

Arrival and Transit Monitoring, Round 9

June 2023
Ukraine

KEY MESSAGES

- In recent months (April to June), households from Zaporizka (27%), Sumska (20%), Khersonska (19%), and Donetskka (16%) Oblasts were prompted to leave their homes **due to imminent security concerns**.
- An increasing number of households experienced resettlement during their displacement (69%)**. While a desire to reunify with relatives was a primary push factor, roughly a quarter of households (22%) reported resettling from their most recent area of temporary residence due to a lack of employment opportunities.
- Movement intentions continued to remain dependent on the full-scale war as most IDPs hoped to return to their areas of origin in the future (82%)**. While 11% of assessed households returned to their area of origin, most remained displaced within Ukraine (75%). Conversely, 11% of households moved abroad, the majority from eastern and southern areas of Ukraine including Kharkivska (26%), Khersonska (15%), and Zaporizka (13%) Oblasts.

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Since the start of the full-scale war in February 2022, an estimated 5,088,000 people remain internally displaced in Ukraine, and an additional 4,757,000 are estimated to have been displaced and returned to their place of habitual residence, as of 25 May 2023.¹ Concerns for households (HHs) unable to meet their basic needs remain, thereby further impacting displacement and movement intentions. To inform the humanitarian response on ongoing displacement in Ukraine, REACH conducted Round 9 of the Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM) assessment.

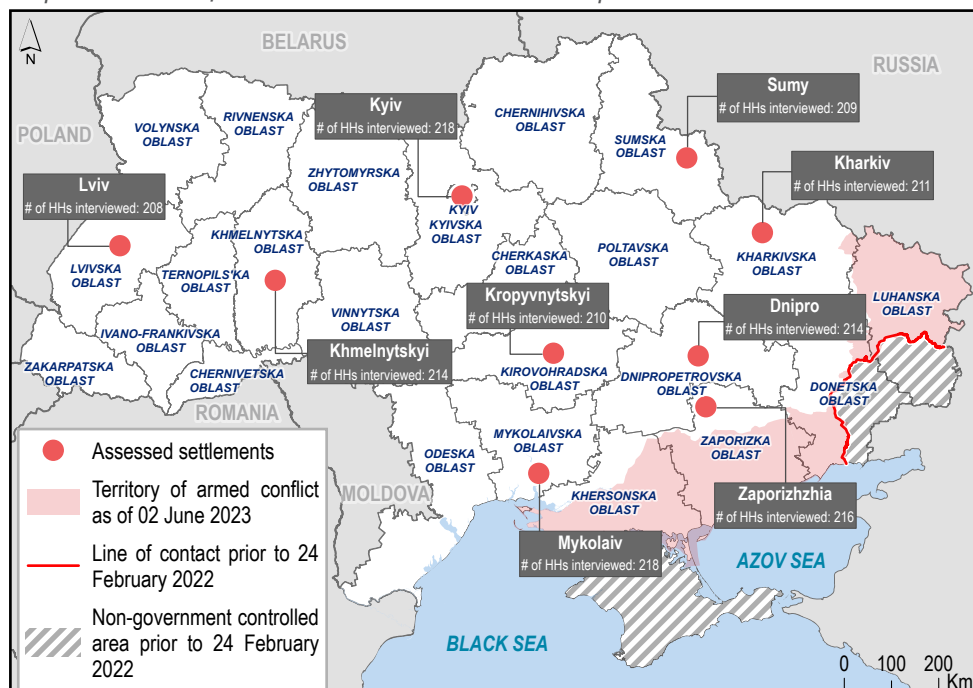
ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

To inform the humanitarian response, REACH's ATM assessment strives to understand **displacement trends and assistance for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnee households** upon their arrival and transit journey within urban areas.

Figure 1: Types of intended movement at the time of the interview, % of households.



Map 1: Number of household interviews conducted per settlement.



METHODOLOGY:

The ATM Round 9 household survey was conducted between **2nd to the 19th of June 2023**. REACH enumerators interviewed households that had recently arrived² and transited through nine urban settlements across Ukraine: **Lviv, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Kropyvnytskyi, Mykolaiv, Sumy, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv**. In total, **1,918 interviews were conducted** with IDP and returnee households at transit centres, collective sites, administrative and humanitarian centres. Due to the purposive sample, findings are not generalisable with a known level of precision and should be considered as indicative only (see page 8 for additional information on methodology).

POPULATION MOVEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

Recent displacement from conflict-affected areas

Data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) shows that as of 25 May, roughly 5 million individuals remain displaced within Ukraine, with trends indicating a decrease in IDPs since October 2022.³ ATM findings show that most IDPs originated from areas in the east and south, including Zaporizka (22%), Donetsk (16%), Kharkivska (15%), and Khersonska (14%) Oblasts (see Map 2).

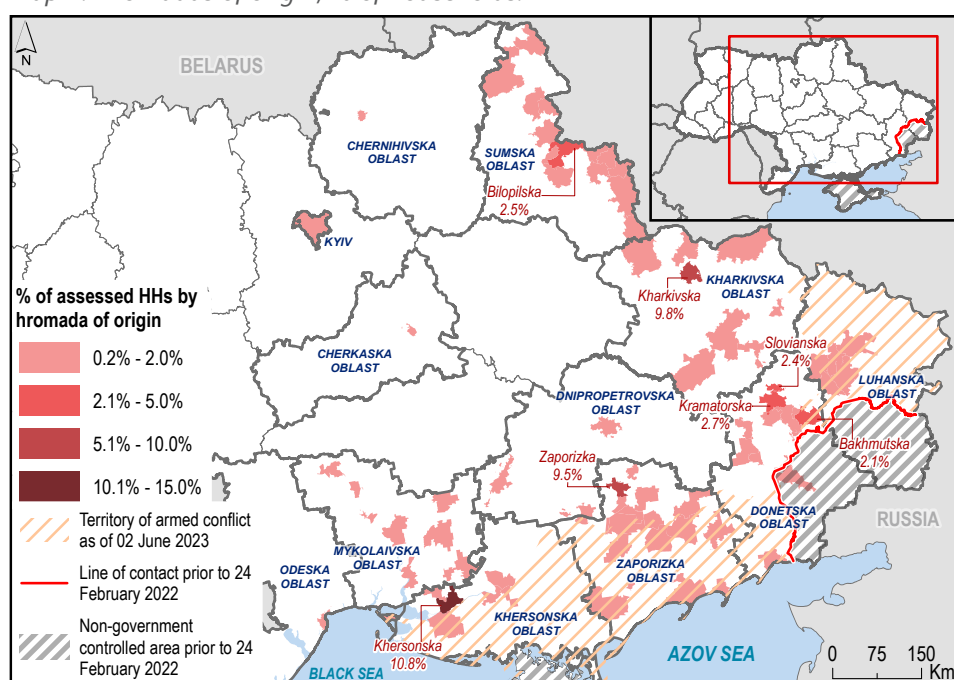
48%

of assessed households reported their date of displacement from 1 April 2023

During recent months, **continued calls for evacuation prompted security concerns, particularly the forced evacuation of children accompanied by a parent or guardian.** Of those recently displaced since April 2023, most arrived from Zaporizka (27%), Sumy (20%), Khersonska (19%), and Donetsk (16%) Oblasts. Primary push factors pertained to imminent security concerns, such as shelling in or near their settlement of origin (51%).

It was observed that many **households were hesitant to leave and remain in their homes until an imminent threat to personal and family safety arose.** In smaller communities within

Map 2: Hromadas of origin, % of households.



Zaporizka Oblast such as Stepanivka, an estimated 800 residents remained while others chose to evacuate to Zaporizhzhia following shelling that damaged their property.⁴ The head of Zaporizka Oblast Military Administration urged families to leave their homes, as at least 1,300 children remained in communities with the 30-kilometer zone from the front line.⁵ Similar concerns were echoed in Donetsk Oblast, as the Ministry of Reintegration reported 271 children forcibly evacuated from both Donetsk and Kharkivska Oblasts. Despite this, ongoing evacuation efforts within Donetsk Oblast continued in Bakhmut, Kramatorsk, and Prokivsky.⁶ Closer to areas bordering the Russian Federation in Sumy Oblast, calls for evacuation were prompted following constant shelling.⁷ As shown in Map 2, most households left their areas of origin within Bilopilska Hromada, where many were recently displaced from April to June 2023 (Table 1) due to daily shelling.⁸

Following the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in Khersonska Oblast which resulted in the depletion of the reservoir on 6 June, flooded homes and a loss of access to piped water exacerbated an already dire humanitarian situation in the

right bank.⁹ In response, evacuation points were set up in Kherson,¹⁰ and evacuation trains were organised to areas further west to locations such as Khmelnytskyi.¹¹ Security concerns in Kherson ensued, as daily shelling continued during evacuation efforts.¹² Despite this, more than 1,300 individuals were immediately evacuated following the destruction.¹³

While continued evacuation efforts are ongoing, **the dire security situation hindered movement towards safer areas.** REACH's Humanitarian Situation Monitoring reported increasing restrictions in areas in Donetsk Oblast, with key informants in 11 settlements observing no movement possible for populations.¹⁴

Table 1: Date of displacement, % of households per interview location.

	February - June 2022	July - December 2022	January - March 2023	April - June 2023
Khmelnitskyi	4%	2%	1%	93%
Sumy	10%	2%	1%	87%
Dnipro	26%	7%	5%	62%
Kropyvnytskyi	34%	10%	7%	49%
Kyiv	40%	9%	3%	48%
Lviv	23%	17%	14%	46%
Zaporizhzhia	42%	22%	1%	35%
Mykolaiv	54%	28%	6%	12%
Kharkiv	93%	6%	1%	0%

Resettlement since displacement

Since the start of the full-scale war in February 2022, **an increasing number of households resettled to other locations during their displacement, citing reunification and barriers to employment as push factors.** Overall, 69% of households reported residing in at least one other settlement before arriving at the interview location. This has increased by 11% since round 8 of ATM findings.

Figure 2: Times of resettlement since displacement, % of households.



As shown in Map 3, **most households temporarily resettled in Zaporizhzhia and even abroad to Poland during their displacement.** While a desire to reunify with relatives was the primary reason that prompted the decision for households to leave, a lack of employment opportunities and access to adequate housing and services, were also reported as push factors (Figure 3).

Immediate movement intentions

Most recently arrived households intended to remain within Ukraine (75%), while 3% did not know their movement intentions at the time of the interview. From May to June, IOM reported a slight increase in the number of registered IDPs, totaling 3.65 million, with the majority residing in Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, and Kyivska Oblasts.¹⁶ As shown in Figure 4, households reported their final destination in areas closer to the line of contact, primarily Sumy, Dnipro, and Zaporizhzhia. Additionally, the majority of those assessed in Kropyvnytskyi reported their intention to remain within the settlement, as most were displaced from Donetsk (46%) and Khersonska (24%) Oblasts.

Lviv, Khmelnytskyi, and Kharkiv were identified as major transit hubs for recently arrived households. While Lviv remained a primary border crossing point for households traveling abroad via train and bus (54%), a quarter of

Map 3: Reported Hromadas of origin, settlements of temporary residence and Hromadas of intended destination, % of households.

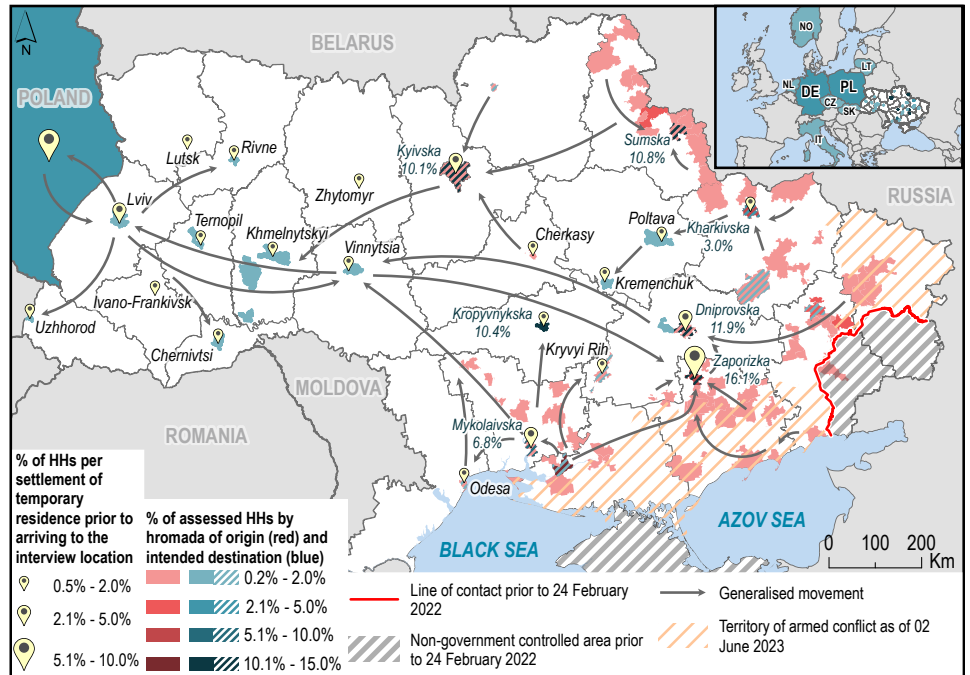


Figure 3: Reported reasons for leaving most recent settlement of temporary residence, % of households that have resettled in one or more location since displacement.¹⁵

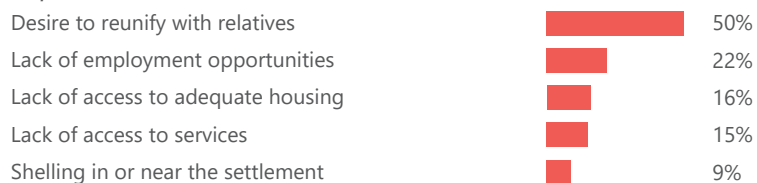
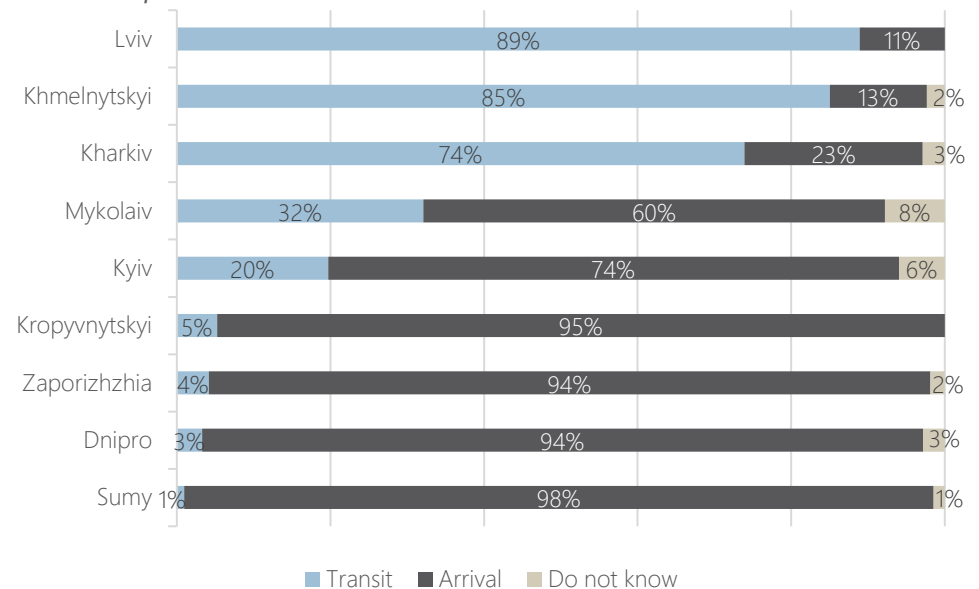


Figure 4: Reported movement intentions at the time of the interview, % of households per interview location.



households in Kharkiv settled in areas closer to their places of habitual residence within the Oblast (25%).

A smaller proportion of households (3%) were less certain about their movement intentions upon arrival. As most were from Khersonska Oblast (26%), ongoing reconstruction efforts and receding water levels are suggested to have impacted the decision to return to areas of origin following the damage to the Kakhovka Dam.

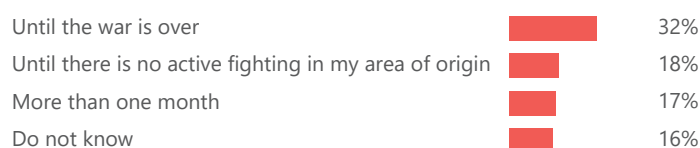
Length of stay at intended destination

While most displaced households intended to settle in areas within Ukraine upon arrival (75%), the decision to remain in these areas was highly dependent on Ukraine's volatile security context. Figure 5 shows that most would remain until the war is over, or until the active conflict has ceased in their areas of origin. Others indicated temporarily residing in their areas for more than one month. This was most reported for IDP households interviewed in Lviv (39%), Kharkiv (31%), and Dnipro (25%).

Conversely, **only a small proportion of households (5%) indicated permanently settling in their respective areas, primarily within Sumy (10%).** Displacement from the Oblast is suggested to have contributed to the lack of return to areas of origin. Since November 2022, Sumskiy Raion has experienced an increasing number of registered IDPs.¹⁷

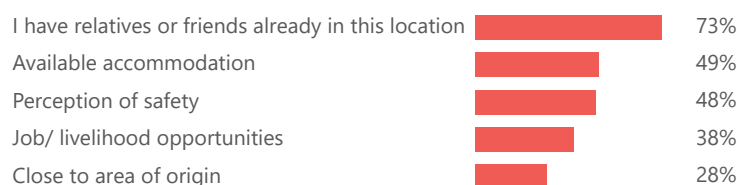
Compared to round 8 of ATM findings, there is a slight decrease (2%) in the percentage of IDP households that were unsure of how long they would stay at their final destination after recently arriving (16%), with most assessed households in Kyiv (48%) and Lviv (38%).

Figure 5: Reported length of stay at intended destination, % of IDP households.



Pull factors

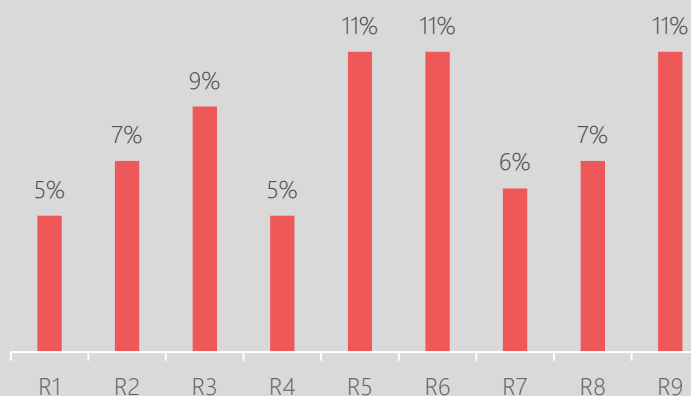
Figure 6: Most commonly reported pull factors for selecting intended destination, % of IDP households.¹⁸



A variety of pull factors have taken higher precedence when considering relocation to certain areas compared to previous rounds of ATM findings. While an estimated 5.1 million IDPs remain within Ukraine,¹⁹ **the majority (73%) selected their final destination to reunite with relatives and friends already in displacement.** Alternatively, others highlighted the importance of relocating due to access to housing, with close to half of households reported selecting certain areas due to accommodation availability (49%). Of those, most traveled to Kirovohradska (19%) and Zaporizka (15%) Oblasts. According to REACH's Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), the average monthly rent for a one-bedroom apartment in both of the aforementioned Oblasts is less expensive in comparison to their respective macro-regions,²⁰ suggesting a desire for households to seek affordable accommodations in these areas. Others prioritised access to job/ livelihood opportunities (38%), with most traveling to Mykolaivska (14%) and Kyivska (13%) Oblasts.

Movement outside of Ukraine

Figure 7: Reported intention to move abroad at the time of the interview per round, % of households.²¹



As of 15 August, an estimated 6.2 million Ukrainian refugees were recorded globally with most residing in Germany and Poland.²² In recent ATM findings, **an observed increase of households travelled abroad (Figure 7), accounting for 11% (n=218) of those assessed.** Of the primary countries for resettlement, most traveled to Poland (39%) and Germany (28%). Although over half of households (61%) indicated their desire to reunify with relatives and friends, the perception of safety (48%), the availability of accommodations (46%), and employment opportunities (36%) were also prioritised

reasons to relocate abroad. Indeed, **most originated from eastern and southern Oblasts of Ukraine**, such as Kharkivska (26%), Khersonska (15%), and Zaporizka (13%).

Despite previous ATM findings suggesting that financially stable households tend to travel abroad, **recent findings show that most relied on income in the form of assistance**, particularly government social assistance (34%), support from community, friends and relatives (31%), and pensions (28%). A smaller proportion of households (22%) indicated receiving a salary from regular employment, though it is unclear whether such employment opportunities will allow for remote work following relocation abroad. Most traveled with children (31%), while close to a quarter of households (21%) were single parents. Others traveled with a member with a chronic illness (29%), and a disability (20%) suggesting additional support and services required upon arrival.

A third of households reported being unsure of the duration of their stay abroad (33%), while others intended to remain abroad for more than one month (29%). Additionally, the intention to return to areas of origin in Ukraine remained likely, as only 9% of households indicated that they do not intend to return home in the future.

RETURNS WITHIN UKRAINE

Pull factors and destination of return

As of May 2023, IOM estimated 4.75 million having returned to their areas of origin, a significant decrease since January 2023.²³ Overall, **11% (n=211) of households reported to have either recently returned or were in transit to their place of habitual residence, a consistent finding compared to ATM data in May 2023.** While most indicated a permanent return (71%), nearly a third of returning households were unsure of how long they would remain in their area of origin (29%). Many returnees assessed decided to return following a longer duration of displacement, with over half of households (55%) leaving their areas of origin in 2022. Though most reported returning to reunify and support relatives (75%), a smaller proportion reported returning to their old workplace (18%) and to return to view the condition of their home (14%).

In addition to the 11% of reported returns, **7% (n=126) of households indicated returning only temporarily (for less than a week up to more than a month).** The desire to reunify and support relatives temporarily (42%) prompted the decision to return, as well as retrieve their belongings (36%) and view the condition of their home (34%).

Table 2: Top five Oblasts of return, % of overall returnee households.

Oblast	% of returnee households
Zaporizka	33%
Kharkivska	22%
Mykolaivska	10%
Kyiv City	9%
Dnipropetrovaska	8%

As shown in Table 2, areas of return were concentrated within eastern and southern areas of Ukraine, particularly Zaporizka (33%) and Kharkivska (22%) Oblasts. Indeed, IOM Conditions of Return Assessment estimates a 41-60% rate of return for both Zaporizka and Kharkivska Hromadas.²⁴

Future return intentions



82%

of IDP households reported their **intention to return to their place of habitual residence in the future**

ATM findings continue to indicate that the majority of IDP households (82%) hoped to return home in the future, however, this was dependent on the country's security context. Of those intending to return in the future, most originated from Zaporizka Oblast (24%). Though concrete plans of returning were not specified, there was hope to eventually return when the war is over (34%) or when there is no active conflict in their area of origin (21%). Less commonly reported was the influence of households' circumstances on the decision to return, including their education, employment, accommodation, and access to healthcare services (16%). This was most common for households from Donetsk Oblast (30%).

Humanitarian needs and reintegration support

While the need for humanitarian support for displaced populations is diverse, the socio-economic situation of returnees influenced the level of support required. Overall, **close to half of households returning to their areas of origin reported not always or most of the time being able to meet their everyday needs** (Figure 8). Of those requiring support, over half returned to Zaporizka (60%) Oblast. With only 26% of those assessed returnees relying on salary from regular employment, most households returning relied on income in the form of assistance, particularly government social assistance (42%) and pensions (26%).

Figure 8: Reported ability to meet everyday needs, % of returnee households.



52% Always/ Most of the time
48% Sometimes/ Rarely/ Never

Of the immediate needs required upon return, most cited food items (45%), hygiene products (29%), as well as medicines (27%). When asked what type of external support would be required to reintegrate into their communities, most reported needing assistance accessing employment and healthcare services (Figure 9). Of those requiring assistance with employment, most were returning to Zaporizka and Kharkivka Oblasts (50% and 30%, respectively). In turn, it is suggested that **a higher percentage of households were self-sufficient and did not request support upon their return**, with roughly half of households reporting no external assistance required.

Figure 9: Top reported support for reintegration, % of returnee households.

Employment assistance	21%
Access to healthcare services	15%
Arranging/ re-establishing social benefits	13%
No external support required	51%

Definition of a returnee household

A returnee household is identified as a household that has left their place of habitual residence due to the full-scale war on 24 February 2022 and has since indicated their permanent return to their place of habitual residence or an adjacent area within their area of origin. For this assessment, current returns include households that have reported their recent return or the intention to return to their area of origin during transit. Future returns include households that have reported their intention to return to their area or origin at a later date.

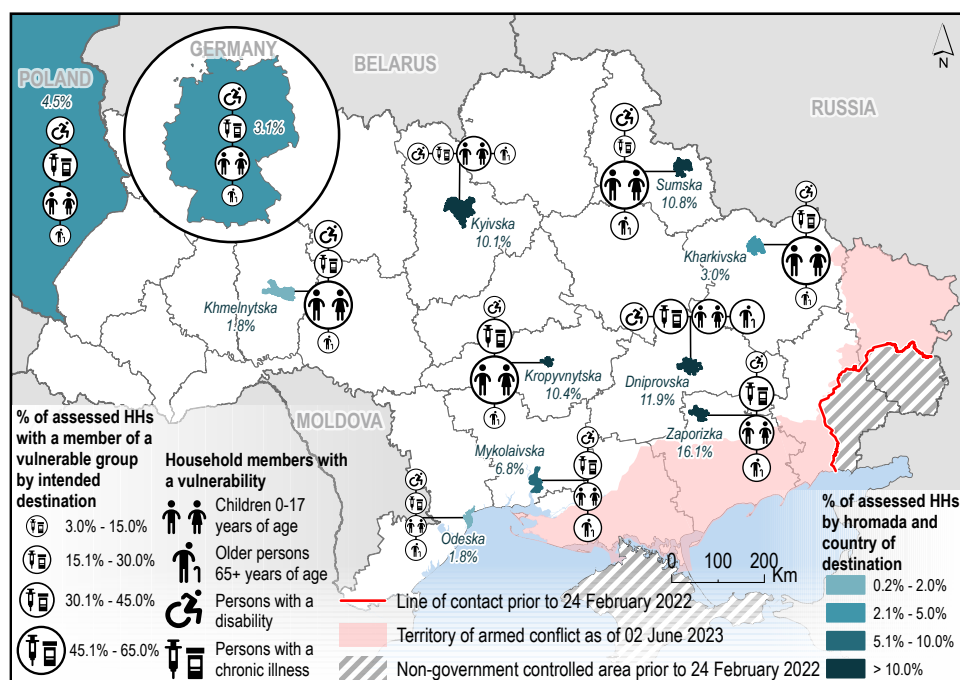
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics

Concerning overall assessed households, over half of the members arriving and transiting were female (64%), with **areas closer to the line of contact having a higher percentage of male members**. Roughly a quarter of household members per location included a male member of conscription age (18-64 years), particularly within Mykolaiv (29%), Dnipro (24%), and Zaporizhzhia (24%). In turn, close to half of households traveled with children (0-17 years), with 18% of overall households headed by a single parent.

As shown in Map 4, **Hromadas including Kropyvnytska, Sumy, Kharkivska, and Khmelnytska have a higher percentage of households with children that intended to settle in these locations**. Amongst other recently arrived IDPs that may require additional support, over a

Map 4: Reported members with a vulnerability, by % of households per Hromada of destination.



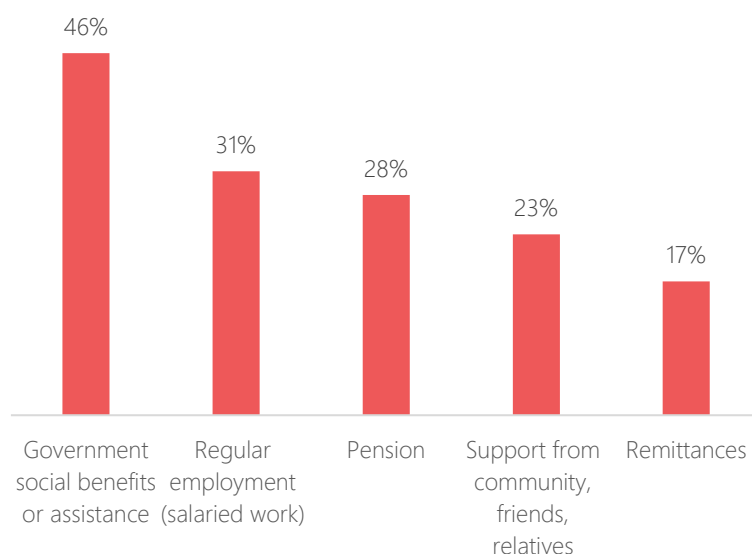
quarter of households (29%) traveled with an individual that has a chronic illness, particularly to Zaporizka, Dniprovska, and Kropyvnytska Hromadas.

Sources of income and employment status

Income in the form of assistance continues to be increasingly relied on by IDP households across Ukraine with government social benefits or assistance as a source of income for close to half of IDP households (Figure 10). As reported by the Ministry of Social Policy, government assistance has been extended for an additional six months, including monthly benefits for IDPs.²⁵ Additional government assistance, such as housing allowance, has been relied on by 2.6 million individuals as of July 2023.²⁶ Concerning support to older populations, ATM findings show that 28% of households received a pension, which is suggested to be insufficient to meet their basic needs. Currently, the average pension totals UAH 5,311 monthly, with the Government of Ukraine working to increase pensions by 16% next year.²⁷ At present, HelpAge International reports pensions falling short for older populations to cover basic needs and the costs of medicines, particularly for those over the age of 70.²⁸ IDPs have been increasingly dependent on support from communities and remittances, which have taken precedence compared to an observed decrease in reliance on humanitarian assistance. Only 9% of households reported relying on humanitarian assistance, a 10% decrease from the previous round of ATM. Conversely, by the end of June, 1.3 million IDPs received multi-purpose cash since the start of the year, falling short of the initial target of 2.3 million IDPs.²⁹

An increasing number of households had a member who was employed, with 38% of IDP households receiving a salary from regular employment.

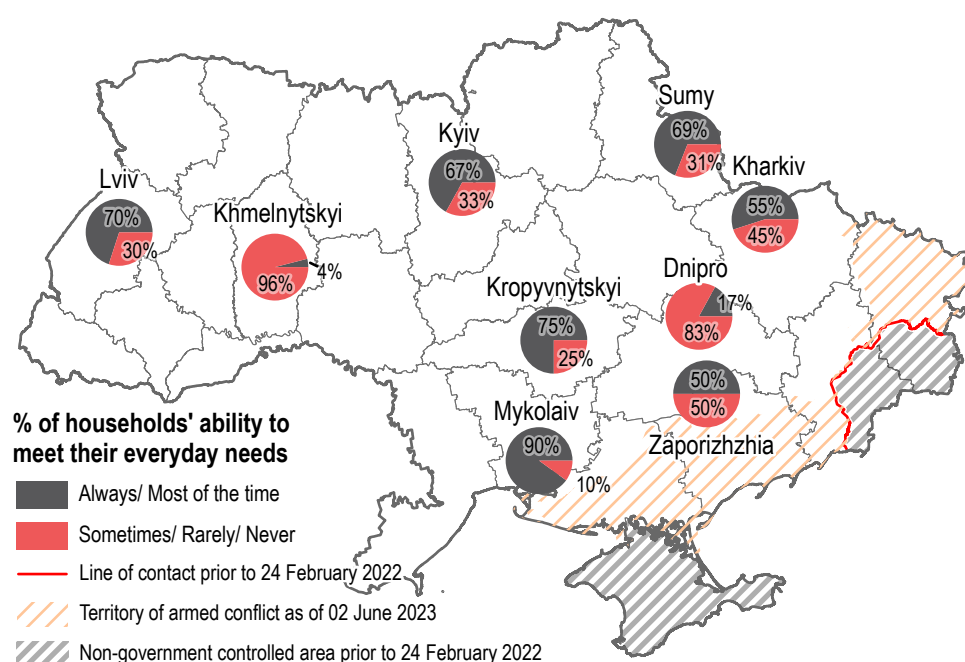
Figure 10: Sources of income, % of IDP households.



Conversely, 41% of IDP households reported a member who was unemployed but seeking job opportunities. Of those seeking employment opportunities, most were interviewed in Dnipro (18%), Zaporizhzhia (16%), and Lviv (16%). While the full-scale war has presented challenges for IDPs to integrate into the workforce, many municipal programmes have come into effect to support IDPs seeking employment opportunities and access training for skills development. As a major IDP hosting area, 60% of IDPs of employable age in Dnipro have found work since the full-scale war as of 1 July, with more than 20,000 individuals having found work through the municipality's Telegram channel which connects IDPs to vacancies.³⁰ In areas closer to the front line, Zaporizhzhia's City Council reports that despite not having a specific program, IDPs have access to various resources to seek employment opportunities.³¹

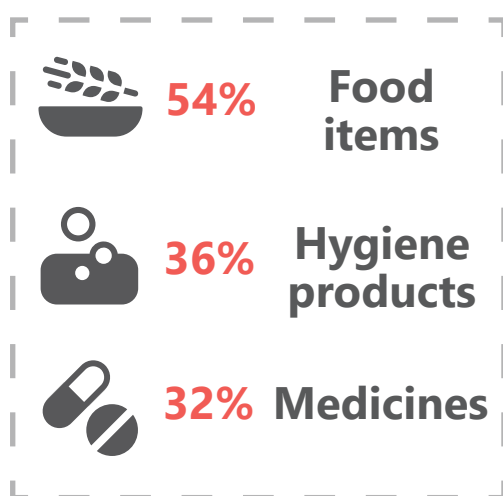
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Map 5: Reported ability to meet everyday needs upon arrival, % of households by interview location.



Overall, close to half of the assessed households (45%) reported not always or most of the time being able to meet their everyday needs, suggesting a diverse levels of needs for those who recently arrived to each settlement. Concerning households' displacement status, **returnees were reportedly less able to meet their everyday needs with 48% only sometimes, rarely, or never being able to meet those needs compared to 46% of IDPs and 30% of those moving abroad.** As shown in Map 5, the vast majority of those in Khmelnytskyi and Dnipro reported the inability to meet their everyday needs. As an IDP hosting area, an estimated 40,000 IDPs are currently residing in Khmelnytskyi.³² Of those households assessed in the city, 30% recently arrived from Khersonska Oblast.

Figure 11: Top three overall reported needs upon arrival, % of households.



Indeed, free evacuation trains arrived to the city from Kherson following the damage to the Kakhovka Dam,³³ thus suggesting immediate needs for households arriving with minimal belongs. In Dnipro, households tend to have higher vulnerabilities in comparison to other settlements. Close to half of those assessed traveled with a member that had a chronic illness (46%) and 37% traveled with an older person (65+ years).

In the first 6 months of 2023, humanitarian organisations supported 2.9 million IDPs and an additional 1.4 million returnees.³⁴ **ATM findings show the households continued to prioritise the need for food items, hygiene products, and medicines (Figure 11).** As shown in Table 3, food items were most requested by households upon arrival to locations including Khmelnytskyi, Dnipro, Kropyvnytskyi, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, and Kharkiv. Households prioritising medicines arrived to Kropyvnytskyi, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, and Mykolaiv. REACH's JMMI reports a steady increase in the price of medicines,³⁵ thereby suggesting continued unaffordability for displaced households. Of those who required support with access to medicines, most originated from areas closer to the frontline, including Zaporizhzhia (26%) and Donetsk (20%) Oblasts.

Table 3: Most commonly reported assistance needed, % of households by interview location.

Khmelnytskyi	Food items	95%	Hygiene products	75%	Clothing	53%
Dnipro	Food items	93%	Accommodation	50%	Hygiene products	41%
Kropyvnytskyi	Food items	84%	Medicines	53%	Hygiene products	48%
Sumy	Food items	65%	Medicines	42%	Children's education	29%
Zaporizhzhia	Food items	57%	Hygiene products	49%	Medicines	36%
Mykolaiv	Hygiene products	43%	Medicines	36%	No assistance needed	31%
Kharkiv	Food items	35%	No assistance needed	32%	Hygiene products	23%
Lviv	Employment	32%	Accommodation	24%	Repair for damaged property	24%
Kyiv	Employment	29%	No assistance needed	21%	Admin/ registration support	19%

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The ATM Round 9 household survey was conducted between **the 2nd to the 19th of June 2023**. REACH enumerators interviewed households that have recently arrived and transited through nine urban settlements across Ukraine: **Lviv, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Kropyvnytskyi, Mykolaiv, Sumy, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv**. "Recently arrived" refers to households that have arrived to one of the aforementioned settlements 14 days or less prior to the interview. In total, **1,918 interviews were conducted with IDP and returnee households** at transit centres, collective sites, administrative centers and humanitarian distribution sites. Due to the purposive sample, findings are not generalisable with a known level of precision and should be considered as indicative only.

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

¹ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [DTM Ukraine — Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey Round 13 \(11 May - 14 June\)](#), June 2023.

² "Recently arrived" refers to the households that have arrived to the settlement of the interview location 14 days or less prior to the date of the interview.

PAGE 2

³ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [DTM Ukraine — Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey Round 13 \(11 May - 14 June\)](#), June 2023.

⁴ [English translation] Ukrinform, [There are less than a thousand residents left in the village near Zaporizhzhia](#), 19 May 2023.

⁵ [English translation] Ukrinform, [In the Zaporizhzhia region, 30 children remain in the combat zone, 1,300 near the front](#), 15 June 2023.

⁶ [English translation] Ukrinform, [The reintegration of Crimea will be more difficult than other temporarily occupied territories and will require a separate approach](#), 24 June 2023.

⁷ [English translation] Ukrainian News, [Joint forces commander Nayeve calls on residents of border districts of Sumy region to evacuate](#), 29 June 2023.

⁸ [English translation] Bilopillia City, [Shelling of the Bilopol community: the situation for the past week](#), 22 May 2023.

⁹ OCHA, [Ukraine - Destruction of Kakhovka dam - Flash update #7](#), 16 June 2023.

¹⁰ [English translation] Ukrinform, [Four evacuation points were deployed in Kherson](#), 6 June 2023.

¹¹ [English translation] Ukrinform, [An evacuation train from the Kherson region has arrived in Khmelnytskyi](#), 8 June 2023.

¹² [English translation] Ukrinform, [The Russians hit Kherson with artillery during the evacuation of civilians](#), 6 June 2023.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ REACH, [Ukraine: Humanitarian Situation Monitoring - Focus on the areas closer to the front line](#), May 2023.

PAGE 3

¹⁵ Households had multiple answer options, therefore results might exceed 100%.

¹⁶ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [Registered IDP Area Baseline Assessment - Round 25](#), June 2023.

PAGE 4

¹⁷ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [Registered IDP Area Baseline Assessment - Round 25](#), June 2023.

¹⁸ Households had multiple answer options, therefore results might exceed 100%.

¹⁹ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [DTM Ukraine — Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey Round 13 \(11 May - 14 June\)](#), June 2023.

²⁰ REACH, [JMMI: Ukraine June 2023 - Round 15](#), August 2023.

²¹ Comparison of household intentions between ATM rounds of data collection should be considered as indicative only.

²² UNHCR, Ukrainian Refugee Situation: Operational Data Portal, 15 August 2023.

ENDNOTES

PAGE 5

²³ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [DTM Ukraine — Returns Report — General Population Survey — Round 13 \(June 2023\)](#), 19 July 2023.

²⁴ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [DTM Ukraine — Conditions of Return Assessment Factsheet — Round 3 \(June 2023\)](#), 24 July 2023.

PAGE 6

²⁵ [English translation] Ministry of Social Policy, [Changes in the order of payments for IDPs: the most vulnerable citizens and families in need will continue to receive support](#), 11 July 2023.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ [English translation] Government of Ukraine, [Oleksandr Kachura: Even in wartime, the state fully fulfills its social obligations, and we are working to increase pensions](#), 18 August 2023.

²⁸ HelpAge International, [Ignoring the rapidly ageing population will jeopardize Ukraine's recovery](#), 20 June 2023.

²⁹ OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Response 2023: Situation Report](#), 3 August 2023.

³⁰ [English translation] Dnipro Rada, [Dnipro is the first: 60% of immigrants were employed in the city, which is the best result in Ukraine](#), 14 July 2023.

³¹ [English translation] Chesno, [How do city authorities help immigrants with employment?](#), 31 May 2023.

PAGE 7

³² [English translation] Khmelnytska City Council, [Joint activities help children from IDP families to integrate and socialize in the Khmelnytskyi community](#), 15 May 2023.

³³ [English translation] Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine, [Evacuation routes from Kherson region](#), 10 June 2023.

³⁴ OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Response 2023: Situation Report](#), 3 August 2023.

³⁵ REACH, [JMMI: Ukraine June 2023 - Round 15](#), August 2023.