

PROFILING THE POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT SITUATION: SITUATION OVERVIEW IN BORODIANSKA HROMADA

August 2024 | Ukraine

Context & Rationale

Located 50 kilometers north-west of Kyiv, Borodianska hromada comprises the urban-type administrative centre Borodianka and 31 villages. Before the full-scale invasion in February 2022, Borodianska hromada's estimated population was approximately 25,900, a number that had been gradually declining due to negative natural growth and out-migration¹. Despite this, 65.15% of residents were of working age (18-64 years old) in 2021². The hromada primarily focused on agriculture, with other major sectors of the local economy including transportation and logistics, aluminium profile processing, and woodworking³.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has severely impacted Borodianka and its surrounding areas, resulting in substantial population displacement and destruction of infrastructure. Between February and March 2022, the area experienced intense military actions and occupation, leading to 2,234 damaged structures, including 2,196 residential buildings, 13 administrative facilities, 16 educational institutions, 2 social service centres, and 7 cultural facilities⁴, along with industrial and commercial properties. This has caused a humanitarian crisis, displacing around 16,000⁵ residents as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or refugees abroad.

Since Ukraine regained control over the hromada in April 2022, approximately 13,000 residents have returned⁶, bringing the current estimated population to 24,000⁷. As of February 2024, 3,213 IDPs were registered in the hromada⁸, with around 90% being local residents⁹ who lost their homes due to the active hostilities and now qualify for official IDP status under Ukrainian legislation¹⁰.

In response to these challenges, Borodianka has become a focus for humanitarian and governmental 'build back better' recovery efforts¹¹. To **inform strategic and programmatic responses for durable solutions at the hromada level**, REACH Initiative conducted a profiling assessment that provides **a comparative analysis of displacement-affected populations, including returnees, IDPs, and non-displaced communities**, to examine their displacement situations, integration experiences, and long-term settlement in the hromada.

Key Findings

- **The displacement situation in Borodianska hromada is currently stable, with the population primarily consisting of residents who temporarily left during the early stages of the full-scale invasion but returned once the area was regained by Ukraine.** Over half (58%) of the assessed individuals in Borodianka, Druzhnia, and Zahaltsi are returnees, while 40% remained in their original areas during the active hostilities, and only 2% are IDPs from other regions. Most returnee households (74%) experienced displacement for 1 to 3 months, typically relocating to another oblast in Ukraine.
- **Vulnerabilities were found to be higher among those who stayed during the active hostilities in the hromada in early 2022.** Non-displaced individuals tend to be older and more likely to have chronic illnesses. They likely faced precarious conditions even before the full-scale invasion, depending on insufficient pensions that may not have covered their basic expenses, further exacerbated by war-related damage in the hromada. Returnees are more likely to be younger people, women and children.
- **Two years after regaining control of the territory, the hromada still faces a poor livelihood situation for all population groups, indicating that recovery efforts focused on livelihood activation may not have been sufficient.** Employment challenges affect all residents, resulting in significant labour migration to nearby urban centres due to a reported lack of local job opportunities and decent salaries. The formal employment rates among the working-age population were reported to be lower for non-displaced individuals compared to returnees both in Borodianka (50% for non-displaced and 70% for returnees) and in rural areas (46% for non-displaced and 56% for returnees).
- **While the hromada is working on infrastructure and housing recovery, returnees have expressed concerns about the transparency of housing reconstruction decisions.** Returnee households reported more extensive damage to their homes than non-displaced and mixed-status¹² households. To address these issues, respondents recommended increasing public participation in decision-making and improving communication with local authorities on housing restoration.
- **Most assessed households reported their intention to stay in the hromada over the next year, while those who left for abroad are unlikely to return soon.** Refugees from Borodianska hromada cited security concerns, worsening living conditions, and inadequate public services in Ukraine as the primary reasons for not returning.



Methodology Overview

The assessment focused on Borodianka, the hromada's administrative centre, along with a comparative analysis of the surrounding rural areas of Druzhnia and Zahalsti. Together, these three settlements account for 62% of the hromada's population. The research was carried out through a mixed methodology approach in the following three phases:

Phase I: From March 4 to 11, 2024, a semi-structured questionnaire was administered to 6 key informants (KIs) from governmental and non-governmental organisations to explore contextual factors within the hromada.

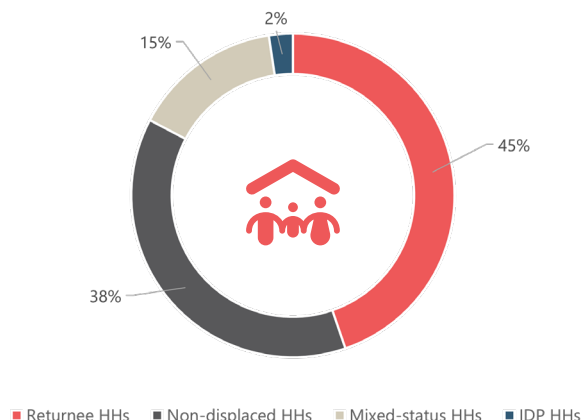
Phase II: From 14 March to 5 April 2024, a structured questionnaire was administered to 887 households in Borodianska hromada. A stratified random sampling strategy was employed in the three selected settlements of Borodianka, Druzhnia and Zahalsti due to their similar characteristics as the hromada's top three populated settlements. Population estimates from local authorities as of January 2023 guided the sample size calculations, achieving a 95% confidence interval with a 5% margin of error at the settlement level. This included 369 households in Borodianka and 513 in rural areas (258 in Druzhnia and 255 in Zahalsti). Weights were applied in data analysis for accurate representation when aggregating data from all settlements. While the data collected is representative at the settlement level across different population groups, the analysis primarily focuses on comparisons between these groups at the hromada level, which should be viewed as indicative rather than representative. During this period, three focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted: two in-person FGDs with IDPs from other regions and returnees, and one online FGD with individuals from Borodianska hromada displaced abroad, selected via purposive sampling from the IMPACT Longitudinal Survey with Ukrainian Refugees and Returnees, with participant consent obtained during the 23rd data collection round¹³. A snowball sampling method was also used.

Phase III: On 5 June 2024, REACH held an in-person Joint Analysis Session with seven government representatives from Borodianska hromada to validate and contextualise preliminary findings by incorporating their insights into the written analysis.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The assessment revealed notable variation in household compositions in the hromada, as shown in Figure 1. Almost half (45%) of the assessed households consisted solely of returnees, while over a third (38%) had individuals who stayed during the conflict. One in six households (15%) had members with different displacement experiences, including both returnees and non-displaced individuals.

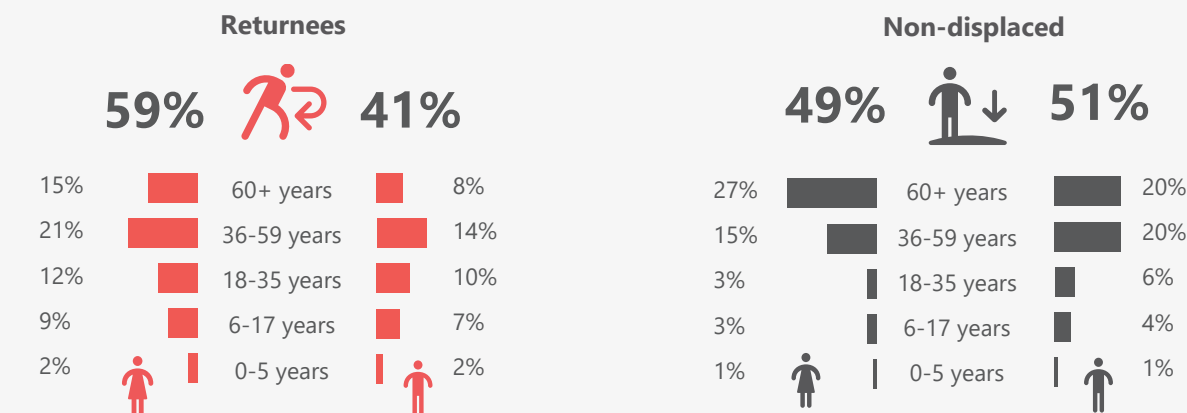
Figure 1: Distribution of assessed HHs, by displacement status



At the individual level, over half (58%) of the assessed individuals in Borodianka, Druzhnia, and Zahaltsy reported having left their area of origin during the full-scale invasion in February 2022 and have since returned. Meanwhile, 40% of the assessed individuals were host community members who never left their respective settlements. Only a small portion (2%) were IDPs displaced from other regions within Ukraine¹⁴.

Findings suggest that **individuals who were younger and in better health, particularly women, were more likely to have fled the active hostilities, while older individuals tended to stay during this period**. Figure 2 illustrates an uneven gender distribution among returnees, in contrast to the non-displaced population, which showed a nearly equal gender split. Returnees had an average age of 39 years, while non-displaced individuals averaged 53 years. Additionally, the non-displaced group consistently displayed higher levels of vulnerability compared to returnees, with a higher proportion of non-displaced individuals reportedly being over 60 years old (37% and 19%, respectively), as well as reporting chronic illnesses (35% and 20%, respectively) and disabilities (13% and 7%, respectively).

Figure 2: Assessed population in the hromada, by displacement status



In mixed-status households, those who returned often included working-age women and children, while men aged 36-59 and older persons primarily stayed during hostilities. Mixed-status households typically had a higher number of members compared to returnee and non-displaced households, averaging 4.0 members in contrast to 2.7 members in returnee households and 2.3 members in non-displaced households.

Most returnee households (74%) and returnees from mixed-status households (68%) experienced displacement for 1-3 months, moving mainly to another oblast within Ukraine. Regained control of Borodianka hromada by Ukrainian forces was the primary reason for return as reported by 90% of returnee households and 90% of returnees from mixed-status households. Reunification with family was also an important return driver for returnees from mixed-status households (43%).

Population Estimates Following the Recapture of Borodianka by Ukrainian Government in April 2022

During the Joint Analysis Session, local authorities reported an estimated 14,000 individuals were residing in Borodianka prior to the escalation of the war in February 2022. In April 2022, local authorities noted that approximately 2,300 individuals registered for social and humanitarian assistance, specifically those who had lived under the Russian occupation of the area. While the hromada lacked sufficient population data at that time, it was suggested that a majority of residents fled the settlement during occupation. Vulnerabilities were reportedly evident among non-displaced individuals, predominantly including the elderly, people with disabilities, and those lacking their own transportation, who sought assistance after the Ukrainian government regained control of the hromada in April 2022.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

In Borodianska hromada, the vast majority of children in the assessed households (97%) were enrolled in formal education. This high enrollment rate was consistent across both Borodianka and rural areas, as well as among returnee and non-displaced population groups. Moreover, 97% of children engaged in in-person or mixed-modality education¹⁵, with comparable trends observed across settlements and among both returnee and non-displaced groups.

During the FGD, IDPs mentioned that children in their households were enrolled in local schools and kindergartens. IDP participants expressed satisfaction with the quality of education provided by hromada' schools:

My eldest granddaughter attends school in-person in village Druzhnia, in this hromada, the younger child attends kindergarten. I am satisfied with the quality of education.

- IDP in Druzhnia

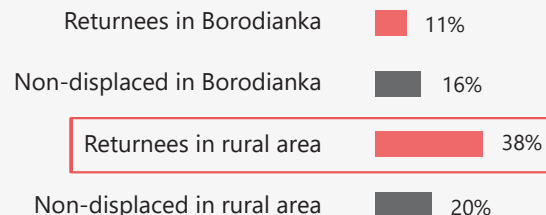
However, a notable difference was observed regarding the geographical accessibility of education for children in rural areas. The profiling assessment results indicate that 38% of returnee children in rural areas, including those from both returnee and mixed-status households, attended schools in a settlement other than their area of permanent residence in comparison to 20% of non-displaced children in rural areas. With official data indicating damage to 10 out of 14 secondary education facilities in the hromada¹⁶, these findings highlight persistent challenges in accessing education in Borodianska hromada post-invasion, necessitating commutes from villages for educational purposes.

I have two children who attend school. A school in our village has been destroyed, so children are forced to go to a neighbouring village. They study in a mixed mode. They study in the second shift from 12 pm to 5 pm. Children do not like another school, there are problems with adaptation.

- Returnee to Zahaltsi



% of children (3-17 years) within assessed HHs attending school in a settlement other than their area of permanent residence, by displacement status and area of permanent residence



During FGDs, returnees highlighted concerns with access to education and extracurriculars, including:



Limited children's participation in extracurricular activities compared to before the full-scale invasion due to afternoon schooling¹⁷



Air raid alarms disrupting the education process, requiring parents to pick up children from primary school



Overcrowded schools due to the destruction of school facilities, resulting in integration challenges and lower education quality at new schools for some children

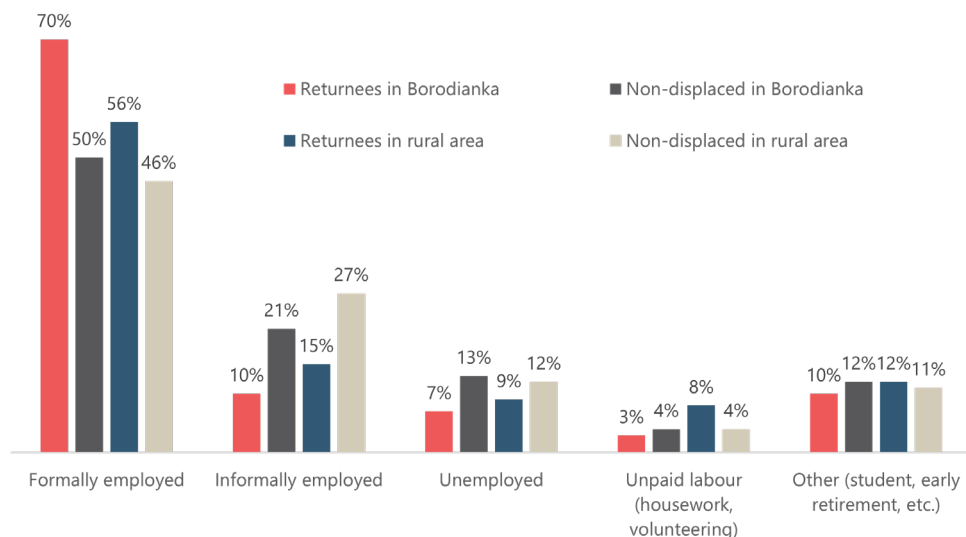
My younger son studies in the 8th grade in this hromada... The school is overcrowded, and it is difficult to study on the afternoon shift. There is no time left for extracurricular activities... Constant alarms cause a lot of inconveniences, with parents of primary school students having to pick up their children, some forced to travel from the neighbouring villages.

- Returnee to Borodianka

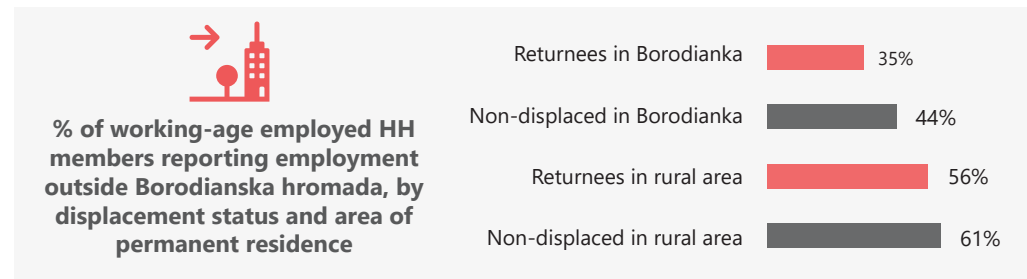
ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Among assessed household members of working age, returnees reported a higher level of engagement in the local job market compared to non-displaced individuals, despite having left the hromada. As Figure 3 shows, this was particularly evident in Borodianka, where most returnees (70%) reported being in formal employment, compared to half of non-displaced individuals (50%), who reported higher levels of pre-existing vulnerability. When asked about their current socio-economic situation during FGDs, returnees typically noted that they either retained their pre-invasion jobs or secured new ones in healthcare, agriculture, or social services, as well as started small service businesses. Despite these efforts, most returnee FGD participants reported experiencing prolonged financial instability since their initial displacement. Compared to Borodianka, a lower proportion of returnees (56%) held formal jobs in rural areas. FGD returnee participants pointed out the general scarcity of job opportunities in the hromada, exacerbated by war-related damage to local industrial enterprises and commerce.

Figure 3: Employment situation of working-age HH members as of March 2024, by displacement status and area of permanent residence



Half of KIs (3 out of 6) highlighted extensive labour migration from the hromada to neighbouring urban centres of Bucha, Irpin and Kyiv due to limited job opportunities in the area worsened by disruptions to the local labour market from the invasion. Over a third of working-age employed returnees and nearly half of non-displaced individuals in Borodianka reported being employed outside the hromada, with higher figures in rural areas. This labour migration trend underscores **the challenging local job landscape faced by residents, regardless of displacement status, pushing them to seek employment opportunities in other areas.**



Findings from FGDs highlighted the challenges that IDPs face in retaining employment, dealing with income loss, and the added difficulty of transitioning to rented housing as a result of displacement. Some experienced cuts in IDP payments after March 1st, 2024¹⁸, prompting them to seek employment, but also raising concerns over their financial ability to cover basic needs long-term.

Last month, both my grandson and I received IDP payments, so we spent money on food together. This month, if my grandson does not get IDP payment, I don't know what will happen. We didn't buy clothes, we only bought food. - IDP in Borodianka

Labour Dynamics Post-Invasion: Insights from Local Authorities

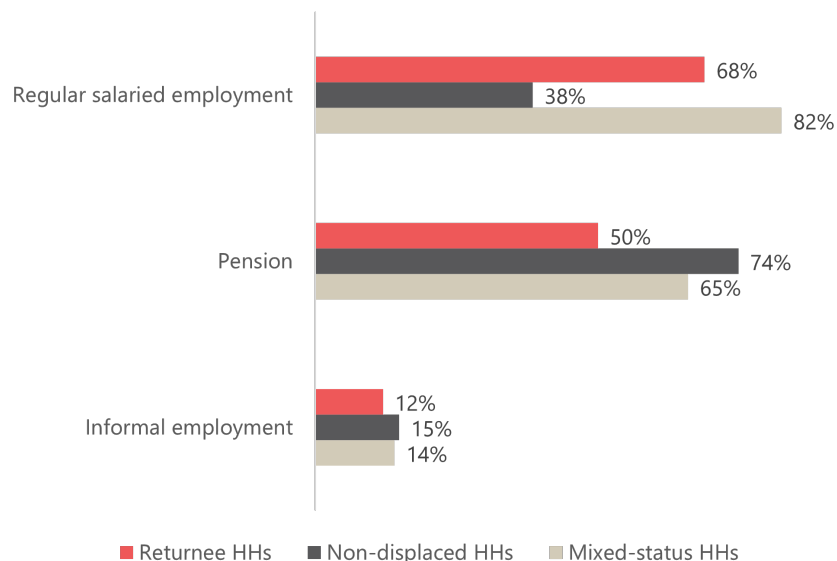
The insights gathered from the local authorities during the Joint Analysis Session indicate that labour migration was common among residents of Borodianska hromada even before the full-scale invasion. A small percentage of youth are employed within the hromada, while most commute for work to neighbouring hromadas and Kyiv. Despite the increase in small businesses, the closure of large enterprises in the hromada due to the full-scale invasion, resulting in a loss of skilled employment opportunities, reportedly exacerbated the trend of labour migration. At the same time, local authorities have noted a shortage of workers on the local labour market, particularly men due to drafting policies.

The Employment Centre identifies three main reasons for IDPs' unemployment: 1) inability to work due to a disability or age/caregiving responsibilities, 2) reluctance to work (low salaries are suggested to be the primary reasons, yet local authorities have expressed a lack of clear understanding as to why some individuals prefer having no income over low income), and 3) difficulty finding suitable employment opportunities.

INCOME

Findings indicate that **in the hromada, non-displaced households represent the most vulnerable group in terms of income and socio-economic instability**. This vulnerability is exacerbated by the fact that the profile of non-displaced individuals was already precarious even before the invasion, characterised by a higher proportion of elderly and people with chronic illnesses and disabilities. While assessed returnee and mixed-status households typically cited drawing their income from regular salaried employment, the majority of non-displaced households, notably older individuals in Borodianska hromada, reported depending on pensions that may not fully cover their living expenses (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Three main income sources of HHs, by displacement status



Returnee and mixed-status households were found to have a higher median monthly income per household member than non-displaced households. Nonetheless, regardless of their displacement status, households emphasised the importance of improving their livelihoods as a key factor for their long-term settlement (6-12 months) in the preferred location.



% of assessed HHs preferring to stay in their current settlement in the hromada long-term (6-12 months), by displacement status



Median monthly income per household member reported by assessed HHs, by displacement status

6,250 UAH Returnee HHs
4,500 UAH Non-displaced HHs
6,000 UAH Mixed-status HHs

Figure 5: Long-term conditions needed in preferred location reported by HHs, by displacement status

	Returnee HHs	Non-displaced HHs	Mixed-status HHs
Improved economic situation of the HH	53%	41%	59%
Access to employment opportunities	19%	15%	29%
Access to basic public services	19%	22%	27%

The issue of low salaries in the hromada, emphasised by most KIs (4 out of 6), further underscored the livelihood challenges faced by residents. During FGDs, both IDPs and returnees shared their financial struggles experienced since the start of the full-scale invasion, leading them to restrict their spending to essential items. Among them, pensioners, reliant on insufficient pensions and family support, are reportedly the most economically vulnerable, with some resorting to small-scale farming as a livelihood source.

Salaries are low, and they do not cover expenses at all. Perhaps factories offer higher salaries compared to the area with which I am acquainted, but such salaries are not competitive at all. We, the residents, practically do not buy anything for ourselves; we spend all our earnings on food, maintaining our households, and paying our utility bills.

- NGO Representative

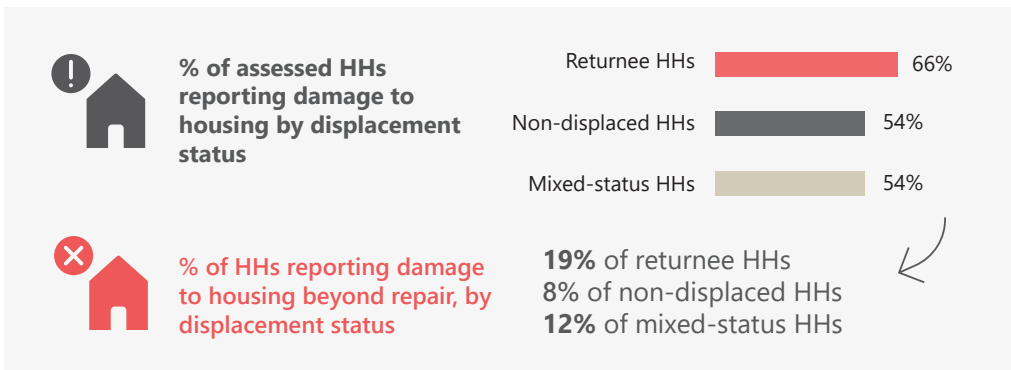
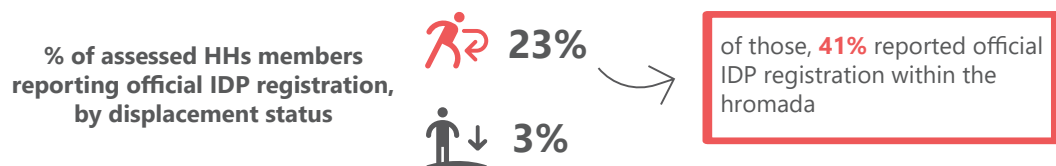
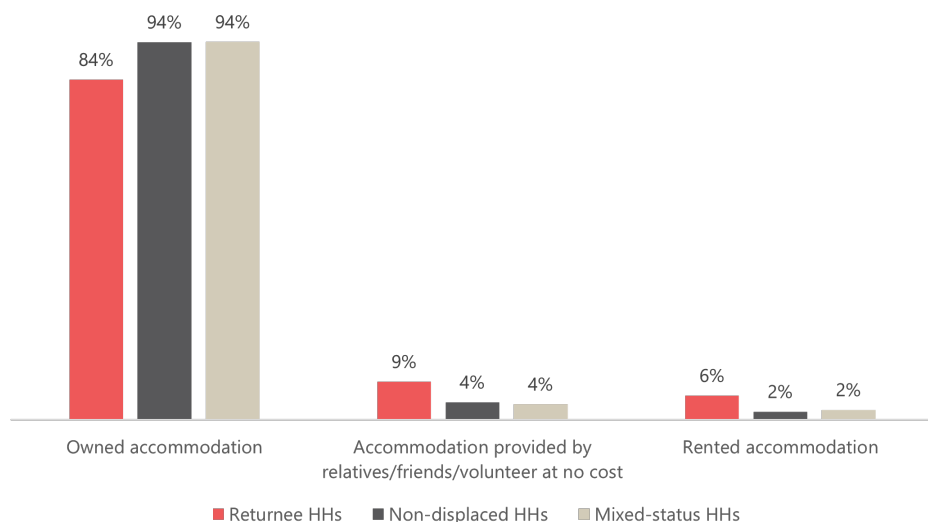
ACCESS TO HOUSING

Residential infrastructure in Borodianska hromada was severely damaged due to the full-scale invasion, especially in Borodianka, one of the hardest-hit settlements in Kyivska oblast¹⁹. Official reports reveal that 28 apartment buildings and 1,062 private houses from the damaged housing stock have yet to be restored, leaving many residents without homes²⁰.

As shown in Figure 6, most households, regardless of their displacement status, cited owning their current accommodation. Yet a smaller percentage of returnee households reported living in their owned accommodations compared to non-displaced and mixed-status households.

Moreover, returnee households (66%) reported damage or destruction to their home due to the active hostilities more often when compared to non-displaced (54%) and mixed-status households (54%). During the FGD, **many returnee participants mentioned damage to housing caused by hostilities in 2022, such as roof damage to private houses or apartment destruction.**

Figure 6: Types of accommodation of HHs, by displacement status



Among households with damaged housing, returnee households were more prone to report irreparable damage. This trend was especially notable in Borodianka, where almost a quarter (22%) of returnee households cited their housing as damaged beyond repair, compared to 10% in rural areas. This has led some returnee households to shift to alternative housing options like modular or summer houses, which in some cases led to deteriorating living conditions.

We used to live in an apartment in Borodianka, but it was destroyed. Now we live in our own summer house... It was more convenient to live in an apartment because everything was there. And now we are forced to build everything anew.

- Returnee to Borodianka

During the FGD, a number of IDPs expressed concerns about their rented housing, noting it was financially burdensome and that their living standards had declined compared to when they lived in the accommodations they owned in their area of origin. Concerns arose regarding housing instability and reluctance to invest in a rented property that landlords considered selling, affecting IDPs' quality of life.

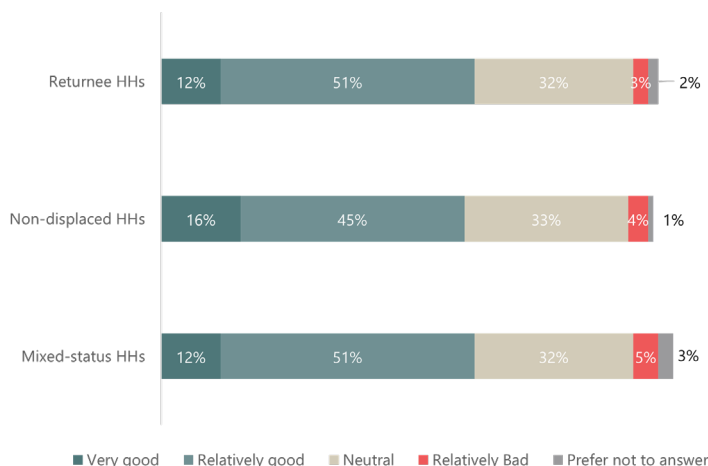
In the house that we rent, the windows were broken and the doors were damaged. We installed the doors as best as we could, but we never changed the windows, because the house is not ours, we cannot repair it. Now the owner of the house says that maybe in the summer he will sell it, then we will have to move out of this house. Then it makes no sense for us to invest in its repair and arrangement.

- IDP in Borodianka, displaced since 2014

SOCIAL COHESION

Most households, regardless of displacement status, viewed the community relationships in the hromada as generally positive (Figure 7). During the FGDs, both IDPs and returnees highlighted positive community relations in the hromada. IDPs mentioned feeling welcomed and supported by the host community; however, their employment obligations reportedly limited their availability for public activities and community interaction. Indeed, 3 out of 6 KIs reported observing lower levels of public participation among IDPs in the hromada, yet 1 KI noted higher involvement among IDP seniors and children in public activities tailored to their age.

Figure 7: HHHs' perceptions of community relations in the hromada, by displacement status



However, some IDPs reported perceiving instances of exclusionary attitudes from the host community during the FGD. These experiences were also notable in the years following the start of the war in 2014 when displaced children reportedly faced bullying at local schools. Achieving full social integration in the hromada was acknowledged by FGD participants displaced since 2014 as a gradual process.

In 2015-2016, there was a negative attitude towards us, children were insulted at school, not only by pupils, but sometimes also by teachers. Children came home and cried. But now we have settled here as well as the children. I think it takes time to be accepted into the community. The feeling is that the locals seem to be afraid of us.

- IDP in Borodianka, displaced since 2014

Returnees, on the other hand, highlighted vertical social cohesion challenges due to the perceived lack of transparency in housing reconstruction decisions. This has prompted feelings of inequality and resentment amongst residents whose homes are still unrepaired. To address this, some suggested increasing public participation in decision-making and enhancing communication from local authorities regarding housing restoration.

There is negative impact due to the fact that there is little information in the hromada about measures to restore housing for the hromada's residents. People do not understand why some buildings are restored, while others are not yet. Therefore, they can be irritated and dissatisfied.

- Returnee to Borodianka

Both groups recognized the importance of joint community activities for fostering cohesion, with IDPs seeing them as opportunities to overcome displacement-related social withdrawal, while returnees noted a decline in their social circles due to people leaving the hromada. Participants emphasised the need for better dissemination of information about public activities to facilitate community engagement. Additionally, FGD returnee participants flagged reliance on social media (i.e., Telegram channels) for local information among many of hromada's residents as a source of social cohesion issues, given the potential for disinformation on social media platforms.

Local Authorities Weigh In: Social Tensions in Housing Reconstruction

During the Joint Analysis Session, local authorities reported concerns regarding the pressing need for home reconstruction, which has led to tensions in the hromada. They noted that, at present, the government does not allocate funds to rebuilding fully destroyed homes and prioritises repairable structures. Additionally, the construction process is said to encounter various barriers, including delayed delivery of necessary materials, a lack of workers due to low and irregular salaries, and a general labour shortage resulting from drafting policies. Furthermore, local authorities mentioned that organisations assisting with the reconstruction of damaged properties may have inadvertently contributed to tensions among residents. Local government representatives reported that residents who express their needs most vocally tend to receive support from these organisations, while others may be left without assistance, leading to a perceived sense of inequality in the hromada.

TO RETURN OR TO REMAIN: RETURN INTENTIONS OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEES FROM BORODIANSKA HROMADA

In March 2024, REACH conducted an online FGD with refugees from Borodianska hromada residing in European Union countries who have chosen not to return yet. The participants recounted multiple relocations within Ukraine and across various European countries before settling in their current place of residence. All FGD participants reported being forced to flee their homes due to shelling, bombardment, and the threat of the Russian occupation of the hromada. However, participants did not anticipate the prolonged duration of the full-scale war or being in a protracted displacement situation abroad.

I received an invitation when we were hiding in the basement. My manager from Sweden wrote to us inviting to come, that they would support us. So we left, because I knew that there would be an opportunity to wait until everything was over by summer and then return back home. These were our expectations when we were leaving.

- Ukrainian refugee in Sweden

FGD participants emphasised that the key factor for their potential return rested on the overall improvement of security conditions in Ukraine, given they have mostly achieved economic integration and secured dignified housing in their host countries. The consensus among the participants was that there were too many security risks and concerns for their well-being due to the regular shelling of Ukrainian territories by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. In addition, they noted that the lack of adequate civil protection infrastructure in the hromada, such as bomb shelters, further compounded the challenges for their return. Concerns about the safety of children within their households added another layer of barriers to the FGD participants' decision to return.

If I return, I will work in Kyiv, but.. I am afraid to leave my daughter alone in Borodianka, in case something might happen while I am away.

- Ukrainian refugee in Sweden

Other factors influencing refugees' decisions to stay abroad were mentioned, including being with family members abroad, separation or divorce from spouses who remained in Ukraine, integration of children or grandchildren in host communities, and stability of the educational system abroad.

Every morning I go out on the terrace and watch the planes fly and think, "One day I'll fly home..." If it weren't for my children, who study and know the language, and who already see themselves in Europe, because they left at the age of 13-14 years, and this is the age when they form an attachment to their parents' home...

- Ukrainian refugee in Belgium

The economic instability and funding cuts in sectors (such as the science and education), where some FGD participants were employed before the full-scale invasion, strengthened their intention to stay abroad. Higher wages and the capacity to financially support relatives in Ukraine or access social assistance abroad also significantly contributed to their intention to remain.

Additionally, perceived conflicts over the allocation of reconstruction funds, tensions between the hromada's residents and local authorities, and perceived general social instability in Borodianska hromada were noted as additional factors that impede the refugees' intentions to return to their pre-invasion homes.

Apart from security concerns, FGD participants also discussed **improving living conditions in the hromada to motivate potential return** through:

-  Developing public cultural and educational services to support human potential and cohesive local society
-  Upgrading the waste sorting system and adhering to international waste management standards
-  Ensuring public transport accessibility and public infrastructure inclusivity through ramps and escalators

I organized clean-up activities in Borodianka, and we collected a lot of garbage. I don't know why people take garbage to the fields and forests... There are few ramps and escalators in Ukraine. I can't get into transport with a cart in Borodianska hromada.

- Ukrainian refugee in Germany

Endnotes

1. [English translation] Centre for Economic Strategy, [The Plan of Recovery and Development of Borodianska Territorial Rural Hromada in Kyiv Region](#), June 2023.
2. Ibid.
3. According to the Borodianka Village Council.
4. According to the Borodianka Village Council.
5. According to the Borodianka Village Council.
6. According to the Borodianka Village Council.
7. According to the Borodianka Village Council.
8. According to the Borodianka Village Council.
9. According to the Borodianka Village Council.
10. [English translation] Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine. [Owners of Housing Destroyed due to Hostilities Are Eligible for IDP Payments](#), 22 January 2024.
11. [English translation] The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No. 382, [On the Implementation of a Pilot Project on the Restoration of Settlements Affected by the Military Aggression of the Russian Federation](#), April 25 2023.
12. Mixed-status households in Borodianska hromada refer to households where certain members have undergone displacement and returned, while others have remained non-displaced.
13. IMPACT Initiatives, [Longitudinal Survey of Ukrainian Refugees and Returnees to Ukraine](#).
14. Acknowledging that IDPs from other regions constitute only 2% of all assessed individuals, their data was deliberately omitted from the statistical analysis of different population groups. Qualitative data was used to profile the situation of these IDPs to provide a more comprehensive analysis.
15. Mixed-mode education is an educational approach where students engage in some activities in the classroom under the direct supervision of a teacher, while other activities are done independently using online resources. The mixed-mode learning format was introduced in Ukraine to organise the educational process during the war and address the limitations of purely online education. [English translation] Nova Ukrainska Shkola, [Mixed-Mode Learning: How to Organise a Quality Educational Process in Wartime](#). October 03 2022.
16. Borodianka Village Council, [Borodyanka Territorial Community. 10 Years of Recovery Plan for the 2024-2034 Years](#).
17. According to Ukrainian legislation, the afternoon schedule in an educational facility is implemented only when there is a larger intake of students than what is specified in health regulations. [English translation] Nova Ukrainska Shkola, [How to Organise Education in Two Shifts - Explanation From the State Educational Quality Service](#). October 15 2019.

18. In March 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) implemented an IDP allowance to assist nearly 5 million IDPs, providing financial support based on their vulnerability while promoting employment (Resolution #332). Due to new donors' financial requirements and targeted policies introduced in the amendments to the Resolution on March 1, 2024, the number of eligible IDPs has declined, as these changes require income verification and active efforts to seek employment for IDPs of working age. Protection Cluster, UNHCR, [Update on changes in payment of IDP allowance \(CMU Resolution #332\)](#), May 10 2024.
19. [English translation] Suspilne Kyiv, [Contractors Found in Borodianka to Rebuild Four Apartment Buildings, 19 October 2023](#).
20. Borodianka Village Council, [Borodyanka Territorial Community. 10 Years of Recovery Plan for the 2024-2034 Years](#).

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).