Housing displaced Ukrainians: between shelter & home

Lessons from the first wave of internal displacement for today

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Refugees from Ukraine across Europe (as of 14 June 2022)

**Situation Overview**
The majority of refugees from Ukraine initially fled to countries in the immediate vicinity. However, border policies applicable to Ukrainian nationals have allowed refugees to travel. Refugees may choose particular destination countries. Others have decided to stay closer to home, waiting for the security situation to improve.

**Key Figures**
- **5.1M** individual refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe
- **7.6M** border crossings from Ukraine
- **3.4M** Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe
- **2.5M** border crossings to Ukraine

Statistics are compiled mainly from data provided by authorities. While every effort has been made to ensure that all statistical information is verified, figures represent an estimate. Triangulation of information and sources is performed on a continuous basis. Therefore, amendments to figures may occur, including retroactively.

1 Estimate based on most recent data available as of 14 June.

2 This figure reflects cross-border movements (and not individuals). An additional 105,000 people moved to the Russian Federation from the Donetsk and Luhansk regions between 18 and 23 February.
UN OCHA: 7.1 mln IDPs
June 15, 2022

Ministry of Social Policy officially registered:
3.4 mln (May 2022)

1.4 mln IDPs since 2014 +
2 mln ‘new’ IDPs
Figure 3.7. IDP accommodation types

- Rented apartment: 45%
- Host family/relatives: 17%
- Own housing: 11%
- Rented house: 10%
- Rented room in an apartment: 5%
- Dormitory: 5%
- Collective centres for IDPs: 2%
- Other: 5%

Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)
IOM Internal Displacement Report. Round 5: May 2022

**DEMOGRAPHICS (IDPs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64%</td>
<td></td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The share of men within the IDP population continues to shrink.

**RESPONDENTS' AGE GROUP***

- 25%: 18-24
- 25%: 25-35
- 23%: 36-45
- 17%: 46-59
- 10%: 60+

*Only adults were interviewed for this survey.

**SHARE OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS:**

Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: "47% of IDP respondents indicated that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17").

- **5%** Infants (<1 y.o.)
- **47%** Children aged 5-17
- **21%** Children aged 1-5

**56% of IDP confirmed the presence of children in their current households.

**TYPE OF SETTLEMENT**

- A large city: 25%
- A suburb of a large city: 5%
- A small town or village of urban type: 33%
- Don't know /Refuse to answer: 2%
- A rural area/village or a farm: 33%

The distribution of IDPs across types of settlements remains stable over time.

**SHARE OF VULNERABLE MEMBERS:**

- **8%** Pregnant or breastfeeding
- **26%** People with disabilities
- **9%** IDPs from 2014-2015 (with or without formal status)
- **49%** Older persons (>60)
- **31%** Chronically ill
- **4%** Directly affected (harmed) by current violence

**Households size**

The median size of the current households is 4.0 persons

- **6%** 1 child
- **38%** 2 and more children
- **19%** Infants (<1 y.o.)
- **16%** Children aged 1-5
- **58%** Children aged 5-17

- **26%** 1 person
- **29%** 2-3 persons
- **38%** 4-5 persons
- **6%** 6 and more persons
IOM Internal Displacement Report. Round 5: May 2022

NON-DISPLACED POPULATION IN UKRAINE

**DEMOGRAPHICS** (Non-Displaced Population, including returnees*)

**SHARE OF NON-DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS**  Share of respondents who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: “37% of non-displaced respondents indicated that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17.”):

- **4%** Infants (0-1 y.o.)
- **14%** Children aged 1<5
- **37%** Children aged 5-17
- **7%** Pregnant or breastfeeding
- **53%** Older persons (>60 y.o.)
- **23%** People with disabilities
- **1%** Directly affected (harmed) by current violence
- **3%** IDPs from 2014-2015 (with or without formal status)
- **30%** Chronically ill

*Returnees are included in the non-displaced category to accurately reflect current needs in locations of habitual residence, regardless of past experience of displacement.

**AGE GROUPS**

- **18-24**: 7%
- **25-35**: 17%
- **36-45**: 23%
- **46-59**: 28%
- **60+**: 25%

**SEX**

- **56%** women
- **44%** men

**HH INCOME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to Feb 24,2022</th>
<th>After Feb 24,2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(None/No household income)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1500 UAH</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501–3000 UAH</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001–5000 UAH</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001 UAH – 7000 UAH</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001 UAH – 10000 UAH</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10001–15000 UAH</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15001–20000 UAH</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20000 UAH</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I don’t know/Refuse)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IDPs’ income after displacement

**23 May 2022 (Round 5)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Income</th>
<th>Before the War</th>
<th>Since beginning of war</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No household income</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1,500 UAH</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501-3000 UAH</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001 – 5,000 UAH</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001 UAH – 7,000 UAH</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001 UAH – 10,000 UAH</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10001 – 15,000 UAH</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15001 – 20,000 UAH</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20,000 UAH</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know/Refuse</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among IDPs interviewed, 13% lived in **single female-head households**. Among them, more than 70% mentioned having no income or having income less than UAH 5,000.

*Households with only females and children under 18 years.
State-IDPs relations: past & present

2014-2021

• Expectation of short-term ATO & quick return of the displaced. In reality feeling of abandonment & homelessness in own country.

• Not clear who is responsible for IDPs in state apparatus?

• Lack of political will & slow decision-making in housing & property policies. IDP protests.

• Lack of transparency regarding how donors’ money for IDPs are spent by the state.

• Insufficient inclusion of IDPs and host communities into proposing & designing local working solutions.

• Long way until IDPs became members of local communities & could vote in local elections.

2022 -

Expect that the situation might be long-term & at least some IDPs will stay in new locations.

Collect disaggregated data

1) about IDPs’ plans & needs 2) about host communities’ capacities & needs

Dispersed responsibility among 4 ministries, constantly changing regulations, admin. delays

Communicate openly & regularly with the displaced, potential returnees, hosts.

Make clear for IDPs who is the responsible state body for their current housing, rebuilding & compensation for the damages.

IDPs and host communities live in situation of uncertainty.

Make realistic & time-bound state commitments about what to expect/not to expect from the state in housing, rebuilding, and compensation for the damages support.

Make clear which groups will have priority for state housing, compensations & why.

Two-way cooperation between IDPs & host communities (state, business, third sector) is key.

Include IDPs into all states of decision-making about matters of concern (consultations, surveys, pilot projects).

Make local communities benefit from hosting IDPs to enhance social cohesion.
6. Integration into local communities

In Round 19, the share of IDPs who reported that they had integrated into their local community was 55 per cent, while 34 per cent of the surveyed IDPs stated that they had partly integrated. Generally, the total share (89%) of IDPs who reported some level of integration remained about the same as in the previous two rounds. At the same time, the share of IDPs who reported that they had not integrated was six per cent in both rounds 18 and 19.

Figure 6. IDPs’ self assesment of their integration in the local community

Source: Telephone interviews (territorial units sample)
Factors influencing return

From Europe

• Security situation in Ukraine;
• Employment opportunities in UA & abroad;
• Housing situation (own housing damaged/destroyed, intact) & affordability to rent/buy;
• Is social infrastructure intact? (schools, kindergartens, hospitals);
• Family reunification.

Some refugees from Ukraine might become circular economic migrants between UA and other countries, others will settle for longer abroad if there will be no suitable employment & the lack of affordable housing.

From Temporary Occupied Territories

Same concerns +
- Family members who remain in TOT;
- Danger to property left behind: looting, damage, confiscation;
- Lack of financial means for relocation.
- Political & judicial considerations.

Some Ukrainian citizens might return to TOT (higher risk for elderly single persons) if security situation will stabilize and no housing/income options will be available for them in Ukraine.

Having networks of support (family, friends, volunteers, NGOs, guaranteed state programs) is key for making decisions whether & where to migrate/settle/move further/return.
Sources for reference


