



UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 2

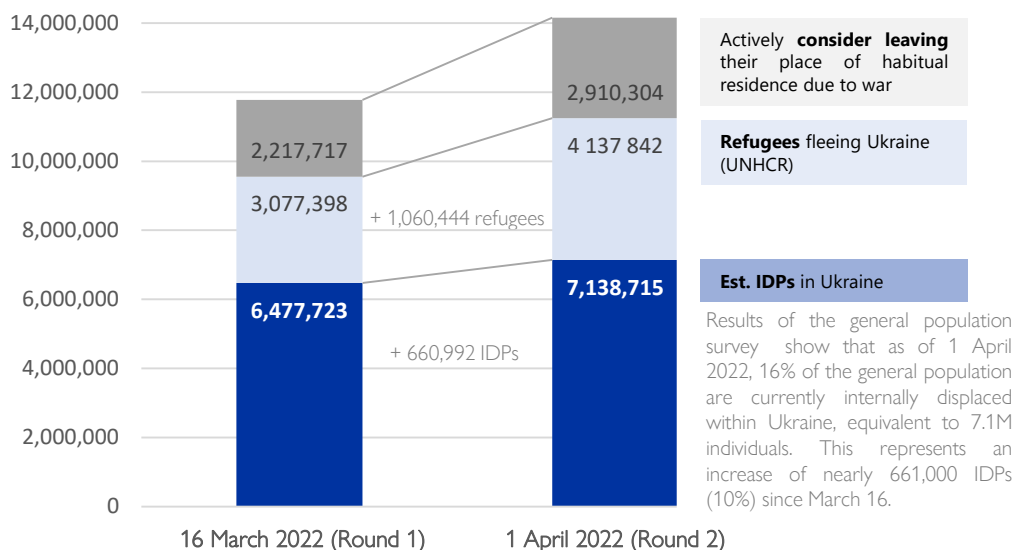
1 APRIL 2022

In **partnership** with _____



Starting on 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub-regional divisions (*oblasts*). Between **March 24 and April 1**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the second 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 preliminary 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 2,000 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. For further notes on method and limitations, including IOM's definition of internally displaced persons used for the purpose of this assessment, see page 8.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

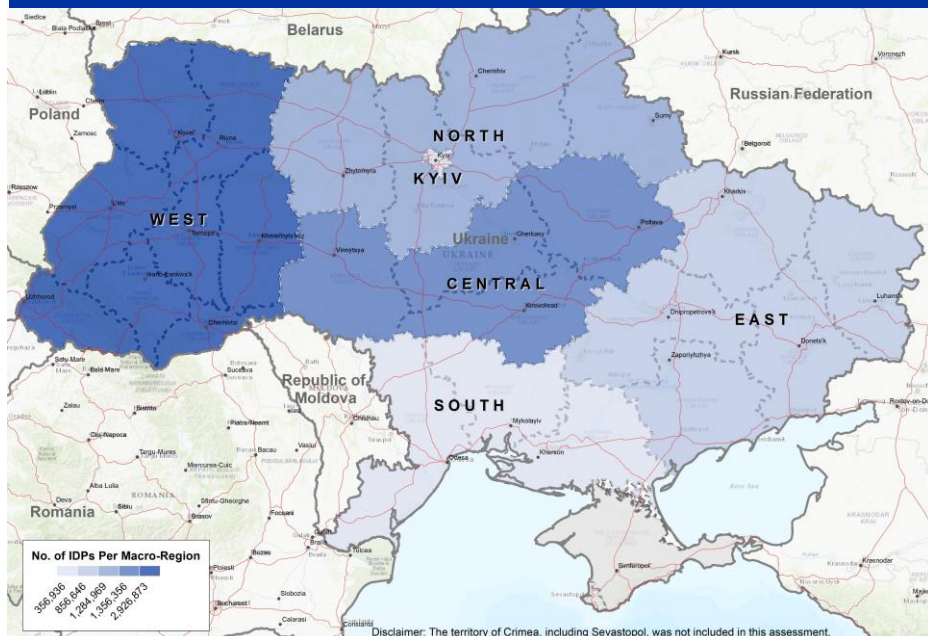


7,138,715
EST. INTERNALLY
DISPLACED
WITHIN UKRAINE
AS OF APRIL 1, 2022

11,276,557
EST. TOTAL
DISPLACED

This includes the combined ↑ number of those displaced internally as well as refugees fleeing across borders.

ESTIMATED CURRENT LOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BY MACRO-REGION*



BARRIERS TO MOVEMENT

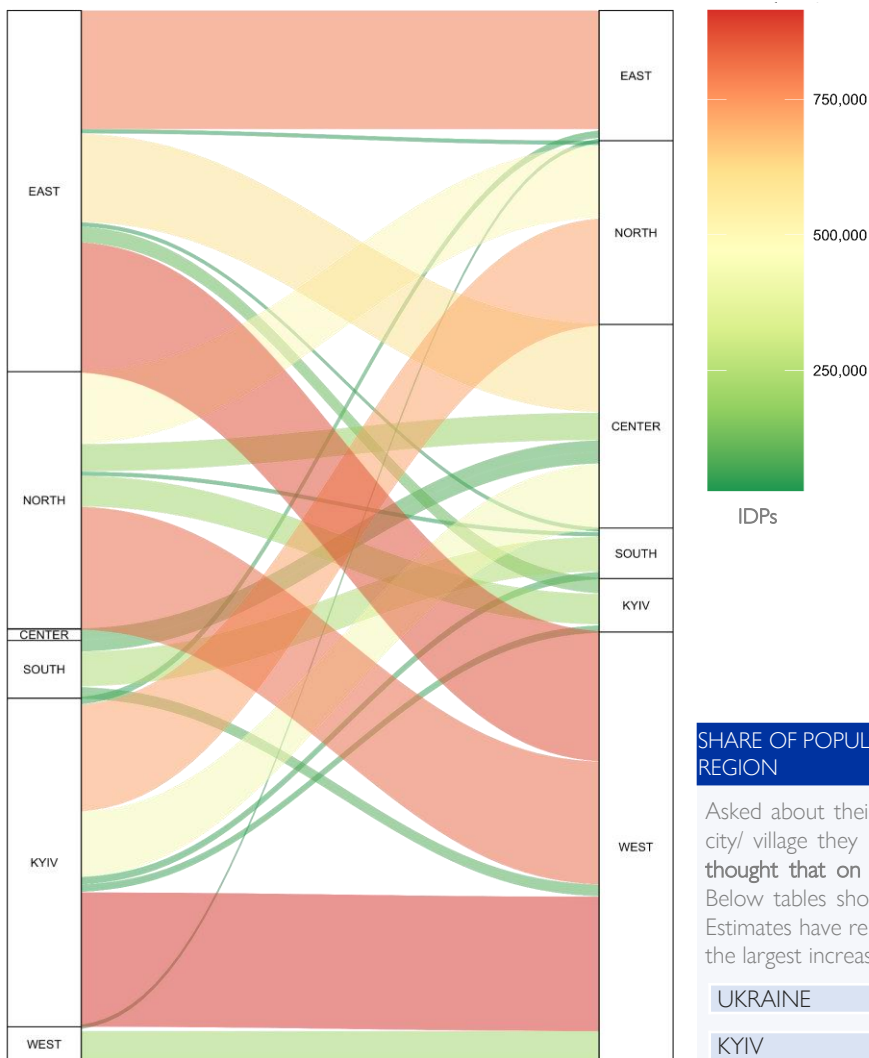
- Of those who remain in place of habitual residence:
- 16% say it is not safe for them to leave
 - 6% say they don't want to leave family members behind
 - 3% say they wouldn't know where to go
 - 1% say they cannot leave due to a health issue or a disability

*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).

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

Data on movement flows represent Round 2 survey results only to showcase latest mobility trends.

FLOW OF DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS BY MACRO-REGION



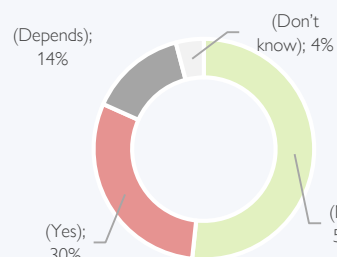
Macro-Region of origin (place of habitual residence)

Current location

FURTHER MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Are you considering further movement from your current location?

Among current IDPs:



Among current IDPs, 30% overall consider further movement from their present location. Among IDPs in the West 44% intent to move further, as do 19% of IDPs in the North. IDPs in other macro-regions indicate lower intentions of further movement: 15% of those in the East, 13% in the North, 6% in the South, and 4% among those in Kyiv city.

SHARE OF POPULATION ESTIMATED TO HAVE LEFT THE MACRO-REGION

Asked about their perception of the share of people that left the city/ village they lived in/ live in because of the war, respondents thought that on average almost 30% of the population had left. Below tables shows the average share by macro-region of origin. Estimates have remained very close to those given in Round 1, with the largest increase reported in the South (+5%).

Macro-Region	Share of Population Estimated to Have Left (%)
UKRAINE	29%
KYIV	53%
EAST	34%
SOUTH	24%
WEST	16%
NORTH	32%
CENTRE	13%

CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

IDPs BY CURRENT LOCATION

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

Top 5 Oblasts by number of hosted IDPs**	% of IDPs
KYIV REGION	9%
LVIV REGION	9%
POLTAVA REGION	8%
ZAKARPATTYA REGION	7%
ZHYTOMYR REGION	7%

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

IDPs BY ORIGIN

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

Top 5 Oblasts of origin of IDPs**	% of IDPs
KYIV CITY	33%
KHARKIV REGION	18%
KYIV REGION	15%
DONETSK REGION	8%
CHERNIHIV REGION	4%

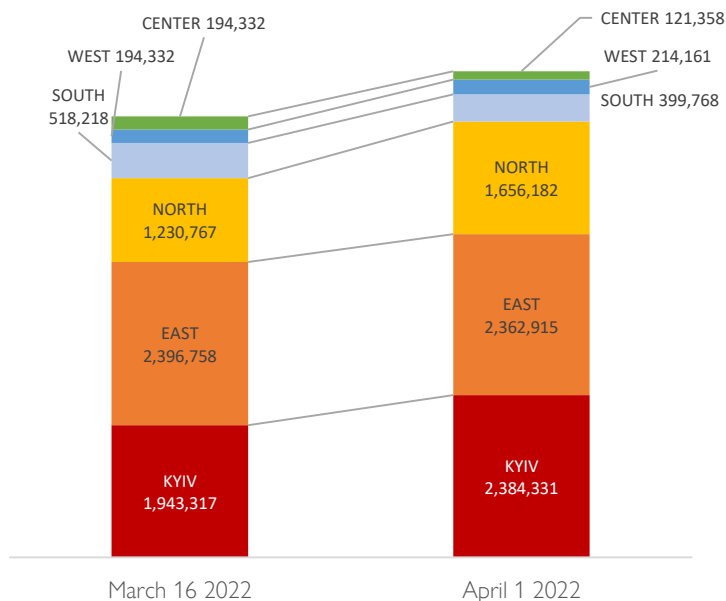
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS - ORIGINS & CURRENT LOCATION

IDPS BY MACRO-REGION OF ORIGIN (comparison round 1 and round 2)

Where do those currently displaced by war come from?

Data show a variation in the strength of displacement flows at the Macro-region level. Within the overall 10% increase in total number of internally displaced in Ukraine between survey rounds 1 and 2, the rise was most prominent in the North of the country – those who originally resided in the North now represent a 35% larger share of IDPs within Ukraine than as of March 16. The share of IDPs from Kyiv within the total IDP stock has grown by 23%. The share of IDPs from the East remains relatively unchanged.

Macro-Region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs departed per Macro Region
KYIV	33%	2,384,331
EAST	33%	2,362,915
SOUTH	6%	399,768
CENTRE	2%	121,358
NORTH	23%	1,656,182
WEST	3%	214,161
total est. displaced within Ukraine		7,138,715

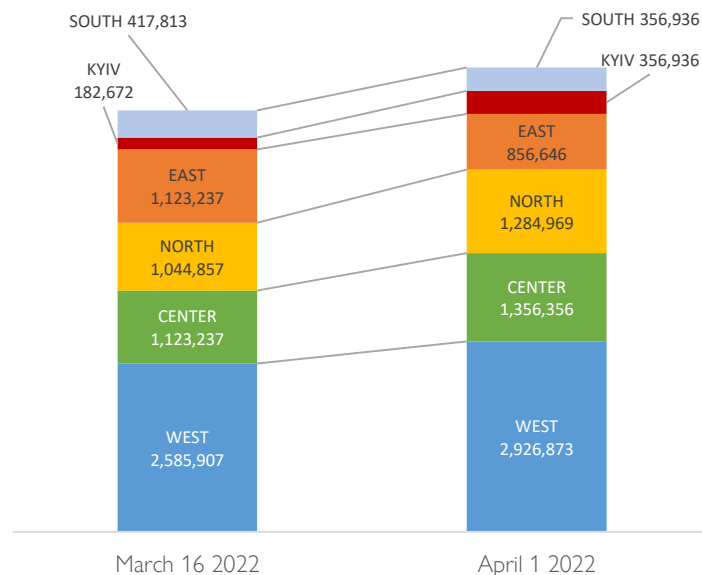


IDPS BY MACRO-REGION OF CURRENT LOCATION (comparison round 1 and round 2)

Where are those displaced by war currently located?

The number of IDPs located in Kyiv city has nearly doubled since March 16 but remains low when compared to other Macro-regions. The share of IDPs located in the West of Ukraine increased by 13% in the total number of IDPs hosted since Round 1 of this assessment. Despite the overall increase in the nation-wide number of IDPs, there are approximately 320,000 fewer IDPs now located in the East and South Macro-regions of the country (combined).

Macro-Region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per Macro Region
KYIV	5%	356,936
EAST	12%	856,646
SOUTH	5%	356,936
CENTRE	19%	1,356,356
NORTH	18%	1,284,969
WEST	41%	2,926,873
total est. displaced within Ukraine		7,138,715

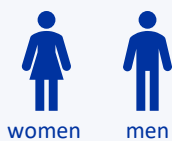


Through its operational presence, IOM has observed a growing complexity of internal mobility flows within Ukraine over the past 2 weeks. In addition to new displacements and secondary displacement movements, some returns to places of habitual residence have been observed. These will be explored in the forthcoming assessment (Round 3). The secondary and return movements are a reflection of the changing security situation in some areas, as well as the lack of livelihood opportunities and affordable accommodation in host communities. Additionally, IDPs may be compelled to return to care for family members who stayed behind. The complexity of the internal displacement phenomenon is reflected in the dynamic changes in displacement flows and figures.

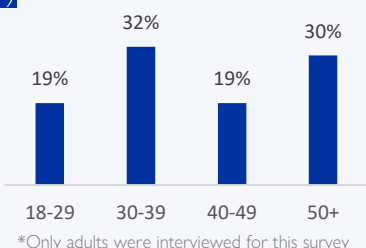
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

DEMOGRAPHICS (IDPs)

SEX **59%** **41%**

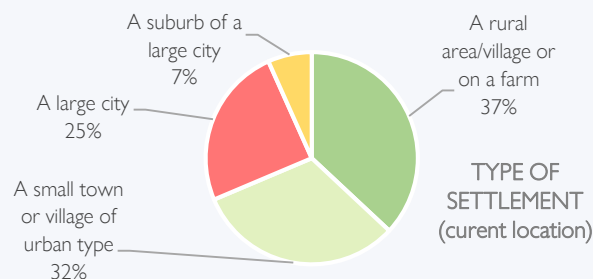
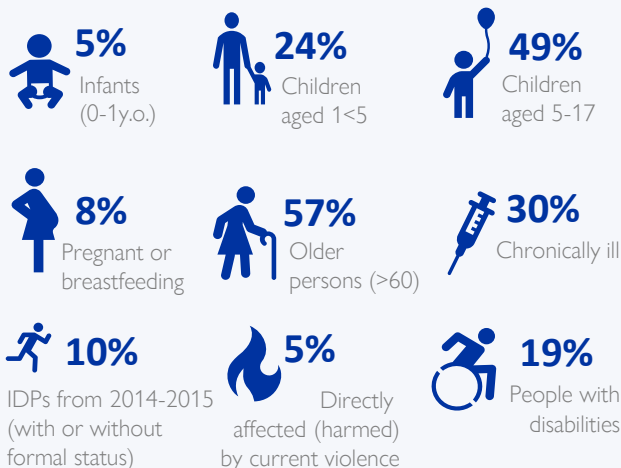


RESPONDENTS' AGE GROUP*



SHARE OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS:

Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: "49.4% of IDP respondents indicated that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17):



IDP NEEDS

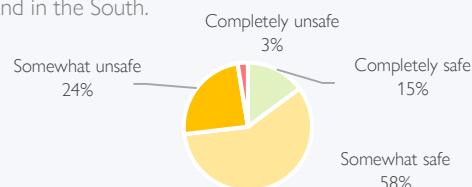
Share of IDPs who report currently being in need of the below (read as follow: "56% of IDP respondents indicated they are currently in need of financial support":

Cash - financial support	56%
Money access (receiving money, no money in ATM)	23%
Medicines and health services	27%
Transportation	21%
Clothes and shoes, other NFI	22%
Information or means of communication	15%
Food	16%
Accommodation	15%
Hygiene items	14%

When asked to identify their **single most pressing need**, cash (financial support) was identified by the largest number of IDPs (34.1% indicated this was their most pressing need), followed by medicines (9.8%).

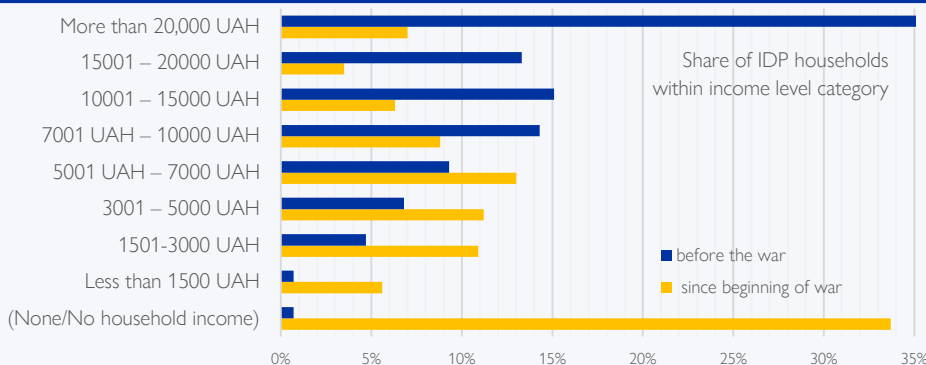
IDP PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

Majority of the IDPs feeling "completely unsafe" are currently located in the East (13% of IDPs in the East feeling this way). Since March 16th, however perception of safety has significantly improved among IDPs in the East and worsened among IDPs in Kyiv and in the South.



2.6% of non-displaced respondents reported feeling negatively about the presence of new IDP in their communities. **82%** reported feeling positively about IDPs.

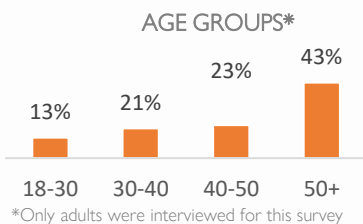
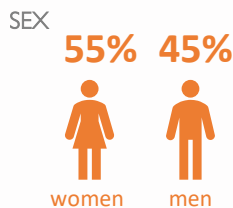
HOUSEHOLD INCOME AMONG IDPs: PRE-WAR AND CURRENT



Within the first month of the war, the income of IDP households has dropped sharply. While only 13% of now displaced households reported income under UAH 5,000 monthly prior to 24 February 2022, 61% of IDP households now indicate that their household income has been lower than UAH 5,000, since the start of the war. Over one third of IDP households indicate that they have had no income in the last month.

NON-DISPLACED POPULATION IN UKRAINE

DEMOGRAPHICS (Non-Displaced Population)



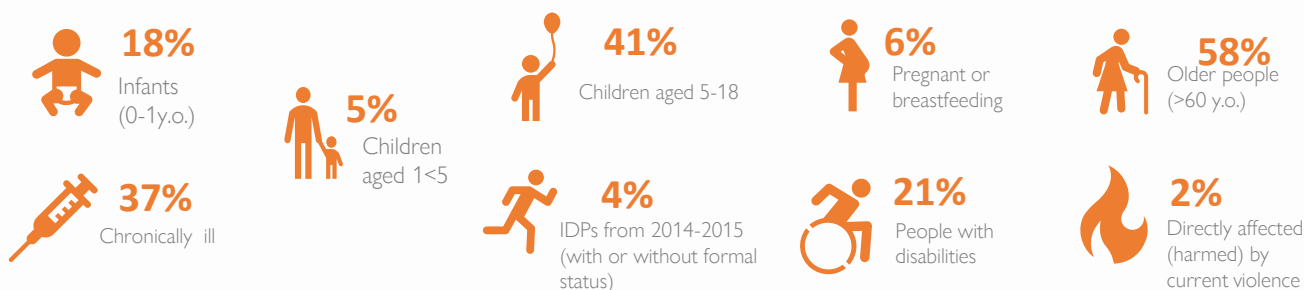
INCOME

(None/No household income)	2%	20%
Less than 1,500 UAH	1%	5%
1,501-3,000 UAH	12%	16%
3,001 – 5,000 UAH	15%	18%
5,001 UAH – 7,000 UAH	14%	13%
7,001 UAH – 10,000 UAH	15%	12%
10,001 – 15,000 UAH	14%	7%
15,001 – 20,000 UAH	11%	4%
More than 20,000 UAH	14%	4%

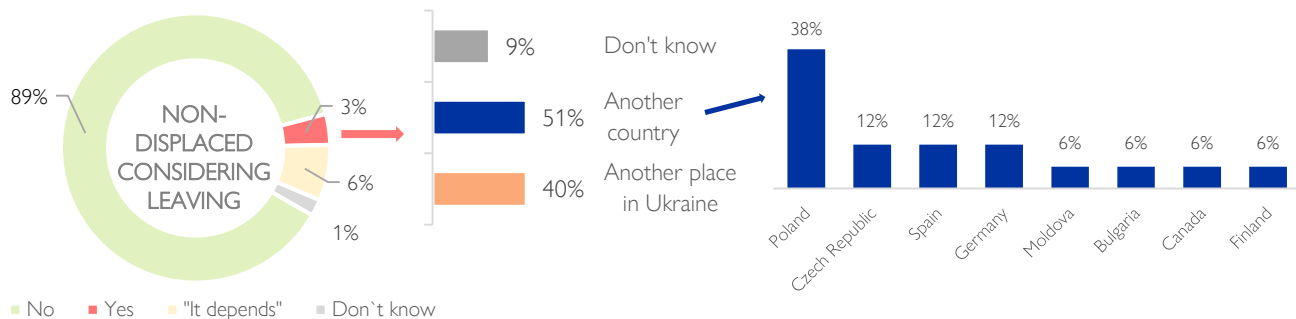
Monthly income prior to February 24, 2022 Monthly income since February 24, 2022

SHARE OF NON-DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS

Share of respondents who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follow: "43% of non-displaced respondents indicated that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 18.):



MOBILITY INTENTIONS among those not displaced



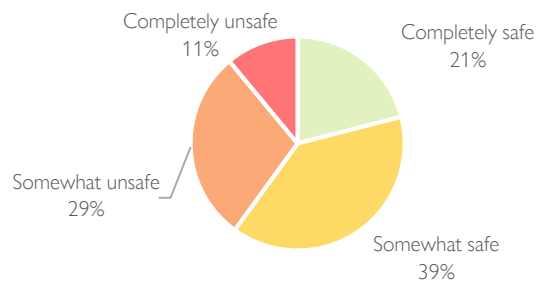
NEEDS among those not displaced

Share of respondents who remain in their places of habitual residence who report currently being in need of the below:

Cash - financial support	45%
Medicines and health services	34%
Transportation	30%
Money access (receiving money, no money in ATM)	27%
Food	10%
Information or means of communication	9%
Hygiene items	10%
Clothes and other non-food items incl. blankets	6%

When asked to identify their **single most pressing need**, financial support (cash) was identified by the largest number of non-IDP respondents (22.9% indicated this as their most pressing need), followed by medicines and health services (15.3%).

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY (those not displaced)



Majority of non-IDP respondents feeling "completely unsafe" are currently located in the East (20.8% in the East feeling this way), followed by respondents in the North (where 15.8% feeling completely unsafe). Those in the West most commonly report feeling completely safe (36.3%).

SECTORAL ANALYSIS

A snapshot of data relevant to diverse humanitarian sectors is presented below, covering the general population unless specified otherwise:

HEALTH

Among all respondents, 16% requested to receive number of IOM's free psychological support hotline, compared to 11% of respondents in Round 1 of the survey.

Among those in Kyiv, 23% reported that very few or no pharmacies are opened in their area. This figure is also high among respondents in the South (19%), East (17%), and the North (16%). 4% of respondents in the center and 2% in the West reported the same.

Barriers in access to health care services reported in respondents' current location (all respondents, displaced and non-displaced):

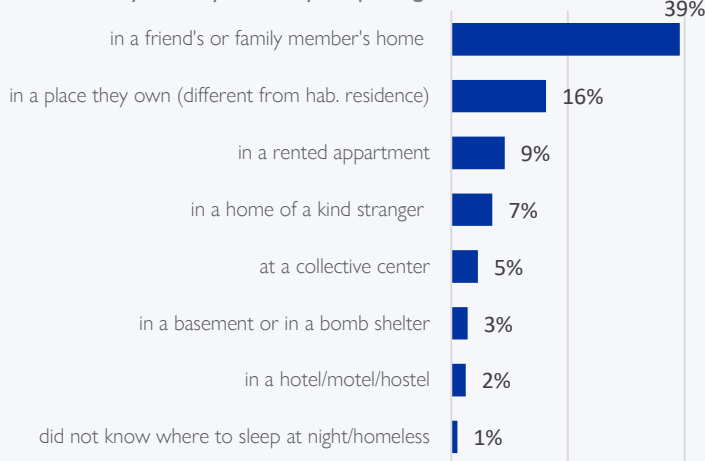
No medicines available in the health care centers or pharmacies	11%
Lack of transport to health care services	7%
"War"/"war situation" (general answer without specification)	6%
No health-care personnel available in the health care center	5%
Health services not working	4%
I can't afford health care services/Medicine is too expensive	3%
Way to reach the health-care services is not safe	1%
Roads are blocked / destroyed / jam because of block posts	1%
The health facilities are not safe	0.5%
The health facilities have been partially or fully damaged by the violence	0.5%

SHELTER AND NFIs

18% among IDPs reported the need for non-food items, for example blankets.

13% of IDPs indicated that it has been "hard" or "extremely hard" to find a place to sleep tonight for themselves and their family/ household, compared to 21% of IDPs in Round 1 of survey.

Where will you and your family sleep tonight?*

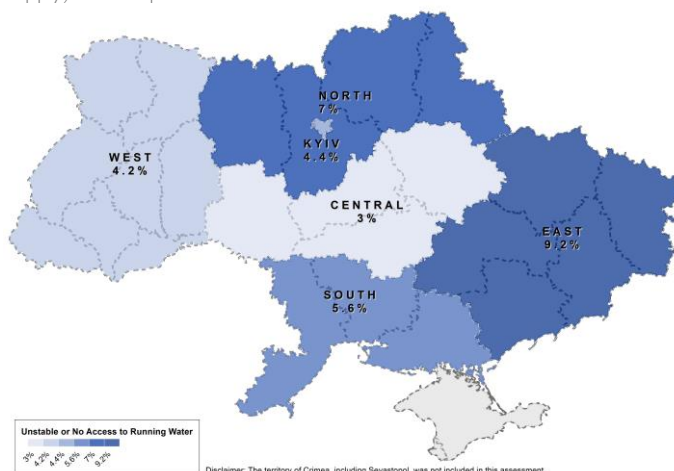


*Non-exhaustive list of answers

WASH

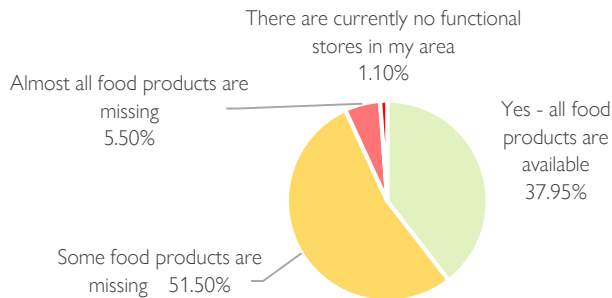
Among both IDPs and non-IDPs, nearly 10% of respondents indicated that they are in need of hygiene items (9% among IDPs, 10% among non-IDPs). More than half (51%) of those indicated the need for menstrual hygiene items, and additional 21% indicated the need for diapers (baby and/or adult). Lack of safe access to toilets was reported by 3% IDPs and 2% of those who remain in their places of habitual residence.

Running water was most lacking or unstable for Ukrainians in the East (with 5% lacking water altogether and 4% with unstable supply), followed by those in the North (4% lacking, and 3% with unstable supply). See map:



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Respondents were asked whether the food stores in their area were well stocked:



INFANT AND CHILD NUTRITION

Among respondents who report infants or children under 5 years of age in their household (displaced and non-displaced):

25% say they experience problems in getting enough food for their baby/babies since the start of the war (e.g. formula).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS of SITUATION and NEEDS

Both those displaced and those who remain in the locations of their habitual residence within Ukraine face critical needs. The profile and situation of the two sub-groups differ slightly, however. The overview below highlights group differences within IOM's sample of the general population. Figures marked in red represent a significant difference between-groups.

Housing arrangements	IDPs	Non-Displaced
Own home (owned)	16%	91%
Own home (rented)	17%	2%
Friend's or family member's home	39%	2%
Hotel/motel/hostel	2%	0%
Rented apartment (but not habitual residence)	9%	0%
Collective center/camp	5%	0%
In home of kind strangers	7%	0%
Homeless / dont know where will sleep tonight	1%	1%
Basement/bomb shelter/metro etc	3%	3%

Ease of access to accommodation	IDPs	Non-Displaced
Very easy	54%	60%
Somewhat easy	14%	12%
Neither easy nor hard	19%	18%
Somewhat hard	10%	8%
Extremely hard	4%	2%

Obstacles to access health services	IDPs	Non-Displaced
No medicines available	6%	12%
No health-care personnel available	4%	5%
Health facilities are not safe	0%	1%
Way to reach the health-care services is not safe	1%	2%
Lack of transport to health care services	5%	7%
Health services not working	4%	4%
Health facilities damaged by the violence	0%	1%
Nothing is preventing people from accessing health services	28%	36%

Pharmacies in current location	IDPs	Non-Displaced
All pharmacies open	59%	56%
Some pharmacies open	24%	24%
Very few pharmacies open	7%	9%
No pharmacies are open	2%	3%
No pharmacies in my area	9%	7%

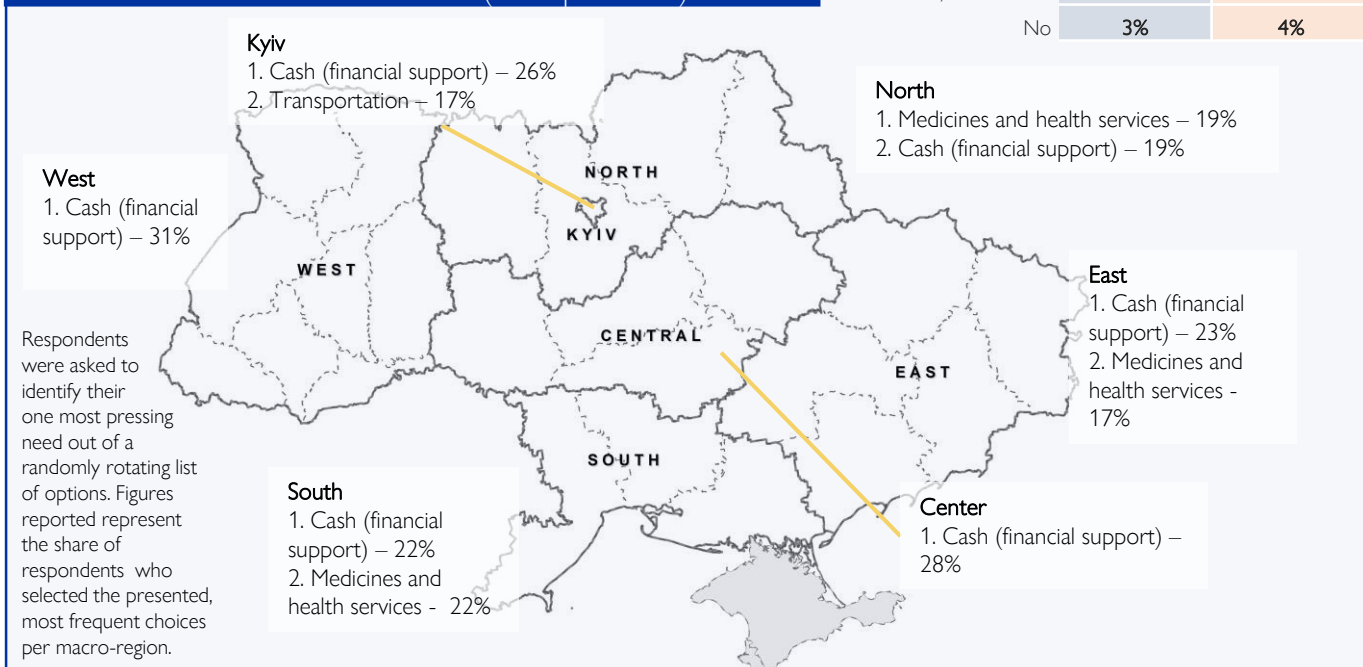
*Note: New question is added to measure the accessibility of medicine.

Access to food in current location *	IDPs	Non-Displaced
Yes - all food products are available	46%	38%
Some food products are missing	50%	55%
Almost all food products are missing	3%	6%
No functional food stores in area	1%	1%

*Note: The scale was expanded to measure food accessibility.

Water access in current location	IDPs	Non-Displaced
Yes	96%	94%
Yes, but unstable	1%	2%
No	3%	4%

TOP NEEDS PER MACRO-REGION (all respondents)



Disclaimer: The territory of Crimea, including Sevastopol, was not included in this assessment.

BRIEF NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Description: The data provided in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) through a rapid phone-based survey designed and conducted by MultiCultural Insights focused on mapping displacement and mobility flows within Ukraine in relation to the ongoing war. The national probability sample survey of 2,000 adults was conducted during the period between the second half of 24 March and 1 April 2022.

Population numbers used to calculate the sample allocation and IDP figures are based on [UNFPA population data](#) for Ukraine, the current baseline population used by humanitarian actors in the country.

Sample Design and Stratification: This is a probabilistic sample, representative of over 30 million Ukrainian adults (18 years or older), with the sample distributed at the 6 macro-regions. The sample frame was constructed by developing a list of 200,000 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 market share of the six phone networks covered in the study.

Interview Allocation: Using the random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, phone numbers for the mobile operators are randomly generated, producing a new number every milli-second interval. Interviews are anonymous, and respondents are asked for consent. Interviewers use a structured questionnaire and the computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) technique to directly enter the results into the data entry programme.

Using this methodology, for round 2, interview teams were able to call and interview 2,000 unique respondents. A total of 27 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 4 male and 23 female interviewers.

Limitations: The exact proportion of the excluded populations is unknown, but the estimated coverage is close to 100 per cent of the population over 18 years old.

The following considerations to be made when interpreting results. Those currently residing outside the territory of Ukraine were not interviewed. Population estimates assume that children (those under 18 years old) are accompanied by their adult parents or guardians. The sample frame is limited to adults that use a mobile phone. It is unknown if all phone networks were functional for the entire period of interview, therefore some numbers may have a higher probability of receiving calls than others. People surveyed do not include those residing in Crimea or the NGCA Donesk and Luhansk.

Table 1: Sample allocation and number of interviews per macro-region.

Macro Region	Sample Allocation (95/5)	Total Interviews (f/m)
KYIV	7.8%	157 (85/72)
EAST	4.8%	413 (228/182)
SOUTH	6.5%	230 (132/97)
WEST	4.3%	513 (279/231)
NORTH	5.8%	284 (145/139)
CENTER	6.0%	263 (146/116)
UKRAINE		2000 (1015/837)

Terms and definitions used

IOM's glossary 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 UKRAINE



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