

Context & Methodology

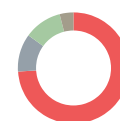
Since the start of the escalation of hostilities in February 2022, an estimated 5,914,000 persons remain internally displaced in Ukraine, and an additional 5,236,000 are estimated to have been displaced and returned to their place of habitual residence, as of 5 December 2022.¹ Following an increase in hostilities since the escalation of hostilities in February 2022, waves of attacks on critical infrastructure across the country caused disruptions to power and water supplies.² Concerns for the winter season has presented additional challenges for households (HHs) that are aiming to meet their basic needs, thereby further impacting displacement. To inform the humanitarian response to the ongoing displacement in Ukraine, REACH conducted **Round 5** of the Arrival and Transit Monitoring (ATM) household survey between **20 October and 3 November 2022**. REACH enumerators interviewed households that have **recently arrived**³ and **transited** through eight settlements across Ukraine: **Lviv, Kyiv, Odesa, Kropyvnytskyi, Kryvyi Rih, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv**. Interviews with internally displaced people (IDPs) were conducted at transit centres, collective sites, administrative and humanitarian centres. In total, **1,667 household interviews** were completed. In **Kryvyi Rih, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv**, REACH also conducted **six key informant (KI) interviews** with representatives of local authorities, transit centres and humanitarian aid distribution centres to triangulate displacement trends derived from the household level. Due to the purposive sample, findings are not generalisable with a known level of precision and should be considered as **indicative only**.

Key Findings

- Majority of households were initially displaced from their place of habitual residence between October-November 2022**, while a smaller proportion reported their initial displacement months since the start of escalation of hostilities which began in February 2022. Most commonly reported settlements of origin included **Zaporizhzhia (7%), Kharkiv (6%), Mykolaiv (5%), Kupiansk (4%)** and **Bakhmut (4%)**.
- Security concerns** remained one of the primary push factors for households leaving their areas of origin following the recent attacks on civilian convoys and infrastructure within the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine.
- Most households reported their intention to remain in Ukraine**. Interview locations including Kryvyi Rih, Kharkiv, Kropyvnytskyi, Odesa, Zaporizhzhia, and Dnipro were the most reported intended destinations. **Pull factors** included the presence of family and/or friends, as well as remaining in close proximity to their areas of origin, suggesting that households do not intend to settle there long-term.
- Lviv and Kyiv** were identified as **primary transit locations**, while **81%** of those transiting through Lviv intended to **travel abroad**.
- In recent rounds of data collection (4 and 5), **findings showed an increasing number of households returning to their place of habitual residence**, as **Kharkiv (29%)** was the most commonly reported destination of return. Close to half of returning households (**43%**) intend to return permanently, as most desire to reunite with family and/or friends (**52%**).
- Across all interview locations, **over half of respondents were female (68%)**, while most household travelled with a child (6-17 years) (**32%**) and an older person (65+ years) (**24%**). Almost half of all assessed households (**49%**) had a member of their household remaining in their area of origin.
- In most locations, **households depended on humanitarian aid and government social assistance as a source of income**. In **Kyiv**, most households (**70%**) relied on employment income, whereas **20%** of households in **Odesa** reported no income.
- The **vast majority of displaced households were unable to meet their everyday needs**, as only **4%** reported always being able to do so. Across all interview locations, the most commonly reported needs included food items (**41%**), medicine (**35%**) and winter clothes (**35%**).

Figure 1. Types of Intended Movement

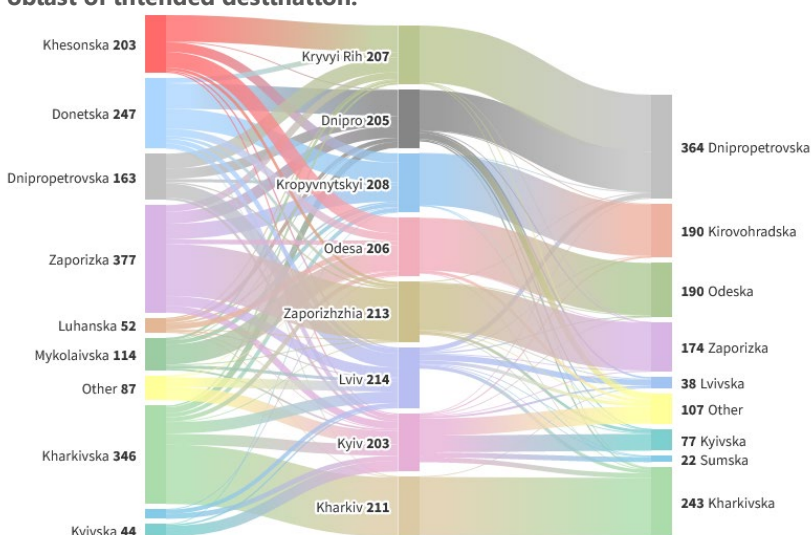
| | HHs | % |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Movement within Ukraine: | 1,227 | 74% |
| Outbound from Ukraine: | 189 | 11% |
| Current returns to area of origin: | 178 | 11% |
| Do not know: | 73 | 4% |



Map 1. Number of households and key informant interviews at interview locations (20 October - 3 November 2022).



Figure 2. Number of HHs per oblast of origin, interview location and oblast of intended destination.



1. International Organisation for Migration (IOM), General Population Survey, Round 11 (25 November - 5 December 2022), 13 December 2022.

2. OCHA, Ukraine: Situation Report, 26 October 2022.

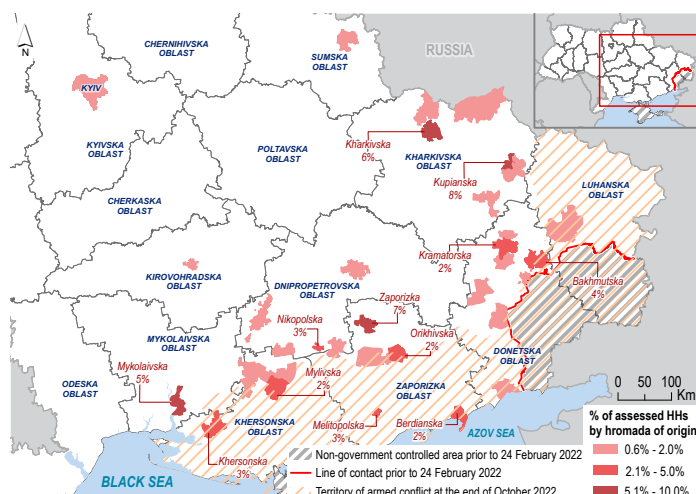
3. "Recently arrived" refers to the households that have arrived to the settlement of the interview location 14 days or less prior to the date of the interview.

General Arrival and Transit Trends

During the period of ATM round 5 data collection (20 October - 3 November 2022), the **security situation across Ukraine has caused large-scale disruptions impacting displacement**. In the month of October 2022 alone, it is estimated that 450,000 people were newly displaced in Ukraine.⁴ As the harsh winter approaches, attacks on critical infrastructure, including power and water supplies, and the ongoing threat of aerial bombardment across the country has prompted numerous challenges for millions of people.⁵ Ongoing concerns for both displaced and non-displaced HHs prevail as power cuts have impacted access to healthcare services, as well as organising transportation across the country, specifically on commercial trains.⁶ Despite these difficulties, areas in the south and east experienced frequent attacks even prior to recent escalations. More notably, daily airstrikes and regular fire have continued in cities such as Zaporizhzhia (Zaporizka oblast), Mykolaiv (Mykolaivska oblast) and Bakhmut (Donetska oblast).⁷ Indeed, as shown in Map 2, REACH ATM data indicates that most commonly reported hromadas of origin across all interview locations are in close proximity to areas not under the control of the Government of Ukraine (GoU). Of the top five settlements of origin, HHs reported coming from **Zaporizhzhia (7%), Kharkiv (6%), Mykolaiv (5%), Kupiansk (4%)** and **Bakhmut (4%)**. Amidst these increased hostilities, newly accessible areas in the east and south have prompted an immediate humanitarian response within Kharkivska and Khersonska oblasts.⁸ However, damage to critical infrastructure has created an array of challenges in providing humanitarian assistance, specifically to older persons and persons with disabilities, prompting evacuation and travel to nearby areas.⁹ Findings show that **85%** of HHs interviewed intend to remain in Ukraine. While the majority of HHs tend to settle in urban settlements across the country, ATM data indicates **Lviv and Kyiv as primary transit hubs** for the majority of assessed HHs (**79%** and **72%**, respectively). Ultimately, the volatile security situation amidst the harsh Ukrainian winter months create challenges for HHs prior to and during their displacement journey, as well as those intending to return to their areas of origin.

Map 2. Hromadas of origin reported by assessed HHs (20 October - 3 November 2022).

Map 2 illustrates that a majority of HHs resided in conflict-affected areas in the south and east of Ukraine prior to February 2022. Most commonly reported oblasts included **Zaporizka (23%), Kharkivska (21%), Donetska (15%), Khersonska (12%)** and **Dnipropetrovska (10%)**. Though a HH's decision to leave their area of origin can be deemed difficult, **HH decision-making to leave their home has been heavily dependent on the status of the ongoing hostilities**. Frequently cited **push factors** for displacement pertain to **security concerns**, including the threat to personal and family safety (**37%**), ongoing shelling (**35%**), and active conflict in areas of origin (**30%**). Though the threat of aerial bombardment remains high, the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance are prevalent, particularly in newly accessible areas.¹⁰



Areas of Origin and Intended Destination

Push and pull factors of HHs closer to conflict-affected areas

Continued attacks on civilian convoys in the south and east of Ukraine in October¹¹ resulted in **transit hubs closer to conflict-affected areas receiving a higher influx of recently displaced IDP households compared to transit hubs further away**. Most of HHs interviewed in settlements, including **Zaporizhzhia, Kharkiv, Kryvyi Rih, Dnipro** and **Odesa**, reported only recently becoming displaced since the beginning of October (Table 1). As an onslaught of civilian convoy shelling resulted in casualties in both eastern Kharkivska and south-eastern Zaporizka in October,¹² **99%** of HHs interviewed in Kharkiv and **85%** in Zaporizhzhia relocated within their respective oblast. Following air attacks resulting in civilian casualties in Khersonska oblast,¹³ almost half (**45%**) of all respondents interviewed in Kryvyi Rih left their home in Khersonska oblast. In Odesa, where over 150,000 IDPs were reported within the oblast,¹⁴ most HHs left their homes in Mykolaivska (**34%**) and Khersonska oblasts (**27%**) due to the volatile security situation and damage to infrastructure in September and October.¹⁵ Similarly in Dnipro, the majority of HHs from Donetska oblast (**43%**) cited security concerns in their area of origin following increase in reports of recent casualties.¹⁶

Table 1. Date of initial displacement by month and interview location.

| | February - July | August | September | October - 3 November |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|
| Zaporizhzhia | 7% | 2% | 3% | 88% |
| Kharkiv | 12% | 0% | 1% | 87% |
| Kryvyi Rih | 17% | 4% | 4% | 75% |
| Dnipro | 22% | 2% | 4% | 72% |
| Lviv | 31% | 2% | 3% | 64% |
| Odesa | 36% | 1% | 10% | 53% |
| Kyiv | 45% | 4% | 6% | 45% |
| Kropyvnytskyi | 42% | 3% | 10% | 45% |

4. IOM, *General Population Survey, Round 10* (17 - 27 October 2022), 4 November 2022.

5. OCHA, *Ukraine: Situation Report*, 26 October 2022.

6. OCHA, *Ukraine: Escalation of attacks across the country. Flash Update No. 4*, 31 October 2022.

7. OCHA, *Ukraine: Situation Report*, 26 October 2022.

8. OCHA, *Ukraine: Flash Update No. 4*, 17 October 2022.

9. OCHA, *Ukraine: Situation Report*, 16 November 2022.

10. ACAPS, *Humanitarian access analysis - October 2022*, 17 November 2022.

11. OCHA, *Ukraine: Situation Report*, 12 October 2022.

12. Ibid.

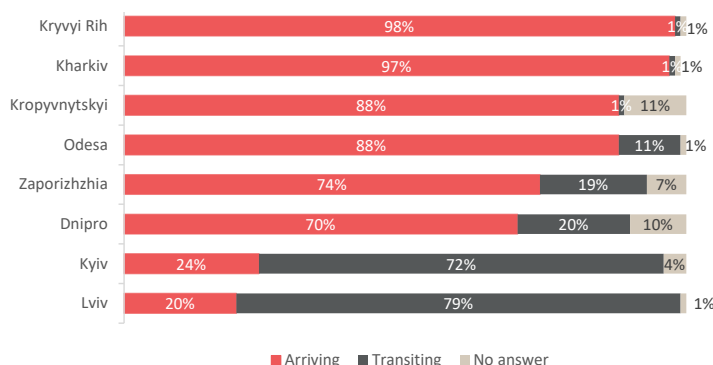
13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. ACAPS, *Humanitarian access analysis - October 2022*, 17 November 2022.

16. OCHA, *Ukraine: Situation Report*, 12 October 2022.

Figure 3. HHs' movement intentions by interview location.



Push and pull factors of HHs closer to conflict-affected areas - continued

In addition to the primary security concerns, increased hostilities resulting in destruction of critical infrastructure has led to diverse push factors impacting displacement trends. Firstly, **damage and destruction to homes during the conflict has pushed HHs to relocate as the harsh Ukrainian winter approaches**. This was commonly reported for HHs interviewed in Kharkiv (35%), Kyryvi Rih (21%) and Dnipro (14%) and echoed by KIs in both Kharkiv and Kyryvi Rih. Due to these concerns, the majority of HHs interviewed in Kharkiv (85%) and less notably in Kyryvi Rih (32%) decided to relocate based on access to accommodations in these respective locations. Furthermore, KIs estimated 50-100 people arriving daily to Kharkiv from Kharkivska oblast. REACH's Cold Spot Risk Assessment highlights the severe impacts of winter-hazards in newly accessible areas within Kharkivska oblast¹⁷ following structural damage to homes and heating infrastructure.¹⁸ As over 23,000 people are reported to have been evacuated from newly accessible areas in Kharkivska oblast in September and October,¹⁹ it is suggested that increased displacement from these areas during winter months is expected. Although it was less commonly reported, **attacks on infrastructure have limited the access to critical services across the country, resulting in HHs seeking access to services in nearby settlements**. In Kyryvi Rih (18%) and Kharkiv (15%), HHs reported leaving their areas of origin due to the loss of access to services, including medical. Additionally, KIs in Kyryvi Rih and Zaporizhzhia reported that loss of services was one of the primary push factors for IDPs that have arrived to these locations. As the loss of unemployment due to the escalation of hostilities in February 2022 constitutes a higher percentage for both displaced and non-displaced HHs,²⁰ loss of livelihoods was a heightened concern for almost half of HHs (46%) that arrived in Dnipro following continued disruptions.

In terms of IDP HH decision-making regarding their chosen intended destination, **the majority of HHs reported arriving and settling in areas closer to conflict-affected areas**, including Kyryvi Rih, Kharkiv, Odesa, Zaporizhzhia and Dnipro (Figure 3). Findings indicated that the **presence of family and/or friends continues to be a prominent factor in choosing where HHs relocate**. This was reported by HHs in Zaporizhzhia (62%), Odesa (52%), Kyryvi Rih (52%) and Dnipro (47%), where the number of registered IDPs in these areas remain high.²¹ As conflict persists, **HHs reportedly were more inclined to choose their intended destination due to its close proximity to areas of origin**. In Kyryvi Rih (49%), Zaporizhzhia (45%), Dnipro (35%) and Odesa (34%) this remained a primary pull factor, **suggesting that HHs do not plan to settle long-term in these locations**. Additionally, HHs in Odesa (58%), Kharkiv (47%) and Dnipro (32%) reported their intention to stay in these

settlements until the war is over, and respondents in Kyryvi Rih (39%) reported remaining there until there is no active conflict in their areas of origin. In Zaporizhzhia, where 62% of HHs reported having left due to the fact that they lived in non-government controlled areas, 50% of HHs indicated their intention to stay until their area of origin is under the control of the GoU while others intend to wait until the war is over (21%). KIs in Zaporizhzhia also observed HHs intention to return once areas are government-controlled. However, the security situation, specifically in the primary crossing point of Vasylivka, remain tense. This follows Russian forces' introduction of permits since 1 October which limited pendular movements,²² as well as the suspension of movements into areas beyond the control of the GoU by Ukrainian authorities following the attack on the civilian convoy.²³ Despite this, KIs interviewed in Zaporizhzhia estimated 200-500 people arriving daily from oblasts including Zaporizka, Khersonska and Donetsk. However, KIs anticipated IDPs to continue their journey to other settlements, mainly towards western oblasts, due to security concerns in Zaporizhzhia.

Push and pull factors of HHs travelling further west

In terms of movement intentions, **ATM data suggests that since initial displacement, HHs continued their journey west of the country**. Table 1 indicates that in Kyiv, Kropyvnytskyi and Lviv, **over 30%** of these HHs were initially displaced early in the year (from February to July 2022). In Kropyvnytskyi, HHs travelled from Donetsk (34%) and Zaporizka oblasts (26%). **IDP households from various conflict-affected areas in the south and east continue to travel to urban settlements further west**. More notably HHs displaced from Dnipropetrovska (23%) and Kharkivska (19%) oblasts travelled to Lviv, while 19% of HHs travelled to Kyiv from Kharkivska oblast. Though most push factors pertained to security concerns in their areas of origin, HHs in both Kropyvnytskyi (16%) and Lviv (15%) noted psychological concerns, for either themselves or family members, as a reason to leave their areas of origin.

Figure 3 indicates that the **majority of HHs intend to settle in their respective interview locations**, including Kropyvnytskyi, despite 11% of HHs reported not knowing their intended destination. Conversely, a higher proportion of HHs reported their transit through Lviv (79%) and Kyiv (72%). In turn, **63% of HHs in Lviv reported becoming displaced for the first time since the beginning of October, suggesting HHs are travelling further from their homes upon becoming displaced**. Both Lviv (55%) and Kyiv (40%) were regarded as the most direct routes to their final destination during their transit journey, presumably due to their connections to the railways across the country and abroad.²⁴ **Due to its close proximity to the border, of those who transited through Lviv, 81% intend to travel abroad**. Of all assessed HHs that travelled through Kyiv, a primary transit hub in the center of the country, **86% intended to continue their journey within Ukraine**. Notable destinations include areas in the east such as Kharkivska (13%) and Sumska oblasts (13%), while 11% reported travelling within Kyivska oblast. Thirty-six per cent (36%) of HHs interviewed in Kyiv indicated their current return to their place of habitual residence (see page 5 for additional details on current returns). In turn, almost half of all respondents in Kyiv did not know how long they would stay at their intended destination (46%).

Similar to interview locations in the east, **the most commonly reported reasons to relocate towards western settlements was meeting with friends and/or family (Lviv (59%), Kyiv (53%) and Kropyvnytskyi (51%))**. HHs sought employment opportunities in settlements further from conflict-affected areas compared to respondents in the east (Kyiv (32%), Lviv (27%), and Kropyvnytskyi (22%)). As most intend to settle in Kropyvnytskyi, almost half of HHs interviewed (41%) cited their perception of safety in the area as a pull factor towards this central settlement in Ukraine.

17. REACH Ukraine, Winterization 2022/ 2023: Cold Spot Risk Assessment, November 2022.

18. ACAPS, Humanitarian situation in newly accessible areas of Kharkiv oblast, 6 October 2022.

19. [English translation] Suspilne Media, More than 23,000 people were evacuated from de-occupied communities of Kharkiv oblast in two months, 31 October 2022.

20. IOM, General Population Survey Round 10 (17 - 27 October 2022), 4 November 2022.

21. IOM, Ukraine - Displacement Report - Area Baseline Report - Round 16 (31 Oct. -11 Nov.), 18 November 2022.

22. Visit Ukraine, From October 1, it will be possible to leave the uncontrolled territory of Zaporizhzhia only after obtaining a pass, 23 September 2022.

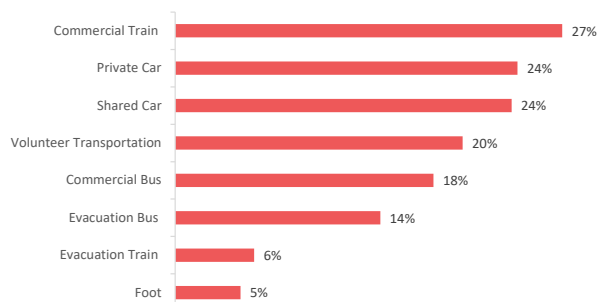
23. [English translation] Slovo i Dini, Departure from Zaporizhzhia to the captured territories was temporarily stopped, 2 October 2022.

24. DW, Ukraine: Will the railroads decide the war?, 6 May 2022.

Common modes of transportation

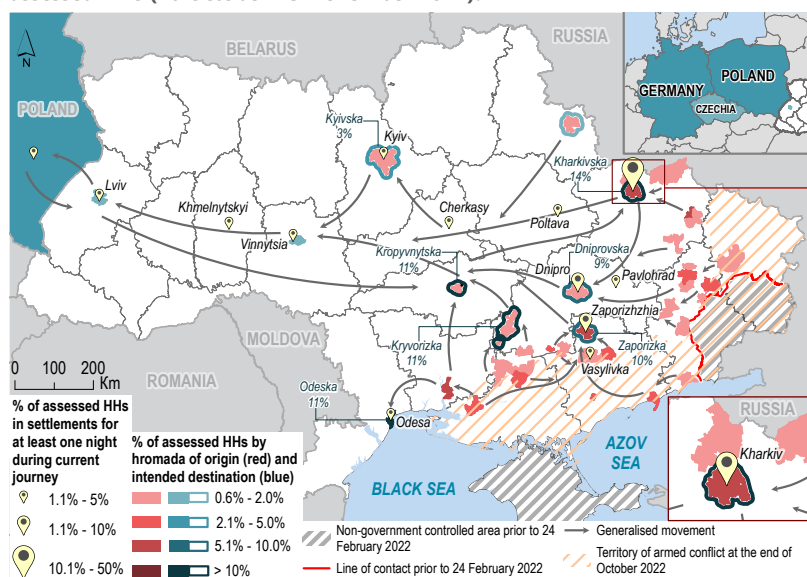
Findings suggest that various modes of transportation are widely used by HHs out of conflict-affected areas and across the country (Figure 4). Despite disruptions to train schedules due to frequent power interruptions,²⁵ **commercial train (27%) was the most reported mode of transportation used by HHs during their transit journey.** Of those HHs utilizing commercial trains, most travelled to locations further west, including **Lviv (79%), Kyiv (65%)** and less notably to **Odesa (38%).**

Figure 4. Modes of transportation during transit journey.



Private car (24%) and shared car (24%) were widely utilized for HHs that traveled shorter and longer distances. While travelling out of areas beyond the control of the GoU to Zaporizhzhia, private cars were used by almost half of HHs (40%). It is suggested that cars continue to be the preferred mode of transportation out of these areas due to ongoing security concerns.²⁶ Both private and shared cars were also used by HHs interviewed in Kropyvnytskyi (81%) and Kryvyi Rih (71%). Both KIs in Zaporizhzhia and Kryvyi confirmed private cars as the main form of transportation for IDPs that have arrived. **IDPs arrived in Kharkiv relied mainly on organised transportation out of newly accessible areas in Kharkivska oblast,** as ATM findings and KIs interviewed in Kharkiv also echoed volunteer transportation and evacuation bus as the main modes of transportation (64% and 59%, respectively). Of those travelling with volunteer transportation, 29% were with an older person, suggesting their reliance on volunteer assistance during transit. Damage to roads and bridges limited access to certain routes in Kharkivska oblast,²⁷ as 25% of HHs going to Kharkiv travelled by foot at one point in their journey. Of these HHs, 13% travelled with an older person. In Dnipro, buses were more relied on as both commercial bus (31%) and evacuation bus (26%) were commonly reported.

Map 3: Hromadas of origin, transit and intended destination reported by assessed HHs (20 October - 3 November 2022).



Accommodations during transit and at intended destination

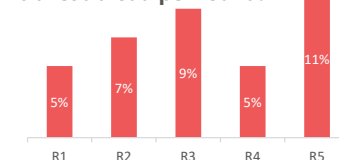
While 16% of transiting HHs did not need accommodation during their journey, other HHs utilized diverse accommodations on the transit stay depending on their respective locations. In Dnipro, 62% of HHs who transited through reported staying in a collective center. Thereby suggesting its use for short-term stay, as REACH's Collective Site Monitoring revealed that 21% of KIs in assessed sites reported IDPs leaving collective sites in Dnipropetrovska oblast within a two-week period.²⁸ Although it was less commonly reported, HHs in Zaporizhzhia (22%) also stayed in collective sites during their transit journey. However, as just under half of HHs (42%) travelled to Zaporizhzhia in hopes to meet family and/or friends, 36% reported staying with them at their accommodations. Similarly in Kyiv, 23% reported staying with family and/or friends, while 26% reported not having accommodations. Over half of HHs that transited through Lviv (56%) also did not have a place to stay.

At the intended destination, rented accommodation was one of the most commonly reported types of accommodations for HHs interviewed in various settlements (Odesa (75%), Kropyvnytskyi (70%), Kryvyi Rih (55%), Zaporizhzhia (46%) and Dnipro (40%). However, as with those transiting, 28% of HHs in Dnipro also reported staying within a collective center. In Kyiv (42%) and Lviv (28%), HHs were more reliant on staying with family and/or friends. In Lviv, however, HHs were less sure, as a smaller proportion did not know where they will stay (18%).

Movement outside of Ukraine

ATM data shows that since May 2022, **an increasing number of HHs intend to travel outside of Ukraine,** accounting for 11% of all assessed HHs in round 5. Indeed, the IOM's General Population Survey (GPS) also indicated an increase in IDP HHs considering and travelling abroad compared to non-displaced HHs.³⁰ **Settlements closer to border points, such as Lviv, remain a key transit point for travels abroad.** Of those who transited through Lviv (64%), 81% indicated their travels abroad, most notably to Poland (44%) and Germany (26%). Many Ukrainians travelled to both countries prior to February 2022 for employment and education opportunities,³¹ as both serve as the hosts to the highest proportion of Ukrainian refugees since the escalation of hostilities in February 2022.³² These findings suggest that **HHs intending to travel abroad rely heavily on their network of family and/or friends for support in addition to their own financial stability.** Of those travelling abroad, 60% reported having financial support from friends and/or family, compared to the 13% that reported travelling abroad with no income. Alternatively, 31% of HHs reported their intention to find employment opportunities upon arrival. Despite this, close to half of HHs (48%) reported their intention to remain outside of Ukraine until the war is over, while 31% were unsure about their length of stay. In turn, 7% (n=118) of overall HHs in round 5 returned to Ukraine from their travels abroad. In addition to the perceived safety and family reunification, challenges abroad such as the lack of employment opportunities and accommodations are factors contributing to the decision to return.³³

Figure 5. HHs' intention to travel abroad per round.²⁹



25. OCHA, Ukraine: Escalation of attacks across the country. Flash Update No. 4, 31 October 2022.

26. Human Rights Watch, "We Had No Choice", 1 September 2022.

27. Kyiv School of Economics, Assessment of damages in Ukraine due to Russia's military aggression as of September 1, 2022, September 2022.

28. CCCM Cluster, Ukraine: Collective Site Monitoring (Round 4), October 2022.

29. Comparison of household intentions to travel abroad between ATM rounds of data collection should be considered as indicative only.

30. IOM, General Population Survey, Round 10 (17 - 27 October 2022), 4 November 2022.

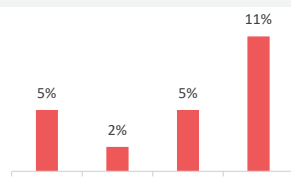
31. OECD, The potential contribution of Ukrainian refugees to the labour force in European host countries, 27 July 2022.

32. UNHCR, Ukraine Refugee Situation: Operational Data Profile, 15 November 2022.

33. [English translation] Razkumov Centre, Attitudes and assessments of Ukrainian refugees (July - August 2022), August 2022.

Current and Future Returns

Figure 6. HHs returning to their place of habitual residence by round.³⁴



Since round 2 of ATM data collection, the number of HHs returning has fluctuated (Figure 6), coinciding with the IOM's data on returns.³⁵ In recent rounds (4 and 5), findings show an increasing number of HHs currently returning (11%, n=178). Of these HHs in round 5, 43% reported returning to their place of habitual residence permanently. Settlements of return include Kharkiv (29%) and Kyiv (7%). Of all HHs returning, findings show that security concerns are prevalent, as 40% reported their areas of origin as somewhat unsafe and 16% reported their areas of origin to be completely unsafe. Despite these concerns, just over half of HHs (52%) intend return to reunite with family and/or friends, while 36% intend to view the condition of their home. Resuming work with their previous employer prior to the escalation of hostilities in February 2022 was reported by 16% of returnees, suggesting that employment opportunities are a primary factor for some HHs in their decision to return. Additionally, 26% of all returning HHs came from abroad. Following the escalation of hostilities in February 2022, the IOM's GPS findings show an increasing number of returns from abroad, often to reunite with family and friends.³⁶ In terms of the demographic characteristics of those returning, most HHs reported having travelled with children (0-17 years) (39%). However, less reported travelling with an older person (65+ years) (12%), a person with a disability (8%), and a person with a chronic illness (7%). For the 81% of HHs intending to return in the future, the decision is heavily dependent on the status of the ongoing hostilities, as the security situation within their areas of origin is taken into consideration to a large extent. Of those, 23% of HHs reported that they intended to return when the war is over, while 21% when there is no active conflict. Less commonly reported, 16% of HHs have stated their intention to return when their settlement of origin is under the control of the GoU.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics

Among the 1,667 HHs interviewed, over half of respondents (68%) were female, while 32% were male. Sixty-seven per cent (67%) reported that at least one member of their family had a vulnerability. Overall, HHs with children represent a large proportion of travelling HHs, while children between the ages of 6 and 17 are more commonly reported (Figure 7). Findings show that 15% of HHs included a single adult travelling with children. KIs in Kryvyi Rih, Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv observed women with children of the groups arriving. Furthermore, a low number of HHs reported travelling with an unaccompanied child³⁷ (0%, n=2) and a pregnant and lactating woman (1%, n=22). Figure 7 shows older persons (65+ years) constituted a large proportion of HHs in areas such as Kharkiv and Dnipro, as the majority of the population in newly accessible areas of Kharkivska are older persons.³⁸ One KI in Kharkiv reported many people have arrived with limited mobility from newly accessible areas. A higher proportion of persons with a disability is reported in areas such as Zaporizhzhia and Kropyvnytskyi and a higher proportion of persons with a chronic illness is reported in Kryvyi Rih, indicating a diverse set of needs for these population groups.

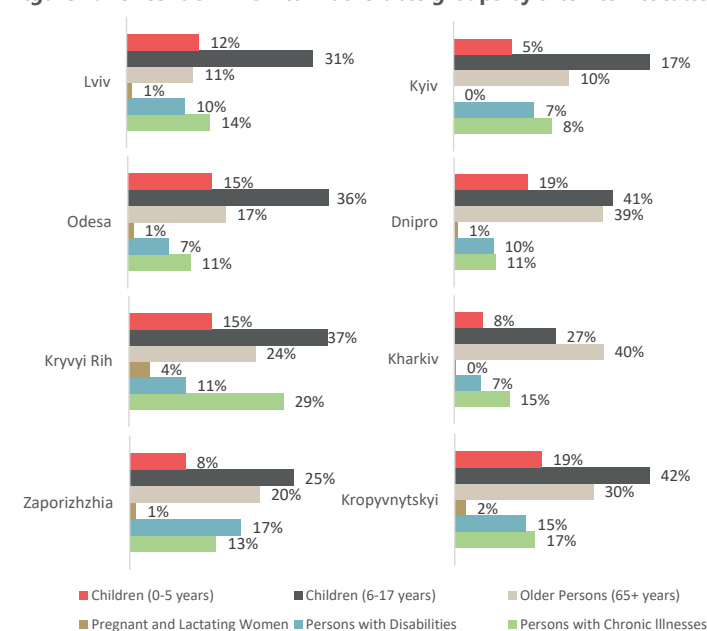
Household members remaining in areas of origin



49% (n=811) of assessed HHs reported a member of their household remaining in their area of origin.

The proportion of HH members remaining in areas of origin indicates the difficult decision that is made when HHs leave their homes. Of these HHs, 27% reported having a member remaining in Zaporizhka, 15% in Kharkivska and 12% in Khersonska oblasts. The most commonly reported reasons for people deciding to remain in these areas included looking after property (55%) and a desire to stay (43%). A smaller proportion of HHs reported that these people were caring for a family member and/or friend (19%) or their own inability to leave due to mobility and/or health issues (17%). Indeed, the difficulties in the decision-making process for those supporting family members with mobility and/or health issues or their own are deemed difficult, specifically those from areas not under the control of the GoU as reported in ATM round 4 findings.³⁹

Figure 7. Per cent of HHs with vulnerable groups by interview location.



Sources of Income and Employment Status

As IDPs are susceptible to a loss of income during displacement,⁴⁰ a large proportion of displaced HHs rely on income in various forms of assistance. Humanitarian aid (49%) and government social assistance (39%) were the most commonly reported sources of income across all transit hubs, as rapid cash assistance has expanded in conflict-affected areas.⁴¹ Recipients of humanitarian aid were more notable in Kharkiv (86%) and Kryvyi Rih (71%) and over half of respondents in Kropyvnytskyi (54%) and Dnipro (52%) reported relying on government social assistance. In Kyiv, a large percentage of HHs (70%) reported salary from employment as a source of income, as HHs either found a new employment opportunity (26%) or kept the job they held prior to the escalation of hostilities in February 2022 (20%). Though 39% of HHs in Odesa also reported relying on a salary, 20% reported no income, while over half of HHs (51%) have a member that is seeking employment opportunities. The IOM's GPS findings indicated that IDP HHs reported a higher percentage of unemployment in the south,⁴² thereby suggesting the challenges IDPs face in finding employment. Across all transit hubs, 24% reported relying on their pension as a source of income for their HH, more specifically in Dnipro (37%), Kyiv (26%) and Kharkiv (25%). While HHs in Kryvyi Rih (46%) and Lviv (46%) reported receiving financial support from relatives.

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

35. IOM, Ukraine Returns Report, October 2022.

36. Ibid.

37. An unaccompanied child is a child from 0 to 17 years old that is travelling without the presence of a parent or legal guardian.

38. OCHA, Ukraine: Situation Report, 16 November 2022.

39. REACH, Ukraine ATM Round 4 Briefing Note, October 2022.

40. IOM, General Population Survey, Round 10 (17 - 27 October 2022), 4 November 2022.

41. OCHA, Ukraine Situation Report, 29 November 2022.

42. IOM, General Population Survey, Round 10 (17 - 27 October 2022), 4 November 2022.

Humanitarian Needs

As nearly 18 million people across the country have requested humanitarian assistance,⁴³ displaced households face dire challenges in accessing the support they need. Across all transit hubs the **vast majority of displaced HHs were unable to meet their everyday needs, as only 4% of HHs reported always being able to do so**. Therefore, humanitarian assistance and access to services for displaced households is crucial. Figure 8 presents a diverse level of needs across all transit hubs. In areas such as **Lviv (29%)** and **Kharkiv (21%)**, the highest proportion of HHs reported rarely or never being able to meet their everyday needs. KIs also confirm the level of severe and/or extreme needs of IDPs in Kharkiv, as barriers to access are especially concerning for those in the south and east in rural areas closer to the front line due to limited coordination efforts.⁴⁴

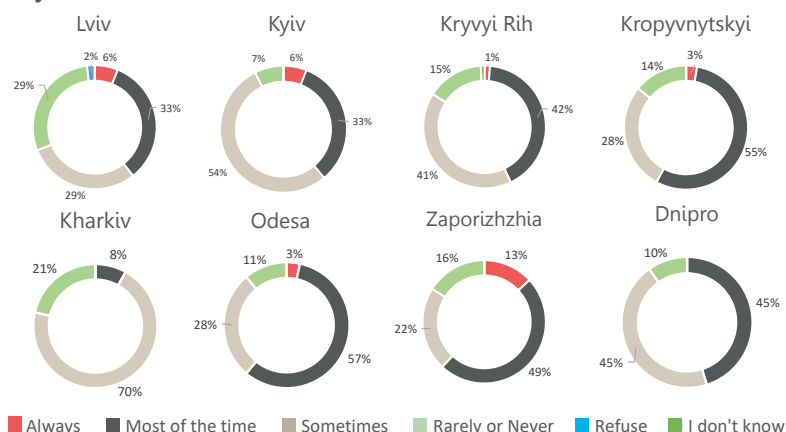
Table 2. Per cent of assessed HHs most commonly reported assistance needed by interview location.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----|---------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Lviv | None | 37% | Employment | 28% | Accommodation | 24% |
| Kyiv | Healthcare services | 28% | Employment | 25% | Medicine | 22% |
| Odesa | Winter clothes | 49% | Employment | 45% | Food items | 41% |
| Kropyvnytskyi | Food items | 81% | Accommodation | 37% | Medicine | 36% |
| Kryvyi Rih | Food items | 73% | Medicine | 50% | Non-food items | 47% |
| Dnipro | Food items | 50% | Medicine | 37% | Winter clothes | 36% |
| Zaporizhzhia | Food items | 45% | Medicine | 37% | Winter clothes | 34% |
| Kharkiv | Winter clothes | 82% | Medicine | 60% | Non-food items | 53% |

Table 2 presents the vast types of assistance most commonly reported by assessed HHs in various settlements. Firstly, **food assistance was a prioritised need in five of the eight settlements**. The majority of the assessed HHs in Kropyvnytskyi (81%) and in four eastern settlements reported the need for food items, including Kryvyi Rih (73%), Dnipro (50%), Zaporizhzhia (45%), and Odesa (41%). KIs in Zaporizhzhia also reported food items needed for arriving IDPs. Amidst concerns for vulnerable groups accessing **food assistance**,⁴⁵ Figure 9 shows that food was one of the most requested items, more specifically by HHs travelling with children (0-17 years).

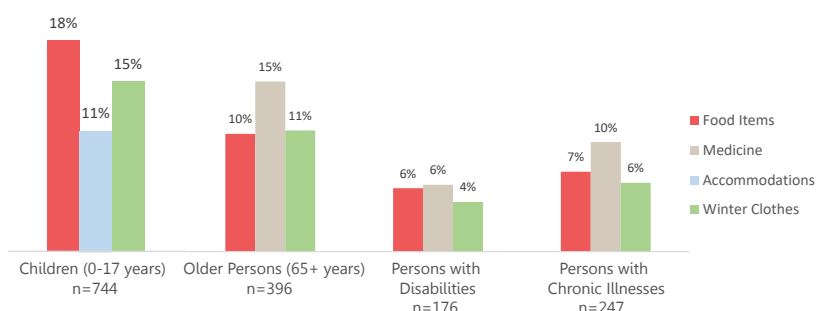
Barriers to accessing medicine and healthcare services continue to disproportionately impact IDP HHs. Over half of HHs (60%) that have arrived and transited through Kharkiv reported the need for medicine. KIs in Kharkiv also confirmed that support is needed for those accessing healthcare services. HHs interviewed in Kryvyi Rih (50%) Dnipro (37%), Zaporizhzhia (37%), Kropyvnytskyi (36%) and Kyiv (22%) also reported the assistance in accessing medicine. While it is suggested that 1 in 3 individuals within areas not under the control of the GoU and conflict-affected areas face challenges in accessing medicine, primary barriers across the country include increase in prices, as well as the unavailability of medicines in pharmacies.⁴⁶ **For HHs arriving and transiting through the country's capital Kyiv, the most reported need was access to healthcare services (28%).** In turn, recent power disruptions are a continued threat to healthcare services, as the humanitarian response focuses on supplying generators to these facilities.⁴⁷ Figure 9 shows that of those vulnerable groups, the majority of HHs travelling with an older person (65+ years), followed by a person with chronic illness and a disability are more inclined to request assistance in accessing medicine. Thereby suggesting additional barriers for these groups.

Figure 8. Per cent of HHs reported ability to meet their everyday needs by interview location.



Moreover, while accessing healthcare is costly, time and transportation to health facilities are also a concern, which is an increasing challenge for IDPs as they seek these services more often compared to non-IDPs.⁴⁸ **Settlements further from conflict-affected areas reported the need for accommodation**, including HHs in Kropyvnytskyi (37%) and Lviv (24%). More notably, HHs travelling with children were of the vulnerable groups with such in-demand requests (Figure 9). Findings from REACH ATM round 4 data (September 2022) present challenges HHs have faced in finding suitable accommodations, including landlords unwilling to rent to families with children and unfit shelter for older persons.⁴⁹ Thereby, in addition to unaffordability, HHs can face an array of challenges in finding suitable shelter depending on their needs. These needs are extremely pertinent as the harsh winter months approach. Similarly, the need for **winter clothing** was the most reported need in **Kharkiv (82%)** and **Odesa (49%)**, while less commonly reported in **Dnipro (36%)** and **Zaporizhzhia (34%)**. Furthermore, KIs in Zaporizhzhia and Kharkiv confirmed the support needed from humanitarian organisation, specifically for winter clothes. This was a top need for HHs travelling with an older person (65+ years), a person with a chronic illness and a disability. **Non-food items (NFIs) including sleeping mats and/or mattresses, and households cooking items** were the top priority needs for HHs in **Kharkiv (53%)** and **Kryvyi Rih (47%)**. KIs in these settlements also confirmed provision of NFIs, namely heaters and blankets during the winter months. Of those requiring assistance, ATM findings indicate that HHs travelling with children (0-17 years) were in need of NFIs. In terms of assistance for employment, Table 2 confirms this as a priority need for HHs in **Odesa (45%)**, **Lviv (28%)** and **Kyiv (25%)**. Conversely, **despite a higher proportion of those not able to meet their needs, 37% of HHs interviewed in Lviv requested no assistance, as only 6% of HHs reported always being able to meet their needs.**

Figure 9. Top reported needs of HHs travelling with vulnerable groups.



43. OCHA, *Ukraine: Situation Report*, 26 October 2022.

44. ACAPS, *Humanitarian access analysis - October 2022*, 17 November 2022.

45. OCHA, *Ukraine: Situation Report*, 26 October 2022.

46. UN Ukraine, *Accessing health care in Ukraine after 8 months of war*, 24 October 2022.

47. OCHA, *Ukraine Escalation of attacks across the country. Flash update No. 6*, 15 November 2022.

48. UN Ukraine, *Accessing health care in Ukraine after 8 months of war*, 24 October 2022.

49. REACH, *Ukraine ATM Round 4 Briefing Note*, October 2022.