

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	607
Land:	Ukraine
Kilde:	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Titel:	Ukraine Internal Displacement Report. General Population Survey. Round 22
Udgivet:	31. januar 2026
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	27. marts 2026



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UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 22
JANUARY 2026

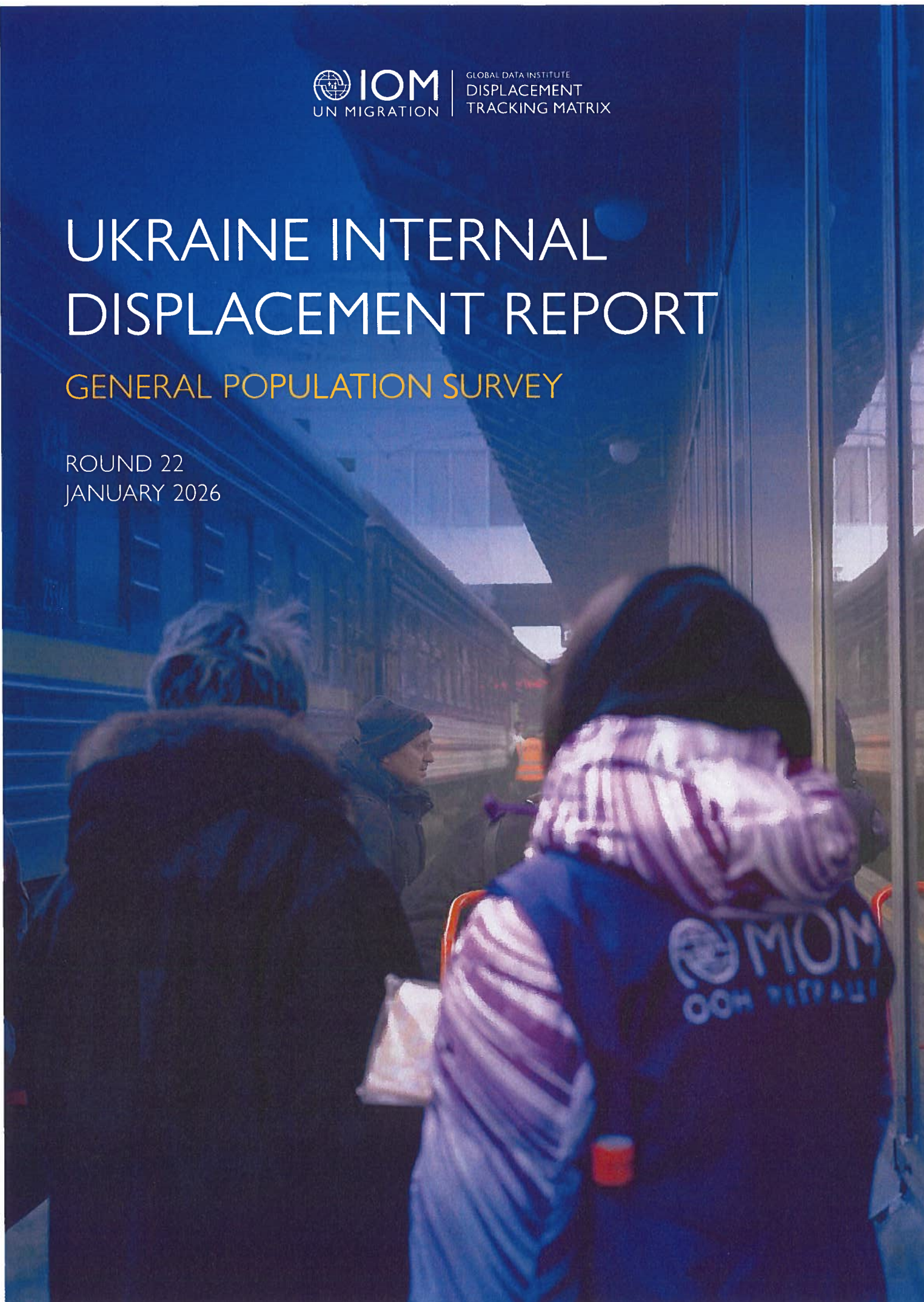


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OVERVIEW

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been collecting data on internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and the non-displaced population through a nationwide representative General Population Survey (GPS). The purpose of the assessment is to provide an in-depth, granular understanding of displacement figures and mobility trends, as well as to gather fundamental data on the profiles,

needs and intentions of IDPs in support of humanitarian efforts to find durable solutions to internal displacement. The GPS, implemented on a quarterly basis, also provides key analysis of trends over time. To this end, the GPS conducts oblast-level, randomised interviews with a representative sample of each population group. This report presents the findings of Round 22 of the GPS, which took place from 15 October to 22 December 2025.

KEY FINDINGS



As of December 2025, an estimated 3,712,000 *de facto* IDPs and 4,405,000 returnees resided in Ukraine.



IDPs are mainly residing in Dnipropetrovska (15%) and Kharkivska (12%) Oblasts. Most originate from Donetsk Oblast (29%). The largest displacement flows are from Donetsk Oblast to Dnipropetrovska Oblast (286,000 IDPs) and to Kyiv City (103,000 IDPs). Over half of all IDPs originate from areas that are fully or partially occupied by the armed forces of the Russian Federation (57%).



At the time of data collection, the majority of IDPs (71%) reported an intention to remain in their current locations beyond the next three months. When asked about longer-term perspectives, nearly half (44%) reported intending or hoping to return, while just over one-third (39%) reported plans to remain and integrate in their current locations. Among those considering return, most (75%) reported that this would occur once hostilities ended.



An estimated 372,000 IDPs returned to Ukraine from abroad but remain internally displaced (10% of all current IDPs). Among this group, 18% reported that they are considering leaving their current location within the next three months, highlighting the significant challenges faced by those returning to Ukraine — particularly those originally from frontline oblasts — in sustaining their households in internal displacement and achieving stability.



Among IDP-only households, vulnerability is notably high: 37% reported having at least one household member living with a disability, 56% reported at least one member with a chronic illness, and 42% reported having at least one child. Single-parent households were twice as common among IDPs (8%) compared to non-displaced households (4%), highlighting heightened caregiving and protection needs alongside significant health-related vulnerabilities.



Winter exacerbated the needs of IDPs in protracted displacement amid recurring power and heating outages linked to energy infrastructure damage. In December 2025, IDPs reported higher rates of shortages in portable power banks (from 34% to 58% between October and December 2025), medicines (from 38% to 47%), accommodation (from 29% to 36%), clothing and non-food items (from 29% to 35%), and food (from 32% to 36%).



Access gaps are most pronounced among recently displaced IDPs, who face shortages in essential backup utilities such as power banks and generators during winter conditions (30% of those displaced for less than three months reported this as their most pressing need, compared with 18–21% among those displaced for longer periods).

Housing-related challenges persist and become more prominent with protracted displacement: accommodation was cited as the most pressing need by 7 per cent of recently displaced IDPs, rising to 14–16 per cent among those displaced for one year or more.



Winter compounded financial precarity experienced by IDP households: housing-related negative coping strategies were common, with 19 per cent reporting a move to poorer-quality housing and 18 per cent reporting skipped rent payments, while humanitarian assistance remained a key buffer, relied upon by 52 per cent of households, of whom 12 per cent reported that this option was no longer available to them as a coping mechanism.



IDPs who may be at risk of depression¹ were more likely to rely on harmful coping strategies, with 44 per cent using crisis and 37 per cent using emergency coping mechanisms — such as cutting essential health spending, depleting savings, and accepting lower-paid work. These strategies can undermine long-term resilience, reduce households' capacity to cope without assistance, and increase protection risks, underscoring the need for integrated support that links MHPS services with livelihoods and protection interventions.

¹ The Patient Health Questionnaire-2 (PHQ-2) was used as a brief, self-reported tool to explore potential psychosocial risks reflected in respondents' answers within the general population survey. The PHQ-2 consists of two questions capturing self-reported experiences related to loss of interest or pleasure and low mood or hopelessness over the past two weeks. Responses are scored and summed to produce a total score ranging from 0 to 6; a score of ≥3 is commonly used as an indicative threshold reflecting a higher likelihood of elevated depressive risk, based on self-reported responses collected through the survey.

SECTION 1: POPULATION FIGURES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

1.1 OVERVIEW AND CHANGE OVER TIME

There are an estimated 3.7 million *de facto* internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine. The largest number of IDPs resided in Dnipropetrovska (560,000, 15% of the total *de facto* IDP population) and Kharkivska (463,000, 12%) Oblasts in eastern Ukraine, while the capital Kyiv City (341,000, 9%) and surrounding Kyivska Oblast (311,000, 8%) hosted the third- and fourth-highest proportions of IDPs, respectively. One-third (34%; 1,279,000) of all IDPs resided in frontline raions.²

Between April 2024 and March 2025, the share of IDPs in the population increased from 10.7 per cent to 11.9 per cent. Since March 2025, this figure has remained stable through December 2025. Most IDPs continue to experience protracted displacement, with 71 per cent having been displaced for over two years.

New displacement continued to occur at a rate similar to previous rounds of the GPS. In this current round, an estimated 7 per cent of IDPs were

displaced in the three months prior to data collection. Of these, 19 per cent had already displaced multiple times during that short period. When including re-displacement, 12 per cent of all IDPs – had either newly displaced or re-displaced within the three months prior to data collection.

Most recent (re-)displacements occurring in the three months prior to data collection³ originated primarily from Donetsk (42%), followed by Dnipropetrovska (19%), Zaporizka (9%), Kharkivska (8%), and Khersonska (5%).

Among those who (re-)displaced in the three months prior to data collection, the majority (62%) moved to a different oblast.

The most common destination was Dnipropetrovska Oblast (26%), Kharkivska (11%) followed by Odeska (9%), Zaporizka (6%) and Poltavska Oblasts (5%). In overall, in Dnipropetrovska oblast, the share of recently displaced IDPs increased from three per cent in October 2025 to 10 per cent in December 2025.

Map 1: Estimated *de facto* IDPs presence by oblast of displacement

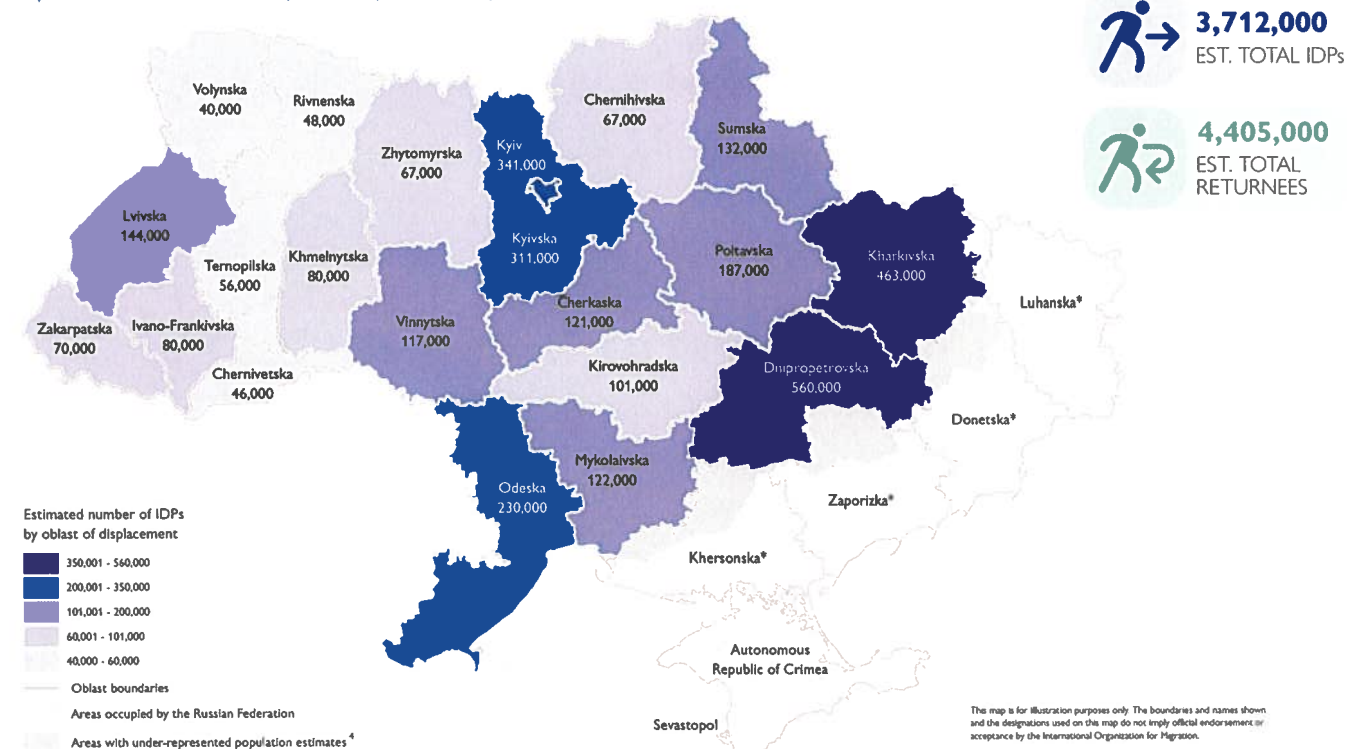
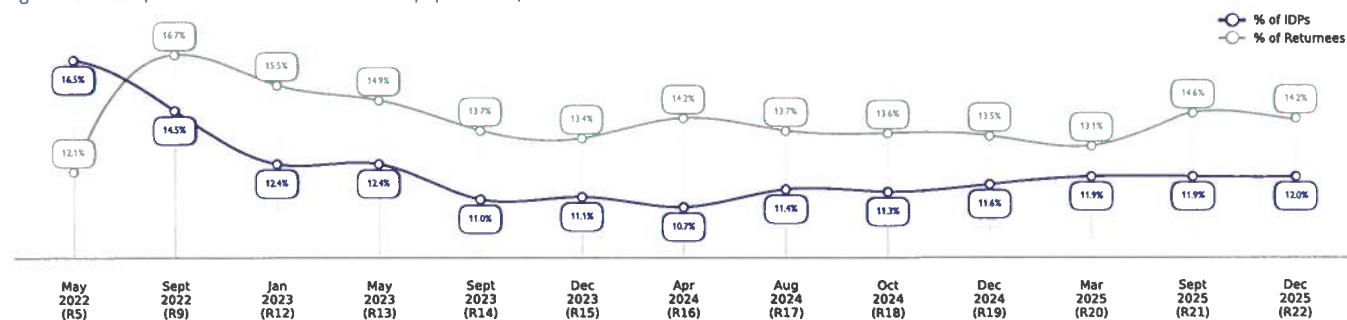


Figure 1: Share of IDPs and returnees in the total population of Ukraine over time⁵



² The list of raions designated as frontline areas for the purpose of this analysis is determined based on the Government of Ukraine's Resolution on "Regulations on the approval of the list of territories on which the Russian Federation is (was) or temporarily occupied", updated as of December 12, 2025. This list includes raions that are either bordering, adjacent to, or in proximity to areas with ongoing fighting, hostilities, or a high likelihood of such activities.

³ Most recent (re-)displacement refers to displacement or re-displacement in the three months prior to data collection. Given the two-month data collection period, this effectively corresponds to a reference timeframe spanning approximately five months, from early August 2025 to the end of December 2025. As a result, estimates may overlap with those from previous rounds and should not be aggregated across rounds 2025. Estimates may therefore overlap with those from previous rounds and cannot be summed across rounds.

⁴ Estimates in Donetsk, Zaporizka, Luhanska, and Khersonska Oblasts are not shown due to underestimation as a result of survey coverage being limited to government-controlled areas and limited numbers of respondents being reached in occupied areas. Population estimates are based on the July 2025 total population baseline for Ukraine defined in the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s Common Operational Datasets on Population Statistics (COD-PS). When comparing reported population estimates to previous rounds' results, a decrease in the population baseline from 31,496,010 in July 2024 to 30,959,405 in the current baseline has to be taken into account. Further details are available in the methodological note.

⁵ Since Round 17 (June 2024), methodological refinements have been applied to improve the accuracy and comparability of GPS estimates, including retroactive adjustments to earlier rounds. Further details are available in the methodological note.

1.2 AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT AND PLACES OF ORIGIN

Table 1: Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs (% of IDPs)

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Donetska	29%
Kharkivska	18%
Zaporizka	11%
Khersonska	10%
Luhanska	7%
Other oblasts	25%

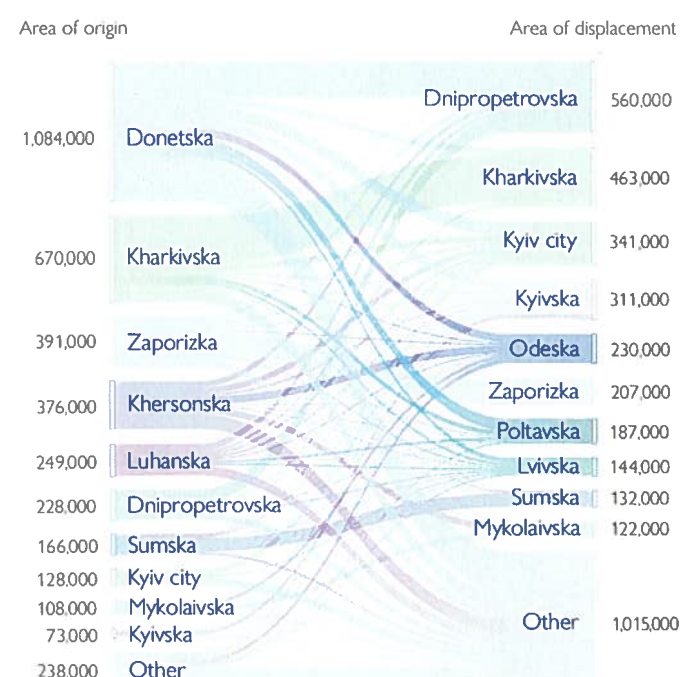
Table 2: Top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Dnipropetrovska	15%
Kharkivska	12%
Kyiv	9%
Kyivska	8%
Odeska	6%
Other oblasts	50%

The top five oblasts of origin, all of which comprise frontline or temporarily occupied areas, accounted for three-fourths (75%) of all IDPs, or 2,770,000 individuals. Similarly, the largest share of IDPs, more than one-third of the total (35%), resided in the Eastern macro-region, while the remaining two-thirds were distributed across the rest of the country: 15 per cent in the West, 16 per cent in the North, 14 per cent in the Centre, 11 per cent in the South, and nine per cent in Kyiv City. Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska oblasts together hosted 28 per cent of all IDPs, while a further nine per cent were concentrated in Kyiv City.

Nearly three-fourths of all IDPs (71%) had displaced to oblasts different from their oblasts of primary residence, most notably from Donetska

Figure 2: Displacement from oblasts of origin to oblasts of displacement



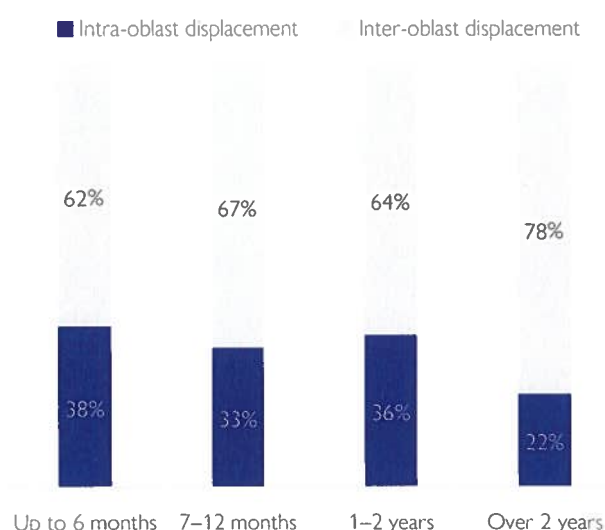
of IDPs were displaced within their oblast of habitual residence.

Oblast to Dnipropetrovska Oblast (286,000 IDPs), to Kyiv City (103,000 IDPs) and to Poltava Oblast (94,000 IDPs).

In absolute terms, the largest intra-oblast displacement flows were recorded in Kharkivska oblast (371,000 IDPs, accounting for 55 per cent of all IDPs originating from the oblast), followed by Zaporizka (171,000; 44 per cent), Dnipropetrovska (117,000; 51 per cent), Sumska (104,000; 62 per cent), and Mykolaivska (43,000; 40 per cent).

The share of IDPs remaining within their oblasts of origin varied by displacement duration, declining from 38 per cent among those

Figure 3: Displacement inside and outside oblasts of origin, by time since first displacement (% of IDPs)



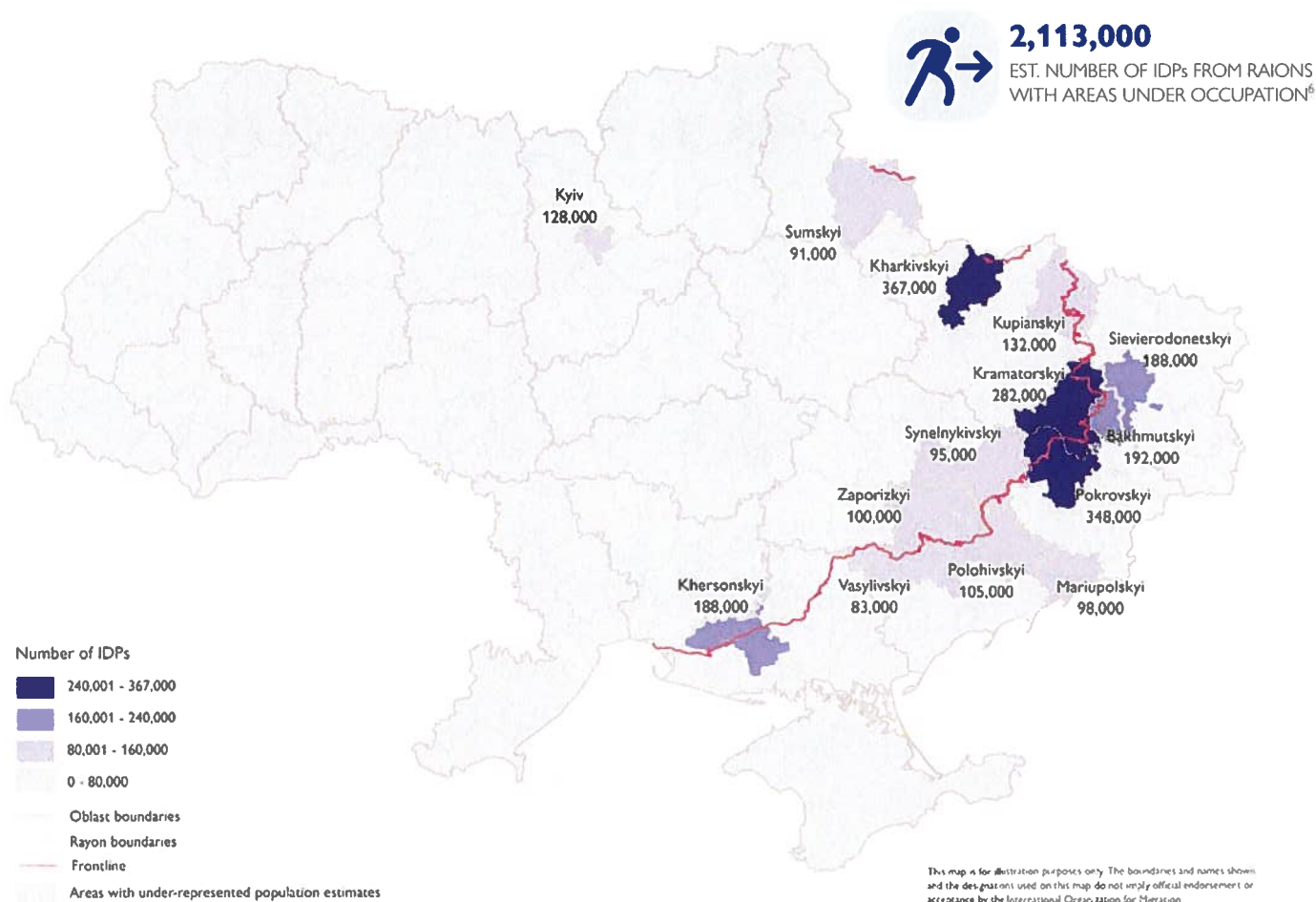
displaced for up to six months to 22 per cent among those displaced for more than two years. Differences were also observed by administrative status: among IDPs without a valid registration certificate, 29 per cent were displaced within their oblast of origin, compared to 25 per cent among those holding an official IDP registration certificate.

In addition, the propensity for intra-oblast displacement varied by age. While 24 per cent of IDPs aged 18–24 were displaced within their oblasts of origin, this share increased to 33 per cent among older IDPs (aged 60 and above).

Intra-oblast displacement was also more frequently associated with reliance on host-family accommodation, as 32 per cent of IDPs displaced within their oblast reported living with immediate family members, compared to 19 per cent among those displaced to other oblasts.

By contrast, inter-oblast displacement was more frequently reported among employed respondents (82%) than among unemployed respondents (69%).

Map 2: Estimated number of de facto IDPs, by raion of origin (all raions)



More than half the IDPs – 57 per cent or 2,113,000 individuals – originated from raions that were partially or fully occupied at the time of data collection. These IDPs primarily resided in the following oblasts: Dnipropetrovska (18 per cent; 377,000 individuals), Kyiv City (10 per cent; 202,000), Kharkivska (9 per cent; 186,000), Zaporizka (8 per cent; 163,000), and Odeska (8 per cent; 159,000).

Table 3: Top 5 oblasts hosting IDPs from occupied areas (% of IDPs)

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Dnipropetrovska	18%
Kyiv	10%
Kharkivska	9%
Zaporizka	8%
Odeska	8%
Other oblasts	47%

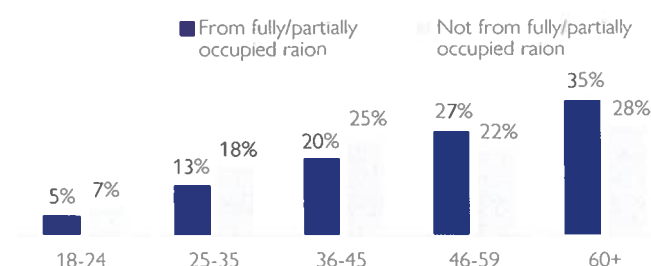
IDPs from occupied areas were more likely to reside in large cities (49%) and their suburbs (8%), compared to IDPs from non-occupied areas (34% and 6%).

Additionally, IDPs from occupied areas tended to be older, with a higher proportion of individuals from occupied than from non-occupied areas aged 46 and above – 62 per cent, compared to 50 per cent.

At the time of data collection, a smaller share of IDPs originating from occupied areas intended or hoped to eventually return to their places of origin (42 per cent), compared to those from non-occupied areas (48 per cent). Conversely, IDPs from occupied areas were more likely to consider moving elsewhere in the future (nine per cent, compared to five per cent among those from non-occupied areas). Levels of uncertainty regarding future plans were broadly similar, with 11 per cent of IDPs from occupied areas and eight per cent from non-occupied areas reporting uncertainty, including three and one per cent, respectively, who planned to remain in their current locations for the time being without intentions to integrate or return.

Regardless of integration intentions, the majority of IDPs in both groups planned to remain in their current locations in the medium term (72 per cent among those from occupied areas and 69 per cent among those from non-occupied areas).

Figure 4: IDP respondents' age profile, by raion of origin (% of IDPs)



⁶ For the purpose of this analysis, raions classified as fully or partially occupied at the time of data collection were identified in line with the Government of Ukraine Resolution No. 376 of 28 February 2025, updated as of 12 December 2025. Data are aggregated at the raion (ADM 2) level and do not reflect the full legal classification.

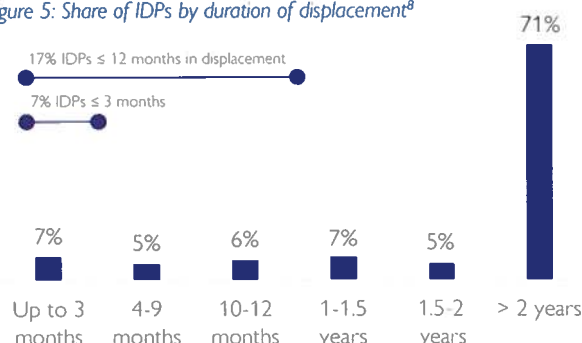
1.3 DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

1,135

days

median duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine (as of December 2025)⁷

Figure 5: Share of IDPs by duration of displacement⁸



Three and a half years since the full-scale invasion, nearly three-fourths (71%) of IDPs have been displaced for more than two years, and four in five (82%) have been displaced for over a year. This high proportion of IDPs in protracted displacement highlights the pressing need for effective strategies focused on early recovery and durable solutions to internal displacement.

The share of IDPs displaced for over two years was highest in Lvivska (86 per cent) and Zaporizka (84%), followed by Kyiv City (81%) and Kyivska oblast (76%). Elsewhere, the proportion ranged from 43 per cent in Sumська to around 70 per cent in several central and southern oblasts, including Dnipropetrovska (70%), Odeska (69%), and Kharkivska and Mykolaivska (67% each).⁹

IDPs who had been displaced for longer periods were more likely to live in households with working-age members (aged 18 to 59), with such households accounting for 68 per cent among IDPs displaced for over a year, compared to 53 per cent among those displaced for up to a year. They were also more likely to live in households with children of school age – 6-17 years old (37%, compared to 28%), or in single-parent households (7% compared to 8%).

1.4 RETURNS FROM ABROAD INTO DISPLACEMENT WITHIN UKRAINE



372,000

IDPs returned to Ukraine from abroad but remained in displacement



10%

of IDPs returned to Ukraine from abroad but remained in displacement



18%

of IDPs who returned to Ukraine from abroad and remained in displacement were considering leaving their current locations in the three months following data collection

Table 4: Top oblasts of current displacement of IDPs who returned to Ukraine from abroad but remained in displacement

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Kyiv	14%
Kyivska	11%
Odeska	9%
Dnipropetrovska	9%
Kharkivska	7%
Other oblasts	50%

Table 5: Top oblasts of origin of IDPs who returned to Ukraine from abroad but remained in displacement

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Donetska	22%
Kharkivska	17%
Khersonska	13%
Zaporizka	10%
Dnipropetrovska	8%
Other oblasts	30%



The largest shares of IDPs who had previously been abroad resided in Kyiv City (14%), Kyivska (11%), Odeska and Dnipropetrovska (9 per cent each), and Kharkivska (7%) oblasts. Half of these IDPs originated from Donetsk (22%), Kharkivska (17%), and Khersonska (13%) Oblasts.



Longer displacement durations were more common among IDPs with previous displacement abroad, as 78 per cent reported having been displaced for over two years, compared to 70 per cent among IDPs who had not been abroad.



IDPs who had been abroad were more likely than those who had not to consider relocating in the near to medium term, and to view returning home as their preferred long-term solution. In the three months following data collection, only 82 per cent of IDPs who had been abroad planned to remain in their current locations, compared to 90 per cent of those who had not been abroad. In the long term, 50 per cent of IDPs who had been abroad planned or hoped to return to their places of origin, compared to just 43 per cent of those who had remained in Ukraine.



Three-fourths (84%) of IDPs who had been abroad reported some lack of access to basic goods or services, lower than the 89 per cent of IDPs who had not been abroad.¹⁰ Their most pressing needs included access to income-earning opportunities (reported by 19 per cent).



Half (61%) of all IDPs who had been abroad reported that their households had adopted or exhausted crisis- or emergency-level coping strategies to meet basic needs, compared to 66 per cent of IDPs who had not been abroad. Two in five reported their households to have relied on humanitarian assistance (35%) or to have already exhausted (16%) this coping strategy.

⁷ Since Round 20, the approach to measuring the duration of displacement has been refined to improve data accuracy. The total time spent in displacement since leaving the primary residence for the first time was used to identify the total duration of displacement. Additional contextual questions supported a more precise understanding of mobility patterns.

⁸ It has to be noted that, given the two-months data collection period, these estimates may all overlap with those from previous rounds and cannot be summed across rounds.

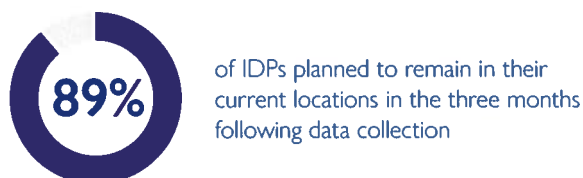
⁹ Representative results were not available for all oblasts.

¹⁰ For a list of assessed goods and services, see page 9.

1.5 MOBILITY INTENTIONS

This section of the report presents an analysis of the short- and long-term movement intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs), as well as their preferences regarding pathways to durable solutions. Within the analysis, **short-term movement intentions** cover IDPs' plans for potential movement within three months following data collection.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT INTENTIONS



Short-term movement intentions: The majority (89%) of IDPs planned to remain in their current locations in the short term. Only six per cent of displaced considered leaving within the three months following data collection, while the remaining four per cent were unsure about their plans.

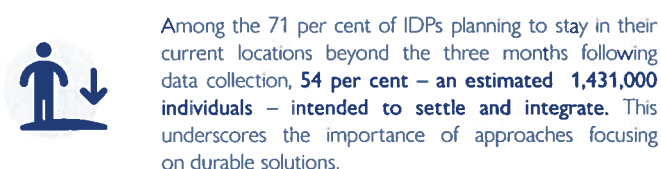
LONG-TERM MOVEMENT INTENTIONS



Long-term movement intentions: At the time of data collection, most respondents (71 per cent) reported intentions to remain in their current place of residence beyond the next three months. Among this group, over half (54 per cent) also reported intentions to settle and integrate locally. In contrast, 13 per cent reported intentions to return to their area of origin, while six per cent planned to move elsewhere; a further 10 per cent reported uncertainty regarding their movement plans over the same period.

From a longer-term perspective, among all IDPs, 39 per cent reported having decided to integrate locally, 18 per cent planned to remain temporarily without pursuing integration, and 24 per cent reported being uncertain about their future intentions.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS PATHWAY PREFERENCES



Durable solutions pathway preferences: When asked about their preferred durable solutions pathways, the proportion of IDPs intending or hoping to return was nearly half (44%) of all IDPs in long-term perspective.

However, eight per cent remained uncertain also about their preferred pathways, and two per cent reported they were planning to stay for now but neither had an intention to integrate nor any hope for return.¹¹

In contrast, **long-term intentions** reflect IDPs' stated intentions to move after the end of this three-month period. Preferences regarding **pathways to durable solutions** reflect IDPs' desired long-term outcomes. These are identified either on the basis of stated long-term intentions or, where such intentions are not specified, on the basis of expressed expectations and aspirations for the future.¹¹

Figure 6: Mobility intentions of IDPs in the three months following data collection in the top five IDP-hosting oblasts (per cent of IDPs in each oblast, sorted by number of IDPs hosted)

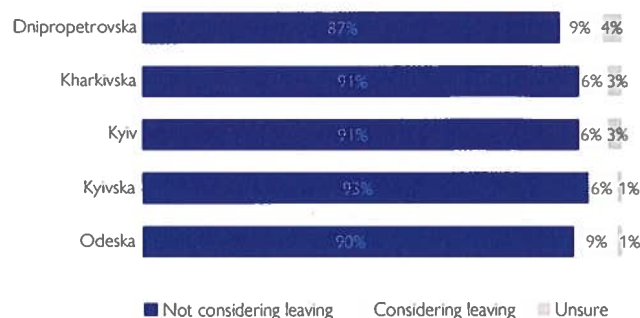
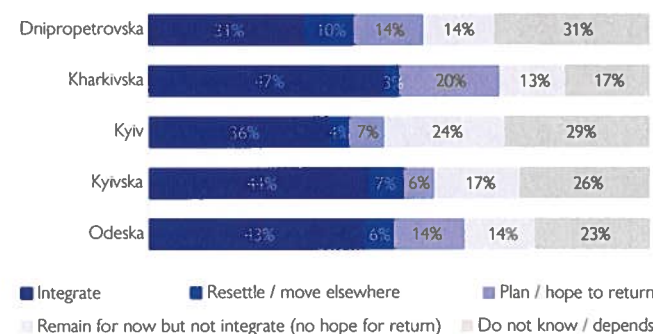


Figure 7: IDPs' long-term mobility intentions in the top five IDP-hosting oblasts (per cent of IDPs in each oblast, sorted by number of IDPs hosted)



Among IDPs intending to return to their areas of origin, **three-quarters (75%) plan to do so only after active hostilities end**, indicating that remaining in place does not necessarily imply long-term integration and underscoring the need for sustained, flexible support for IDPs.

DISPLACEMENT DURATION AND INTENTIONS

Propensity for both short- and long-term movement was associated with displacement duration. Among IDPs who had last displaced from their primary residence within the year prior to data collection, 11 per cent considered short-term movement, compared to five per cent among those whose last displacement from their primary residence occurred more than a year earlier.

In addition, integration intentions increased with time: 35 per cent among IDPs displaced within the past year, compared to 40 per cent among those displaced more than a year ago. A notably larger share of the former group planned to eventually return (21%, compared to 10%).

¹¹ IDPs who did not report long-term intentions include those who, at the time of data collection, planned to remain in their current locations without the intention to integrate in the long term, as well as those who were considering only secondary displacement or movement to another location.

1.6 DEMOGRAPHICS, VULNERABILITIES AND SETTLEMENT TYPE

A detailed disaggregation of IDP profiles and greater insights into the prevalence of vulnerabilities¹² and household composition enables an enhanced understanding of mobility and is key to an effective, targeted humanitarian response. To this end, IOM's GPS includes indicators – developed in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – which allow for precise estimated demographic breakdowns of the displaced population. **This section specifically outlines the estimates for IDPs in households consisting exclusively of IDPs.**

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

AS OF DECEMBER 2025

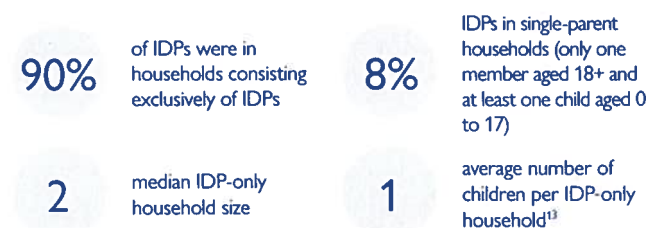
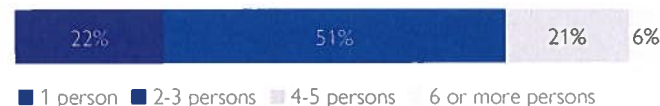


Figure 8: Number of children in IDP-only households (% of IDPs in IDP-only households with children)



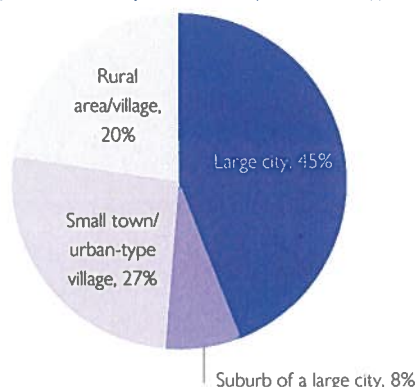
Figure 9: Number of household members in IDP-only households (% of IDPs in IDP-only households)



SETTLEMENT TYPE

The majority of IDPs in IDP-only households resided in large cities (45%) or their suburbs (8%). One-fourth (27%) lived in small towns, while 20 per cent were in rural areas or villages.

Figure 10: Share of IDPs in IDP-only households by settlement type

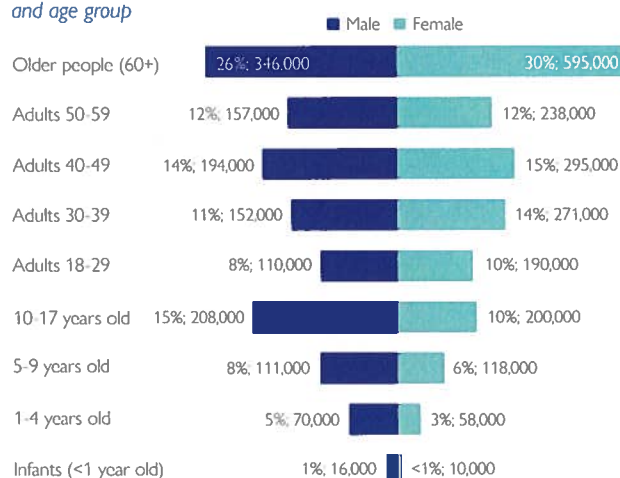


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The majority of IDPs in IDP-only households were female (59%), while 41 per cent were male. Half of all IDPs in these households were of working age (48%), 24 per cent were children, and 28 per cent older individuals (aged 60+).

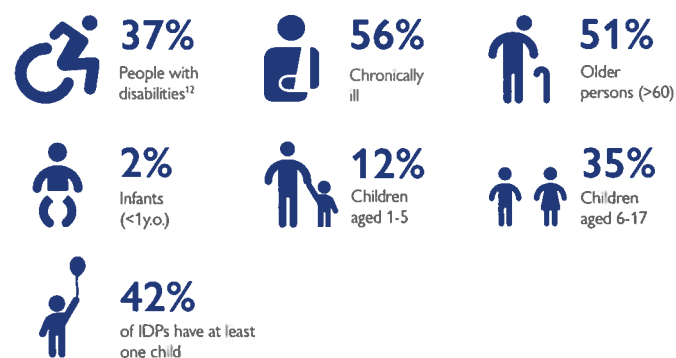


Figure 11: Estimated number and share of IDPs in IDP-only households, by sex and age group



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The following figures illustrate the share of IDPs in IDP-only households who reported that at least one household member had one or more of the assessed characteristics. These traits may contribute to household vulnerability due to: 1) presumed associated costs; 2) a likely need for assistance; and 3) potential challenges in getting to or accessing assistance. These characteristics are not mutually exclusive, meaning that individuals or households may live with one or more of the following characteristics:¹⁴



¹² To identify household members with disabilities or chronic illnesses, respondents were asked if anyone in their households had a disability or chronic illness based on World Health Organization definitions. For shorter and simple questions, a modified approach to the Washington Group methodology to assess disability was used.

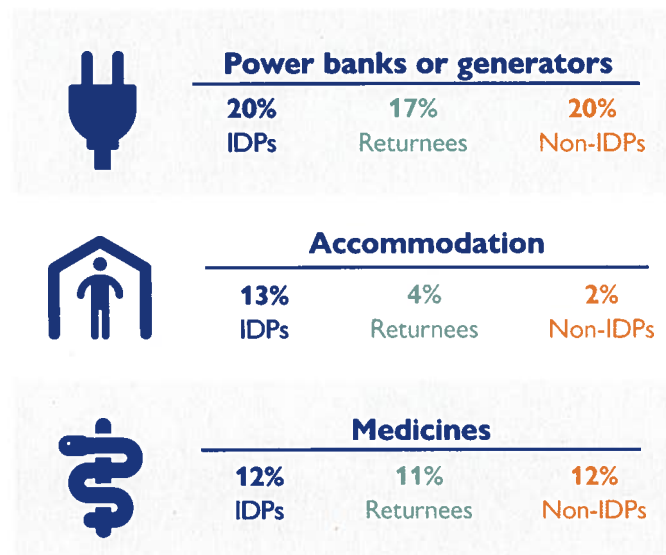
¹³ As reported by respondents in households with at least one child. The estimated total number of children in IDP-only households was 791,000.

¹⁴ Multiple answers were possible

SECTION 2: PRIORITY NEEDS AND COPING STRATEGIES

2.1 OVERVIEW

Figure 12: Top 3 priority material and assistance needs, by respondent profile



Assistance needs were assessed using a two-step approach. First, respondents were asked whether they had had sufficient access to a list of pre-defined goods and services to meet their basic needs. If they reported a lack of access to any of these items, they were then asked to identify which of these represented their most pressing need.

Reported access gaps and levels of need have remained relatively stable since April 2025. Overall, the share of IDPs reporting at least one access gap increased to 89 per cent in December 2025, representing a five percentage point increase compared to October 2025.

Compared to GPS Round 21, the most notable changes were observed in access to power banks or generators and medicine. The proportion of IDPs reporting a lack of access to power banks or generators rose from 34 per cent to 58 per cent, a trend that may be linked to the increased intensity of attacks on energy infrastructure and higher energy needs during the winter period. At the same time, reported difficulties in accessing medicine increased from 38 per cent to 47 per cent.

Across all assessed categories, IDPs consistently reported higher levels of insufficient access than the non-displaced population. The largest disparities were observed for affordable and adequate accommodation (36 per cent among IDPs, compared to nine per cent among the non-displaced) and clothing and other non-food items (35 per cent versus 17 per cent), with substantial gaps also recorded for hygiene items (34 per cent versus 18 per cent) and food (36 per cent versus 24 per cent).

Regarding the most pressing needs, power and lighting-related items were most frequently cited by both IDPs and the non-displaced population (20 per cent each). However, accommodation emerged as a more prominent need among IDPs (13 per cent, compared to two per cent among the non-displaced). Medicines (12 per cent in both groups) and income-earning opportunities (10 per cent) were reported at similar levels, while a higher share of the non-displaced population reported no pressing needs (18 per cent, compared to 11 per cent among IDPs).

Access challenges varied by displacement duration. Among recently displaced IDPs, around 30 per cent of those displaced for up to three

Table 6: Lack of access to goods and services, by displacement status (% of IDPs / non-displaced reporting having had insufficient access to goods and services to be able to meet basic needs)

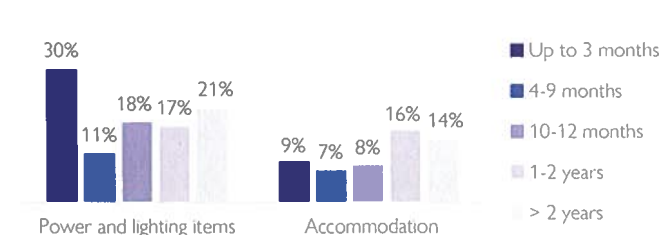
Category	IDPs	Non-displaced
Power banks or generators	58%	50%
Medicines	47%	39%
Food	36%	24%
Accommodation	36%	9%
Clothes or other NFIs	35%	17%
Health services	34%	32%
Hygiene items	34%	18%
Income-earning opportunities	32%	27%
Building / reconstruction materials	26%	38%
Support for people with disabilities	22%	22%
Legal consulting services	22%	15%
Mental health services	21%	16%
Access to adequate education	13%	16%
Transportation or evacuation support	11%	8%
Access to money (e.g. ATMs)	9%	8%
None of the above	11%	18%

months reported insufficient access to power and lighting items as their most pressing need, compared to 18–21 per cent among those displaced for longer periods.

Accommodation as the most pressing need was already present among recently displaced IDPs (seven per cent) but it increased with longer displacement, reaching 14–16 per cent among those displaced for one year or more.

Overall, while some access gaps ease after initial displacement, housing-related challenges tend to persist or intensify over time.

Figure 13: Share of IDPs reporting insufficient access to goods / services, by time since first displacement (% of IDPs)



2.2 NEEDS BY LOCATION, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS & MOBILITY

LOCATION

Access to goods and services among IDPs varied across the five oblasts hosting the largest IDP populations, ranging from 91 per cent in Dnipropetrovska Oblast to 83 per cent in Kyiv City and Kyivska Oblast. At the same time, regardless of IDP population size, the most pronounced access gaps were recorded in Zaporizka Oblast (99%), as well as in Poltavka and Mykolaivska Oblasts (96% each).¹⁵

Across all top IDP-hosting oblasts, the most frequently reported unmet need was access to power banks or generators, affecting 54–61 per cent of IDPs. Medicines emerged as the second most common gap, particularly in Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska (50% each) and Odeska (47%). Food-related access gaps were most pronounced in Kharkivska (43%) and Odeska (39%), while accommodation-related needs were highest in Kyiv City (36%) and Kyivska Oblast (46%). Gaps in clothing and other non-food items were relatively consistent, ranging from 26 per cent in Kyiv City to 41 per cent in Kharkivska.

In Zaporizka, Poltavka and Mykolaivska Oblasts, energy-related needs were particularly acute (64–67%), followed by medicines (63%, 56% and 43%, respectively) and clothing or other NFIs, especially in Zaporizka (40%) and Poltavka (44%).

Access gaps were generally more pronounced among IDPs originating from (partially) occupied raions than among those from non-occupied raions (90% vs. 86%). Among IDPs from occupied areas, the most common needs related to accommodation and non-food items. Affordable and adequate housing was reported by 40 per cent of IDPs from occupied areas, compared to 29 per cent from non-occupied areas. Clothing and other non-food items were also more frequently cited among IDPs from occupied areas (38% vs. 30%). In contrast, building or repair materials were less commonly reported by IDPs from occupied areas (23%) than by those from non-occupied areas (31%), suggesting more limited scope for housing repairs or more temporary living arrangements.

Figure 14: Share of IDPs reporting insufficient access to goods and services to meet basic needs in top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts (top 5 items, % of IDP)¹⁵

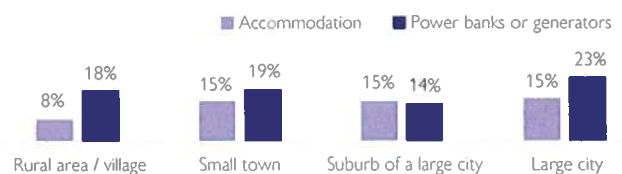


SETTLEMENT TYPE



Power banks or generators were more commonly reported as pressing needs across all settlement types, while **accommodation** was more frequently identified as a pressing need in cities and towns.

Figure 15: Share of IDPs reporting power banks or accommodation as their most pressing need, by type of settlement (% of IDP)¹⁶



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Against the backdrop of winter conditions and intensified attacks on energy infrastructure, disparities in access to goods and services were most pronounced among the most vulnerable IDP households. IDPs in households with persons with disabilities or chronically ill members were more likely to report insufficient access to at least one good or service (95% and 94%, respectively), compared to 85 per cent and 82 per cent among households without such vulnerabilities.

Economic vulnerability further increases access constraints. IDPs with incomes below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) were more likely to report access gaps (91%) than those in higher-income households (85%).¹⁷

Gender-related differences persisted but were less pronounced. Female-headed households with children only more frequently reported access gaps (91%) than households with at least one adult man (88%).



IDPs living in collective centers reported insufficient access to food, compared with 36 per cent of all IDPs.



of IDPs in households with persons with disabilities reported insufficient access to clothes or other NFIs, compared to 31 per cent of IDPs in households without persons with disabilities.



of IDPs in households with an income below the MEB reported insufficient access to power banks or generators, compared to 51 per cent of IDPs in households with an income above the MEB.

¹⁵ Representative results were not available for all oblasts.

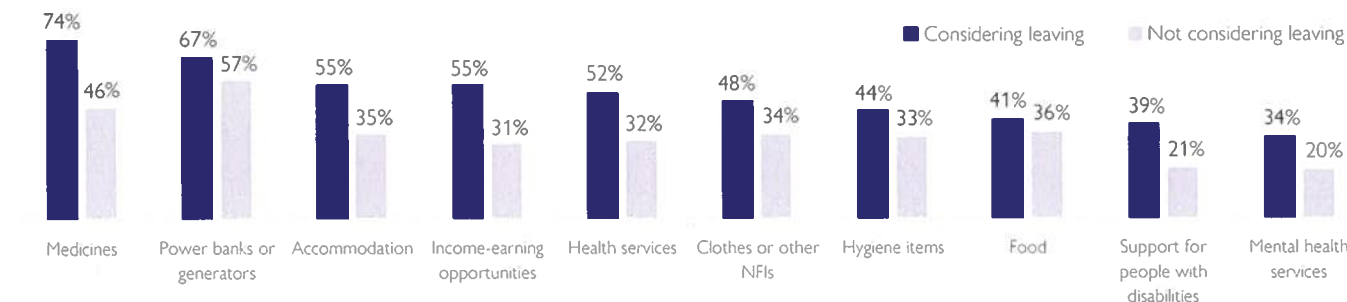
¹⁶ Multiple answers possible.

¹⁷ As of June 2025, the MEB is evaluated at UAH 8,422 per household member.

MOBILITY INTENTIONS



Figure 16: Share of IDPs reporting insufficient access to goods and services to be able to meet their basic needs (top 10 items), by short-term movement intentions (% of IDP)¹⁸



Overall, IDPs who were considering leaving their current locations within three months were substantially more likely to report insufficient access to goods and services than those not considering leaving. Almost all IDPs considering onward movement (97%) reported at least one access gap, compared to 88 per cent among those who were not considering leaving.

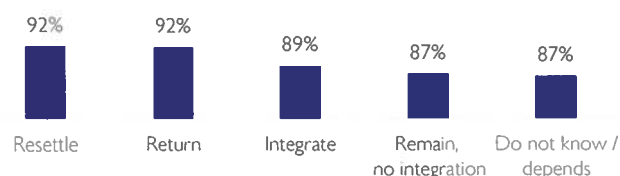
In particular, they were significantly more likely to report insufficient access to medicines (74%, compared to 46% among those not considering leaving), power banks or generators (67% versus 57%), accommodation (55% versus 35%), and income-earning opportunities (55% versus 31%). Gaps were also more pronounced for health services (52% compared to 32%), clothing and other non-food items (48% versus 34%), and hygiene items (44% versus 33%).

Access gaps were generally lower among IDPs who intended to remain and integrate in their current locations at the time of data collection (89%), while rising to 85 per cent to 86 per cent among those unsure of their plans or intending to move elsewhere, and those who intended to eventually return to their places of origin (92% each).

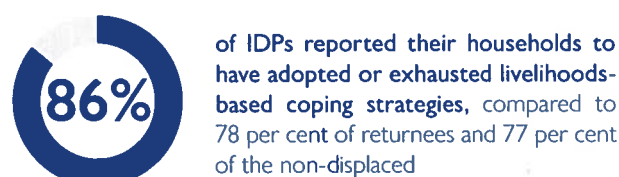
Notably, more than half of those intending to resettle reported insufficient access to accommodation (20%) and income-earning opportunities (17%). These rates were significantly higher than the overall averages among all IDPs (13 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively).

This reinforces previous research indicating that difficulties accessing housing in displacement, combined with limited access to employment, are key drivers of re-displacement, while also contributing to unsafe returns to frontline areas.¹⁹

Figure 17: Share of IDPs reporting insufficient access to at least one good or service to meet their basic needs, by mid-term movement intentions at the time of data collection (% of IDP)



2.3 COPING STRATEGIES



IDPs were more likely than other population groups to rely on livelihoods-based coping strategies. Overall, 86 per cent of IDPs reported that their households had either adopted or exhausted at least one such strategy, compared to 78 per cent of returnees and 77 per cent of the non-displaced.

In the 30 days prior to data collection, IDP households most commonly reported reducing expenditures and using savings, reflecting continued economic pressure.

More than half of households reduced their use of utilities (54 per cent) and essential health expenditures, including medicines (52 per cent), while 51 per cent reported spending savings to meet basic needs.

Alongside these strategies, 39 per cent of IDPs relied on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection. More severe coping remained less widespread but persisted, with 23 per cent of households reporting acceptance of lower-paid or lower-skilled work and 16 per cent reporting skipped rent payments, indicating ongoing vulnerabilities related to income stability and housing security.

Among IDP households reporting that they could no longer rely on previously used coping options, financial buffers and assets were most commonly exhausted. One in five households (20 per cent) reported having fully depleted their savings, while 12 per cent indicated that humanitarian assistance was no longer available to them as a coping option. In addition, 10 per cent reported having exhausted the sale of household assets and nine per cent the sale of productive assets or means of transport.

Overall, the data point to continued reliance on livelihoods-based coping among IDP households, alongside a shrinking set of remaining options for those who have already exhausted key financial and asset-based buffers.

¹⁸ Multiple answers possible.

¹⁹ International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Displacement and Return in Ukraine: An analysis of trends, drivers and movement intentions*, June 2025.

Table 7: Severity of livelihoods-based coping (% of respondents reporting their households to have adopted these strategies to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, or to already have exhausted them, by coping strategy & displacement status)^{20, 21}

Coping strategy	IDPs	Returnees	Non-displaced
Stress	21%	25%	26%
Sold household assets / goods	19%	16%	9%
Spent savings	71%	66%	60%
Purchased food on credit / borrowed food	15%	11%	9%
Accepted lower-qualification / low-paid job	30%	21%	19%
Crisis	39%	34%	33%
Sold productive assets / means of transport	13%	11%	8%
Reduced essential health expenditures	56%	44%	42%
Reduced essential education expenditures	13%	12%	8%
Emergency	27%	19%	18%
Sold house / land	9%	4%	4%
Used degrading income source (illegal / high-risk jobs)	13%	11%	11%
Asked strangers for money to cover essential needs	11%	8%	7%

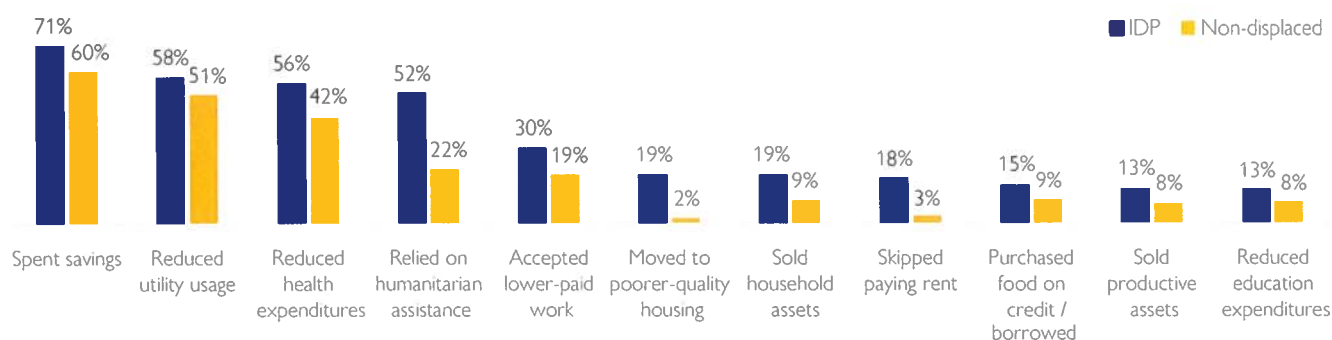
IDPs were not only more likely than both returnees and the non-displaced to report that their households had adopted or exhausted livelihoods-based coping strategies. Specifically, 27 per cent of IDPs reported that their households had adopted or exhausted emergency-level coping strategies, compared to 19 per cent of returnees and 18 per cent of the non-displaced.

Compared to the non-displaced, IDPs relied particularly heavily on shelter-based strategies, as well as assistance.

Nineteen per cent (19%) of IDPs reported their households to have moved to poorer-quality housing as a means to cope, compared to just two per cent of the non-displaced. Additionally, 18 per cent of IDPs reported that households had skipped rent payments – nearly four times the rate of the non-displaced (3%).

The severity of strategies that IDP households had adopted or exhausted has not significantly changed since the last round, and was comparable to results obtained in October 2024.

Figure 18: Most commonly adopted or exhausted livelihoods-based coping strategies (top 10), % by displacement status²²



CHANGE OVER TIME

Between Round 21 (October 2025) and Round 22 (December 2025), livelihoods-based coping strategies worsened across several expenditure- and housing-related mechanisms. The proportion of IDPs reporting reduced utility usage increased from 54 per cent to 58 per cent. In addition, the share of IDPs skipping rent payments increased markedly, from 11 per cent to 18 per cent (rising from 16 per cent to 23 per cent among households who were renting).

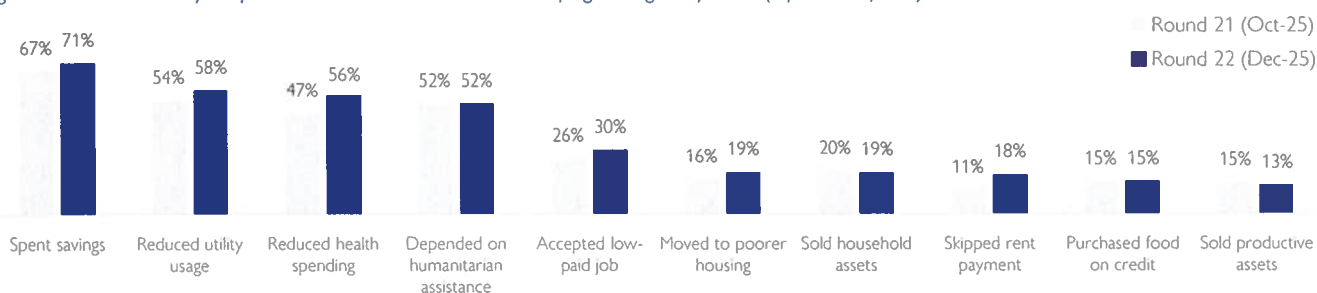
When comparing similar winter periods, reliance on reducing essential health expenditures increased notably, rising from 47 per cent to 56 per cent. This suggests a deterioration in households' ability to meet basic healthcare needs.

In contrast, reliance on humanitarian assistance declined from 56 per cent in Round 18 (October 2024) to 52 in December 2025.

Increases were also observed in more severe coping strategies. The share of households accepting low-paid jobs increased from 26 per cent to 30 per cent, while the proportion moving to poorer-quality housing rose from 16 per cent to 19 per cent.

Overall, the data suggest increased strain on the economic well-being of IDP households during the winter period.

Figure 19: Most commonly adopted or exhausted livelihoods-based coping strategies, by round (top 10, % of IDPs)²³



²⁰ The classification of strategies into stress-, crisis-, and emergency-level strategies is based on the categories used by REACH and the World Food Programme in Ukraine in 2024. In the aggregate analysis, the proportion of respondents reporting their households to have adopted or exhausted stress-, crisis- or emergency-level livelihoods-based are mutually exclusive. They reflect the level of the most severe coping strategy adopted / exhausted.

^{21,22,23} Multiple answers possible.

2.4 COPING STRATEGIES BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS & MOBILITY

Table 8: Severity of livelihoods-based coping strategies (% of households reporting use or exhaustion of strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection, by socio-economic characteristics, mobility intentions and MHPSS)^{24,25,26}

Coping strategy	By presence of persons with disabilities		Single-parent households		By income relative to the MEB		By PHQ-2 score		By short-term intentions		By long-term intentions				
	At least one	None	Yes	No	Below MEB	Above MEB	PHQ-2 ≥3	PHQ-2 <3	Leaving	Staying	Integrate	Move elsewhere	Return	Remain for now	Unsure
None	8%	17%	17%	13%	12%	18%	6%	22%	4%	14%	14%	8%	9%	16%	15%
Stress	20%	21%	14%	21%	18%	26%	13%	29%	21%	21%	19%	16%	21%	25%	21%
Sold household assets / goods	23%	17%	20%	19%	23%	10%	27%	11%	26%	18%	20%	26%	23%	11%	20%
Spent savings	74%	69%	60%	72%	72%	70%	76%	65%	85%	70%	71%	70%	79%	71%	66%
Purchased food on credit / borrowed food	16%	14%	23%	15%	17%	10%	20%	10%	16%	15%	17%	17%	17%	10%	14%
Accepted lower-qualification / low-paid job	30%	29%	26%	30%	32%	25%	38%	20%	49%	29%	27%	45%	34%	26%	32%
Crisis	40%	38%	46%	38%	42%	31%	44%	32%	32%	39%	38%	34%	42%	38%	41%
Sold productive assets / means of transport	14%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	18%	9%	12%	13%	14%	20%	17%	10%	12%
Reduced essential health expenditures	65%	51%	54%	56%	62%	42%	71%	39%	70%	55%	57%	59%	58%	50%	57%
Reduced essential education expenditures	12%	14%	27%	12%	13%	14%	16%	10%	19%	13%	14%	20%	11%	12%	12%
Emergency	32%	24%	23%	27%	28%	24%	37%	17%	43%	26%	29%	43%	27%	21%	24%
Sold house / land	11%	8%	7%	9%	9%	9%	12%	6%	11%	9%	10%	14%	8%	7%	8%
Used degrading income source (illegal / high-risk jobs)	14%	11%	9%	13%	13%	13%	19%	6%	26%	11%	13%	20%	12%	10%	12%
Asked strangers for money to cover essential needs	15%	9%	11%	11%	13%	7%	15%	7%	15%	11%	13%	17%	12%	7%	9%

Reliance on severe coping strategies was highest among the most vulnerable IDP households. Households with persons with disabilities were more likely to use crisis- or emergency-level coping (72%), compared to those without such household members (62%), largely due to cuts in essential expenditures.

Single-parent households showed higher reliance on crisis-level coping than households with children and more than one adult (46% versus 38%), particularly due to reducing reduced essential education expenditures (27% versus 12%).

Low-income IDPs (below the Minimum Expenditure Basket) were significantly more likely to rely on crisis- or emergency-level coping than higher-income households (70% versus 55%), including greater reductions in health spending (62% versus 42%) and higher reliance on asking strangers for money (13% versus 7%).

Differences by movement intentions were moderate, though IDPs considering leaving reported higher use of emergency-level coping (43%) than those planning to stay (26%).

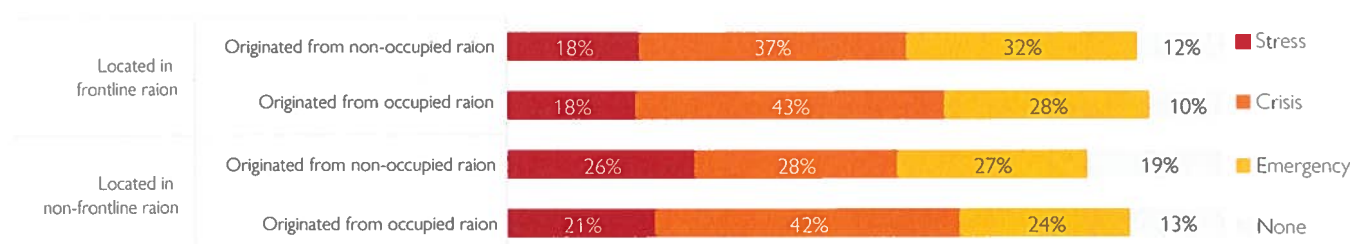
IDPs intending to return or unsure about their plans showed the highest reliance on crisis-level strategies (42% and 41%).

IDPs with symptoms of depression (PHQ-2 ≥3) were more likely to rely on negative coping, with crisis-level coping reported by 44 per cent and emergency-level coping by 37 per cent, compared to 32 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, among those with lower scores.

These differences were driven in particular by higher reductions in essential health expenditures (71% compared to 39%), greater depletion of savings (76% versus 65%), and more frequent acceptance of lower-paid or lower-skilled work (38% compared to 20%).

Lastly, the results suggest an association between residence in frontline areas and greater vulnerability, while IDPs' place of origin shows a slight additional association, reflected in crisis-coping use in both frontline and non-frontline displacement areas.

Figure 20: % of IDP respondents that employed or exhausted livelihoods coping strategies, by area of displacement and origin



²⁴ Multiple answers possible

²⁵ The factors included in the analysis were selected based on household composition, economic capacity, and other relevant thematic variables from the questionnaire, reflecting their expected influence on the use of coping strategies.

²⁶ The Patient Health Questionnaire-2 (PHQ-2) was used as a brief, self-reported tool to explore potential psychosocial risks reflected in respondents' answers within the general population survey. The PHQ-2 consists of two questions capturing self-reported experiences related to loss of interest or pleasure and low mood or hopelessness over the past two weeks. Responses are scored and summed to produce a total score ranging from 0 to 6, a score of ≥3 is commonly used as an indicative threshold reflecting a higher likelihood of elevated depressive risk, based on self-reported responses collected through the survey.

ANNEX: ESTIMATED POPULATION BY DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Oblast	Estimated <i>de facto</i> IDPs present	Estimated returnee pop. present
Cherkaska	121,000	52,000
Chernihivska	67,000	202,000
Chernivetska	46,000	16,000
Dnipropetrovska	560,000	262,000
Ivano-Frankivska	80,000	39,000
Kharkivska	463,000	677,000
Khmelnitska	80,000	38,000
Kirovohradska	101,000	29,000
Kyiv	341,000	1,094,000
Kyivska	311,000	649,000
Lvivska	144,000	104,000
Mykolaivska	122,000	231,000
Odeska	230,000	196,000
Poltavska	187,000	49,000
Rivnenska	48,000	35,000
Sumska	132,000	140,000
Ternopil'ska	56,000	21,000
Vinnitska	117,000	58,000
Volyn'ska	40,000	42,000
Zakarpatska	70,000	13,000
Zhytomyrska	67,000	117,000
Donetska ²⁷	n/a	n/a
Luhanska ²⁷	n/a	n/a
Khersonska ²⁷	n/a	n/a
Zaporizka ²⁷	n/a	n/a
Residence location unknown (in Ukraine)	13,000	12,000
Total population	3,712,000	4,405,000

BRIEF METHODOLOGY

Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 22 of the General Population Survey, dated as of 22 December 2025. The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by 61 enumerators employed by Multicultural Insights through screener phone-based interviews with 40,001 randomly selected respondents and follow-up interviews with 1,388 IDPs, 1,135 returnees, and 1,636 non-displaced, using computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), and a random digit dial (RDD) approach, with an overall sample error of 0.49% [CL95%]. Round 22 of data collection was completed between 15 October and 22 December 2025. The survey included all of Ukraine, excluding the Crimean Peninsula and occupied areas of Donetska, Luhanska, Khersonska and Zaporizka Oblasts. All interviews were anonymous, and respondents were asked for consent before starting the interview.

IDP and returnee population figures at the national and oblast levels are derived from the July 2025 total population baseline for Ukraine (excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, as well as the semi-occupied and occupied regions of four oblasts: Donetska, Khersonska, Luhanska, and Zaporizka, to ensure the accuracy of population estimates reported and its alignment with the survey sample coverage) defined in the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s Common Operational Datasets on Population Statistics (COD-PS). All numbers are rounded for ease of use. Population estimates are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Data collection was facilitated by Multicultural Insights. Additional analysis is available upon request to dtmukraine@iom.int.

In this report, Internally Displaced Persons (*de facto* IDPs) are defined as individuals who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes, or who are staying outside their habitual residences in Ukraine due to the full-scale invasion in February 2022, regardless of whether they hold registered IDP status. The terms "return" and "returnee" are used without prejudice to status and refer to all people who have returned to their habitual residence after a period of displacement of a minimum of two weeks since February 2022, whether from abroad or from internal displacement within Ukraine. This definition excludes individuals who have come back to Ukraine from abroad, but who have not returned to their places of habitual residence in the country and who are considered IDPs. Full definitions of population groups may be found in the [Methodological Note](#).

Limitations: Those currently residing outside the territory of Ukraine were not interviewed, following active exclusion. Population estimates assume that minors (those under 18 years old) are accompanied by their adult parents or guardians. The sample frame is limited to adults using mobile phones and who were in areas where phone networks were fully functional for the entire period of the survey. People residing in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) or the occupied areas of Donetska, Zaporizka, Luhanska, and Khersonska Oblasts were not included in the survey. Estimates for Donetska, Zaporizka, and Khersonska Oblasts are likely underestimates as a result of coverage being limited to government-controlled areas and due to the limited number of respondents reached in occupied areas. For further details on the methodology and sampling design, please refer to the full [Methodological Note](#).

²⁷ Estimates for Donetska, Zaporizka, Luhanska, and Khersonska oblasts (blue text) are under-represented due to limited coverage of government-controlled areas only, as well as the limited number of respondents reached through random digit dialing. These estimates are included only in the total population estimate.



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