FACTSHEET

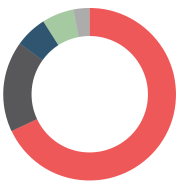
Arrival and Transit Monitoring, Round 7

March, 2023
Ukraine

KEY MESSAGES

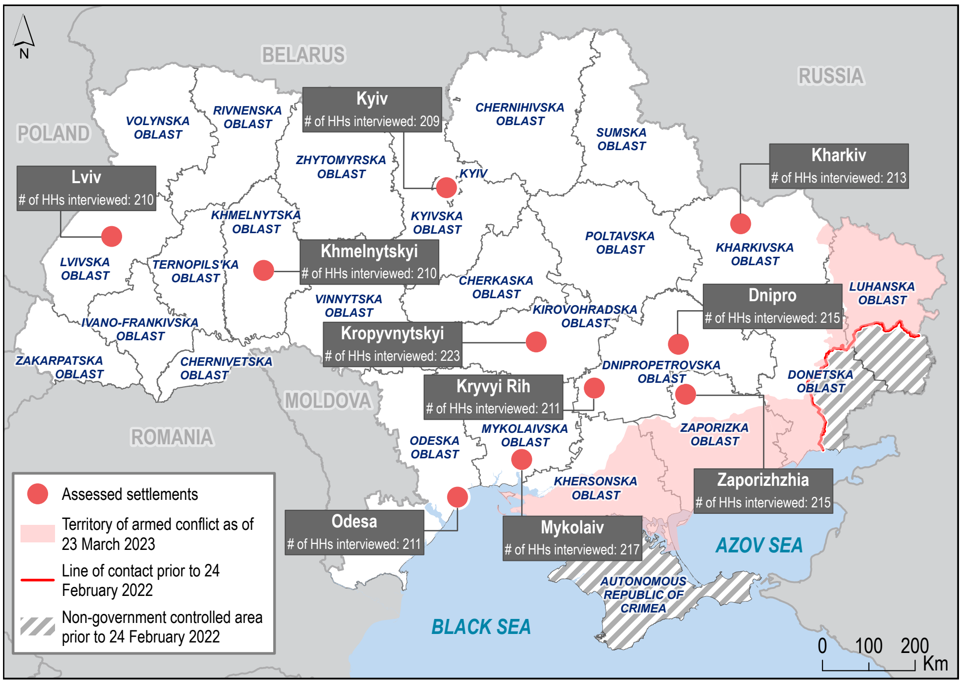
- **Escalation of hostilities in the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine continue to exacerbate displacement trends,** with the highest proportion of overall households from areas within **Zaporizhska** (23%) and **Khersonska** (23%) oblasts.
- **Over half of overall recently arrived households (53%) have changed their settlement of temporary residence more than once, following a year since the full-scale war.** While 33% of households resettled in one other settlement, 21% have resettled in two or more settlements prior to arriving to the interview location. A desire to reunify with family and/or friends (20%), was one of the most commonly reported reasons by displaced households to leave, followed by no employment opportunities (17%) and a loss of employment/ livelihood opportunities (12%).
- **Most households reported their intention to remain within Ukraine (91%),** while 6% of housheolds indicated their current return and 6% reported their intended destination outside of Ukraine.

Figure 1. Types of intended movement, % of households.



	HHs	%
Arrivals:	1,442	68%
Transit:	347	17%
Outbound from Ukraine:	137	6%
Returns to area of origin:	137	6%
Do not know:	71	3%

Map 1. Number of household interviews conducted per settlement.



CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Since the start of the full-scale war in February 2022, an estimated 5,352,000 people remain internally displaced in Ukraine, and an additional 5,562,000 are estimated to have been displaced and returned to their place of habitual residence, as of 23 January 2023.[1] Following a year since the start of the full-scale war, concerns for households (HHs) unable to meet their basic needs remain, thereby further impacting displacement. To inform the humanitarian response on ongoing displacement in Ukraine, REACH conducted Round 7 of Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM).

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

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

METHODOLOGY:
The ATM Round 7 household survey was conducted between the **10th and 25th of March 2023.** REACH enumerators interviewed households that have recently arrived[2] and transited through ten urban settlements across Ukraine: **Lviv, Kyiv, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kropyvnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Khmelnytskyi, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv.** In total, **2,134 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).

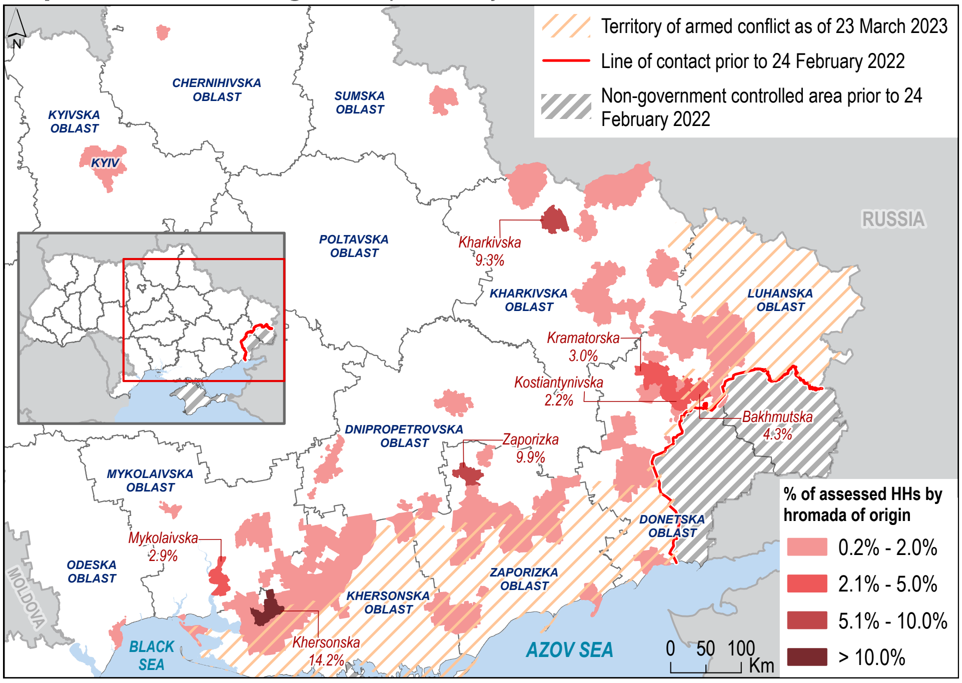
REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

POPULATION MOVEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

Displacement from conflict-affected areas

As of 23 January 2023, the International Organization of Migration (IOM) has estimated 5.4 million IDPs having been displaced within Ukraine.[3] Though the stock of IDPs across Ukraine has reportedly decreased since August 2022, **ATM findings show that new flows of IDPs were mainly from southern and eastern regions of Ukraine** (Map 2), most notably in areas within **Zaporizhska** (23%) and **Khersonska** (23%) oblasts. Within these oblasts, 13% of households from Zaporizhska and Khersonska oblasts (respectively) reported their initial displacement since January 2023. Indeed, concerns for households' safety remains a primary push factor, as **close to half of households cited shelling in or near the settlement (46%) and threat to personal and/or family safety (43%).** Though civilian casualties resulting in injuries or death have been decreasing since 2022,[4] the threat to civilian infrastructure within Ukraine are prevalent. Over 150,000 of residential buildings have been damaged or destroyed as of February 2023,[5] with continued attacks on civilian infrastructure, notably on multi-story buildings in recent months.[6] Moreover, evacuations from areas that are not under the control of the Government of Ukraine within Zaporizhska oblast are deemed difficult. A significant decrease in the border crossing checkpoint of Vasylivka since October 2022 has been reported, as Russian forces continue to limit movement into government controlled areas.[7] Limiting freedom of movement has also been reported in areas surrounding Tokmak for Ukrainian citizens not holding Russian passports.[8]

Map 2. Hromadas of origin as reported by assessed households.



In eastern oblasts, continued calls for evacuation out of conflict-affected areas including Donetska has raved on following an escalation of hostilites. On 7 March 2023, Ukraine's Cabinet of Minister's approved the forced evacaution of children in Bakhmut due to the dire security concerns of residents remaining in those areas.[9]

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

	February - December 2022	January 2023	February 2023	1-25 March 2023
Khmelnytskyi	10%	0%	1%	**89%**
Kryvyi Rih	29%	1%	4%	**65%**
Lviv	26%	5%	8%	**61%**
Dnipro	40%	1%	3%	**56%**
Odesa	45%	3%	5%	**48%**
Zaporizhzhia	57%	0%	1%	**42%**
Kropyvnytskyi	63%	4%	7%	**26%**
Kyiv	69%	2%	7%	**22%**
Mykolaiv	87%	1%	3%	**9%**
Kharkiv	88%	1%	3%	**8%**

42% of assessed households reported their initial displacement from 1 March 2023.

Though the IOM reported a decrease in the overall number of IDPs,[10] ATM findings show that **the escalation of hostilities continues to displace households for the first time since the start of the full-scale war in February 2022**. Yet, as presented in Table 1, vast differences in the date of initial displacement in each settlement are observed. In Khmelnytskyi for example, the majority of households were initially displaced in the month of data collection (March 2023). Indeed, free evacuations trains from conflict-affected areas in the east and south transited through Khmelnytskyi,[11] as 94% of households interviewed arrived via evacuation trains. Conversely, in areas such as Kharkiv and Mykolaiv, a higher percentage of households reported their initial displacement in 2022, indicating multiple areas of resettlement.

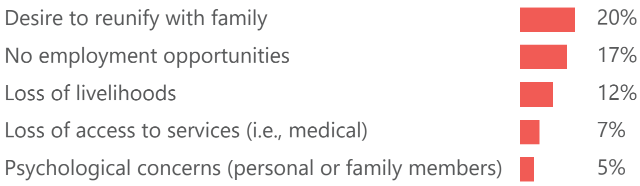
Areas of resettlement

A year since the start of the full-scale war in February 2022, displaced households have reported their resettlement to various locations across Ukraine. Prior to arriving at the interview location, ATM findings show **53% of households have changed their temporary residence more than once since becoming initially displaced, with most having been interviewed in locations including Kropyvnytskyi (83%), Kharkiv (80%), Kyiv (75%) and Zaporizhzhia (58%).** Though 33% of households only resettled in one other location, 21% have resettled in two or more areas prior to arriving to the interview location. Thus, suggesting a longer duration of displacement and varying push factors from previous areas of resettlement. Many households have left their areas of initial displacement for a variety of reasons (Figure 2). A desire to reunify family was one of the prioritised reasons to move to certain areas, as reported by 20% of those who have resettled. Though employment opportunities were highly regarded as a reason to relocate, as no employment opportunities (17%) or a loss of employment/ livelihood opportunities (12%) were of the most commonly reported. As viewed in Map 3, **Zaporizhzhia (7%), Lviv (6%) and Dnipro (5%) were primary locations for areas of resettlement.** Indeed, Zaporizkyi, Lvivskyi and Dniproskyi raions continue to be the country's highest IDP hosting areas, with over 150,000 IDPs registered as of 31 March 2023.[12] In addition, 10% of households reported having returned from residing abroad.

Movement intentions

The vast majority of assessed households (91%) intended to remain within Ukraine upon their current journey. As shown in Map 3, primary movements were observed from the east towards west of the country. Though, most households intended to remain in the destination of the interview location including Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Kropyvnytskyi and Odesa, other areas such as Lviv, Kharkiv and Khmelnytskyi remain as primary transit locations (Figure 3). Households interviewed in Kharkiv (19%) and Khmelnytskyi (15%)

Figure 2. Reported reasons for leaving area of most recent resettlement, % of households.



Map 3. Reported hromadas of origin, areas of resettlement and intended destination, % of households.

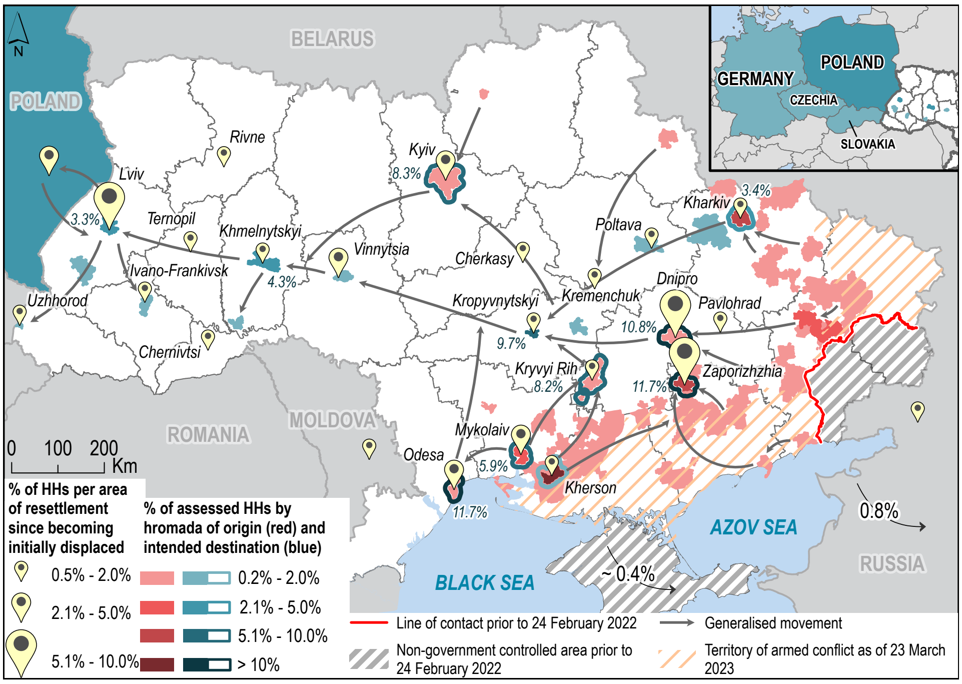
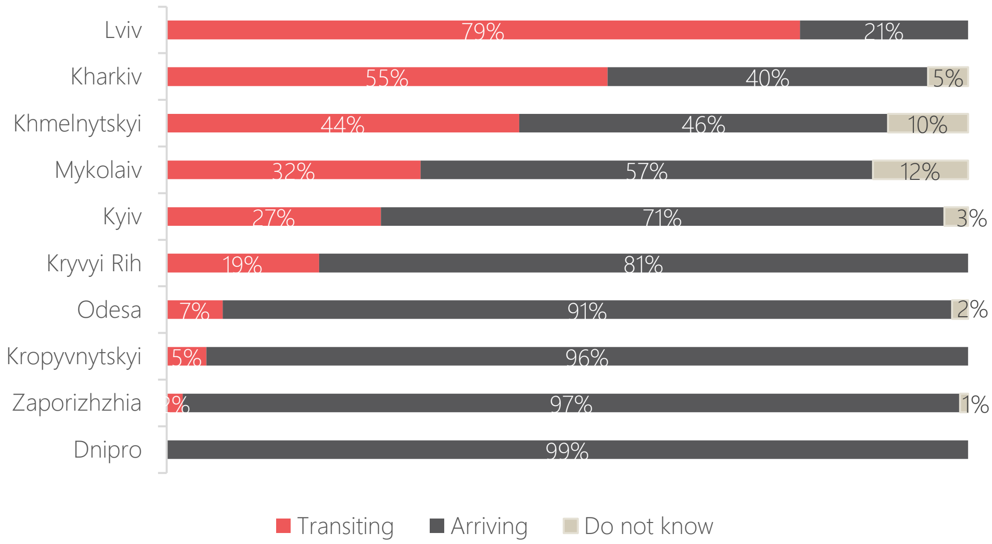


Figure 3. Reported movement intentions, % of households per interview location.



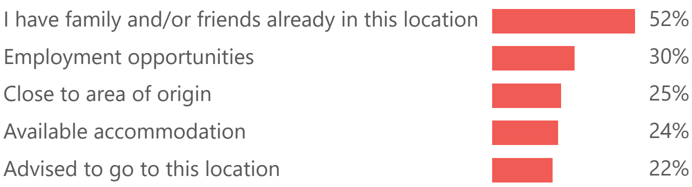
primarily transited to locations within the oblast. Alternatively, movement towards the east of the country was observed by 19% of households interviewed in Lviv. Many intended to return to their areas of origin, as close to half of all households assessed in Lviv (44%) reported returning to their place of habitual residence.

Compared to recent ATM findings, households interviewed in Round 7 were more certain of where they intended to travel to, **as only 3% reported not knowing where they would go**. Across all settlements, households in Mykolaiv reported a higher percentage of those that did not know where they would go (12%).

Pull factors

A variety of reported pull factors suggest diverse priorities for households when travelling to their intended destination. Figure 4 shows that one of the most frequently cited pull factors across all settlements included having the presence of family and/or friends at their intended destination (52%). Employment opportunities were increasingly a prioritised reason to select the area of resettlement as most reported by households interviewed in Lviv (67%), Kyiv (54%) and Mykolaiv (44%). Remaining close to their area of origin was a preference for households interviewed in settlements close to the eastern and southern areas of the frontline, including Zaporizhzhia (57%), Mykolaiv (49%), Dnipro (45%) and Odesa (39%). Availability of accommodation was most reported by households interviewed in Zaporizhzhia (52%), while, to a lesser extent, households who were advised to go to their intended location were mostly interviewed in Khmelnytskyi (44%) and Kropyvnytskyi (37%). Indeed, evacuation trains to these areas are common and continue to settlements further west.

Figure 4. Most commonly reported pull factors for selecting intended destination, % of households.



Length of stay at intended destination

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

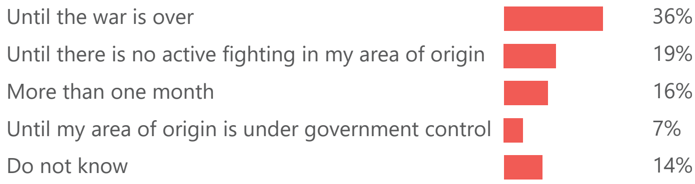
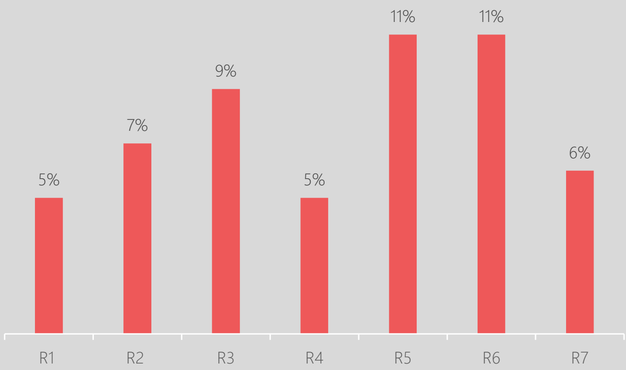


Figure 5 shows that **households' decision making regarding the length of stay at their intended destination is highly dependent on the status of the ongoing conflict.** Many reported staying at their intended destination until the war is over (36%) or when active conflict in their areas of origin has ceased (19%). Other households reported staying at their intended destination for more than one month (16%). Thus, **findings show that most assessed households do not intend to be resettled permanently, rather temporarily.** Conversely, others were less certain at the time of the interview whether they would settle long-term in their intended destination, as 14% of households did not know. This was mostly echoed by those interviewed in Khmelnytskyi (52%), Kyiv (35%), Kharkiv (29%) and Lviv (24%).

Movement outside of Ukraine

Figure 6. Reported intention to move abroad per round. % of households.[13]



ATM findings show that households' movement intentions to move abroad have decreased since Round 6 (February 2023), following a steady increase since Round 1 (May 2022). After one year since the full-scale war in February 2022, approximately 8.1 million Ukrainian refugees are currently living abroad.[14] Poland (49%) and Germany (19%) remain the most commonly reported destinations abroad as reported by assessed households across all settlements. As with previous ATM findings, Lviv (38%) remains a key transit hub for movement abroad due to its close proximity to border crossing points.

The most commonly reported pull factor for moving abroad was employment opportunities (69%), signaling limited work opportunities in certain areas within Ukraine. At their intended destination, 55% of respondents indicated that a member of their household has acquired a new job, while 28% reported they were seeking employment abroad. In addition to employment opportunities, close to half of assessed households indicated their hope to reunite with family and/or friends in these locations (56%).

Findings continue to suggest that households with more financial stability intend to move abroad. Of the top sources of income as reported by households, close to half (45%) reported receiving a salary from employment. Households also reported government social assistance (30%) and financial support from relatives (23%) as sources of income. Of those households intending to move abroad, many were from areas within Kharkivska (27%) oblast.

In turn, the intention to resettle outside of Ukraine is suggested to be short-term, as 82% of households moving abroad reported their desire to return to Ukraine in the future. Yet, many reported that this decision to return to Ukraine is dependent on personal circumstances, including access to education, employment opportunities, accommodation and heathcare services (34%).

RETURNS WITHIN UKRAINE

Pull factors and destintation of return

ATM findings show that **across all settlements, 6% (n=137) of households reported returning to their place of habitual residence at the time of the interview**. This has increased only slightly since Round 6 of ATM. Of those returning, the most commonly reported reason to return included the desire to reunify and support family members in these areas (65%). Of those returning, 2% did not know whether they would remain in their areas of origin, while the remaining 4% indicated a permanent return. Thus presenting uncertainty for some households.

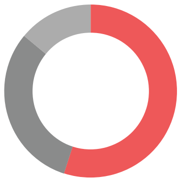
In addition to the 6% of households returning, **4% (n=94) of households reported pendular movement to their place of habitual residence** by having indicated their return for only less than a week to more than a month. Over half of these households primarily reported returning to view the condition of their home (53%), as well as retrieve supplies (including but not limited to food, clothing, medications and non-food items) (50%).

Of the most common areas of return for both permanent and pendular movement, households mainly returned to their homes in Kharkivska (28%) and Zaporizhska (20%) oblasts. Indeed, the IOM reported that following Kyiv city and Kyivska oblast, Kharkivska was one of the top oblasts by share of returnees, accounting for 825,000 of returns.[15] Additionally, in his address, Ukraine's President reported that despite over 50 villages having been almost completely destroyed, families continue to return to Kharkivska oblast.[16] While returns to Zaporizhska oblast are a call for concern, as the region's volatile security situation remains prevalent due to ongoing strikes on civilian infrastructure and residential neighbourhoods.[17]

Humanitarian needs and reintegration support

Indeed, the increase in household returns is conducive to the general desire to return home when given the opportunity to do so. Yet, **ATM findings suggest that households returning have a diverse level of needs.** For example, as shown in Figure 7, households' ability to meet their everyday needs vastly differed, though 45% of households reported not always or most of the time being able to meet their everyday needs.

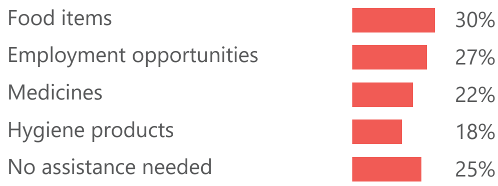
Figure 7. Reported ability to meet everyday needs, % of returnee households.



55% Always/ Most of the time
31% Sometimes
14% Rarely/ Never

Though 25% of households returning reported not requiring any assistance, as shown in Figure 8, others mostly commonly reported the need for food items (30%) and support for employment opportunities (27%). Moreover, when households were asked on what forms of reintegration support would be required, 45% reported not requiring any assistance, while 27% required assistance in accessing employment opportunities, including assistance finding employment, or to be requalified.

Figure 8. Top reported needs, % of returnee households.



Future return intentions

73% of households reported their intention to return to their place of habitual residence in the future.

Across all settlements, findings suggest that many intend to resettle temporarily and return home when they have the opportunity to do so (73%). Though most households intend to return in the future, ATM findings show that overtime, the percentage of households intending to return to their place of habitual residence in the future is decreasing as presented in Round 6 (78%) and Round 5 (81%). Overall, 7% of assessed households were unsure of whether they would return in the future, this uncertainty was most common for households interviewed in Kharkiv (22%).

Many cited security concerns in their area of origin as a determining factor in their decision making. Two of the most commonly reported reasons included when the war is over (33%) and until there is no active fighting in their area of origin (22%).

Definition of a returnee household

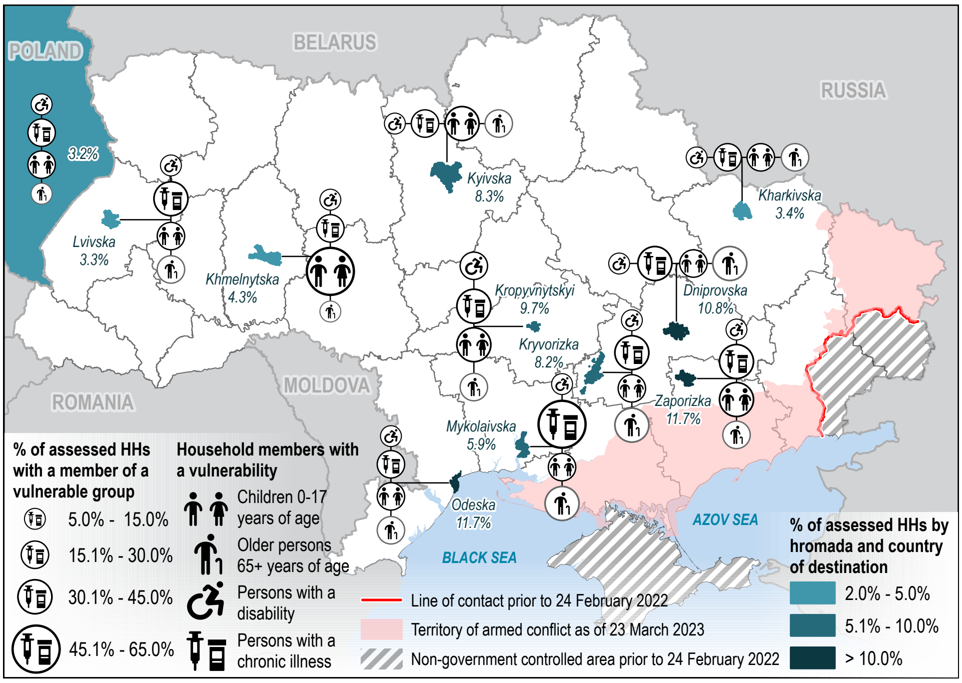
A returnee household is identified as a household that has left their place of habitual residence due to the escalation of hostilities on 24 February 2022 and has since indicated their permanent return to their place of habitual residence or an adjacent area within their area of origin. For the purpose of this assessment, current returns include households that have reported their recent return or intention return to their area of origin on their current journey. 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

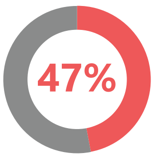
ATM findings show that females accounted for over half of assessed households members (65%). Across all settlements, 28% of households reported travelling with women and children (0-17 years), while 13% of households included a single-parent travelling with children. In terms of other vulnerable groups, a lower percentage of households were reported travelling with a person with a chronic illness (33%), an older person (65+ years) (22%) and a person with a disability (12%). As seen in Map 4, over half of households (59%) travelled with a person with a chronic illness to Mykolaivska, and over half of households (53%) intending to travel to Khmelnytska included children (0-17 years). A higher percentage of households travelling with an older person (65+ years) remained in areas closer to conflict-affected areas, including Dniprovska (37%), Mykolaivska (35%) and Kryorizka (34%) hromadas.

Map 4. Reported household members of a vulnerable group by intended destination, % of household members.



Household members remaining in areas of origin

Figure 9. Reported members remaining in area of origin, % of households.



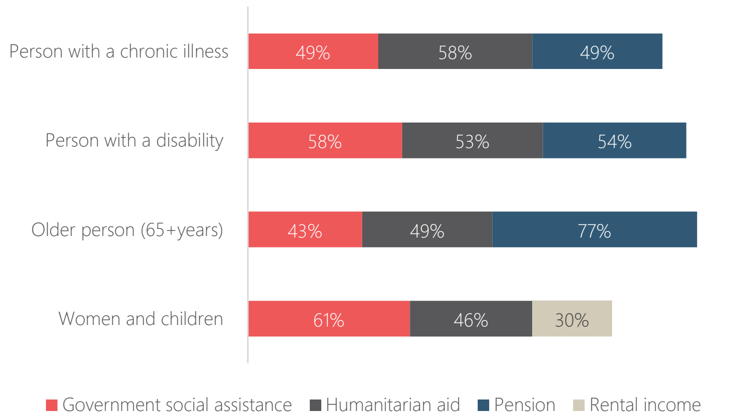
47% of households reported a household member remaining in their area of origin.

Almost half of all respondents reported a member of their household still remaining in their area of origin. **Most commonly reported reasons included looking after property (67%).** Of those households, most members remain in areas inclduing Zaporizhska (26%) and Khersonska (25%) oblasts.

Sources of income and employment status

Across all settlements, **income in the form of assistance continues to be primarily relied on by assessed households**, specifically government social assistance (52%) and humanitarian aid (46%). In particular, humanitarian aid was mostly received by majority of those interviewed in Mykolaiv (91%), Kropyvnytskyi (74%), and Dnipro (72%). As shown in Figure 10, households with vulnerable groups primarily relied on such sources of income including pensions. Thus suggesting that households pensions are often times not sufficient, therefore rely on diverse sources of income. **Salary from employment (28%) has also become an increasingly relied on source of income in comparison to previous findings**. This was most commonly reported by households in Kyiv (59%), Mykolaiv (43%), and Lviv (41%). ATM findings showed that members of households in Lviv (46%) and Mykolaiv (41%) reported having obtained new employment opportunities. While those interviewed in Khmelnytskyi (57%), Zaporizhzhia (52%), Odesa (51%) and Kryvyi Rih (49%) were reported to be without work, yet are actively seeking employment opportunities. A variety of reasons have hindered accessing employment opportunities following one year since the full-scale war.

Figure 10. Sources of income, % of households with a vulnerable member.



Indeed, many industries have either moved, switch products, or have been destroyed during the war, impacting available jobs.[18] Additionally, according to the Confederation of Employers of Ukraine, a primary threat to the country's labour force is the increase of persons with a disability, of which account for 2.8 million people at the beginning of 2023, as 76% are those of working age.[19] Thus, limiting the availability of suitable employment sectors for these individuals.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Figure 11. Reported ability to meet everyday needs, % of households.

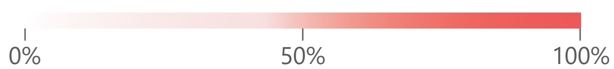
According to the Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview, as of December 2022 approximately 6.3 million IDPs were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection.[20] Despite up to 700 humanitarian organisations providing assistance across the country,[21] the delivery of humanitarian assistance, particularly to areas close to the front lines, has been limited.[22] Thus, providing assistance to those recently displaced from these areas is pertinent. Additional challenges are present for displaced households in urban areas as well, as various sources of income are often reported to not be sufficient in meeting basic everyday needs.[23]

ATM findings show that across all settlements, **over half of all assessed households (51%) reported sometimes, rarely, or never being able to meet their everyday needs**, thus the needs across assessed settlements vastly differ, suggesting diverse lived experiences for displaced households. In particular, Figure 11 presents over half of households interviewed in Khmelnytskyi, Odesa, Kryvyi Rih, Kyiv and Dnipro reporting not always, or most of the time be able to meet their needs compared to other areas.

The most reported need across all settlement for IDP households vary. Table 2 shows that across all settlements food items (47%), medicines (32%) and employment opportunities (28%) were of the most commonly reported needs. **The need for food items for households has been increasing since Round 6 of ATM findings**.[24] As show in Table 2, this was the top reported need by households in 6 out of 10 settlements, with the highest need for most households in Khmelnytskyi (86%). Secondly, **the need for medicines was also prioritised, as reported by majority of assessed settlements observed (9 out of 10)**. In Dnipro specifically, over half of households reported this need, as 34% of households had a member with a chronic illness. Lastly, across all settlements, there is an **observed rise in need for employment opportunities,** signalling the desire to work due to a loss of employment due to displacement. This was mostly by households interviewed in Zaporizhzhia (43%), Kyiv (33%), Odesa (31%) and Lviv (23%).

Table 2. Most commonly reported assistance needed by interview location, % of households.

Khmelnytskyi	Food items	86%	Hygiene products	57%	Clothing	50%
Kropyvnytskyi	Food items	79%	Hygiene products	38%	Medicines	30%
Dnipro	Food items	78%	Medicines	52%	Healthcare services	39%
Kryvyi Rih	Food items	52%	Medicines	43%	Hygiene products	35%
Zaporizhzhia	Food items	51%	Employment	43%	Medicines	42%
Odesa	Food items	42%	Employment	31%	Hygiene products	31%
Mykolaiv	Hygiene products	44%	Medicines	34%	Food items	32%
Kharkiv	No assistance needed	35%	Healthcare services	22%	Medicines	21%
Lviv	No assistance needed	32%	Medicines	30%	Employment	23%
Kyiv	Employment	33%	No assistance needed	21%	Medicines	20%

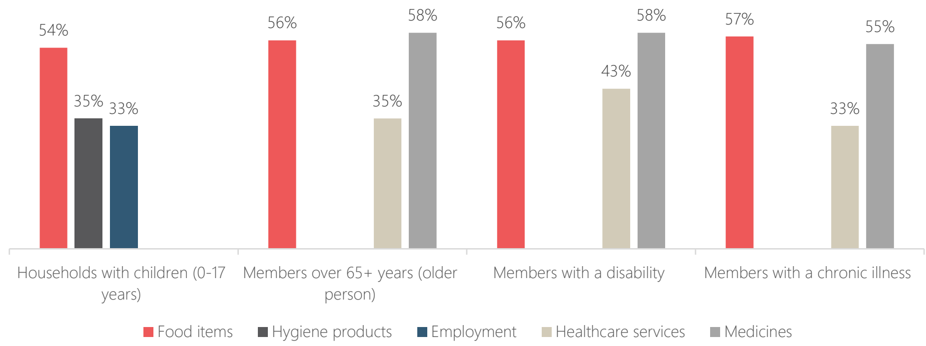


HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF HOUSEHOLDS TRAVELLING WITH VULNERABLE GROUPS

The humanitarian needs of households travelling with a member of a vulnerable group, particularly with children (0-17 years), an older person (65+ years), a person with a disability, or a chronic illness, **prioritised similar needs for assistance and access to services when compared with the needs of households by assessed settlements overall** (page 7).

As shown in Figure 12, whether households travelled with a vulnerable member or not, **food items were of the most commonly reported assistance required amongst each group**. One in three families across Ukraine are food insecure,[25] yet availability of food items remain largely available.[26] REACH's Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) reported an increase in the cost of the overall JMMI basket including mostly food items, which has increased the most in the north and south regions, as well as Kyiv city.[27] Thereby suggesting that **households require easier access to food distribution and/or cash assistance to meet this basic need.** REACH's Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) Gender Focus Brief indicates that displaced female-headed households were of those intersecting vulnerable groups that reported the highest need for food assistance.[28]

Figure 12. Top reported needs, % of households with a vulnerable member.



Medicines were the most commonly reported need by over half of households travelling with an older person (65+ years) (58%), a person with a disability (58%) and a person with a chronic illness (55%). Moreover, access to healthcare services was a prioritised need by the aforementioned vulnerable groups (see Figure 12). Despite this, the World Health Organisation reports that country-wide access to healthcare services has improved,[29] yet barriers still remain. For example, high costs of medicines and treatment were reported in addition to challenges concerning time and transport.[30] Furthermore, for IDP households specifically, one fifth reported having no access to a family doctor.[31]

For households travelling with children, top reported needs differed. Many indicated the **requirement of hygiene products (35%), as well as the employment support (33%)** as priority needs. Single-parent households with children also reported similar top needs, signalling underlying challenges in accessing livelihood support and/or childcare services as the school year continues. Female-headed households are suggested to require additional livelihood support, as ATM findings showed households travelling with women and children primarily relied on income in the form of assistance, such as government social assistance and humanitarian aid (see page 6). Moreover, REACH's MSNA findings present a higher percentage of female-headed households reporting extreme livelihood needs when compared to male-headed households.[32]

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The ATM household survey was conducted between the **10th and 25th of March 2023.** REACH enumerators interviewed households that have recently arrived and transited through ten urban settlements across Ukraine: **Lviv, Kyiv, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kropyvnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Khmelnytskyi, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv.** In total, **2,134 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.

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), Ukraine Displacement Report, January 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), Ukraine Displacement Report, January 2023.
[4] OHCHR, Ukraine: civilian casualty update 26 March 2023, 27 March 2023.
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