

Arrival and Transit Monitoring, Round 8

May 2023
Ukraine

KEY MESSAGES

- **Majority of households continue to remain displaced within Ukraine, while an increase in returns was observed.** Common areas of recent returns included oblasts within the east and south, particularly Zaporizka (32%) and Kharkivska (20%).
- **As IDPs in Ukraine experienced a longer duration of displacement, most assessed households changed their residence at least once prior to arriving to the interview location (58%).** Many decided to relocate to reunify with relatives, while additional push factors include a lack of employment opportunities and adequate housing in their previous temporary residence.
- **IDP movement intentions are highly dependent on the status of the ongoing war and active hostilities within their area of origin, thus suggesting a temporary relocation rather than a permanent resettlement.** Conversely, an increasing number of households remain uncertain of their length of stay (18%).

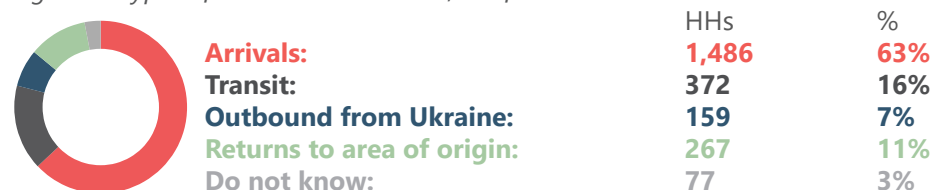
CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Since the start of the full-scale war in February 2022, an estimated 5,088,000 people remain internally displaced in Ukraine, and an additional 4,757,000 are estimated to have been displaced and returned to their place of habitual residence, as of 23 May 2023.¹ Concerns for households (HHs) unable to meet their basic needs remain, thereby further impacting displacement and movement intentions. To inform the humanitarian response on ongoing displacement in Ukraine, REACH conducted Round 8 of the Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM) assessment.

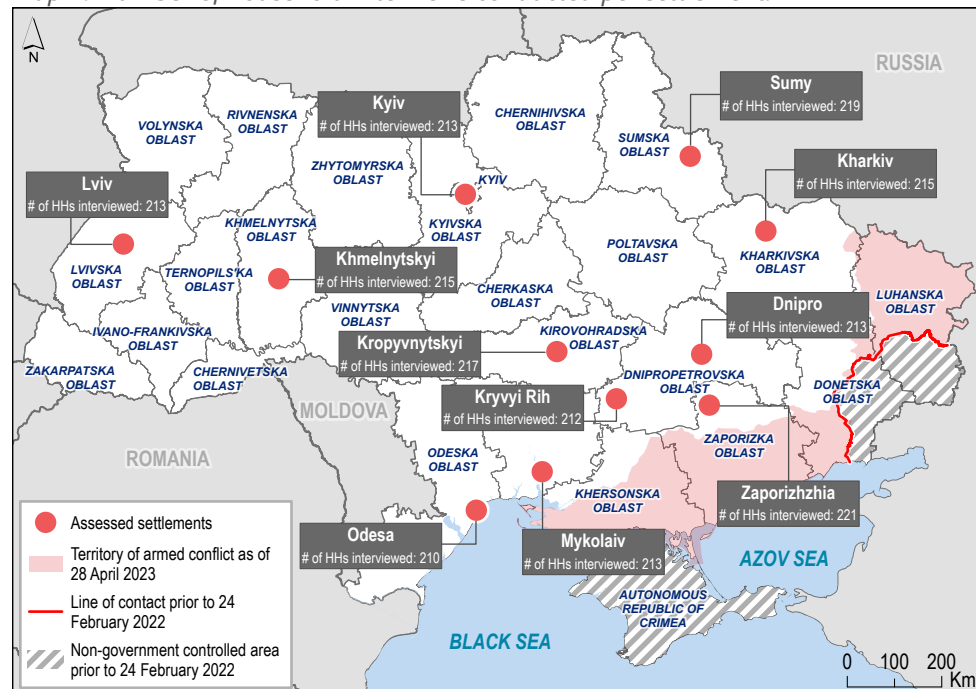
ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

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

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



Map 1. Number of household interviews conducted per settlement.



METHODOLOGY:

The ATM Round 8 household survey was conducted between **21st of April to 6th of May 2023**. REACH enumerators interviewed households that have recently arrived² and transited through 11 urban settlements across Ukraine: **Lviv, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Odesa, Mykolaiv, Kropyvnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Sumy and Kharkiv**. In total, **2,361 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 9 for additional information on methodology).

POPULATION MOVEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

Recent displacement from conflict-affected areas

Since August 2022, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) reported a continued decrease in the stock of IDPs in Ukraine as of 23 May 2023.³ ATM findings also indicate a **decrease in households' reported date of displacement from August 2022 to March 2023 when compared to the previous period at the start of the full-scale war** (Table 1). However, recent escalation of hostilities continues to displace households from conflict-affected areas.

44%

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

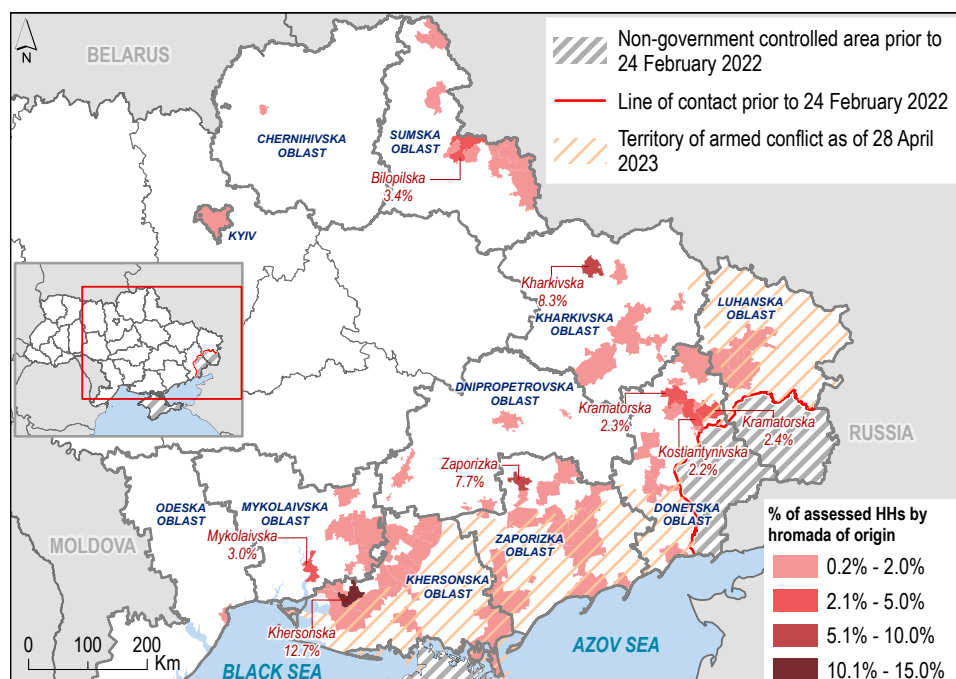
Of the 44% of households that reported their recent displacement since April 2023, majority were mainly driven by imminent security concerns, specifically shelling within the settlements of origin (60%). ATM findings indicate that households recently displaced since April originated primarily from **Khersonska** (25%), **Zaporizka** (21%) and **Sumska** (20%) oblasts. **Indeed, an increase in attacks during April and May has prompted many evacuation**

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

	February - July 2022	August - December 2022	January - March 2023	April - May 2023
Sumy	7%	2%	1%	90%
Khmelnytskyi	11%	3%	1%	85%
Dnipro	33%	3%	6%	58%
Odesa	33%	11%	3%	53%
Kryvyi Rih	34%	14%	4%	48%
Kyiv	47%	10%	1%	42%
Lviv	40%	13%	9%	38%
Kropyvnytskyi	38%	16%	12%	34%
Zaporizhzhia	55%	19%	0%	26%
Mykolaiv	78%	14%	4%	4%
Kharkiv	91%	3%	0%	6%

efforts out of these oblasts, particularly the evacuation of families with children. Prior to the destruction of the Kakhovka dam, the Kherson Regional Military Administration reported the evacuation of children in settlements within Khersonska oblast close to the line of contact due to daily shelling in April.⁴ During this time, preventative measures to prepare for evacuations were underway, as roughly 70 individuals were leaving the oblast daily as reported in the beginning of May.⁵ In Orihiv, Zaporizka oblast, the Deputy Mayor announced that all children have been evacuated to Zaporizhzhia following the damage and destruction of nearly 80% of houses and private sectors.⁶

Map 2. Hromadas of origin, % of households.



Continued calls for evacuation were also prompted further north of the country. In Sumska oblast, destruction to institutions and civilian infrastructure were a result of 19 attacks in one day,⁷ while the Sumy Regional Military Administration called for evacuations in Okhtyrskyi Raion.⁸

Despite continued organised evacuations, **freedom of movement in certain areas has been limited, thus posing additional challenges.** According to REACH's Humanitarian Situation Monitoring, KIs in 14 settlements within government controlled areas of Donetsk oblast reported 'a lot of restrictions' concerning movement.⁹ Such restrictions are administrative in nature, including block posts, check-ups and other limitations imposed by authorities.

Resettlement since displacement

Since becoming displaced due to the full-scale war in February 2022, **58% of households reported residing in at least one other settlement prior to arriving to the interview location**. As shown in Figure 2, most have only changed their residence once, with 23% of households having resettled in more than one location.

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



As shown in Map 3, **Zaporizhzhia, Odesa and Lviv were common areas in which households were temporarily residing** during their displacement. Temporary resettlement further west and to countries including Poland, Romania, Moldova, and the Russian Federation were also observed. In addition to the desire to reunify with relatives, a lack of employment opportunities and access to adequate housing were the most reported push factors to leave these areas (Figure 3).

Movement intentions

Majority of assessed households intended to remain within Ukraine (90%), while an additional 3% of households did not know their movement intentions at the time of the interview. According to IOM's Registered Area Baseline Assessment, as of 30 April, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska and Kyivska oblasts reported the highest number of registered IDPs across Ukraine.¹⁰ As shown in Figure 4, interview locations including **Zaporizhzhia, Dnipro and Odesa, had a higher proportion of households intending to settle**. As primary urban settlements within the east and south, these areas saw an increase of registered IDPs in the month of April.¹¹

In terms of transit hubs, ATM findings show that households in **Lviv, Khmelnytskyi and Kharkiv reported their transit to another location**. Households interviewed in **Lviv and Kharkiv reported their movement**

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

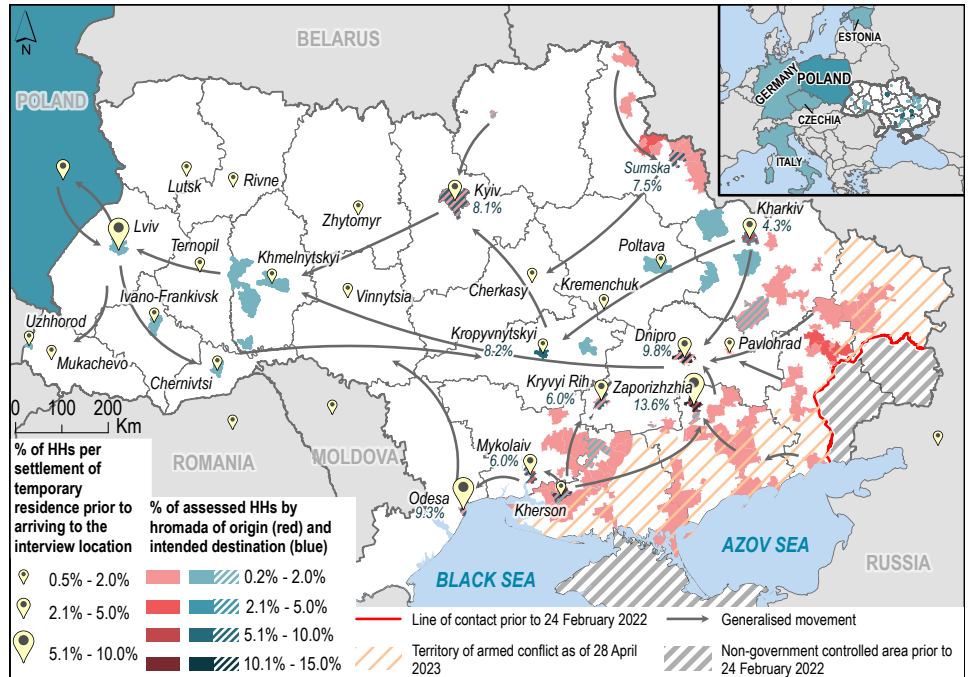


Figure 3. Reported reasons for leaving more recent settlements of temporary residence, % of households that have resettled in one or more location since displacement.

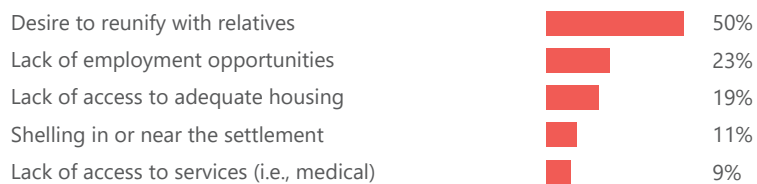
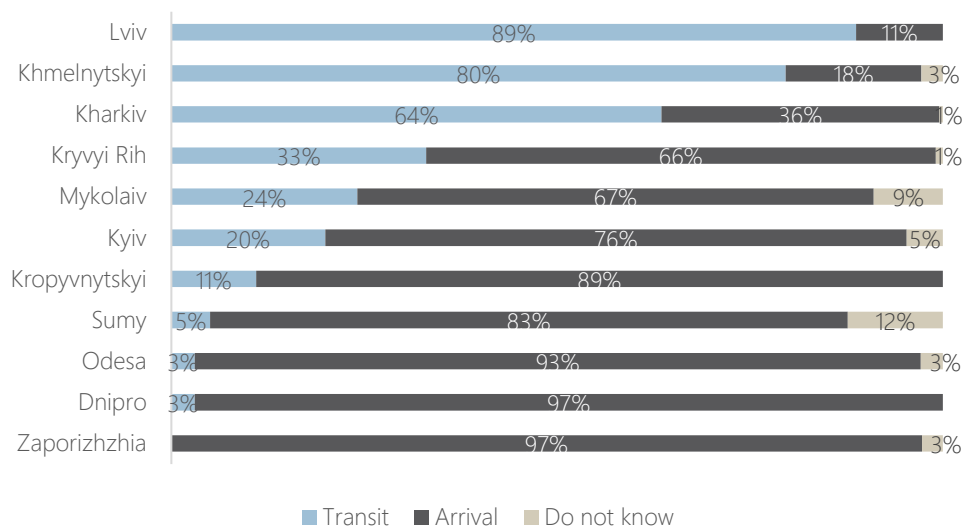


Figure 4. Reported movement intentions, % of households per interview location.



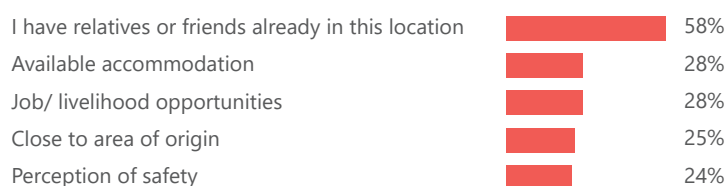
abroad, accounting for 42% and 14% of all assessed households, respectively. In Khmelnytskyi, 76% of households reported their intention to travel to another settlement. Of those most travelled to Zaporizka (43%) and other areas within Khmelnytska oblast (36%). Households in **Sumy and Mykolaiv were less certain of where they would intend to travel**, as a lower percentage reported that they did not know at the time of the interview (12% and 9%, respectively).

Pull factors

Findings shows that concerning their intended destination, **pull factors for IDP households are mainly driven by the presence of relatives or friends** (Figure 5). Of those, most travelled to areas closer to the line of contact and central Ukraine including Zaporizka (16%) and Sumska (12%) and Kirovohradska (12%) oblasts. Additionally, others selected their destination due to the perceived availability of accommodation (28%). This was mostly indicated by households intending to travel to Kirovohradska (23%) and Zaporizka oblasts (22%). Corroborating factors could include the affordable rental prices, as REACH's Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) reports significantly lower rental prices in both this oblasts in April 2023.¹²

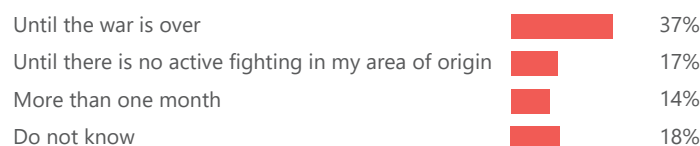
Job and livelihood opportunities (28%) were also a priority, as reported by households intending to travel to Kyiv city (19%) and Mykolaivska oblast (16%). Indeed, 832 IDPs became employed in Kyiv since the beginning of 2023 due to effective programs from the Kyiv City of Employment Centre which has offered compensation to employ IDPs.¹³

Figure 5. Most commonly reported pull factors for selecting intended destination, % of IDP households.



Length of stay at intended destination

Figure 6. Reported length of stay at intended destination, % of IDP households.

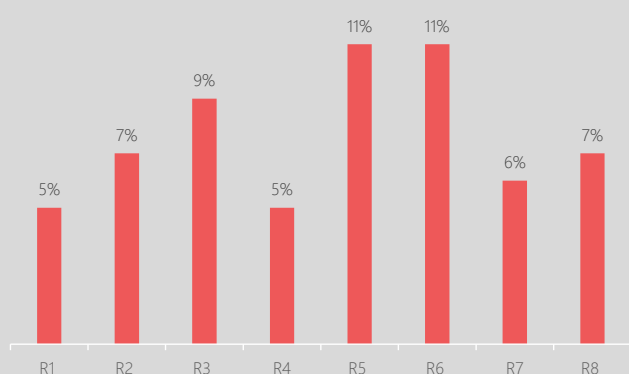


IDP households are suggested to remain at their destination temporarily rather than permanently. As shown in Figure 6, of the 79% of IDPs that reported their destination within Ukraine, many intend to stay until the war is over (37%) or until hostilities cease in their area of origin (17%). Thus, **household decision making remains dependent on the status of the ongoing war.**

Despite this, an **increase in uncertainty regarding the decision to remain at their final destination is also observed**, as 18% of households did not know the duration of their stay at the time of the interview. Such a response has increased by 4% since Round 7, and more prevalent amongst households interviewed in Khmelnytskyi (62%) and Kyiv (45%). Following one year since the full-scale war, a longer duration of displacement, coupled with the volatile security context can prompt difficulties in projecting movement intentions. Thus the length of stay is susceptible to many changes upon their displacement.

Movement outside of Ukraine

Figure 7. Reported intention to move abroad per round, % of households.¹⁴



ATM findings concerning the decision to move abroad has fluctuated overtime (Figure 7). Overall, **7% (n=159) of households reported travelling abroad. Primary pull factors included the presence of relatives or friends in these areas** (65%), while others reported seeking employment opportunities (45%). Despite this, **ATM findings continue to suggest that those with a higher income are in a better financial position to move abroad.** At the time of the interview, 54%

reported receiving a salary from employment as a primary source of income for the household including regular, irregular and informal employment. Conversely, 31% of households reported receiving a pension.

Poland (35%) and Germany (25%) continue to be primary destinations for Ukrainians moving abroad. As of 6 June, close to 6 million Ukrainian refugees were recorded in Europe,¹⁵ while the European Council reported 4 million individuals from Ukraine having benefitted from the temporary protection mechanism as of March 2023.¹⁶ Though the European Council has extended temporary protection until March 2024,¹⁷ **most households indicated an interest to return to Ukraine in the future** (74%). Of those, 26% reported returning when the war is over, while 23% indicated that the decision is dependent on the households' circumstances, including education, employment, accommodations, health and access to healthcare services. Indeed, a variety of push factors can influence the decision to return to Ukraine. According to UNHCR, the intention to return to Ukraine is most common amongst older persons, those hosted by relatives or friends, and those from western Ukraine.¹⁸

RETURNS WITHIN UKRAINE

Pull factors and destination of return

As of May 2023, the number of returnees in Ukraine totalled 4,757,000, as IOM reported decreasing trends since August 2023.¹⁹ Despite this, **ATM findings show an increase in households returns (since March 2023), as 11% (n=267) reported having either recently returned or were in transit to their place of habitual residence.** Of those returning, most indicated a permanent return (67%), while 31% did not know the length of their stay at the time of the interview. For those returnees, a longer duration of displacement is observed, as most were initially displaced in 2022 (66%). A desire to reunify and support relatives was cited as a primary pull factor (73%).

In addition to the 11% of reported returns, **5% (n=122) of households indicated returning only temporarily (for less than a week up to more than a month).** The decision to return for a limited time was also to reunify and support relatives temporarily (56%), as well as the desire to view the condition of their home (47%).

Table 2. Top five oblasts of return, % of returnee households.

Oblast	% of returnee households
Zaporizka	32%
Kharkivska	20%
Mykolaivska	14%
Khersonska	9%
Dnipropetrovska	8%

As shown in Table 2, commonly reported oblasts of return included areas within the east and south, particularly Zaporizka (32%) and Kharkivska (20%). Indeed, IOM reports both Zaporizka and Kharkivska hromadas as having a higher rate of returns (ranging from 41-60% and 61-80%, respectively).²⁰

Future return intentions



83%

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

Majority of IDP households (83%) indicated their intention to return home when they have the opportunity to do. This is an increasing trend since ATM findings in March 2023, suggesting a continued interest in households' desire to return. Despite this, **the decision to return is highly dependent on the status of the ongoing war and security concerns.** Most reported their intention to return when the war is over (39%) or when there is no active conflict in their area of origin (20%). Less commonly reported was the dependence on the households' circumstances, including education, employment, accommodations, health and access to healthcare services (15%).

Humanitarian needs and reintegration support

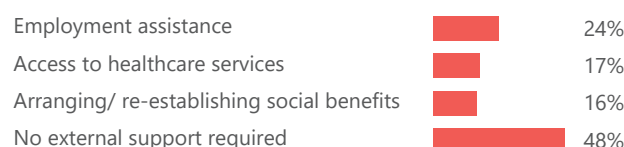
As observed in ATM's previous findings, the level of needs for households returning continue to be quite diverse, as **close to half of households reported not always or most of the time being able to meet their everyday needs** (Figure 8). Corroborating factors included a higher percentage of returnees that are currently working, as 47% received income from either regular, irregular, or informal employment. Despite this, income in the form of assistance was commonly relied on, including government social assistance (32%) and humanitarian assistance (26%), while others relied on pensions (29%).

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



Of those who required immediate support upon their return, many indicated food items (37%), provision of medicines (27%) and hygiene products (23%). Yet, as shown in Figure 9, employment assistance, including support for finding opportunities or to be requalified, was commonly reported for long-term reintegration support. Conversely, close to half of returnee households reported no external support required.

Figure 9. Top reported support for reintegration, % 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 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 during transit. Future returns include households that have reported their intention to return to their area or origin at a later date.

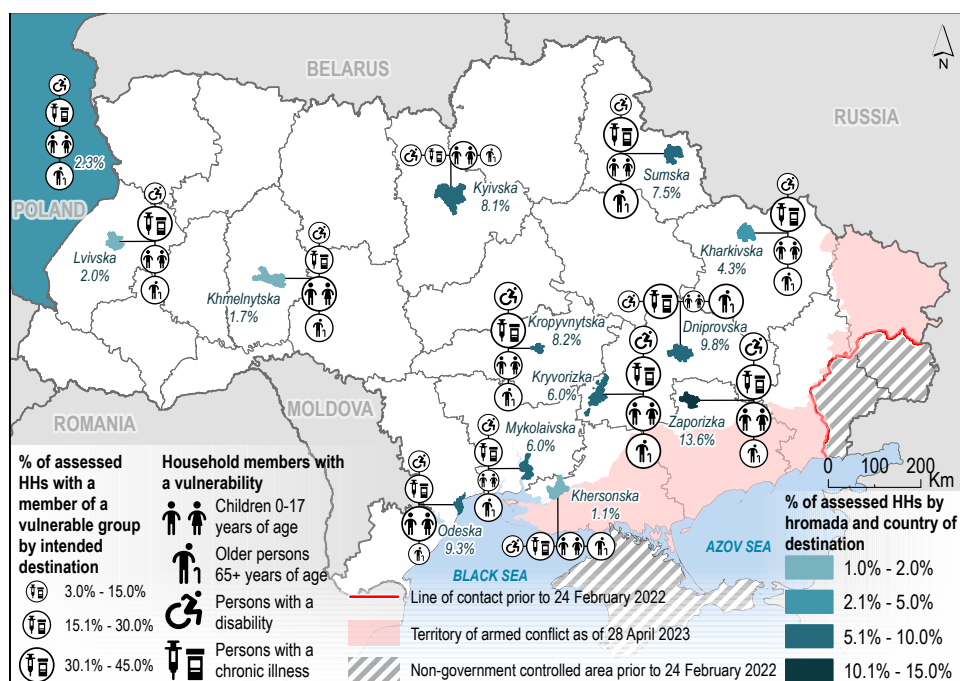
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics

Concerning overall assessed households, **over half of household members arriving and transiting were female** (66%), with most between working age of 18 to 30 years of age (20%). While a quarter of households reported travelling with a child (0-17 years) (26%), single-parent households accounted for 14% of those assessed.

Many reported travelling with a member that has a vulnerability. Most commonly reported included those with a chronic illness (31%), an older person (65+ years) (23%) and a to a lesser extent, a person with a disability (11%). As shown in Map 4, **hromadas further east including Zaporizka, Dniprovsk, Sumska and Kryvorizka had a higher percentage of households travelling with a person with a vulnerability that intended to settle in these locations.**

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

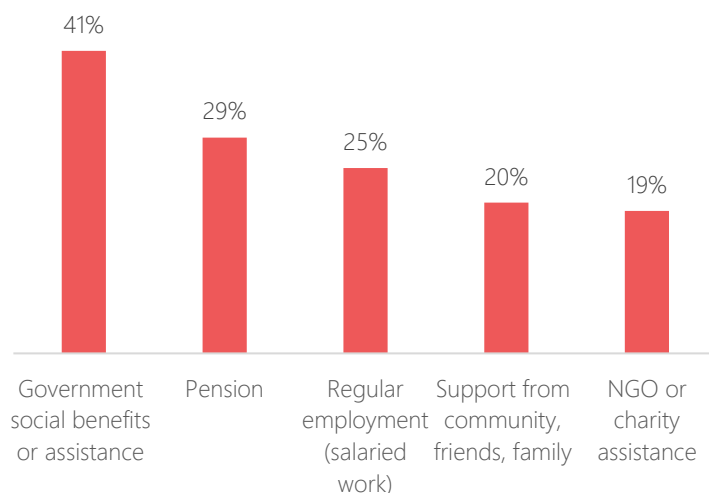


Sources of income and employment status

As shown in Figure 10, **income in the form of assistance continues to be relied on by households intending to remain within Ukraine**, particularly government social benefits or assistance. However, the Government of Ukraine has posed additional parameters around social assistance. For example, in April resolution 340 was announced, limiting single mothers and low income families from receiving assistance dependent on the value of assets purchased within one year of applying for assistance.²¹ In turn, additional assistance, including **one-time payment for evacuees upon arrival are continued**, totalling UAH 2,000 each for adults and UAH 3,000 paid for children and persons with disabilities.²² According to the Ministry of Reintegration, in March UAH 15.7 million was transferred to Ukrposhta directorates across Ukraine for IDPs arriving via evacuation trains.²³ Additionally, **almost a third of households travelling within Ukraine received a pension, while humanitarian assistance has been less commonly relied on.** Overall, humanitarian assistance decreased by 25% in comparison to Round 7 of ATM. Despite this, OCHA reported over 600,000 IDP households were reached concerning multi-purpose cash assistance from 1 January to 30 April.²⁴

While a number of households reported receiving a salary from regular employment (Figure 10), 33% of respondents reported a member that is currently unemployed and seeking employment opportunities. The full-scale war continues to impact Ukraine's employment landscape. No significant drop in the unemployment rate by the end of the year was

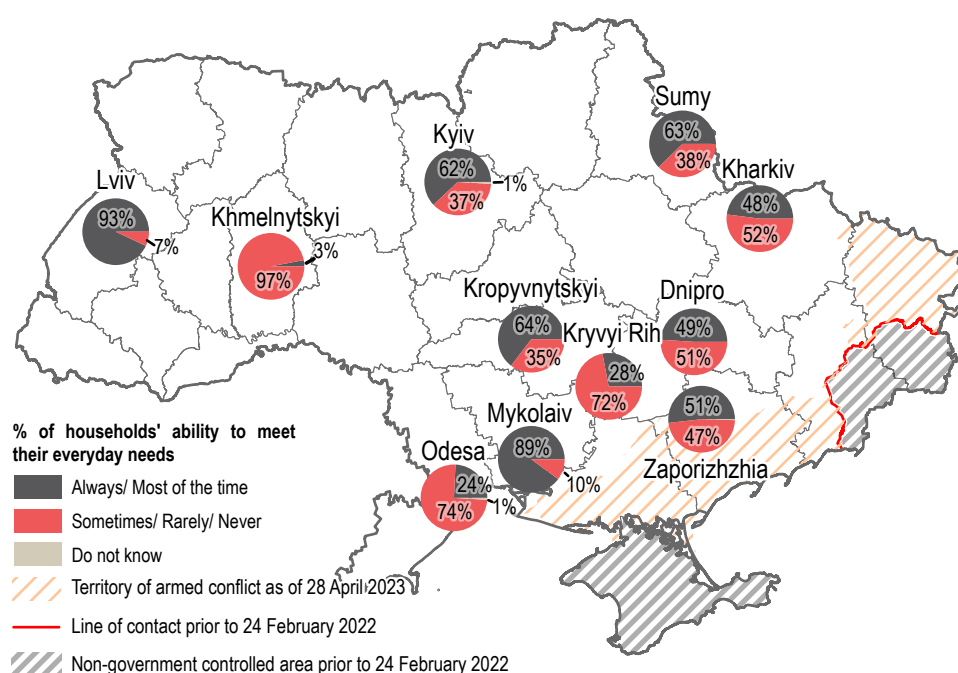
Figure 10. Sources of income, % of households travelling within Ukraine.



predicated by the National Bank, as its 18.3% projection is to remain higher than the rate prior to the full-scale invasion.²⁵ As of 1 March, the State Employment Service reported 150,000 individuals in Ukraine are currently unemployed, majority of those are women.²⁶ **ATM findings indicate that while most of those unemployed are retired (68%), others were unable to work as they were either pregnant (13%) or had a disability/chronic illness (13%).** For those seeking employment, the number of vacancies across Ukraine is observed to be decreasing, as 46% less employment opportunities were reported compared to March 2022.²⁷ Oblasts with higher vacancies are in Kyivska, Lvivska, Dnipropetrovska, Khmelnytska, Odeska, as well as Kyiv city.²⁸ Households interviewed in Odesa, Lviv and Kyiv are reported to require additional support seeking employment opportunities (see page 7).

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

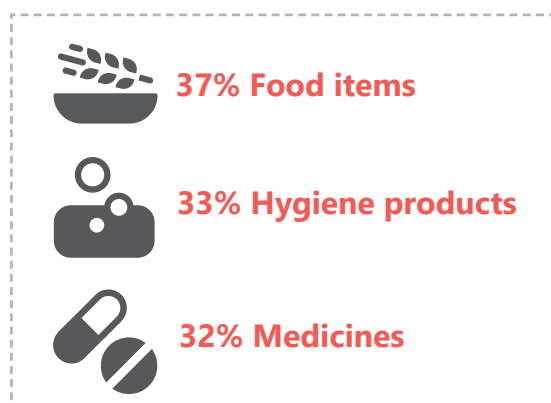
Map 5. Reported ability to meet everyday needs, % of households by interview location.



Across all settlements, **close to half of assessed households (47%) reported not always or most of the time able to meet their everyday needs.**

Map 5 indicates that **the vast majority of households interviewed in Khmelnytskyi required immediate assistance upon arrival**, as 97% reported never, rarely, or sometimes able to meet their everyday needs. As an IDP hosting area in the west,²⁹ Khmelnytskyi is also one of the primary stops on evacuation train routes, specifically out of areas closer to the line of contact including Pokrovsk and Kherson.³⁰ Thus, signalling an acute level of needs for evacuees upon their arrival. A higher proportion of households requiring assistance in the east and south were also observed, particularly in Odesa and Kryvyi Rih.

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



According to OCHA, Ukraine's cluster response had reached 2.2 million IDPs this year as of 30 April.³¹ Despite the food security and livelihoods cluster having reached the most IDPs during this time, **ATM findings show food insecurity as a primary concern for households upon arrival.**

Table 3 presents majority of households in interview locations (8 out of 10) reported the need for food items, with the highest need in Khmelnytskyi and Kropyvnytskyi. As shown in Figure 11, **hygiene products and medicines were also prioritised** following the provision of food items. High costs of medicines were often noted as a barrier to access for IDPs.³² To combat out-of-pocket payments, Ukraine's "Affordable Medicines" programme in newly accessible areas has been implemented to provide free medication within pharmacies.³³ Though logistical concerns and a lack of awareness were highlighted as ongoing challenges particularly in Kharkivska oblast. Conversely, Table 3 shows settlements including Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, Sumy and Kyiv, reported a higher proportion of assessed households not requiring any assistance.

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

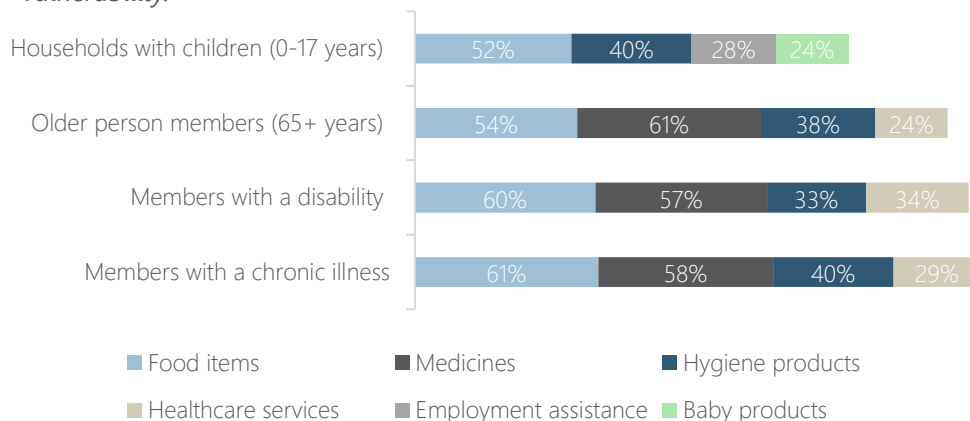
Khmelnytskyi	Food items	88%	Hygiene products	65%	Clothing	49%
Kropyvnytskyi	Food items	88%	Hygiene products	58%	Medicines	45%
Dnipro	Food items	64%	Hygiene products	54%	Non-Food Items	54%
Zaporizhzhia	Food items	64%	Hygiene products	52%	Medicines	38%
Odesa	Food items	62%	Non-Food Items	38%	Employment	37%
Kryvyi Rih	Food items	46%	Medicines	30%	Healthcare services	28%
Kharkiv	Food items	41%	No assistance needed	38%	Medicines	34%
Mykolaiv	No assistance needed	39%	Hygiene products	38%	Medicines	30%
Lviv	No assistance needed	36%	Medicines	31%	Employment	23%
Sumy	Food items	34%	No assistance needed	27%	Medicines	25%
Kyiv	No assistance needed	23%	Employment	21%	Medicines	21%

0% 50% 100%

SPOTLIGHT: HOUSEHOLDS TRAVELLING WITH VULNERABLE GROUPS

Upon their arrival, **households travelling with a person with a vulnerability, particularly an older person (65+ years), those with a disability, chronic illness or with children (0-17 years) are observed to be in higher need of humanitarian support upon arrival.** Within their areas of origin, those with limited mobility are often left to rely on volunteer networks to access basic needs and organise their evacuation.³⁴ In addition to those with limited mobility, increased hostilities in the east resulted in the forced evacuation of children and immediate relocation to safer areas within Ukraine. Thus far, forced evacuation has taken place in 21 settlements within Donetsk and Kharkivska oblast.³⁵ As shown in Figure 12, such displacement trends result in immediate humanitarian assistance required for households upon arrival. Similar to trends observed across all settlements, **food items and hygiene products are a priority need for most households**, suggesting the inability for households to meet their basic needs.

Figure 12. Top reported needs, % of households travelling with a person with a vulnerability.



Access to medicines and healthcare services were most reported by households travelling with an older person, a person with a disability or a chronic illness. Indeed, **households travelling with a person with a vulnerability primarily rely on income in the form of assistance**, while pensions were mostly reported by those travelling with an older person (84%), a member with a chronic illness (59%) or a disability (57%). Reports of pensions in Ukraine not being sufficient for essential items including medicines are often a primary concern, leaving households to rely on various coping mechanisms and seeking assistance to diversify their income.³⁶

Lastly, **households travelling with children prioritised the need for employment assistance and baby products.** As such, households mostly relied on government social assistance (47%), while 29% reported receiving a salary from regular employment as a source of income, indicating members' ability to work. Starting this year, financial incentive programs were launched to compensate businesses employing single women with children.³⁷

SPOTLIGHT: INTEGRATION SUPPORT FOR IDPS AND RETURNEES IN KHERSON

At the time of data collection (21 April to 6 May), **7 KI interviews were conducted in Kherson to understand how humanitarian actors and authorities can support integration efforts for IDPs and returnees.** During this time, **IDPs leaving Kherson, as well as returnees, were identified as the predominant movement types within the city.** As of 25 June, just over 38,000 IDPs were registered in Khersonska oblast.³⁸ Moreover, IOM estimated 66,000 individuals having returned to Khersonska oblast as of 23 May,³⁹ while 5 KIs reported a steady inflow of residents returning to Kherson within the month prior to data collection (March/ April). Contributing factors were the perceived safety in the city, however **the destruction of the Kakhova dam on 6 June has vastly altered the current understanding of the humanitarian situation in Kherson and surrounding areas.** The following ATM findings provide an indicative overview of prior challenges that may be exacerbated due to the volatile situation, thus impacting **support for long-term settlement for IDPs and returnees in Kherson.**

As shown in Table 4, much of the long-term support required for both IDPs and returnees interlink on the overall support required for Kherson residents during the time of data collection. One of the **primary anticipated challenges for both IDPs and returnees in Kherson is access to employment opportunities.** According to the Kherson Regional Employment Centre, the number of those registered to receive employment support has decreased significantly, as only 400 individuals were registered as of May.⁴⁰ Secondly, **access to long-term housing was anticipated as support required for both IDPs and returnees.** KIs often referenced damage or destruction to homes due to ongoing hostilities. In government controlled areas of Khersonska oblast, 14,200 residential buildings require reconstruction following shelling.⁴¹ While psychosocial support was also reiterated for returnee households amidst daily shelling and air raid alarms, access to healthcare services for IDPs were of a concern. One KI noted few doctors in the city and the difficulties of receiving an examination quickly. Of the vacancies required to fill in Khersonska oblast, doctors and nurses were mostly reported.⁴²

Table 4. Top integration support for IDPs and returnees as most commonly reported by KIs.

	IDPs	Returnees
1	Employment (5/7 KIs)	Long-term housing (5/7 KIs)
2	Long-term housing (3/7 KIs)	Psychosocial support (3/7 KIs)
3	Healthcare services (3/7 KIs)	Employment (3/7 KIs)

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

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ABOUT REACH

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

ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

¹ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [DTM Ukraine — Snapshot report: Population Figures and Geographic Distribution — General Population Survey Round 13 \(11 - 23 May\)](#), May 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.

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³ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [DTM Ukraine — Snapshot report: Population Figures and Geographic Distribution — General Population Survey Round 13 \(11 - 23 May\)](#), May 2023.

⁴ [English translation] Radio Svoboda, ["100 shots per day." Will there be a forced evacuation in the south?](#), 3 May 2023.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ [English translation] Radio Svoboda, [All the children were taken from Orihiv to Zaporizhzhia, 80% of the houses were destroyed - the authorities](#), 2 May 2023.

⁷ [English translation] Radio Svoboda, [Russian troops shelled Sumy oblast 19 times a day, there is destruction - the regional government](#), 3 May 2023.

⁸ [English translation] Sumy Region Military Administration, [May 22 - Dear residents of Sumy region announcement](#), 22 May 2023.

⁹ REACH, [Humanitarian Situation Monitoring: Focus on areas closer to the front line - Round 9](#), April 2023.

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