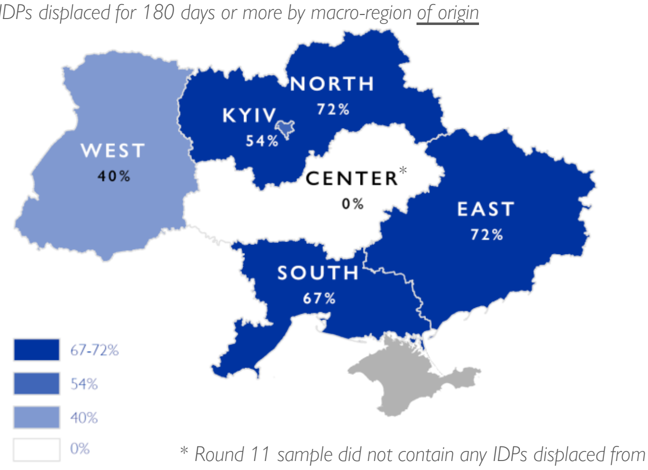
In Round 11 of the survey, IDPs were asked to report the number of days that had elapsed since their initial displacement. The distribution was heavily skewed towards a longer duration of displacement – 83 per cent of current IDPs in Ukraine have been displaced for three months or longer, and over **70 per cent of all IDPs have been displaced for more than 6 months.**

Share of IDPs by duration of displacement



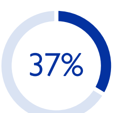
IDPs originally from the East macro-region have reported a higher average length of displacement than IDPs from other macro-regions - 203 days on average.

IDPs displaced for 180 days or more by macro-region of origin



** Round 11 sample did not contain any IDPs displaced from Center macro-region, reflecting long term decrease in estimated numbers displaced from the central oblasts (see page 4)*

MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS

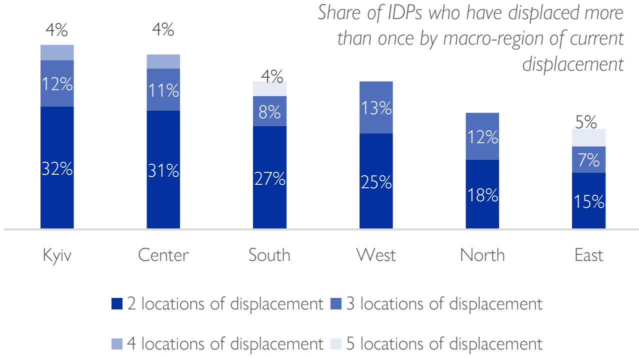


Of IDPs have been displaced more than once, with 14 per cent of IDPs displaced three or more times.

Re-displacement, that is moving from one location of displacement to another, may increase the vulnerability of displaced households. Most IDPs have remained in their first location of displacement (63%). However, one in four IDPs have re-displaced from their first location of displacement to another location (23%). This is most common among IDPs hosted in Kyiv and the central macro-regions (32% and 31%, respectively).

A further 10 per cent of IDPs have re-displaced twice. This is most common among IDPs in the West (13%), which is logical given the most prevalent oblasts of origin for the IDP caseload are in the East of Ukraine. IDPs who re-displaced twice are also prevalent in Kyiv and North (12% for both). Notably, five per cent of IDPs in the East reported being displaced five times, equivalent to 93,000 people.

Share of IDPs who have displaced more than once by macro-region of current displacement



Asked why they re-displaced from their first location of displacement, most IDPs identified their inability to earn money there (47%), followed by the lack of adequate accommodation (41%). Reunification with other displaced family members was cited by 33 per cent of those who had re-displaced.

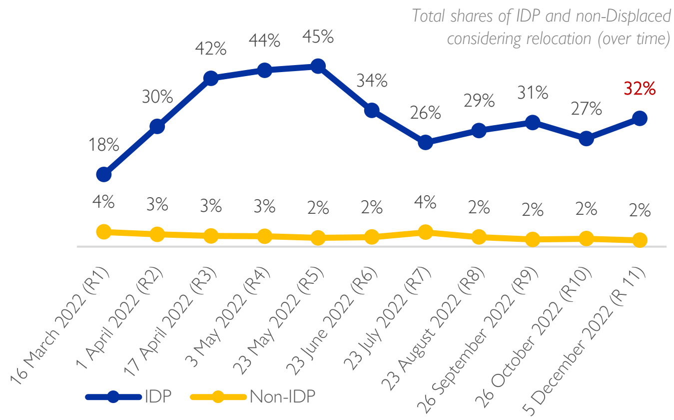
Share of IDPs who have displaced more than once by macro-region of current displacement

Top 5 oblasts of first displacement*	% of IDPs displaced more than once
ZAPORIZHZHIA REGION	12%
DNIPROPETROVSK REGION	11%
KHARKIV REGION	11%
DONETSK REGION	8%
VINNITSYA REGION	7%

*Disclaimer: Distribution of IDPs displaced more than once by oblast (region) is only indicative..

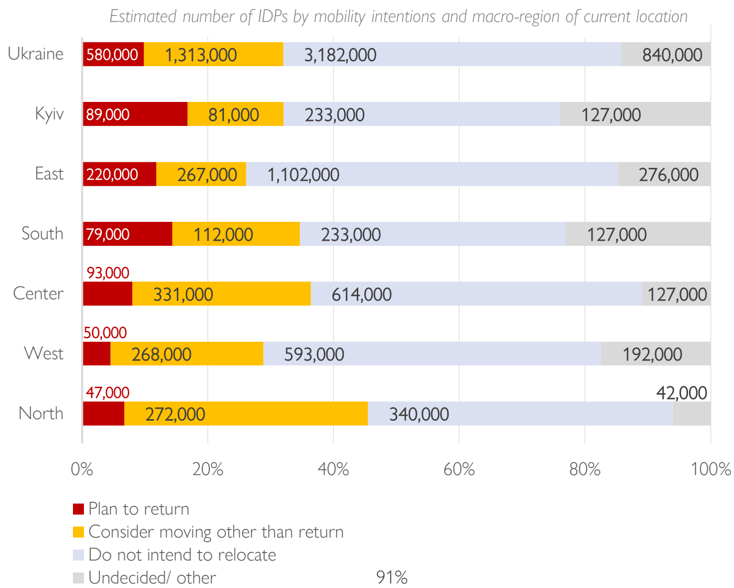
IMMEDIATE MOBILITY INTENTIONS

As of December 5, **32 per cent of the displaced population were reportedly considering leaving their current location** in the coming weeks (an estimated 1.89M individuals, 5% increase from Round 10), inclusive of **9.8 per cent of IDPs who were planning to return in the 2 weeks following survey** (eqv. 580,000 nation-wide). By contrast, among those Ukrainians who had not been displaced, the share of people considering relocation remains very small and stable (2%). See figure →.



Focusing on **IDPs** specifically, while **fewer intend to return in the next 2 weeks than in earlier survey rounds** (10% compared to 13% as of October 27), the overall proportion of people planning to relocate is much higher at **22% compared to 9% as of October 27. This trend varies by macro-region in alignment with recent war dynamics (for example, 34.6% of IDPs in the South, where the Ukrainian military made recent advances).**

Compared to survey results from late October, IDPs residing in the West and North Macro-regions are now significantly less commonly **planning return** to their former places of residence (from 20% and 26% down to 5% and 7%, respectively). Among IDPs residing in Kyiv, the opposite is true: while in late October no IDP respondents in Kyiv city indicated a plan to return within the following two weeks, 17% of IDPs in Kyiv are now planning to return to their homes (habitual residences), possibly due to the hardships experienced by Kyiv residents in the last weeks.

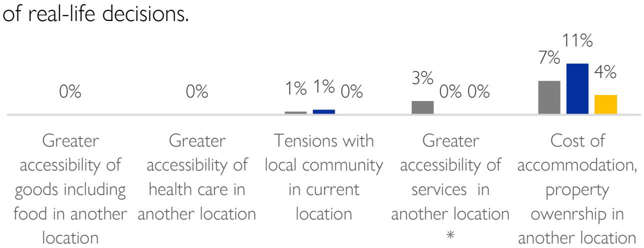


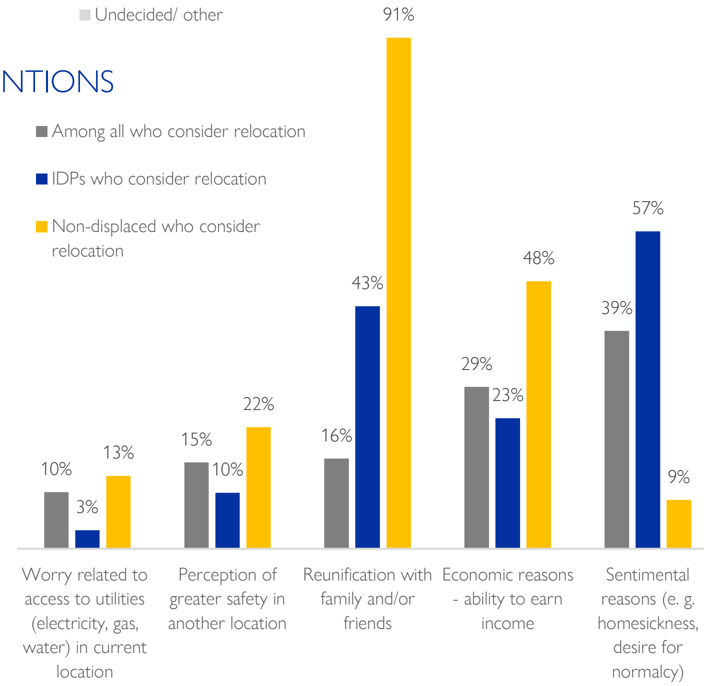
Among IDPs in the West, Centre, and North, significantly higher proportion now state they are considering **relocation (other than return)** – 24%, 28%, and 39% respectively, compared to 10%, 15%, and 9% in Round 11 of the Gen. Pop. Survey (Oct 27). Among IDPs in Kyiv and South, on the other hand, fewer are now considering relocation other than return compared to Results of Round 11 as of October 27,

Proportion of IDPs who intend to remain in their current location has remained stable in all macro-regions except for Kyiv city. There, only 44% IDPs intend to stay (eqv. to 233,000), compared to 73% just over a month ago (eqv. to 406,000 as of October 27).

MOTIVATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE MOBILITY INTENTIONS

Those who are currently considering leaving their location have varied motivations. Those who have not been displaced typically report wish for reunification with family and/or friends in another location, economic motivation, as well as perception of greater safety in another location. Among IDPs who are considering relocation, sentimental reasons such as desire for normalcy and homesickness are most prevalent, followed by wish to reunite with family and/or friends. Interestingly, greater access to goods, health care, or services are not commonly mentioned as mobility factors. Please note that respondents may opt for reporting sentimental motivations in a survey format in lieu of explaining the complexity of real-life decisions.



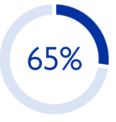


 *Greater accessibility of services was mentioned as a motivation for relocation by 12.5% of returnees, but not mentioned by any IDP or never-displaced respondents.

POTENTIAL FUTURE FLOWS – TRIGGER BASED FORECASTING RESTRICTED

To facilitate indicative mobility forecasting and support humanitarian preparedness, IOM asked respondents to think about **whether they would attempt to leave their homes in several hypothetical situations – potential mobility triggers**. This module highlights the relatively low propensity for movement among the Ukrainian population in face of a scale of light to very serious disruptions of utilities, threats of attacks, and other consequences of the ongoing war. The data reveal that two out of three Ukrainians would not leave their homes if they were to face prolonged power outages.

Even if all key utilities were cut, less than half (44 per cent) said they would try to find shelter elsewhere. Due to the nature of the data and existing information sensitivity classifications, the analysis is treated as restricted. **IOM will make the data and analysis available to humanitarian partners and stakeholders bilaterally and upon request.**



of Ukrainians would not leave their homes if they were to face prolonged power outages.

INTENDED DESTINATIONS

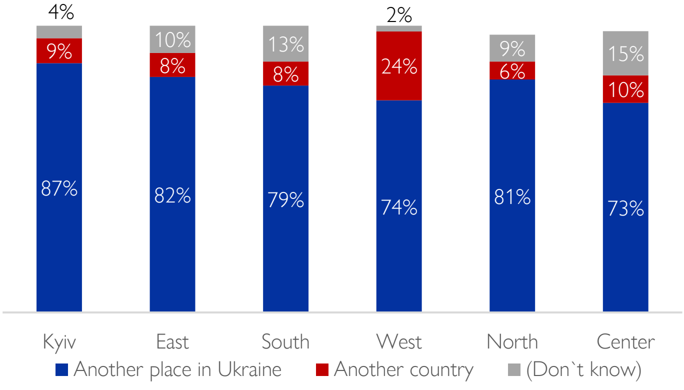
Among all respondents already considering movement, including those who would consider movement if conditions worsen, 68 per cent consider relocation within Ukraine, while 20 per cent are considering to move abroad (compared with 23% in October). IDPs considering relocation, but not return, were most likely to move to another location in Ukraine (79%), while only 11 per cent would move abroad (compared with 33% in October). The non-displaced population were more likely to be considering a move to another country (22%, compared with 7% in October).

Among those considering a move abroad currently or in the event of a trigger, **70% indicated a country within the European Union**, with Poland, Germany, and the Czechia mentioned most frequently by respondents.

Those intending to relocate, but not return, in the West of Ukraine were the most likely to report an intention to move abroad (24%). The proportion of IDPs intending to relocate abroad was also notable in the central macro-region and Kyiv. Those respondents considering relocation and currently displaced in Kyiv were most likely to report an intention to move to another location within Ukraine (87%), perhaps reflecting the financial strain of remaining in displacement in the capital, where rent and other costs of living are known to be higher than elsewhere in Ukraine.

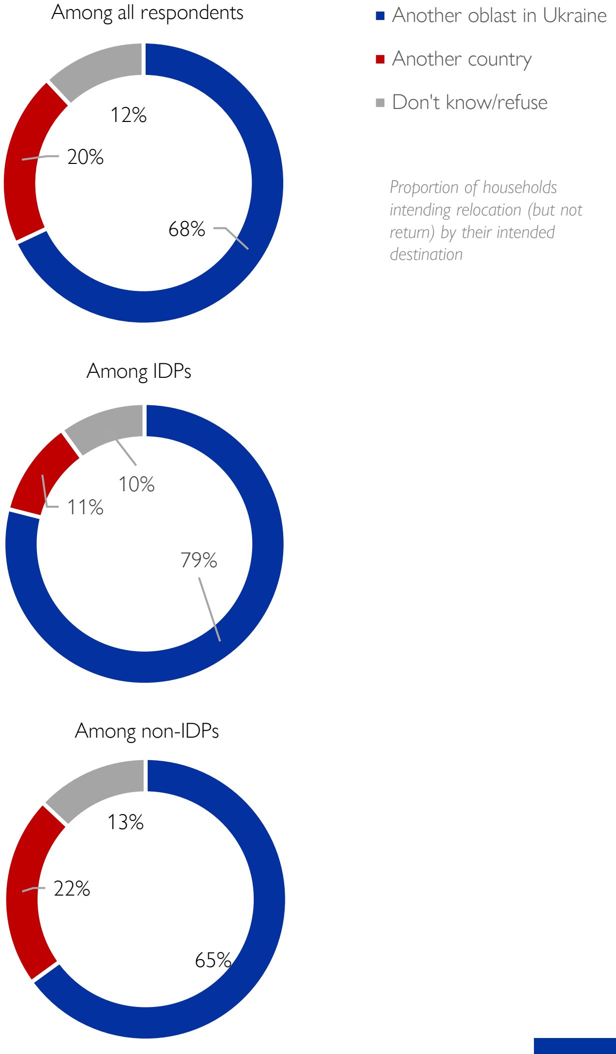
IDPs considering relocation in the center (15%) and south (13%) of Ukraine were most likely to be undecided about their intended destination, compared with only four per cent of those with the same intention in Kyiv.

Proportion of IDP households intending relocation (but not return) by their intended destination for each macro-region of displacement



143,000 Actively considering relocation to a country within the EU at present*

Estimate based only on proportion of respondents currently considering relocation, does not include respondents who indicated the EU as a possible destination in case of trigger-event-based relocation (see trigger event section on page 8).



Proportion of households intending relocation (but not return) by their intended destination

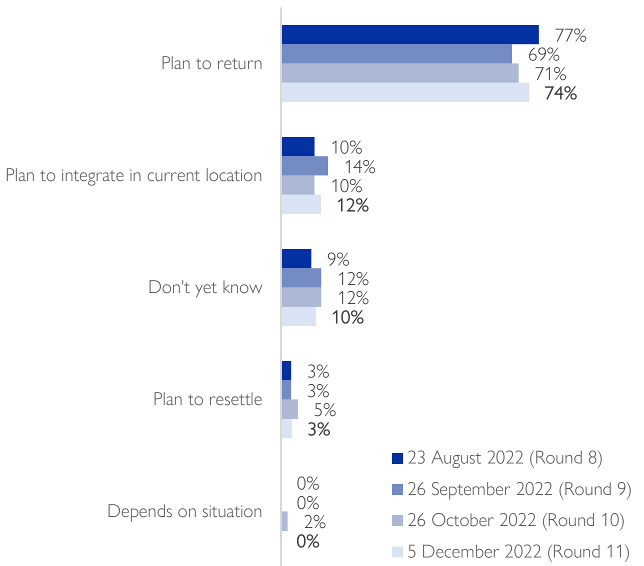
LONG-TERM INTENTIONS – DURABLE SOLUTIONS PREFERENCES AND NEEDS

IDPs who do not intend to return to their places of habitual residence in the next two weeks continue expressing durable solutions preferences in line with findings from earlier rounds of the survey. **Across Ukraine, est. 785,000 IDPs currently plan to integrate in their current location.** The largest proportion of IDPs seeking local integration reside in the East (eqv. to 206,000) and West (eqv. to 201,000), closely followed by Kyiv (eqv. 178,000) and North (eqv. 144,000) Macro-regions. Younger IDPs, aged 18 to 34 were least likely to intend to return in the long-term (35%, down dramatically from 65% in Round 10 of this survey) and most likely to express intentions to resettle to another location (20%). Older IDPs aged 60+ were the least likely to suggest integration in their current location (only 5.6% intend to do so) and resettlement to another location (2%). Regardless of their ultimate durable solutions preferences, two thirds of IDPs nation-wide anticipate needing to remain in their current location for at least 6 additional months at time of survey.

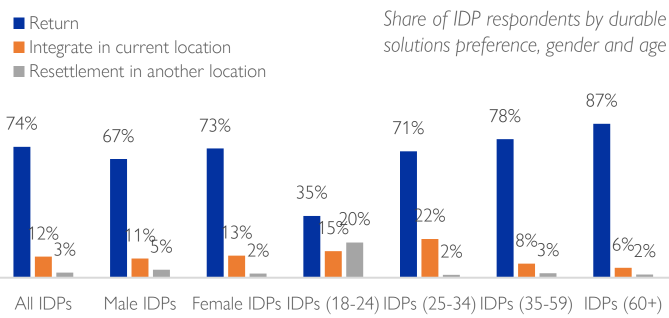
Share of IDP respondents by Macro-region and anticipated length of stay in current location

Est. number of IDPs in Macro-region	Between 2 weeks and 6 months	Between 6 months and 12 months	Longer than 1 year	It depends	Don't know yet
Nation wide	29%	12%	3%	49%	7%
6,540,000	1,873,000	762,000	222,000	3,207,000	444,000
Kyiv	15%	8%	8%	62%	8%
556,000	86,000	43,000	43,000	342,000	43,000
East	24%	11%	3%	55%	8%
1,608,000	390,000	171,000	49,000	877,000	122,000
South	41%	9%	0%	50%	0%
602,000	246,000	22,000	/	/	/
West	41%	11%	5%	35%	8%
1,308,000	530,000	141,000	71,000	460,000	106,000
North	27%	18%	0%	45%	5%
1,223,000	334,000	222,000	0	556,000	56,000
Center	24%	13%	4%	50%	9%
1,243,000	297,000	162,000	54,000	622,000	108,000

Share of IDP respondents by durable solutions preference



Share of IDP respondents by durable solutions preference, gender and age



INTEGRATION SUPPORT NEEDS

44% Among IDPs who hope to integrate in their current location, 44% express the need for integration support

Among female IDPs wishing to integrate, 48% indicate the need for support. Assistance is also requested more commonly among IDPs in the East macro-region (54%, eqv. to 111,000 IDPs in need of integration support). In the West, 37.8% of the IDPs wishing to integrate indicated need for related support (eqv. to 76,000).

REASONS NOT TO RETURN

IDPs who do not plan to return home most frequently indicate security situation as their primary reason (applies to 54% of those not intending to return). Over a third (32%) of those not planning to return also indicate inability to access services in places of their habitual residence, and just under one third (27%) indicate that their homes are under control of the Russian Federation armed forces. Over 15% state inability to earn income in place of primary residence as a reason not to return, and 7% of IDPs do not return because of family reasons (family prefers staying in current location).

Integration needs among IDP respondents seeking to integrate n their current location

68%	19%	17%	6%	4%	4%	2%
Cash - financial support	Assistance increasing the ability to generate income from paid work or business (education, training, vocational courses, cash grant for businesses, courses on business management etc.)	Support to access secure and affordable housing	Support in education access for children	Psychosocial assistance	Support to access healthcare and/or other essential services	Support to repair, upgrade, and/or winterize existing housing

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Following Round 6 of the survey, IOM revised questions identifying the characteristics of IDP households in cooperation with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). This enabled the production of a demographic breakdown of the displaced population, including enhanced insights into the prevalence of vulnerabilities and composition of displaced households.

Percentage of Total IDPs	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	56,000	26,000	30,000
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	301,000	139,000	162,000
Children 5-17	1,149,000	532,000	617,000
Adults 18-59	3,194,000	1,333,000	1,861,000
Elderly (60+)	1,214,000	507,000	707,000
Total	5,914,000	2,537,000	3,377,000

Estimated group size	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	5.1%	2.4%	2.7%
Children 5-17	19.4%	9.0%	10.4%
Adults 18-59	54.0%	22.5%	31.5%
Elderly (60+)	20.6%	8.6%	12.0%
Total	100%	43%	57%

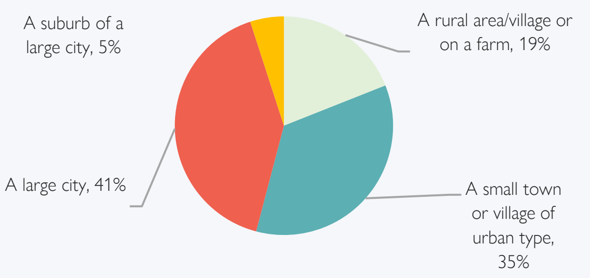
The gender shares for children aged 17 years and younger are estimated by applying the 2020 male to female birth ratio as reported by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. All other data is based on the General Population survey.

Seventy-four (74%) per cent of IDP interviewees dwelled in households consisting exclusively of internally displaced persons, while 26% of respondents confirmed living in mixed households with members not displaced by the war since February 24, 2022.

74% households consisting exclusively of IDPs as of December 5

67% households have at least one vulnerable member (HH with IDPs only) as of December 5

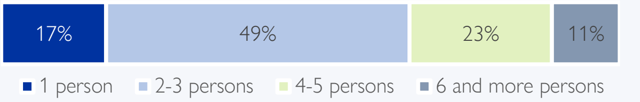
Share of IDP respondents by the type of settlement they currently reside in



3.15 average IDP household size (IDP-only households) as of December 5

1.59 average number of children per IDP-only household as of December 5

Households size (households consist only of IDPs)



HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as: *"42% of IDP respondents indicate that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17)"*:

2% Pregnant or breastfeeding

25% People with disabilities

12% IDPs from 2014-2021 (with or without formal status)

42% Older persons (>60)

39% Chronically ill

5% Directly affected (harmed) by current violence

3% Infants (<1y.o.)

14% Children aged 1<5

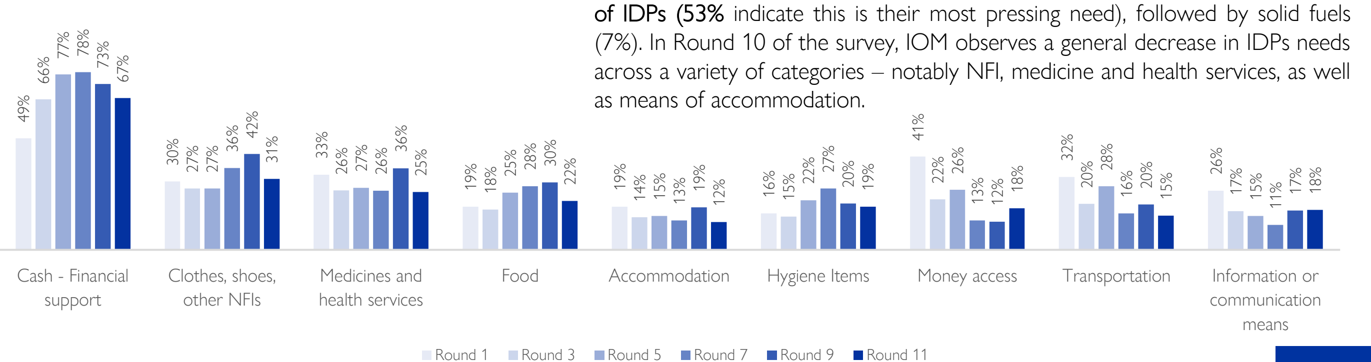
42% Children aged 5-17

Number of internally displaced children by household

Note: The description of the characteristics of IDP household members is based solely on the data for those household members who do not live at their place of habitual residence due to the war.

IDPs NEEDS AND SITUATION OVER TIME

Cash (financial support) is identified as a top priority need by the largest number of IDPs (53% indicate this is their most pressing need), followed by solid fuels (7%). In Round 10 of the survey, IOM observes a general decrease in IDPs needs across a variety of categories – notably NFI, medicine and health services, as well as means of accommodation.



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS

Those who are displaced from - or have returned to - their habitual residence face critical needs. The profile and situation of the sub-groups differ slightly, thus, requiring tailored support. The overview below highlights group differences within IOM's Round 10 sample of the general population.

MOST PRESSING NEED

Cash (financial assistance) as well as medicine and health services continue to be among the most pressing needs identified among all respondents, who were asked to select their **one most pressing issue**. With decreasing temperatures, solid fuel is also a pressing need for many. For example, 8% of IDPs identified solid fuel as their most pressing need.

Cash – Financial Support

44% Non-IDPs | 53% IDPs | 46% Returnees

Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.

10% Non-IDPs | 7% IDPs | 8% Returnees

Heating appliance

4% Non-IDPs | 5% IDPs | 7% Returnees

Medicine and health services

5% Non-IDPs | 7% IDPs | 4% Returnees

Read: "Among IDPs, 7% identify medicine and health services as their most pressing need"

COMPARATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

All respondents were asked to indicate whether they were in need of support in each of the categories listed below. Needs vary by displacement status, in line with situation. For example, IDPs are in a higher need of heating appliances compared to non-displaced and returnee population nation-wide.

Note: % indicate those who answered "Yes" and "Partially yes" in each of the category of needs

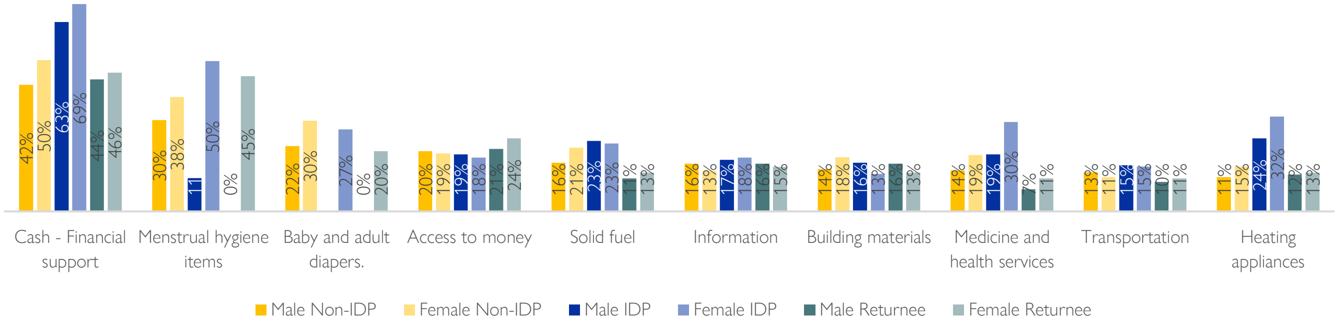
Read: "67% of IDPs are in need of financial assistance"	Non-IDPs	IDPs	Returnees
Cash - Financial support	47%	67%	46%
Menstrual hygiene items*	36%	43%	45%
Clothes, shoes and other NFIs	8%	31%	7%
Heating appliances	13%	29%	13%
Medicine and health services	16%	25%	10%
Solid fuel for heating	19%	23%	12%
Baby and adult diapers*	28%	23%	20%
Food	11%	22%	10%
Hygiene items	6%	19%	7%
Access to money	20%	18%	23%
Information or communication with others	15%	18%	15%
Transportation	12%	15%	11%

**Note: Among those who indicated the need for Hygiene items*

NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

While the need for financial assistance was ubiquitous, female IDPs were most likely of all population groups to report this need (69%). Nearly one in ten female IDPs lack menstrual hygiene items (8%) and 30 per cent lack medicine or health services in displacement.

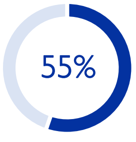
IDPs of both genders were most likely to identify the need for heating appliances, with female IDPs slightly more likely (32%). However, this need was less prevalent this round than it was in October (39% of female IDPs).



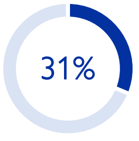
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: MEDICINES AND HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL SERVICES AND MEDICINES AVAILABILITY

As of the beginning of December 2022, 17 per cent of respondents reported insufficient access to medical services and medicines. In the southern macro-region, the share of such persons was 26 per cent. A third (28%) of the respondents who indicated that they live in settlements that were occupied during the war reported this problem. Overall, among those who indicated a need for medicine and medical services, 55 per cent felt a lack of medicine, and 31 per cent experienced a lack of medical services. The vast majority of those who noted a lack of medicines were in the southern macro-region (78%).

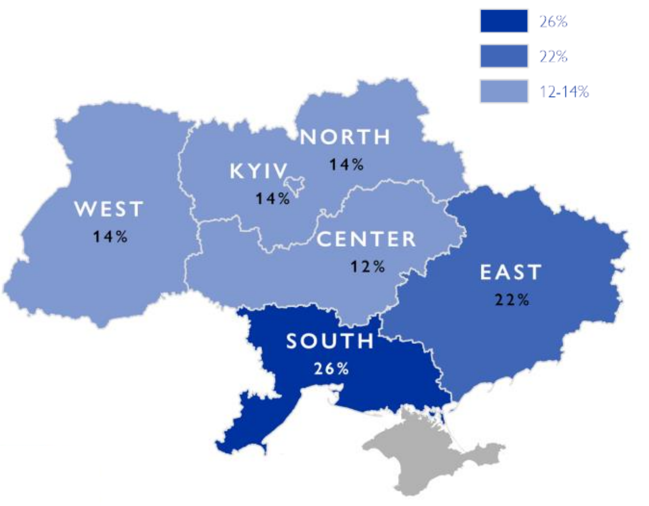


Reported lack of medicine



Reported lack of medical service

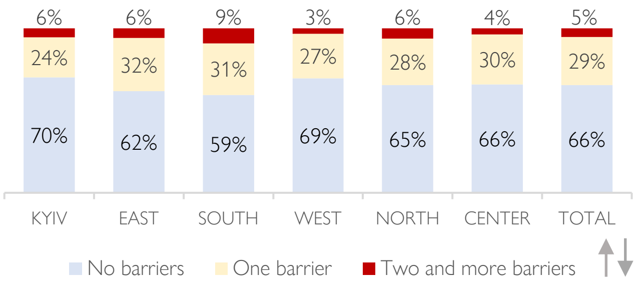
Share of all respondents who reported lack of medicines and health services



BARRIERS TO ACCESS TO MEDICAL SERVICES AND MEDICINES

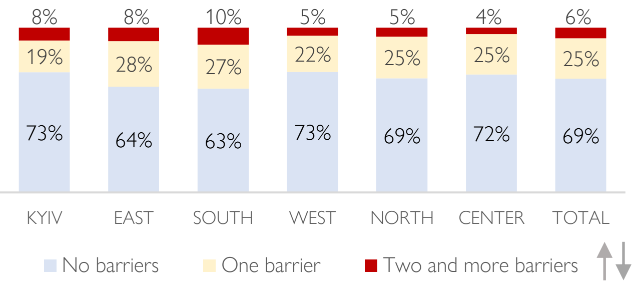
Cumulatively, a third of the population (31%) noted at least one barrier to access to medical services, and another 35 per cent reported at least one barrier to access medicines. The most frequently mentioned barrier in both cases was the lack of funds. Barriers related to infrastructure were less common. Nationwide, only 6 per cent of the population confirmed that they have to spend more than an hour, regardless of the means of transportation used, to get to the nearest medical facility where they can receive treatment or medicine.

Barriers in accessing medicines [all respondents]



Could not afford medication cost	27%
Specific medicine sought unavailable	5%
Hard to reach issues (no transport, health issues preventing to reach)	3%
Lack of necessary documents	1%
Lost access to the social medicine programme	1%
Could not afford transportation to a pharmacy	0%
A pharmacy is located near hostilities area	0%

Barriers for accessing health services [all respondents]



Could not afford consultation/service cost	17%
Health facility is in another settlement	5%
The nearest medical facility reduced number of services	5%
Unstable health-care services functioning (public services disruptions)	3%
Failed to/did not register with a family doctor	2%
Medical facilities are located next to the war zone	1%
Lack of information on how to access care	0%

AVAILABILITY OF MEDICATION

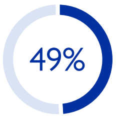
Among all respondents, **19%** indicated that they or someone within their family had to stop using their medication in the past month because of the war. Among **IDPs**, a higher share – **23%** indicated they or their household members stopped taking their medication due to the war. Among those, **57%** indicated they were not able to secure the medicines due to availability, and **69%** stated they could not afford to buy the medicines (respondents could indicate multiple reasons). Most often, the respondents reported that they had suspended taking hypertension and cardiovascular disease medications.

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT NEEDS

Among all respondents, 23% requested to receive the number of IOM's free psychological support hotline. Among IDPs, 27% requested the free psychological support hotline number for support in Round 11. Overall, women were more likely to request support than men (26% vs 18%). Displaced population aged 60 and over were also more likely to seek support (35% of displaced persons aged 60 and over asked for psychological support hotline information when offered).

SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: MEDICINES AND HEALTH SERVICE

HEALTH VULNERABILITIES



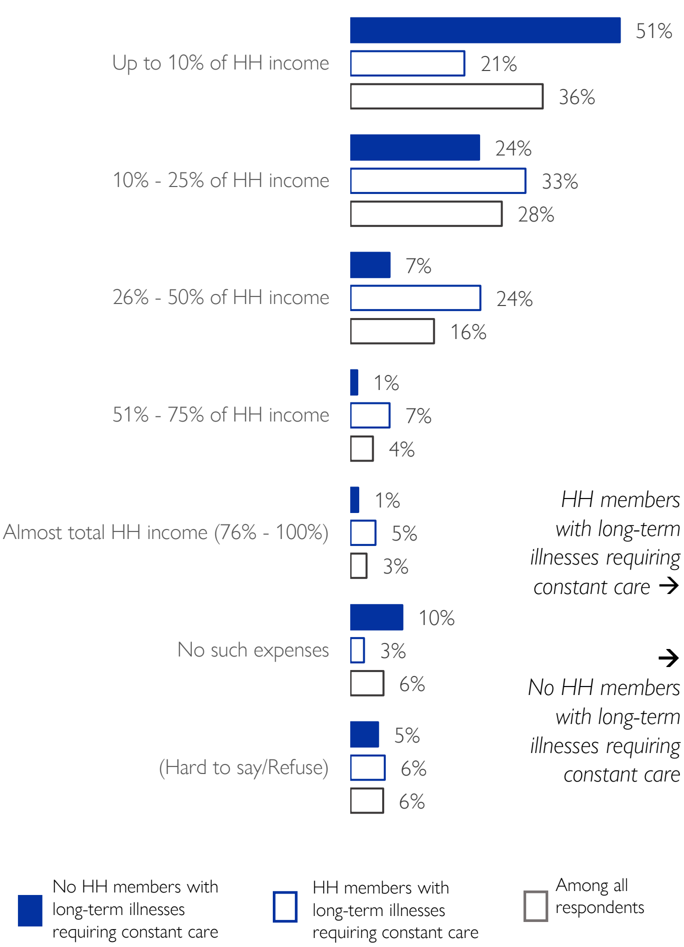
of respondents reported their household contained members with long-term/chronic illness that requires constant care.

The share of interviewees who indicated such vulnerability of their household members did not vary significantly when comparing individuals without experience of displacement (50%), IDPs (46%), and returnees (48%). However, among IDPs, the presence of such household members was more often reported by those who left the South macro-region.

HEALTH EXPENDITURES

Almost every household has expenses related to paying for medical goods and services, but for those with a long-term/chronic illness requiring constant care, such expenses are critical. **A quarter of respondents in households with health vulnerabilities confirmed spending between 25% and 50% of their income on medical services and medications.**

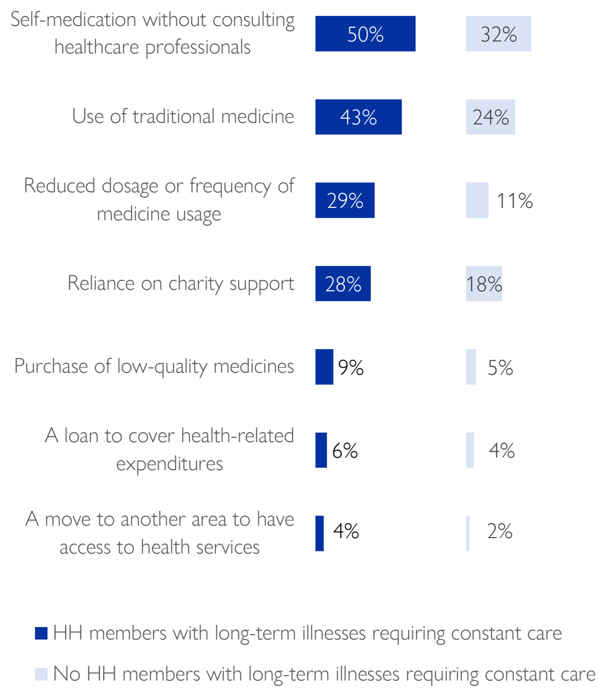
Household income expenditures on medical services and medicines



HEALTH CARE COPING MECHANISM

The survey shows that a range of barriers to access to medical services and medications require individuals to use coping strategies to address these needs. Self-medication and use of traditional medicine are among top health coping strategies deployed by Ukrainian respondents as of December 5

Health care coping mechanisms reported by respondents with and without a HH member requiring constant care due to long-term illness

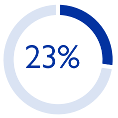


CHANNELS TO OBTAIN HEALTH CARE

	Phone/online consultation with a family doctor	Mobile medical teams	(Don't use any of these)	Phone/online consultation with specialists	There is no alternative services in the area	Respondents report no need for medical services
HH members with long-term illnesses requiring constant care →	66%	18%	14%	14%	6%	1%
→ *No HH members with long-term illnesses requiring constant care*	61%	11%	16%	11%	7%	3%

Eight (8%) percent of all respondents reported not having access to the operational medical facilities where they can receive necessary medical services/medication. Such respondents were asked what other methods they use when they cannot visit the clinic to take care of their health. The data demonstrated that more than half of the population relies on remote consultations with a family doctor.

SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: SOLID FUEL NEED AND ACCESS

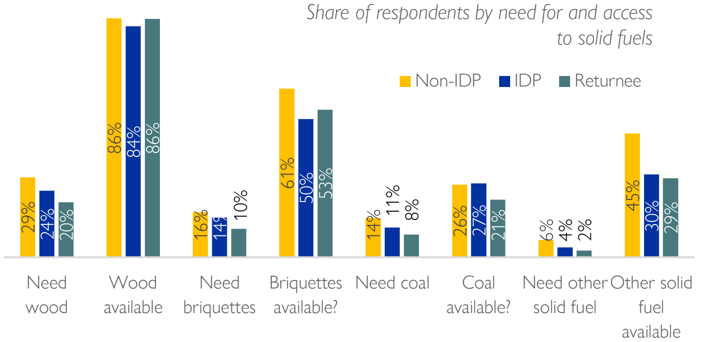


Of IDP respondents reported the need for solid fuel for heating, such as coal, wood, pellets and briquettes.

Given the widespread and continued disruption to utilities, an increasing number of displaced households are reliant on solid fuel for heating their homes. Around one in four IDP respondents identified that they need and lack solid fuel (23%), which is slightly more than the non-displaced population (19%). The primary solid fuel needed by IDP households is wood (24%). Of those that identified the need for wood, 84 per cent reported that wood was available for purchase in their current location. In areas of displacement directly affected by the war, the presence of UXOs and mines in forest areas poses a significant barrier to wood gathering.

A smaller proportion of IDPs reported the need for briquettes (14%) and coal (11%). These needs have remained relatively constant since Round 10, in October, suggesting that the onset of winter has not immediately resulted in a greater demand for these fuels among IDPs.

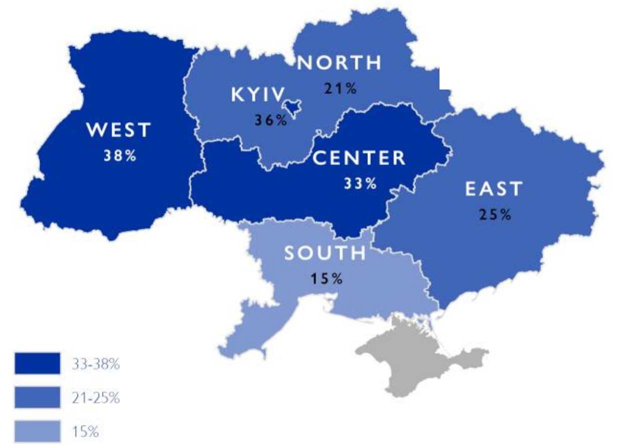
Share of respondents by need for and access to solid fuels



The need for solid fuel was notably most prevalent in the West (38%), where respondents most frequently indicated the need for wood (31%) and briquettes (21%). Around one in three respondents lacked solid fuel for heating in the Kyiv (36%) and Centre (33%).

Most IDPs reported that **wood** was available in their area, suggesting that the lack of this solid fuel derives from affordability rather than supply. Availability of **briquettes** varies significantly between macro-regions, with all IDP respondents in the South reporting them available, compared to 29 per cent in central Ukraine. **Coal** was reportedly available to 64 per cent of IDPs in the West of Ukraine, but not at all in Kyiv, the North or the Centre.

Share of IDP respondents that lack solid fuel by macro-region

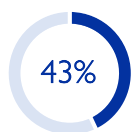


For more information see latest DTM Solid Fuel Assessment, outlining to current heating systems and the estimated cost of solid fuel items per oblast based on field data collection (Reliefweb).

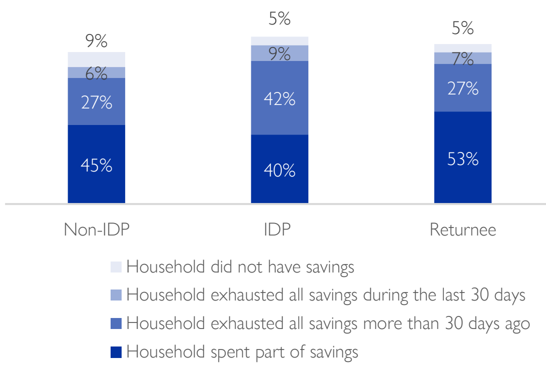
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: FINANCIAL SAVINGS

Around 42 per cent of IDPs exhausted their savings more than 30 days ago (compared with 41% in September, when this battery of questions was last deployed by IOM). In addition, nine per cent of IDPs exhausted their savings in the month prior to Round 11 (compared with 13% in September). When combined with households that did not have savings prior to displacement, this represents over half of the displaced population that are extremely financially vulnerable and reliant on income for their wellbeing (56%).

In the last 30 days, 17 per cent of IDP respondents in the West exhausted their savings. IDPs in the East (47%), Centre (44%) and West (42%) were most likely to have exhausted their savings more than 30 days ago. IDPs in the South and North of Ukraine were most likely to have savings remaining.

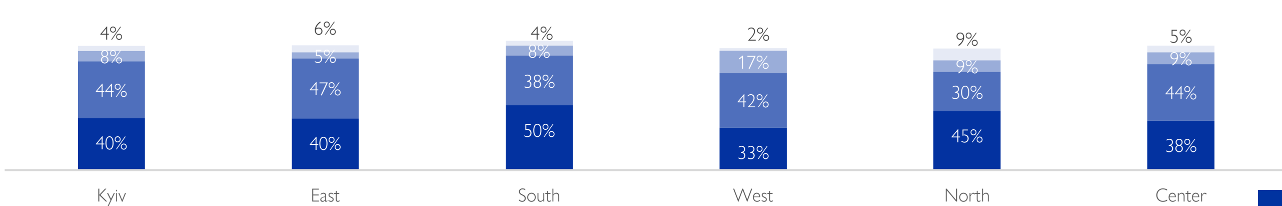


of all households in Ukraine have completely exhausted their savings

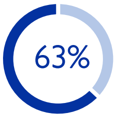


Share of respondents by remaining financial savings and population group

Share of IDP respondents by remaining financial savings per macro-region



SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: COPING STRATEGIES



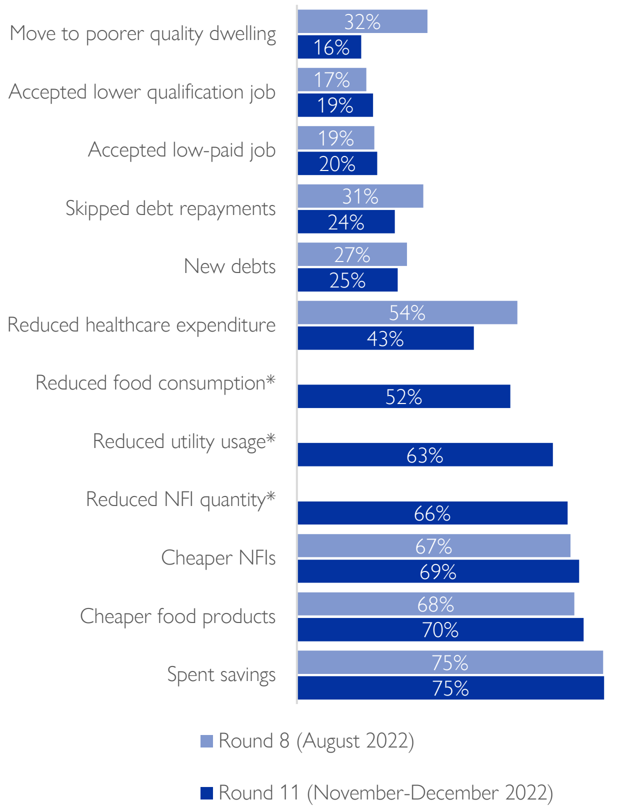
Of IDP respondents reduced their usage of utilities such as gas, electricity and solid fuel as a coping strategy to the financial exigencies of displacement.

With 70 per cent of all IDPs having been displaced for six months or more, nearly all displaced households have adopted one or more coping strategies. However, since August (Round 8) there has been little variation in the prevalence of strategies adopted by displaced households. Almost identical proportions of IDP households have spent savings, and switched to using cheaper food and non-food products. IDP households also appeared to be equally likely to take on new debts or accept a job that they are overqualified for or that is low-paid.

Notably displaced respondents were less likely to move to a poorer quality dwelling in Round 11 (16% compared with 32% in Round 8). This may reflect the fact that those in poorer quality dwellings have since moved to another location or returned.

In Round 11, over half of all IDP respondents reported reducing food consumption (52%) and nearly half had reduced expenditure on health care (43%). Importantly, in the heating season, 63 per cent of all IDP respondents reported reduced usage and expenditure on utilities such as gas, electricity and solid fuel. This, in combination with 66 per cent of IDPs that reported using a reduced quality of NFI products (such as clothes, hygiene products and bedding) increases the vulnerability of a significant proportion of the displaced population to colder weather and continued disruptions to utilities as a result of the war.

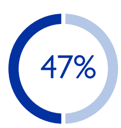
Share of IDP respondents by coping strategies adopted



*Coping strategy options not included in Round 8 survey.

COPING STRATEGIES: GENDERED DIMENSION

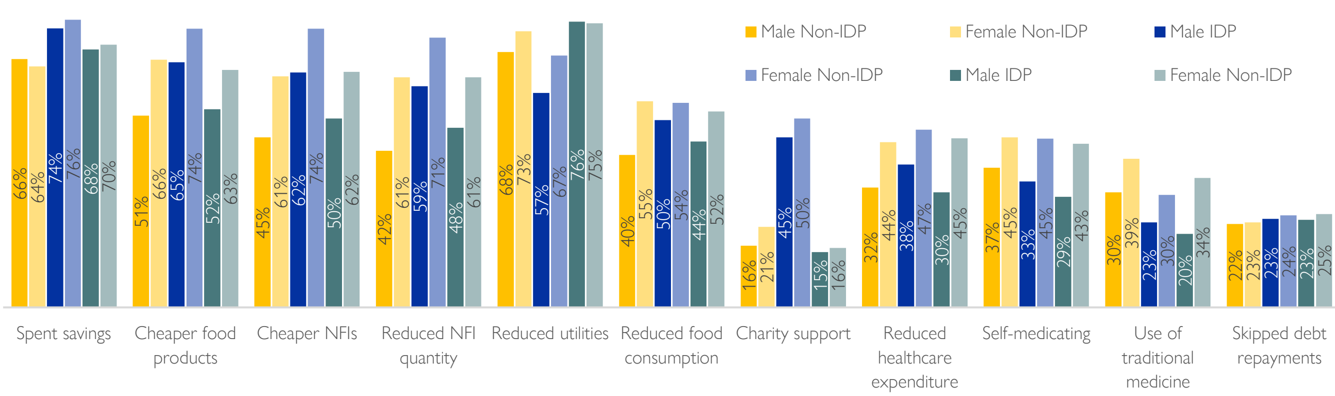
Overall, female IDPs were moderately more likely to have employed each coping strategy. They were significantly more likely to have reduced NFI consumption or to have switched to using cheaper NFI products to meet household needs. The same applied to other household expenditures, with female IDPs more likely to report switching the cheaper food products and reduced utilities while in displacement.



Of female IDPs reported having reduced health-care expenditures (47%), while a similar proportion reported self-medication (45%) and the use of traditional medicine (30%).

The higher prevalence of these health-related coping strategies applies to returnee and non-displaced women also. Those with chronic health conditions are prevalent among the displaced population and these coping strategies may negatively impact this vulnerable group.

Share of respondents by coping strategies and by gender



BRIEF NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by Multicultural Insights through a rapid phone-based survey. The tenth round of data collection among a set of unique 2,002 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 25 November and 5 December 2022. This probabilistic sample, representative of over 30 million Ukrainian adults (18 years or older), was stratified to achieve representativeness at the level of 6 macro-regions of Ukraine. The sample frame was constructed by developing a list of 100,000 ten-digit phone numbers created by combining the three-digit prefix used by mobile phone operators with a randomly generated seven-digit phone number. The generated sample frame was proportional to the national market share of the six phone networks covered in the study. Using the random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, phone numbers were randomly generated, producing a new number every milli-second interval. Interviews were anonymous, and respondents were asked for consent prior to starting an interview. Interviewers used a structured questionnaire and the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) technique to directly enter the results into a data entry program.

Using this methodology, for Round 11, interview teams were able to successfully complete the surveys with 2,002 unique eligible and consenting adult respondents. While the response rate using the RDD approach in Ukraine has typically yielded a response rate of ca 7-8%, in Round 10 of this survey, a response rate of 10.7% was achieved. A total of 30 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 5 male and 21 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (82%) and Russian languages (18%), with language selection following respondents' preference.

Limitations: The exact proportion of the excluded populations is unknown, and certain considerations are to be made when interpreting results. Those currently residing outside the territory of Ukraine were not interviewed, following active exclusion. Population estimates assume that minors (those under 18 years old) are accompanied by their adult parents or guardians. The sample frame is limited to adults that use mobile phones. It is unknown if all phone networks were fully functional across the entire territory of Ukraine for the entire period of the survey; therefore, some numbers may have had a higher probability of receiving calls than others. Residents of areas with a high level of civilian infrastructure damage may have a lower representation among the sample – one may assume the needs in the report are skewed towards under-reporting. Among the people surveyed are not those residing in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) or the NGCA Donetsk and Luhansk.

Caveat: The survey collected information on the people's characteristics, their current locations and/or locations after the displacement (geographical information), intentions to move and planned destinations, needs, and issues faced by the people during the crisis. The analysis relies on two approaches when assessing the population profiles, their issues, and needs. The analysis of geographical profiles utilizes the data, excluding the missing values identified at the macro-region level (n=2,002). The needs assessment and all other analysis is done using the available sample (considering the question refusal rate).

Sample allocation and number of interviews per macro-region

Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share
KYIV	218 (124/94/0)	10%
EAST	486 (286/199/1)	24%
SOUTH	195 (112/83/0)	10%
WEST	472 (281/190/1)	23%
NORTH	336 (187/148/1)	16%
CENTRE	293 (172/121/0)	15%
Undisclosed location	2 (0/2/0)	0%
Total Ukraine	2,002 (1162/837/3)	100%

Sample error

Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	+/-	7%
EAST	+/-	4%
SOUTH	+/-	7%
WEST	+/-	5%
NORTH	+/-	5%
CENTRE	+/-	6%
Total Ukraine	**+/-**	2%

Definitions: The IOM Glossary on Migration defines **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** as persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee, or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. Operationally, for this exercise, interviewers define and understand IDPs as persons who left their habitual place of residence due to the current war.

IOM defines a **returnee** as a person who had undergone a migratory movement and arrived back to their original place of habitual residence. For purposes of the present analysis, IOM identified as returnees those respondents who indicated having left the place of their habitual residence since the 24th of February due to the current war for a period of a minimum of 2 weeks (14 days), but who have indicated that they had since returned.

The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a **refugee** as: *Someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.*

IOM UKRAINE

IOM
UN MIGRATION