

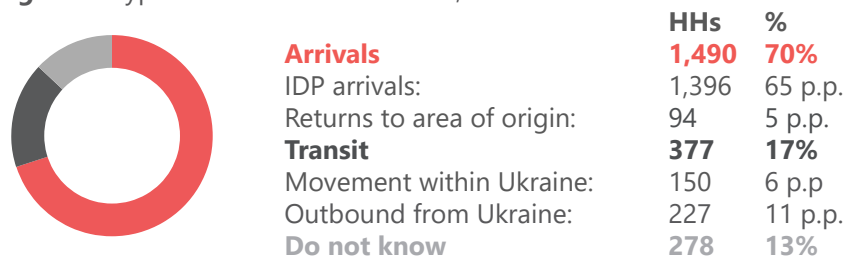
Arrival and Transit Monitoring

February, 2023

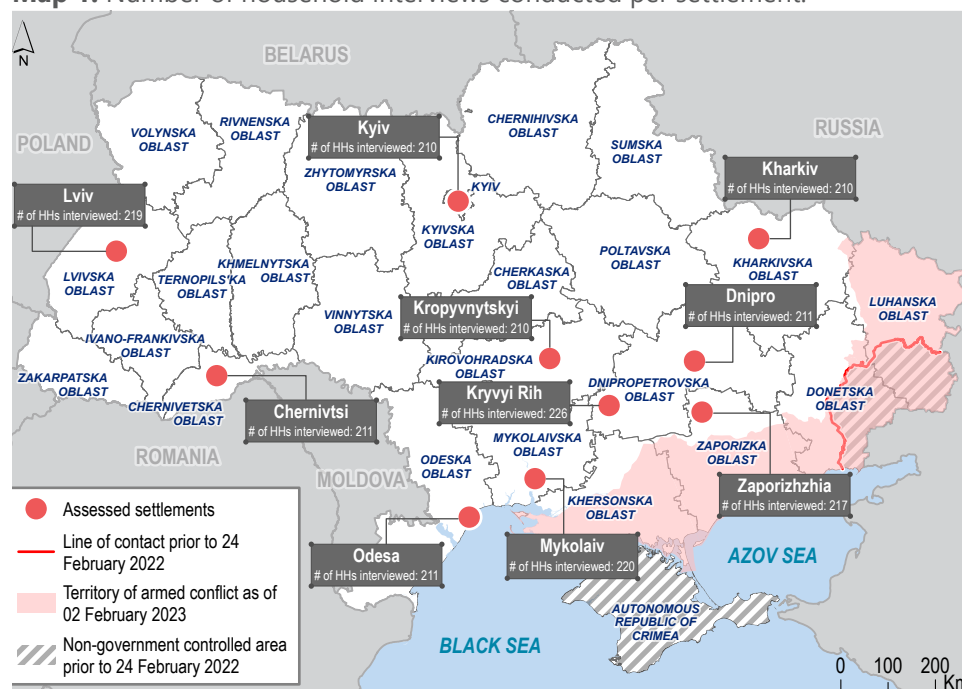
KEY MESSAGES

- **Over half of all assessed households were initially displaced in 2023**, while others reported their initial displacement since February 2022. **Areas of origin for displaced households were in conflict-affected areas of southern and eastern regions of Ukraine**, most notably in areas within Khersonska (24%) and Donetsk (21%) oblasts.
- **Most households reported their intention to remain within Ukraine**, while 5% of households were returning to their area of origin at the time of the interview. Movement outside of Ukraine was reported by 11% of households as Lviv remains a primary transit point for households moving abroad.
- **Females represented over half of the overall household members**, and 30% of households reported travelling with children. **Food items, accommodation and medicines** were reported as the top humanitarian needs for IDP households.

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



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 Waves of attacks on critical infrastructure across the country caused disruptions to power and water supplies² as concerns for the winter season presented additional challenges for households (HHs) already unable to meet their basic needs, thereby further impacting displacement. To inform the humanitarian response on ongoing displacement in Ukraine, REACH conducted **Round 6 of the Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM) assessment**.

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 household survey was conducted between **20 January and 4 February 2023**. REACH enumerators interviewed households that have recently arrived³ and transited through ten urban settlements across Ukraine: **Lviv, Chernivtsi, Kyiv, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kropyvnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv**. In total, **2,145 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.

Population Movement and Displacement

Displacement from conflict-affected areas

In this past year, Ukraine's volatile security situation, coupled with major disruptions to utilities due to massive missile and drone attacks, has prompted many HHs to make the decision to leave their home. As of 23 January 2023, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports 5,352,000 of internally displaced people in Ukraine.⁴ While the number of overall IDPs has reportedly decreased in recent months, **conflict intensification in eastern and southern regions increasingly continues to displace households compared to other regions within Ukraine.**⁵ ATM findings show that the vast majority of assessed IDP households left their areas of origin in the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine (Map 2), most notably in areas within Khersonska (24%) and Donetskka (21%) oblasts. Movement out of these areas are suggested to be constant, as Ukraine's Minister of Reintegration reported an average of 350 people in Khersonska and 100 people in Donetskka oblasts leaving daily in January 2023.⁶

Though a decrease in the overall number of IDPs, safety concerns are suggested to have rapidly affected displacement following an increase in hostilities resulting in civilian casualties. ATM findings show that the most commonly reported push factors for HHs included shelling in or near their settlement of origin (49%), threat to personal or family safety (37%) and on the ground threats including active fighting in the settlement (28%). In December 2022 alone, over 800 civilians casualties in Ukraine were reported due to major strikes, as well as mines and explosive remnants of war.⁷ Authorities have voiced concerns regarding the safety of residents in areas such as Khersonska⁸ and Donetskka⁹ oblasts, as calls for evacuation were prompted after frequent and large-scale bombardment.

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

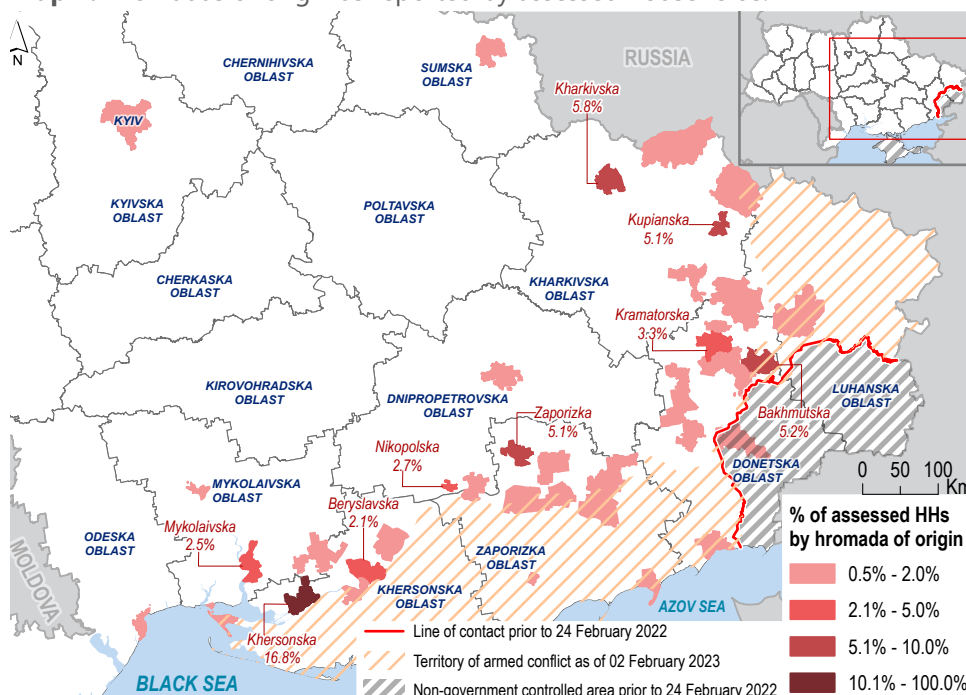


Table 1. Date of initial displacement, % of households per interview location.

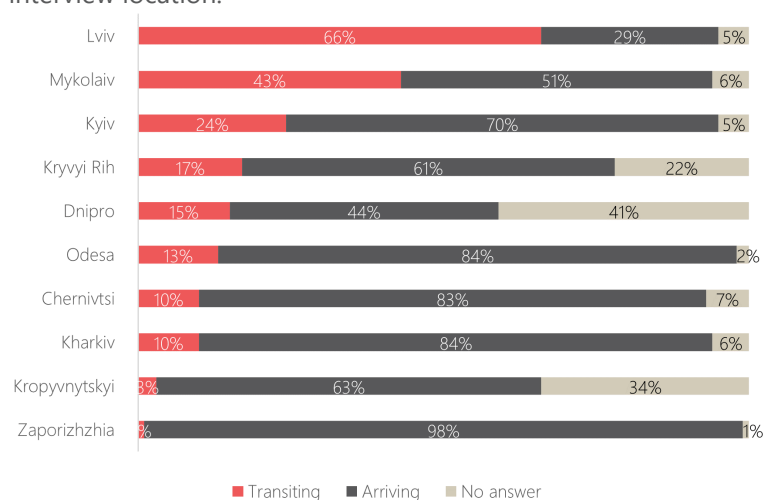
| | February - October 2022 | November 2022 | December 2022 | January - 4 February 2023 |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Kharkiv | 26% | 4% | 2% | 68% |
| Dnipro | 29% | 1% | 3% | 67% |
| Lviv | 32% | 1% | 1% | 67% |
| Odesa | 30% | 2% | 2% | 65% |
| Kryvyi Rih | 31% | 4% | 4% | 62% |
| Kropyvnytskyi | 37% | 3% | 2% | 58% |
| Zaporizhzhia | 47% | 1% | 0% | 51% |
| Kyiv | 59% | 2% | 1% | 37% |
| Chernivtsi | 55% | 8% | 6% | 30% |
| Mykolaiv | 57% | 5% | 13% | 26% |

53% of assessed HHs reported their initial displacement from 1 January - 4 February 2023

Since the full scale war in February 2022, diverse displacement trends in Ukraine are prevalent. Yet, just over half of households reported leaving their place of habitual residence for the first time this year (2023). Conversely, as observed in Table 1, 39% of recently arrived HHs across all settlements reported their initial displacement from February to October 2022. IOM data reports an average of 229 days since IDPs first left their place of habitual residence,¹⁰ thereby suggesting a longer duration of displacement as well as possible movement intentions to other settlements within Ukraine. Of all assessed HHs, only 5% intended to return to their areas of origin (see page 5 for additional data on returns). Therefore, majority did not intend to return to their areas of origin at the time of the interview.

Transit journey

Figure 2. Reported movement intentions, % of households per interview location.



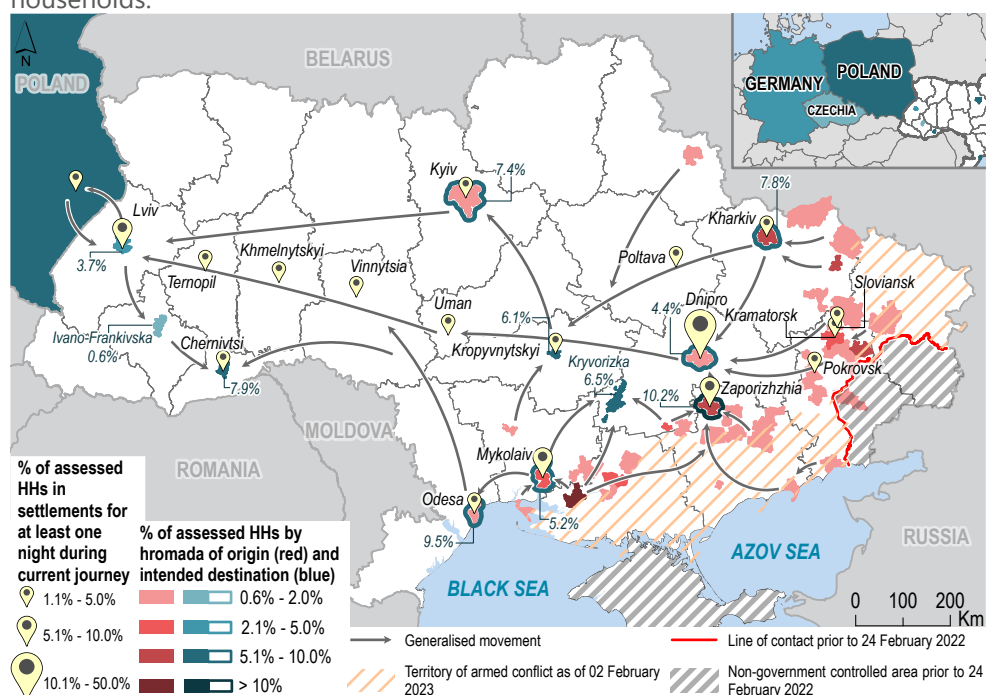
Across all settlements, only 17% of HHs reported transiting through the settlement while travelling to their intended final destination. Figure 2 shows that though many HHs reported their intention to remain in the assessed settlement, **Lviv and Mykolaiv remain as primary transit hubs to continue their journey within Ukraine and abroad.** During their transit journey, 22% of HHs were passing through for a short period of time and did not require accommodation. Meanwhile, 29% of HHs stayed with either family or friends for the duration of their stay. Regarding transportation, most HHs relied on commercial transportation to arrive at the interview locations. Of those, bus (28%) and train (25%) were most reportedly used.

IDP Movement intentions

Across all settlements, **most households (71%) reported their intended destination within Ukraine (excluding returns).** Map 2 illustrates the area of origin, transit and movement intentions. Common destinations within Ukraine for IDP HHs included Dnipropetrovska (15%), Zaporizhska (13%) and Odeska oblasts (13%). For IDP households from Khersonska oblast, many intend to resettle in oblasts close to their area of origin. Of those HHs from Khersonska oblast, most reported their final destination within Odeska (32%), Dnipropetrovska (19%), and Mykolaivska oblasts (14%). In turn, over half of the IDP households from areas within Kharkivska and Zaporizhska mostly resettled in settlements within the oblast (60% and 55%, respectively). As evacuations in January 2023 continued, the Kharkiv Regional Military Administration reported almost 25,000 people evacuated from newly accessible areas with more than 14,000 resettled within the oblast.¹¹

Other households were less sure of their movement intentions, as 13% did not have a consensus on where they would go. Of these HHs, most were interviewed in Dnipro (41%) and Kropyvnytskyi (34%), indicating a concern for IDP households amidst their travel journey and their ability to plan ahead. Such uncertainty may be more likely for HHs evacuated from conflict-affected areas.

Map 2. Reported hromadas of origin, transit and intended destination, % of households.



Following calls of evacuations, HHs can be reluctant to leave. Accounts of uncertainty regarding their relocation, and whether the conditions would be better than their area of origin can leave HHs unsure about their movement intentions.¹² In January 2023, the Minister of Reintegration reported that no large waves of evacuation would be anticipated.¹³ Conversely, the escalation of hostilities in the east, particularly areas including Bakhmut¹⁴ and Kupiansk,¹⁵ have prompted mandatory evacuation announcements from officials.

Movement through Crimea and the Russian Federation is also observed. A total of 0.7% (n=14) of HHs have stayed in Crimea for at least one night during their transit journey, while 1% (n=20) of HHs travelled through the Russian Federation. Close to 3 million Ukrainian refugees were recorded within the Russian Federation back in 3 October 2022, though the number is presumed to be higher.¹⁶ Reports of Ukrainians travelling abroad via the Russian Federation often utilized means of transportation including chartered buses, train, and volunteer drivers.¹⁷ No assessed HHs reported resettling within the Russian Federation.

IDP Movement intentions - continued

A variety of pull factors have been reported, affecting households' decision on whether to relocate. Figure 3 shows that one of the frequently cited pull factors included having the presence of family and/or friends at their intended destination, as reported by half of assessed HHs overall (50%). Perception of safety at their intended destination was the second most commonly reported pull factor across all settlements, notably reported in areas further west of conflict-affected areas including Chernivtsi (60%), Lviv (37%) and Kropyvnytskyi (33%). To a lesser extent, 24% reported relocating due to employment opportunities. Of those, HHs travelled to Zaporizhzhia (15%) and Kyiv (14%). Lastly, 24% of HHs were advised to go to their intended destination. In Kharkiv, over half of HHs (54%) were advised to go to their location following continued calls for evacuation from newly accessible areas due to intensified shelling which led to an uptick in daily evacuations in January 2023.¹⁸ Thus suggesting HHs' decision making is dependent on official government announcements.

Figure 3. Reported pull factors for selecting intended destination, % of households.

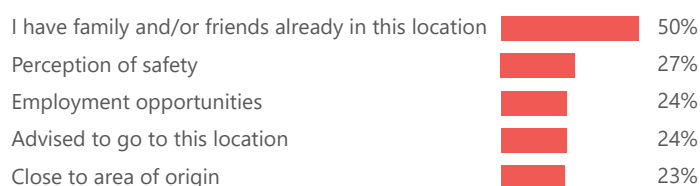


Figure 4. Reported length of stay at intended destination, % of households.

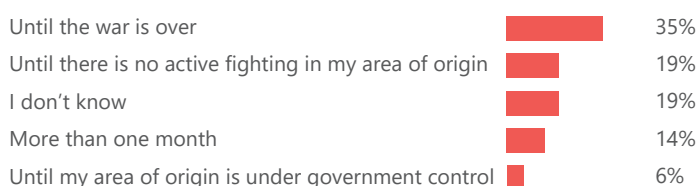
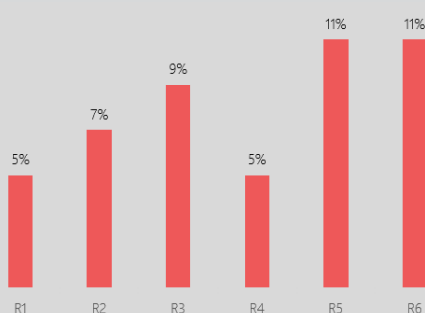


Figure 4 shows that **households' decision making regarding the length of stay at their intended destination is highly dependent on the status of the ongoing conflict.** Many reported staying at their intended destination until the war is over (35%) and when active conflict in areas of origin have ceased (19%). Thus, **findings show that most assessed households do not intend to move to their resettled locations permanently, rather temporarily.** Conversely, 19% of HHs did not know at the time of the interview whether they would settle short or long-term at their intended destination. This was mostly echoed by HHs in Dnipro (57%) and Kryvyi Rih (31%). Indeed, IDPs are more likely to relocate compared to non-IDP households,¹⁹ as there are many uncertainties surrounding the decision to remain, relocate (within Ukraine or abroad), or return home. As such, unpredictable movement intentions can make it difficult and challenging for local authorities to plan for their support to IDP households.

Movement outside of Ukraine

Figure 5. Reported intention to move abroad per round, % of households.²⁰



ATM findings show that household intentions to move abroad have slightly increased since round 1 (May 2022). Yet, since round 5 (November 2022), movement abroad has stabilized, suggesting a continued interest for Ukrainian households to resettle outside of the country. After one year since the full scale war in February 2022, over 8 million Ukrainian refugees are currently living abroad.²¹ Poland (54%) and Germany (20%) remain the most commonly reported destinations abroad as reported by assessed HHs across all settlements.

Settlements close to the border crossings such as Lviv (40%) remain a key transit hub for movements outside of Ukraine. To a lesser extent, 29% of HHs interviewed in Mykolaiv indicated their final destination abroad.

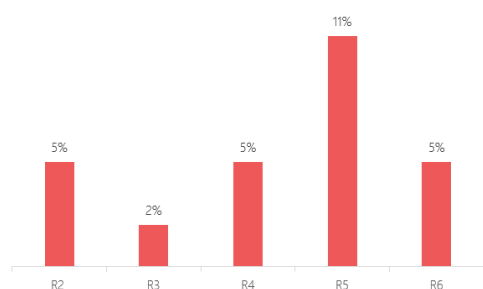
One of the primary pull factors was employment opportunities, as reported by over half of all HHs moving abroad (61%). At their intended destination, 49% of respondents indicated that a member of their HH has acquired a new job, while 21% reported they were seeking employment abroad. In addition to employment opportunities, close to half of assessed HHs indicated their hope to reunite with family and/or friends in these locations (45%). Less commonly reported, 30% indicated their decision to move abroad was related to their perception of safety outside of Ukraine.

As seen in round 5 of ATM data collection, **findings in round 6 continue to suggest that households with more financial stability intend to move abroad.** Of the top sources of income as reported by HHs, close to half (43%) reported receiving a salary from employment. Other sources of income including government social assistance (37%) and financial support from relatives (34%) were also reported by assessed HHs.

Returns to and within Ukraine

Destination of return and pull factors

Figure 6. Reported households returning to their place of habitual residence by round.²²



According to ATM data, returns have decreased since round 5 (November 2022), as 5% of households reported returning to their place of habitual residence at the time of the interview. Conversely, as of 23 January 2023, IOM reported a higher number of returnees compared to a decreasing number of IDPs,²³ suggesting that HHs are making the decision to relocate to their homes when possible. **Households are continuing to return to newly accessible or surrounding areas**, as ATM findings show that most HHs reported their return to Mykolaivska (22%) and Kharkivska (21%) oblasts. Close to half of HHs (41%) indicated a permanent return, while others were less certain regarding the duration of their stay (30%). Most commonly reported pull factors included viewing the condition of their home (43%), the desire to reunify with family and/or friends (39%) and the perception of safety in their areas of origin since having left (27%). Returned HHs travelled with women with children (0-17 years) (36%), which is corroborated with IOM data, indicating most returning HHs are travelling with children.²⁴ Though HHs deem certain areas safe, returns to other areas can pose significant security risks and challenges. Thus, **in addition to those current returns, 3% of overall households reported a pendular movement, indicating their return for less than one week.** Reasons for return included viewing the condition of their home (57%), as well retrieving supplies (including but not limited to food, clothing, medications, and non-food items) (51%).

Future return intentions

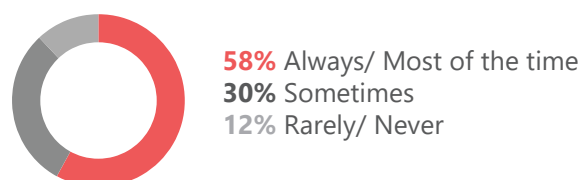
78% of households reported their intention to return to their place of habitual residence in the future

Across all settlements, findings suggest that many intend to resettle temporarily and return home when they have the opportunity to do so (78%). Conversely, for those assessed in Kyiv, findings show that they are less inclined to return to their place of habitual residence. Many were unsure of their future intentions, as 32% reported that they do not know, while 16% reported that they do not intend to return home in the future. Many cited security concerns in their area of origin as a determining factor in their decision making process. Two of the most commonly reported conditions to return are when the war is over (33%) and until there is no active fighting in their area of origin (22%).

Humanitarian needs and reintegration support

Humanitarian needs of returning HHs, whether classified as a pendular or permanent return, are pertinent. Figure 7 shows that **30% of assessed households returning reported only sometimes being able to meeting their needs while 12% reported rarely or never being able to do so.** Of those, over half rely on humanitarian aid and government social assistance (56% and 53%, respectively). Indeed, returnee HHs require humanitarian support as they can face additional challenges when reintegrating into their respective communities. REACH's Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) findings show that in assessed areas across Ukraine, 81% of returnee HHs were in need of humanitarian assistance.²⁵ ATM findings show that only 20% of returnee HHs reported not requiring any assistance.

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



Top reported needs as reported by returnee households included food items, medicine and employment opportunities (Figure 8). Close to half of returnee HHs indicated that they would not need reintegration support in their areas of origin, however **employment assistance (35%) and improved access to health care services (26%) were reported as support needed for reintegration long-term.**

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



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 have since returned 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 to 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

A total of 4,389 household members travelled within 2,145 of the assessed households. Findings show that women represented most of HH members (62%), while across all settlements, 30% were travelling with children (0-17 years). Yet, 37% of HHs reported travelling with a member with a chronic illness and 29% travelling with an older person (65+ years), suggesting a diversity of needs for these HHs. Less commonly reported, 13% of HHs were travelling with a person with a disability. Map 3 presents the percentage of vulnerable groups per intended destination. A higher percentage of HHs travelling with a person with a chronic illness are expected to arrive in Chernivetska, Kropyvnytska and Dniprovsk hromadas. While HHs travelling with children (0-17 years) are mostly arriving to Odeska, Kyivska and Zaporizka hromadas. Within arrivals to Kharkivska hromada, older persons (65+ years) constitute a larger proportion compared to other vulnerable groups.

Household members remaining in areas of origin

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



43% of households reported a member remaining in their area of origin.

Almost half of all respondents reported a member of their HH still remaining in their area of origin. **Most commonly reported reasons included looking after property (61%), and a desire to stay (46%).** Of those HHs, most members remain in areas such as Khersonska (26%), Donetsk (16%) and Kharkivska (14%) oblasts.

Registered IDP status

Figure 10. Reported registered IDP status, % of households.



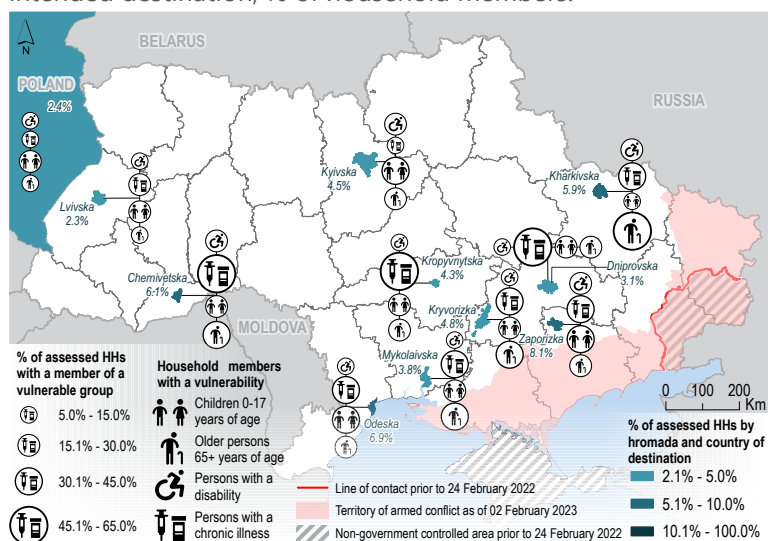
35% of households reported members of their household were not registered as IDPs at the time of the interview.

As of 31 January 2023, 3,621,723 IDPs were registered as IDPs across Ukraine.²⁶ **ATM findings show that 35% of households indicated that not all members were registered as an IDP as the time of the interview,** though 74% of those HHs indicated that they would intend to register.

Sources of income and employment status

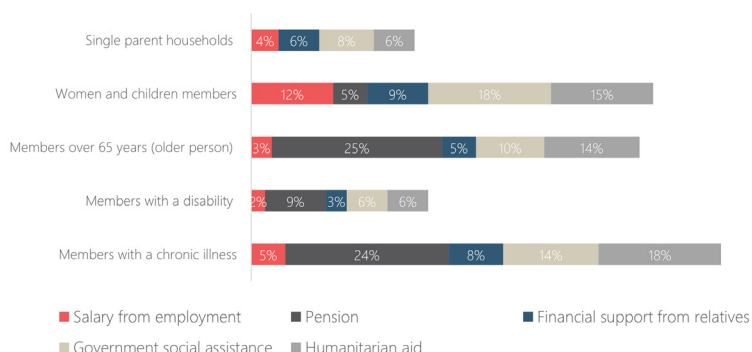
Across all assessed settlements, **households mostly relied on income in the form of assistance.** Humanitarian aid (45%) and government social assistance (44%) as a source of income were each reported by close to half of all HHs. As the automatic extension of social assistance payments continue under martial law,²⁷ REACH's MSNA findings show government social assistance as a primary source of income for displaced HHs, mostly in the west of Ukraine.²⁸

Map 3. Reported household members of a vulnerable group by intended destination, % of household members.



Conversely, **ATM findings show humanitarian aid was most commonly reported source of income by HHs in eastern and southern areas of Ukraine** including Mykolaiv (63%), Kharkiv (62%), Kryvyi Rih (54%) and Odesa (52%). Overall, pensions were less commonly reported by 36% of HHs. As pensions as a sole source of income are often not sufficient, older people have been seeking additional sources of income to meet their basic needs within Ukraine.²⁹ **Figure 11 shows that for households travelling with vulnerable groups are especially reliant on diverse sources of income.** Though salary from employment was only reported by 26% of HHs, the number is often lower with single parent HHs compared to other HHs travelling with women and children. As 55% of single parent HHs are unemployed and seeking work, contributing factors could be the need for childcare services.

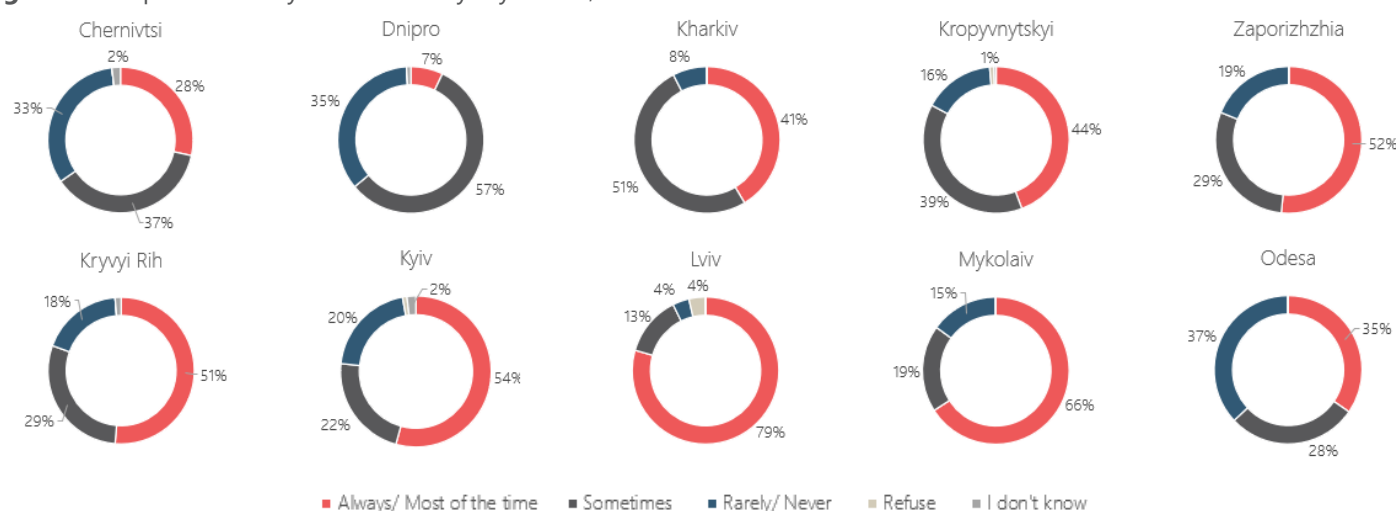
Figure 11. Sources of income, % of households with a vulnerable member.



Though salary from employment was reported as a source of income for 26% of HHs, along with single parent HHs, **35% of households reported that at least one member was currently unemployed but seeking employment.** Of those seeking employment, close to half of HHs remained in Odesa (42%) and Zaporizhzhia (41%). Conversely, 32% of HHs reported that they are not employed and do not have the intention to work. Of those HHs, 74% reported their status of retired.

IDP Humanitarian Needs

Figure 12. Reported ability to meet everyday needs, % of IDP households.



In 2022, humanitarian actors in Ukraine reached over 15.8 million people in need of assistance.³⁰ Despite this, findings from REACH's MSNA show that overall, displaced households are more in need of humanitarian assistance when compared to non-displaced households.³¹ **Across all settlements, just over half of all assessed households (53%) 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 (Figure 12). In areas such as Dnipro, the level of needs for majority of HHs are suggested to be acute compared to other settlements, as only 7% of HHs reported meeting their everyday needs always or most of the time. Households interviewed in Odesa reported no assistance needed (43%) as only 35% of households indicated their need for assistance.

The most reported need across all settlements for IDP households vary. Table 2 shows that across all settlements **food items, accommodation and medicines were of the most commonly reported needs.**

Across all settlements, the **need for food items slightly increased from 41% to 44% since round 5 of ATM.**³² Food items were reportedly needed by IDP households in Kropyvnytskyi (73%), Kharkiv (68%), Zaporizhzhia (62%), Kryvyi Rih (49%), Odesa (43%), Lviv (27%), and Kyiv (26%). Secondly, **households prioritized the need for accommodation**, as this was most commonly reported in Dnipro (68%), Mykolaiv (38%), Kyiv (29%) and Chernivtsi (25%). **Upon arrival, IDPs are faced with a range of difficulties finding housing, contributing factors could be unaffordable rent.** REACH's Joint Market Monitoring Initiative reported increasing prices for a one-bedroom apartment in January 2023 (37% higher than in January 2022).³³ In addition, **households prioritized the need for medicines**, as most commonly reported in Kharkiv (60%), Zaporizhzhia (42%), Odesa (39%), Kryvyi Rih (35%), Dnipro (31%), and Kropyvnytskyi (29%). Availability of medicine are suggested to be a cause for concern for arriving IDPs, following the lack of access to affordable medicine in newly accessible areas and non-government controlled areas.³⁴

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

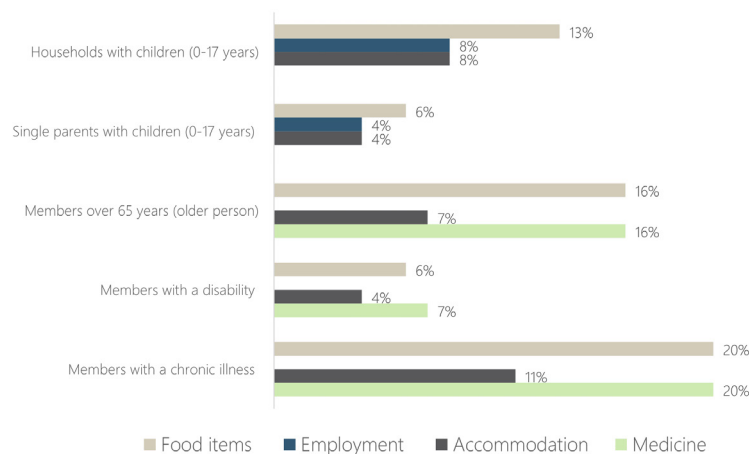
| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Lviv | No assistance needed | 40% | Winter clothes | 27% | Food items | 27% |
| Chernivtsi | Food items | 43% | Employment | 32% | Accommodation | 25% |
| Kyiv | No assistance needed | 39% | Accommodation | 29% | Food items | 26% |
| Odesa | Food items | 43% | Medicines | 39% | Hygiene products | 30% |
| Kropyvnytskyi | Food items | 73% | Medicines | 29% | Hygiene products | 27% |
| Mykolaiv | Accommodation | 38% | Hygiene products | 35% | Employment | 34% |
| Kryvyi Rih | Food items | 49% | Medicines | 35% | Healthcare services | 26% |
| Dnipro | Accommodation | 68% | Medicines | 31% | Employment | 28% |
| Zaporizhzhia | Food items | 62% | Medicines | 42% | Employment | 35% |
| Kharkiv | Food items | 68% | Medicines | 60% | Winter clothes | 50% |

Humanitarian needs of households travelling with vulnerable groups

As displaced HHs are reported to have a higher level of needs compared to those non-displaced,³⁵ IDPs travelling with members that have a vulnerability face additional barriers. In Figure 13, top needs of households travelling with vulnerable groups vary. Yet, **as with assessed households overall, food items and accommodation were reported as a priority need.** World Food Programme reported food insecurity for one in three families in Ukraine, which rises to one to two families in the east and south since the full scale war in February 2022.³⁶ Yet, for HHs travelling with vulnerable groups, corroborating factors are suggested to include high food costs (mainly in eastern and southern macro regions of Ukraine), as well as difficulties accessing food assistance. European Disability Forum reports 37% of families with children that have a disability require additional funding for food on their journey.³⁷ Additionally, older people are reported to have difficulties accessing assistance in the form of food supplies, women in particular citing challenges in doing so.³⁸

Many households with vulnerable groups require assistance with finding suitable and affordable accommodation. Such a need was prioritized for each vulnerable group (Table 3). In addition to rising rental prices in certain areas across Ukraine,³⁹ finding housing that is suitable for those with low mobility limits the housing options available.

Figure 13. Top reported needs, % of households with a vulnerable member.



For example, the need for adequate shelter as waves of missile attacks, especially in areas within the east and south, poses imminent security threats.⁴⁰ Lack of heating in temporary housing units were also reported across Ukraine, and has been a concern for families travelling with children as some attend school remotely.⁴¹

Provision of medicines is a priority for households travelling with a person with a chronic illness, older persons (65+ years) and a person with a disability (Figure 11). HelpAge International findings show that 78% of HHs reported their inability to afford medication.⁴² Though medicine often takes priority over other basic needs and is increasingly becoming accessible in certain government controlled areas across Ukraine,⁴³ medicine remains costly.

Disruption to utilities

79% of HHs across all settlements reported interruptions to at least one main utility service

After waves of missile attacks on critical infrastructure across the country prior to and during the winter months, **the vast majority of households arriving in each assessed settlement reported disruptions to electricity at the time of the interview.** Though at the time of publication, no power deficit has been reported during a period of two weeks in February according to the Ukrainian energy provider, Ukrenergo.⁴⁴ Despite this, areas in the south and east continue to rebuild critical infrastructure damaged by the escalation of hostilities. Namely in areas such as Mykolaiv,⁴⁵ destruction to water supplies have impacted over half (54%) of assessed households. Heating in areas such as Lviv (51%), Kropyvnytskyi (51%), Odesa (38%) and Kyiv (25%) were also reported as a concern during the winter months.

Table 4. Reported disruptions to main utility services, % of households per interview location.

| | Electricity | Heating | Centralized cold water supply | Wired internet |
|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Lviv | 100% | 57% | 0% | 71% |
| Chernivtsi | 100% | 8% | 1% | 8% |
| Kyiv | 100% | 25% | 19% | 1% |
| Odesa | 100% | 38% | 28% | 47% |
| Kropyvnytskyi | 98% | 51% | 19% | 32% |
| Mykolaiv | 81% | 3% | 54% | 10% |
| Kryvyi Rih | 100% | 4% | 4% | 7% |
| Dnipro | 100% | 22% | 12% | 36% |
| Zaporizhzhia | 100% | 1% | 3% | 18% |
| Kharkiv | 100% | 1% | 3% | 3% |

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The ATM household survey was conducted between **20 January and 4 February 2023**. REACH enumerators interviewed households that have recently arrived and transited through ten urban settlements across Ukraine: **Lviv, Chernivtsi, Kyiv, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kropyvnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv**. In total, **2,145 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

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¹ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [Ukraine Displacement Report](#), January 2023.

² OCHA, [Ukraine Humanitarian Response - Key Achievements in 2022: Situation Report](#), 10 February 2023.

³ "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.

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⁴ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [Ukraine Displacement Report](#), January 2023.

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