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UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 21
OCTOBER 2025

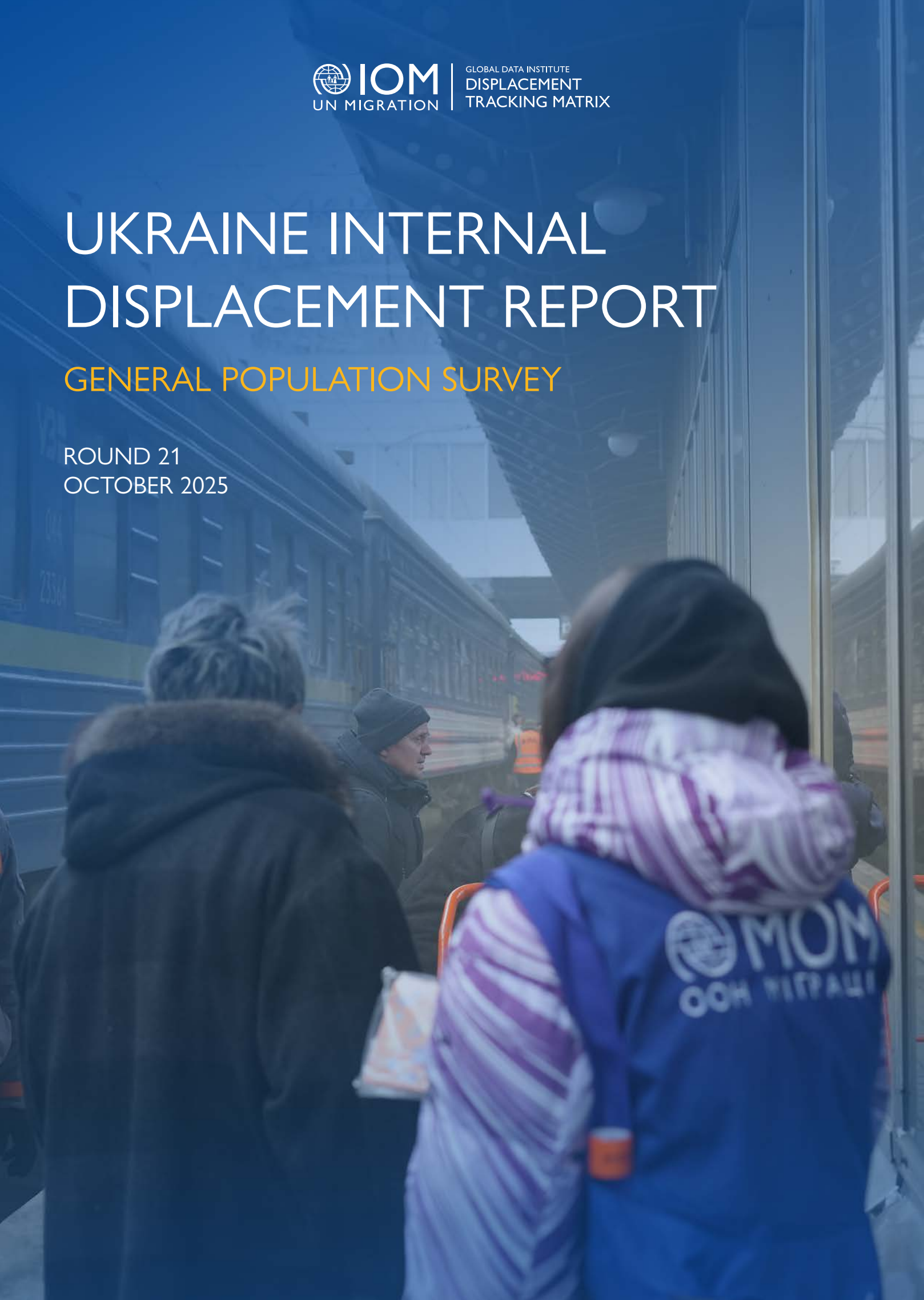


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OVERVIEW

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 21 of the GPS, which took place from 21 July to 1 October 2025.

KEY FINDINGS



An estimated 3,694,000 *de facto* IDPs and 4,540,000 returnees reside in the government-controlled areas of Ukraine.



The largest number of IDPs reside in Dnipropetrovska (15%) and Kharkivska (11%) Oblasts. The highest proportion of IDPs originate from Donetsk Oblast (28%); over half (59%) are from partially or fully occupied raions. The largest inter-oblast displacement movements of IDPs were recorded from Donetsk Oblast to Dnipropetrovska Oblast (306,000 IDPs), and from Donetsk Oblast to Kyiv City (109,000 IDPs).



Eight per cent of IDP-only households are single-parent households (only one member aged 18+ and at least one child aged 0 to 17), while among the non-displaced, this share was only three per cent.



One-third (31%) of IDP-only households reported that at least one person in their household was living with a disability, while 46 per cent of IDP-only households reported at least one chronically ill household member.



The majority of IDPs intend to stay in their current locations beyond the three months following data collection (71%). At the time of data collection, only 16 per cent of IDPs planned to eventually return to their places of origin. Of those, most stated that they would do so once hostilities ended (75%). However, in the long term, nearly half (49%) of all IDPs intend or hope to return, while just over one-third (35%) plan to remain and integrate in their current locations.



New displacement continues to be recorded, with four per cent of IDPs reporting that they have been displaced for three months or less. However, three-fourths of IDPs have been displaced for more than two years, pointing to the protracted nature of displacement in Ukraine (73%).



Protracted displacement has eroded financial resources needed to access essential goods and services. IDPs are significantly more likely than the non-displaced to lack access to goods, such as medicines (38%), power banks (34%), food (32%), hygiene items (30%), accommodation (29%), and clothing or other NFI (29%), as well as to income-earning opportunities (33%).



Access gaps are most widespread among the most recently displaced, with 93 per cent of IDPs displaced for only up to three months reporting at least one gap. At the same time, widespread difficulties accessing housing or employment coincide with long-term re-displacement or resettlement intentions.

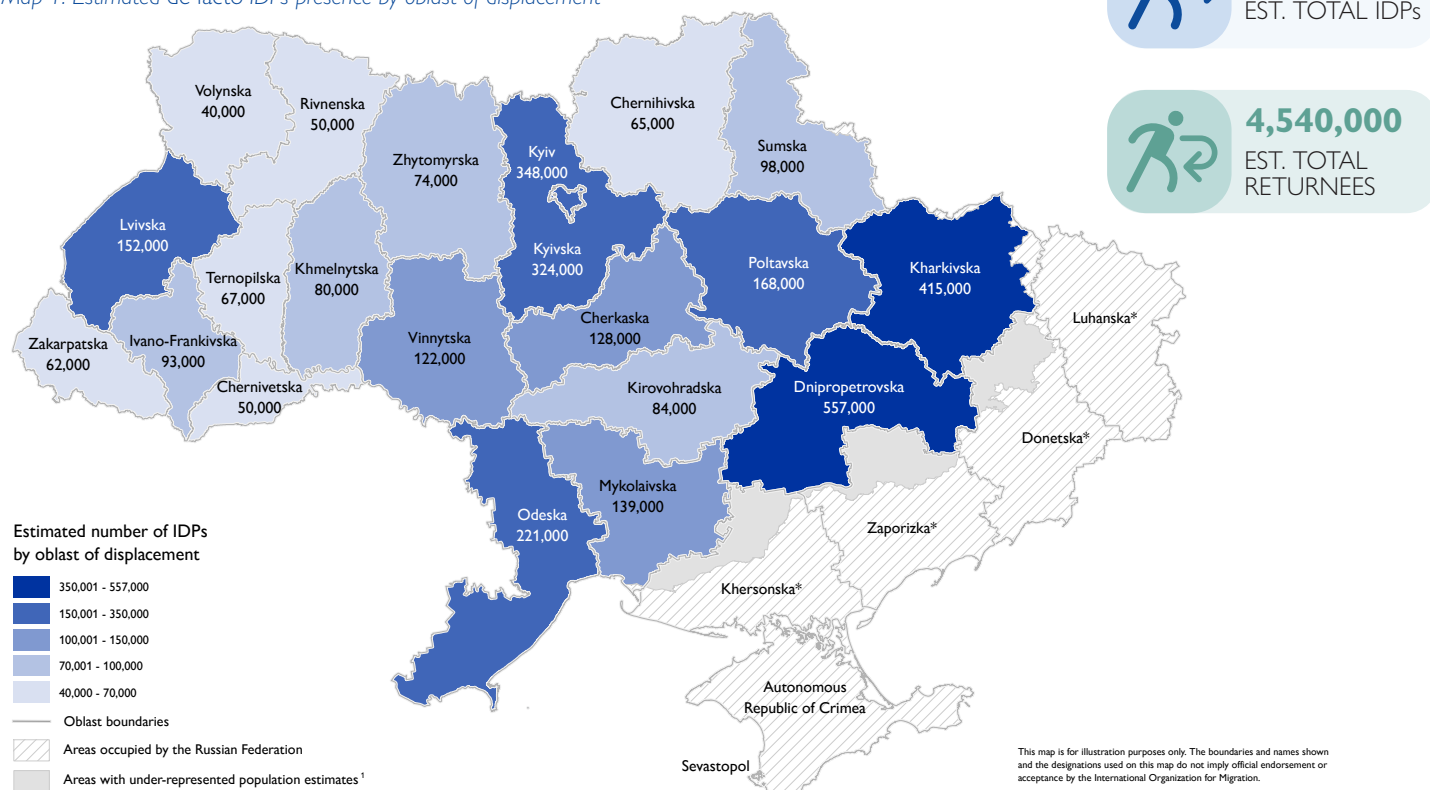


IDP households heavily rely on shelter-related coping strategies that reflect the difficulties they face in accessing adequate and affordable housing. For instance, 16 per cent of IDPs report their households to have moved to poorer-quality housing, and 11 per cent report them to have skipped rent payments. More than half of all IDPs report previous reliance on humanitarian assistance, while also reporting that the availability of assistance as a coping strategy has reduced (52%). Eroded financial resources, shelter-related coping strategies and harsh winter conditions compound vulnerability among IDPs across Ukraine.

SECTION 1: POPULATION FIGURES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

I.1 OVERVIEW AND CHANGE OVER TIME

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



There are an estimated 3.7 million *de facto* internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine. The largest number of IDPs resided in Dnipropetrovska (557,000, 15% of the total *de facto* IDP population) and Kharkivska (415,000, 11%) Oblasts in eastern Ukraine, while the capital Kyiv City (348,000, 9%) and surrounding Kyivska Oblast (324,000, 9%) hosted the third- and fourth-highest proportions of IDPs, respectively. One-third (34%; 1,274,000) of all IDPs resided in frontline raions.²

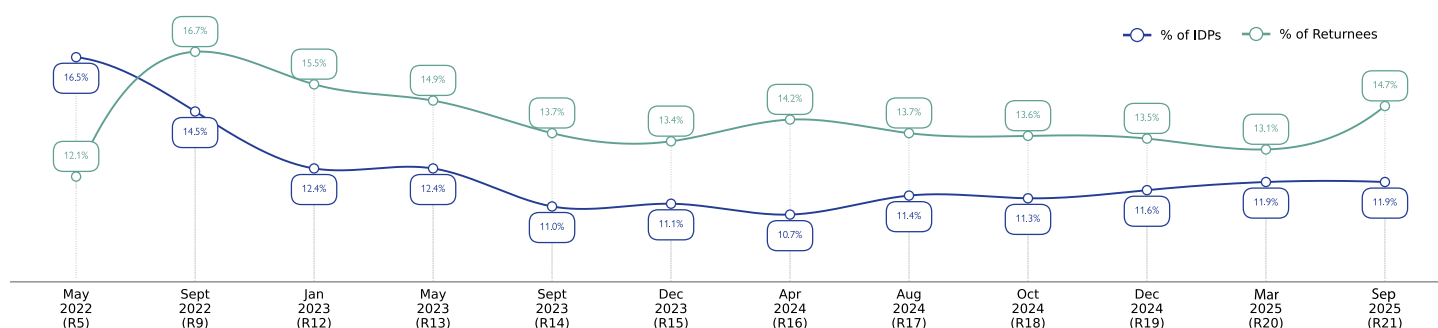
Between April 2024 and February 2025, the share of IDPs in the population increased from 10.7 per cent to 11.9 per cent. Since February 2025, this figure has remained stable through July 2025. Most IDPs continue to experience protracted displacement, with 73 per cent having been displaced for over two years.

New displacement continued to occur at a rate similar to previous rounds of the GPS. In the current round, 153,000 individuals – about

four per cent of all IDPs – had been displaced for only up to three months at the time of data collection. Of these, 20 per cent had already displaced multiple times during that short period.

When including re-displacement, a total of 325,000 IDPs – nine per cent of all IDPs – had either newly displaced or re-displaced within the three months prior to data collection. More than one-third of the most recent (re-)displacement⁴ occurred from settlements in Dnipropetrovska (20%) and Donetsk (17%) Oblasts, followed by Kyiv City (10%), and Zaporizka Oblast (7%). Among those who (re-)displaced in the three months prior to data collection, the majority (61%) moved to a different oblast. The most common destination was Dnipropetrovska Oblast (16%), followed by Kyiv City (9%), Odeska, Poltavska and Kyivska Oblasts (7% each), as well as Mykolaivska Oblast (6%).

Figure 1: Share of IDPs and returnees in the total population of Ukraine over time³



¹ 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](#).

² The list of raions designated as front-line areas for the purposes of analyses 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 August 29, 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 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](#).

⁴ Most recent (re-)displacement refers to displacement or re-displacement in the three months prior to data collection. It has to be noted that, given the two-months data collection period, this refers to a five-months period from late April 2025 to late September 2025. Estimates may therefore overlap with those from previous rounds and cannot be summed across rounds.

I.2 AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT AND PLACES OF ORIGIN

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

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Donetska	28%
Kharkivska	17%
Khersonska	12%
Zaporizka	11%
Luhanska	7%
Other oblasts	25%

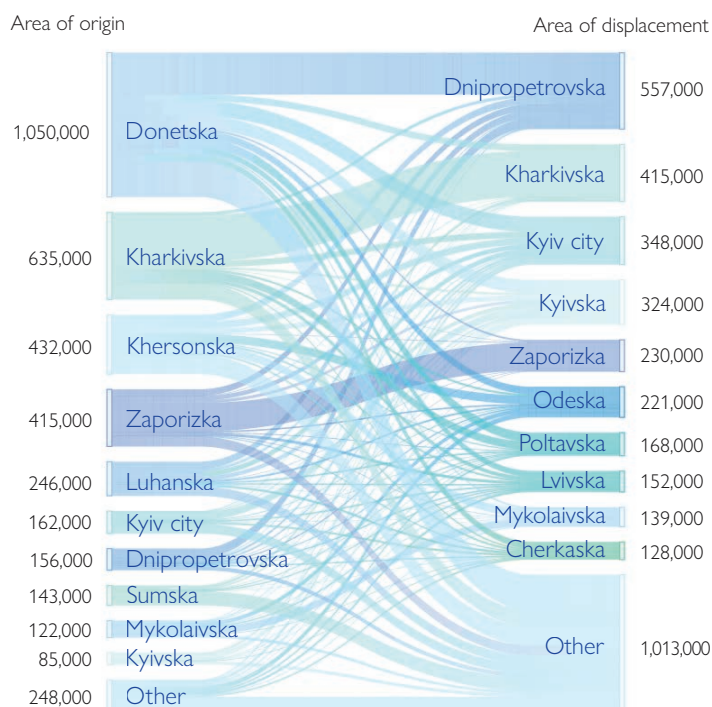
Table 2: Top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Dnipropetrovska	15%
Kharkivska	11%
Kyiv City	9%
Kyivska	9%
Zaporizka	6%
Other oblasts	50%

Over two-thirds (68%) of IDPs originated from the Eastern macro-region, while another 17 per cent came from the Southern macro-region⁵. The top five oblasts of origin, all of which comprise frontline or temporarily occupied areas, accounted for three-fourths (75%) of all IDPs, or 2,778,000 individuals. Equally, the largest share of IDPs – one-third of all IDPs (34%) – resided in the Eastern macro-region, while the remaining two-thirds were evenly distributed across the rest of the country: 16 per cent in the West; 15 per cent in the North; 14 per cent in the Centre, 11 per cent in the South, and nine per cent in Kyiv City. Half of all IDPs (51%) were concentrated in just three oblasts in the East (Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Zaporizka), and in and around Kyiv City.

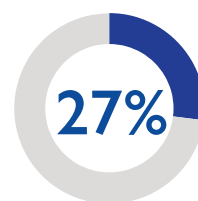
Nearly three-fourths of all IDPs (72%) had displaced to oblasts different from their oblasts of primary residence, most notably from Donetska Oblast to Dnipropetrovska Oblast (306,000 IDPs), to Kyiv City (109,000 IDPs) and to Kyivska Oblast (96,000 IDPs).

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



⁵ For the purpose of this analysis, macro-regions are defined as follows: Centre – Cherkaska, Kirovohradska, Poltavka, Vinnytska; East – Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Kharkivska, Zaporizka; Kyiv – Kyiv City; North – Chernihivska, Kyivska, Sumska, Zhytomyrska; South – Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska; West – Chernivetska, Ivano-Frankivska, Khmelnytska, Lvivska, Rivnenska, Ternopilka, Volynska, Zakarpatska.

⁶ As of September 2025, the MEB is evaluated at UAH 8,422 per household member.



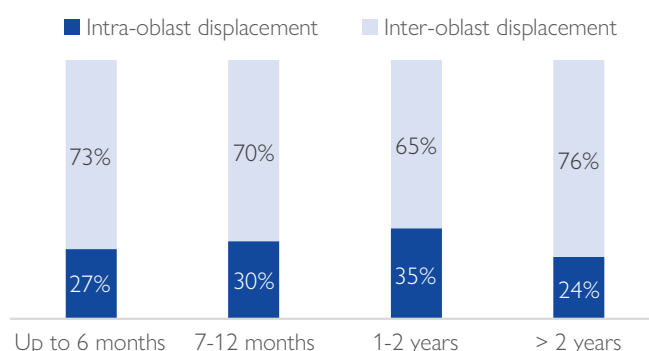
of IDPs were displaced within their oblast of habitual residence.

The largest intra-oblast displacement flows, in absolute terms, were recorded in:

- Kharkivska: 334,000 IDPs (53 per cent of all IDPs from Kharkivska)
- Zaporizka: 204,000 IDPs (49 per cent of all IDPs from Zaporizka)
- Sumska: 78,000 IDPs (55 per cent of all IDPs from Sumska)
- Dnipropetrovska: 68,000 (44 per cent of all IDPs from Dnipropetrovska);
- Mykolaivska: 52,000 (43 per cent of all IDPs from Mykolaivska)

After an initial rise among those displaced for one to two years, the proportion of IDPs who remained within their oblasts of origin has declined over the past year. Among IDPs displaced for one to two years, about two-thirds (35%) were displaced within their oblasts of primary residence. This share dropped to 30 per cent among those displaced for 7 to 12 months, and to 27 per cent among those displaced for up to six months at the time of data collection.

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

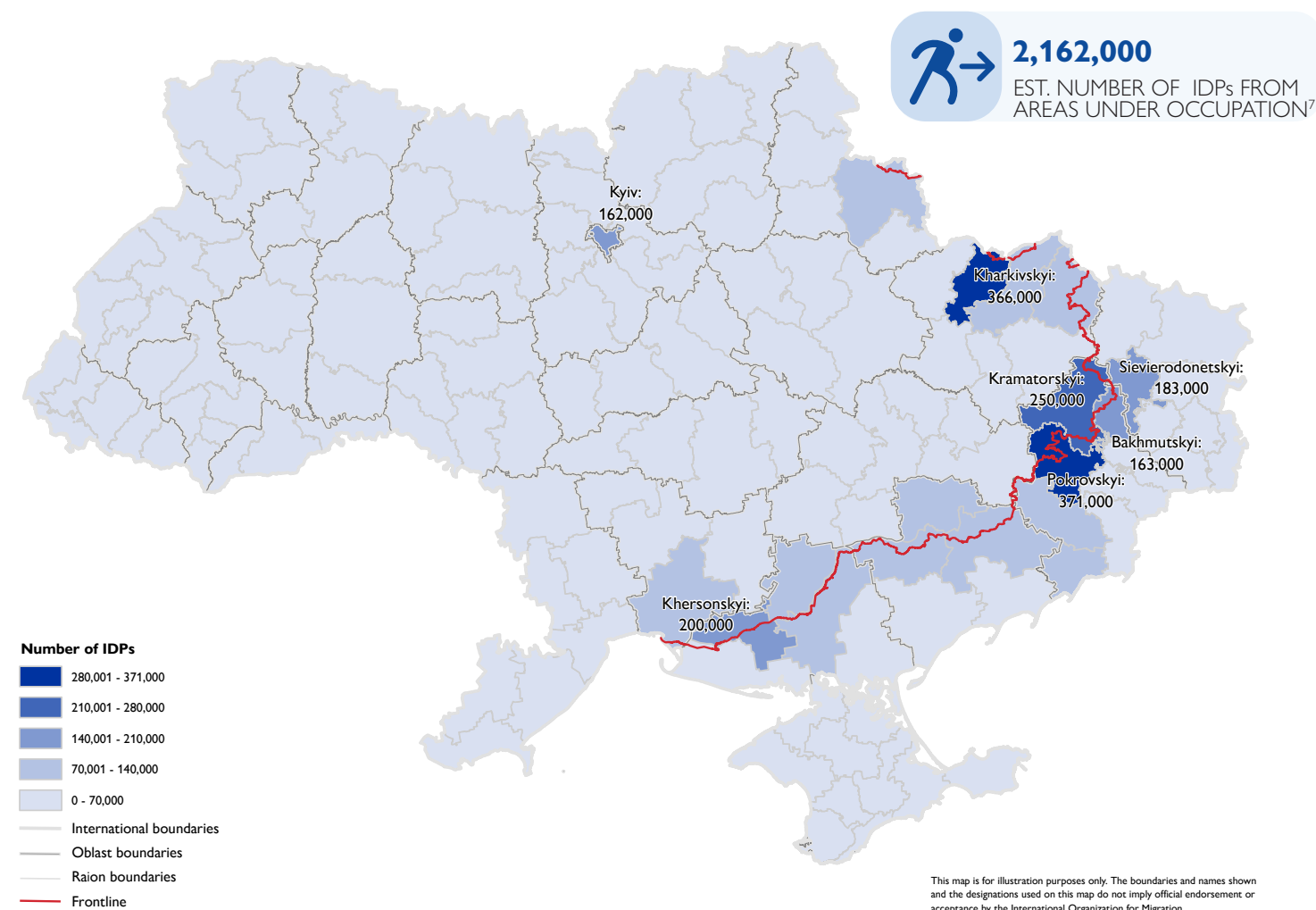


This decline was largely due to increased displacement from Donetska Oblast to other oblasts in the East and Centre of Ukraine during the 7 to 12 months before data collection – specifically, to Dnipropetrovska (22 per cent of all IDPs displaced for 7 to 12 months), Poltavka (5%), and Kharkivska (4%) Oblasts. These same flows still accounted for 14 per cent of all IDPs displaced within the six months prior to data collection. In addition, during that time period, seven per cent of IDPs displaced from Khersonska to Mykolaivska and Odeska Oblasts, and three per cent each from Kyiv City to Kyivska Oblast, and from Dnipropetrovska to Cherkaska Oblast.

The propensity for intra-oblast displacement increases with increasing age. While 24 per cent of IDP respondents aged 18 to 24 were displaced within their oblasts of origin, this figure rose to 30 per cent among older IDPs (aged 60+).

Moreover, there was a clear relationship between household economic resources and respondents' displacement patterns. Nearly one-third (30%) of IDP respondents from households with a monthly available income per household member below the minimum expenditure basket (MEB)⁶ had displaced within their oblast of origin, compared to just 17 per cent of IDPs from households with a higher available income.

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



More than half the IDPs – 59 per cent or 2,162,000 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 (19%; 413,000 individuals), Kyiv City (10%; 218,000 individuals), Zaporizka (9%; 189,000), Kyivska (8%; 179,000), and Kharkivska (7%; 155,000 individuals).

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

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Dnipropetrovska	19%
Kyiv City	10%
Zaporizka	9%
Kyivska	8%
Kharkivska	7%
Other oblasts	47%

IDPs from occupied areas were more likely to reside in large cities (48%) and their suburbs (7%), compared to IDPs from non-occupied areas (35% and 6%).

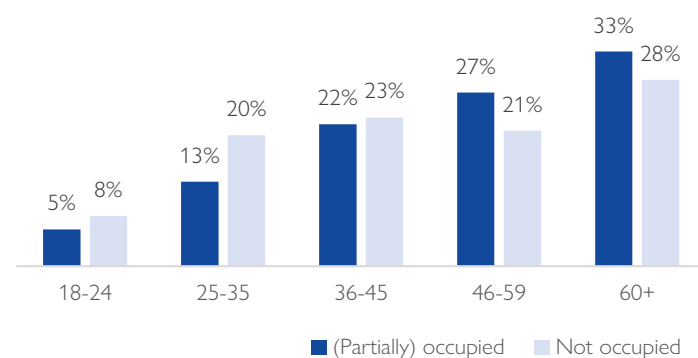
Additionally, IDPs from occupied areas tended to be older, with a higher proportion of individuals from occupied than from non-occupied areas aged 46 and above – 60 per cent, compared to 49 per cent.

At the time of data collection, 45 per cent of IDPs from occupied areas intended or hoped to eventually return to their places of origin, compared to 55 per cent of IDPs from non-occupied areas. A larger

share of IDPs from occupied areas were considering moving elsewhere in the future (eight per cent, compared to three per cent of IDPs from non-occupied areas). Additionally, 12 per cent of IDPs from occupied areas were uncertain about their future plans, compared to seven per cent of those from non-occupied areas. This included three and one per cent of IDPs, respectively, who planned to remain in their current locations for now but had neither the intention to integrate nor any hope of returning home.

Irrespective of integration plans, at the time of data collection, the majority of IDPs from both groups – 73 per cent of those from occupied areas and 69 per cent of those from non-occupied areas – planned to remain in their current locations in the medium term.

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



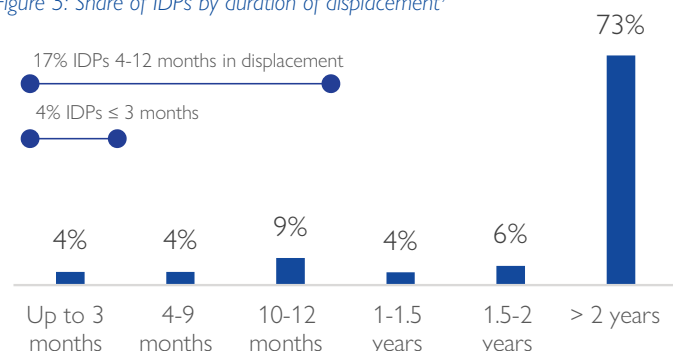
⁷ For the purpose of this analysis, all raions that were fully or partially occupied at the time of data collection, as per the Government of Ukraine's Resolution on "Regulations on the approval of the list of territories on which the Russian Federation is (was) or temporarily occupied", updated as of August 29, 2025, were considered 'areas under occupation'. Note that the map shows all raions, not only those under occupation.

1.3 DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

1,095
days

median duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine (as of September 2025)⁸

Figure 5: Share of IDPs by duration of displacement⁹



Three and a half years since the full-scale invasion, nearly three-fourths (73%) of IDPs have been displaced for more than two years, and four in five (83%) 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 among those living in Kyiv City (87%) and Western Ukraine (82%). In other parts of the country, it ranged between 64 per cent and 73 per cent. However, above-average shares of IDPs who had lived in displacement for over two years were also recorded in Zaporizka (85%) and Odeska (81%) Oblasts.¹⁰

IDPs who had been displaced for longer periods were more likely to be of working age (aged 18 to 59) – 67 per cent among IDPs displaced for over a year, compared to 61 per cent among those displaced for up to a year. They were also more likely to live in households with children (41%, compared to 31%), or in single-parent households (nine per cent, compared to three per cent).

1.4 RETURNS FROM ABROAD INTO DISPLACEMENT WITHIN UKRAINE



366,000

IDPs returned to Ukraine from abroad but remained in displacement



10%

of IDPs returned to Ukraine from abroad but remained in displacement



14%

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



The largest shares of IDPs who had previously been abroad resided in Kyiv City (12%), Dnipropetrovska (11%), Odeska (10%), Kharkivska and Kyivska (9% each) Oblasts. Half of them were originally from Kharkivska (21%), Donetsk (17%), and Khersonska (16%) Oblasts.



Among IDPs who had previously been abroad, 81 per cent have spent over two years in displacement, compared to 72 per cent of those who had not been abroad. This suggests some return movements back into Ukraine among IDPs who displaced abroad early on during the full-scale invasion and have since returned.



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 84 per cent of IDPs who had been abroad planned to remain in their current locations, compared to 88 per cent of those who had not been abroad. In the long term, 57 per cent of IDPs who had been abroad planned or hoped to return to their places of origin, compared to just 48 per cent of those who had remained in Ukraine.



Three-fourths (78%) of IDPs who had been abroad reported some lack of access to basic goods or services, lower than the 85 per cent of IDPs who had not been abroad.¹¹ Their most pressing needs included access to income-earning opportunities (reported by 14 per cent) and accommodation (13%).



Half (51%) 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 61 per cent of IDPs who had not been abroad. Two in five reported their households to have relied on humanitarian assistance (23%) or to have already exhausted (16%) this coping strategy.

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

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Kyiv City	12%
Dnipropetrovska	11%
Odeska	10%
Kharkivska	9%
Kyivska	9%
Other oblasts	49%

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

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Kharkivskat	19%
Donetska	17%
Khersonska	16%
Zaporizka	11%
Dnipropetrovska	7%
Other oblasts	30%

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Representative results were not available for all oblasts.

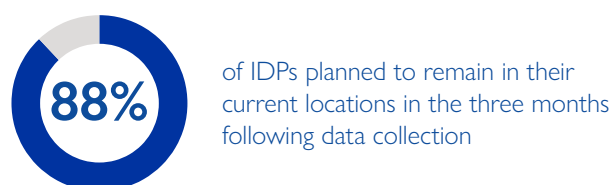
¹¹ For a list of assessed goods and services, see page 9.

1.5 MOBILITY INTENTIONS

IDPs' short- and long-term movement intentions, as well as durable solutions pathway preferences, were assessed. In the following, short-term movement intentions refer to IDPs' plans for movement within the three months following data collection. Long-term intentions refer to IDPs' stated movement intentions beyond the three months following data collection.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Short-term movement intentions: The majority (88%) of IDPs planned to remain in their current locations in the short term. Only eight per cent 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: Nearly three-fourths (71%) of IDPs also intended to remain in their current locations beyond the three months following data collection. However, only half (49%) of them also planned to settle and integrate. Instead, uncertainty about the future was widespread.



At the time of data collection, just over one-third (35%) of all IDPs had decided to integrate in their current locations, while one-fifth intended to stay for now but not to integrate (21%), and one-fourth were unsure about their intentions (24%).

Another 16 per cent of IDPs reported intending to eventually return to their places of origin – largely once active hostilities ended (75%) – while five per cent said they would move elsewhere.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS PATHWAY PREFERENCES



Among the 71 per cent of IDPs planning to stay in their current locations beyond the three months following data collection, **49 per cent – an estimated 1,276,000 individuals – intended to settle and integrate.** This underscores the importance of approaches focusing on durable solutions.

Durable solutions pathway preferences: When asked about their preferred durable solutions pathways, the proportion of IDPs intending or hoping to return rose to nearly half (49%) of all IDPs. 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.¹²

Durable solutions pathway preferences reflect IDPs' preferred long-term solutions – either as reflected in their stated long-term intentions, or expressed as hopes for the future among those without concrete long-term intentions.¹²

Figure 6: Mobility intentions of IDPs in the 3 months following data collection, in the top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs in each oblast)

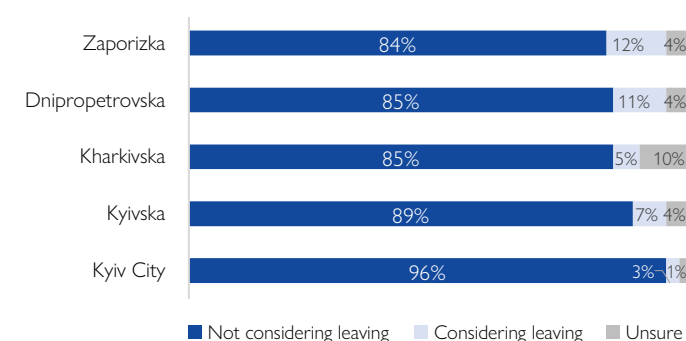
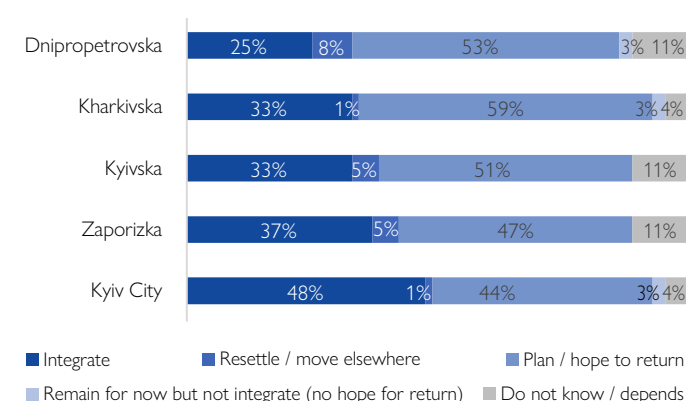


Figure 7: Mobility intentions of IDPs beyond the 3 months following data collection, in the top 5 IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs in each oblast)



Among the 16 per cent of IDPs intending to return to their areas of origin at the time of data collection, **three-fourths (75%) reported they intended to return only once active hostilities concluded.** This highlights the importance of approaches focusing on sustained long-term support for IDPs until return becomes possible.

Propensity for both short-term and long-term movement was correlated with the time IDPs had already spent in displacement, particularly since their last displacement from their primary residences (including first-time and re-displacements). Among IDPs who had last displaced from their primary residences within the year prior to data collection, 12 per cent considered moving in the short term – twice the proportion of those who had last displaced from their primary residences over a year prior to data collection (6%). Moreover, only 28 per cent of IDPs who had last displaced from their primary residences within the year prior to data collection planned to integrate in their current locations, compared to 37 per cent of those who had displaced longer ago. A notably larger share of the former group planned to remain for now but not to integrate (27%, compared to 18%), and to eventually return (58%, compared to 46%).

¹² IDPs who did not report long-term intentions include those who planned to remain in their current locations for now but not to integrate in the long term, and those who only had plans to re-displace / move elsewhere at the time of data collection.

I.6 DEMOGRAPHICS, VULNERABILITIES AND SETTLEMENT TYPE

A detailed disaggregation of IDP profiles and greater insights into the prevalence of vulnerabilities¹³ 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 SEPTEMBER 2025

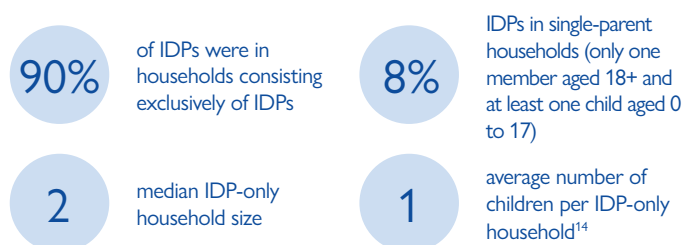
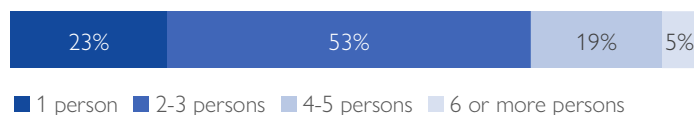


Figure 8: Number of children in IDP-only households (% of IDPs in IDP-only households with children)



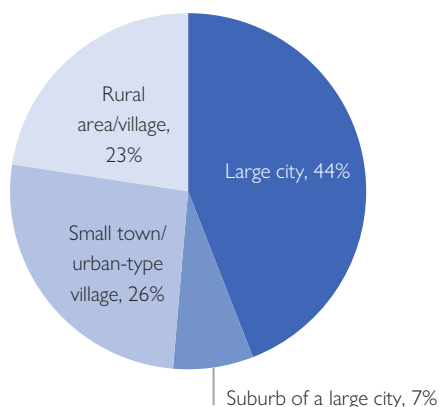
Figure 9: Number of household members in IDP-only households (% of IDPs in IDP-only households)



SETTLEMENT TYPE

The majority of IDPs in IDP-only households resided in large cities (44%) or their suburbs (7%). One-fourth (26%) lived in small towns, while 23 per cent were in rural areas or villages.

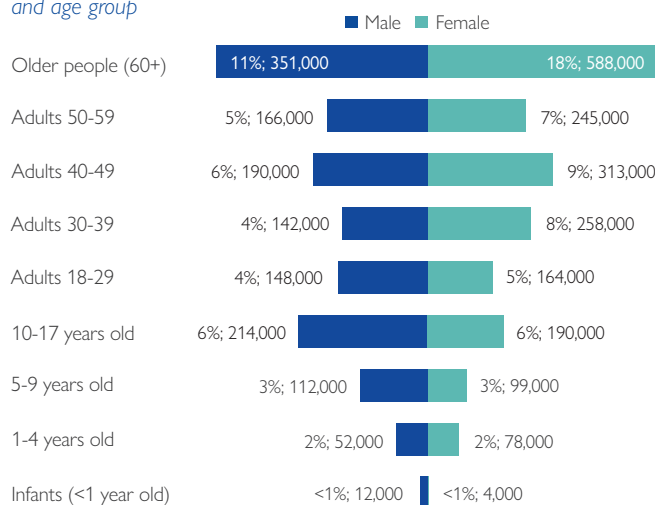
Figure 10: Share of IDPs in IDP-only households by settlement type



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

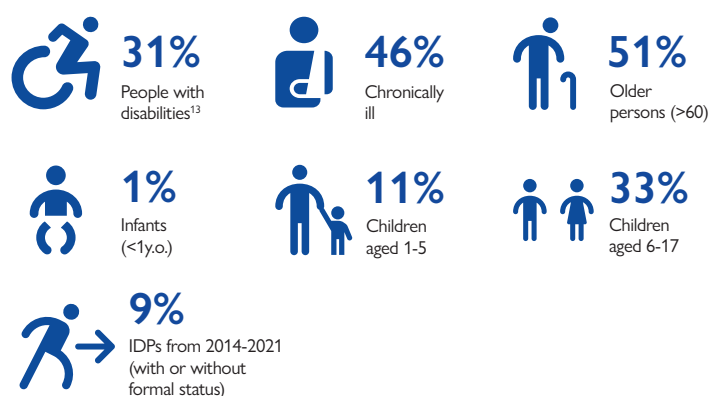
The majority of IDPs in IDP-only households were female (58%), while 42 per cent were male. Half of all IDPs in these households were of working age (49%), 23 per cent were children, and 28 per cent older individuals (aged 60+).

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:¹⁵



¹³ 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.

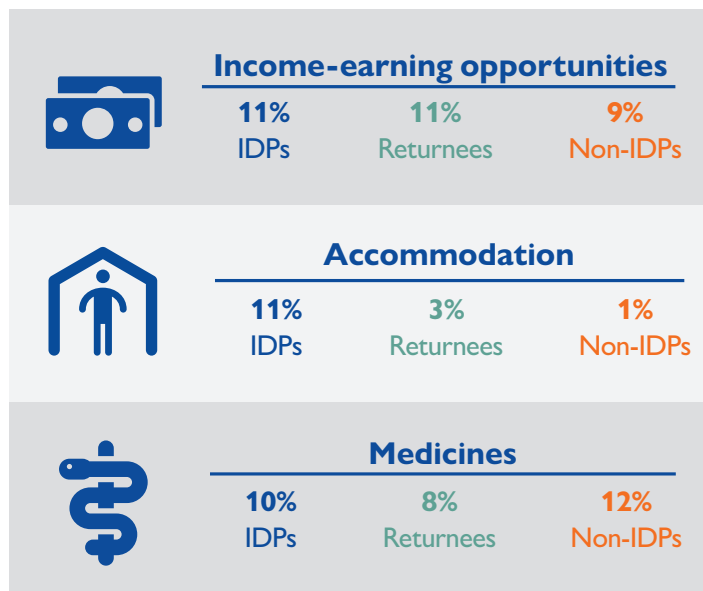
¹⁴ As reported by respondents in households with at least one child. The estimated total number of children in IDP-only households was 761,000.

¹⁵ 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 stable since April 2025. Overall, 84 per cent of IDPs continued to report at least one access gap. Compared to GPS R20, the most notable differences related to access to building or reconstruction materials, and to power banks or generators. The proportion of IDPs reporting a lack of access to building or reconstruction materials rose slightly – from 25 per cent in April 2025 to 31 per cent this round. In contrast, the share reporting insufficient access to power banks or generators decreased from 39 per cent to 34 per cent.

When compared to the non-displaced population, IDPs were generally more likely to have experienced access gaps. They reported insufficient access to almost all types of goods and services at notably higher proportions than the non-displaced. Only 16 per cent of IDPs reported having had sufficient access to all the assessed goods and services, compared to 27 per cent of the non-displaced.

IDPs continued to most commonly report insufficient access to medicines (38 per cent of all IDPs, compared to 32 per cent of the non-displaced), power banks or generators (34%, compared to 27%), and income-earning opportunities (33%, compared to 23%). IDPs, furthermore, reported notably higher levels of insufficient access than the non-displaced to food (32%, compared to 19%), hygiene items (30%, compared to 13%), accommodation (29%, compared to 6%), and clothing or other non-food items (NFI) (29%, compared to 11%).

IDPs' most commonly reported urgent needs included income-earning opportunities and accommodation (11% each), as well as medicines (10%), followed by food, power banks or generators, and health services (8% each).

The distribution of reported urgent needs was similar across population groups for most items. Most notably, a significantly higher proportion of IDPs (11%) than of non-displaced individuals (1%) reported urgently needing accommodation. Moreover, IDPs reported a slightly higher need than the non-displaced for food (8%, compared to 4%), as well as clothing or other NFIs (3%, compared to 1%).

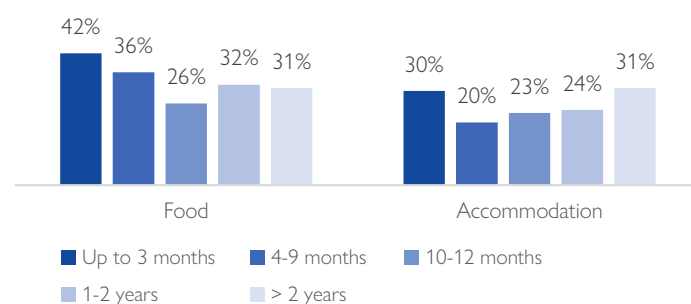
Table 6: Lack of access to goods and services, by displacement status (% of IDPs / non-displaced reporting having had insufficient access to goods and services to be able to meet basic needs)

Category	IDPs	Non-displaced
Medicines	38%	32%
Power banks or generators	34%	27%
Income-earning opportunities	33%	23%
Food	32%	19%
Health services	31%	31%
Building / reconstruction materials	31%	37%
Hygiene items	30%	13%
Accommodation	29%	6%
Clothes or other NFIs	29%	11%
Support for people with disabilities	21%	22%
Legal consulting services	18%	14%
Access to adequate education	16%	17%
Mental health services	16%	16%
Access to money (e.g. ATMs)	9%	6%
Transportation or evacuation support	9%	6%
None of the above	16%	27%

Access gaps were most widespread among the most recently displaced, with 93 per cent of IDPs displaced for only up to three months reporting at least one gap – as compared to 83 per cent to 85 per cent of those displaced longer ago. For most goods or services – such as food – among those displaced at the time of data collection, access gaps tended to decrease within the first year of displacement but increased again the longer displacement continued. It is important to note that these trends may relate to different groups having been displaced at different times, rather than length of displacement per se.

Lack of access to accommodation followed a slightly different trend: Gaps were widespread among the newly displaced, and otherwise increased with increasing length of displacement.

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

Across the top IDP-hosting oblasts, access gaps were most prominent in Zaporizka Oblast,¹⁶ where 95 per cent of IDPs reported at least one unmet need, while in Dnipropetrovska Oblast this share stood at 91 per cent.

Need patterns varied across oblasts. In Zaporizka Oblast, the share of IDPs reporting unmet needs was consistently among the highest across the five assessed regions. Nearly half (45%) identified medicines as a key gap, and over two in five cited power banks or generators (41%), income-earning opportunities (40%), and food (36%) as unmet needs. This pattern reflects the combined impact of proximity to the frontline, a limited job market and a growing inability to meet healthcare expenditure needs in protracted displacement.

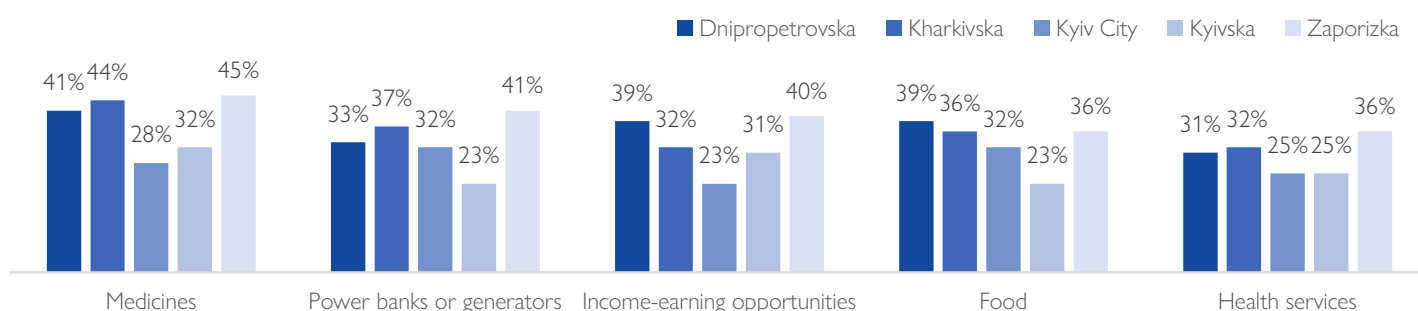
In Dnipropetrovska Oblast, needs were similarly prevalent, particularly concerning medicines (41%), income-earning opportunities (39%), and food (39%), underscoring the financial strain on displaced households in this major IDP-hosting area.

In Kharkivska and Zaporizka Oblasts, anticipation and experience of disruptions to electricity resulted in high proportions of IDPs identifying the need for power banks and generators, which are additional expenses beyond the means of many households (37% and 41%, respectively).

With the onset of the heating season, needs for clothes, blankets and other NFI items were most prevalent among IDPs in Mykolaivska (39%), Dnipropetrovska (35%) and Zaporizka (32%).

Access gaps were generally more pronounced among IDPs from (partially) occupied raions than among those from non-occupied raions. The lowest levels of access gaps were reported by IDPs from non-frontline raions. Notably, higher proportions of IDPs from occupied raions than from non-occupied raions reported insufficient access to accommodation (35%, compared to 21%), clothes or other NFIs (33%, compared to 22%), and hygiene items (33%, compared to 25%).

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)¹⁷

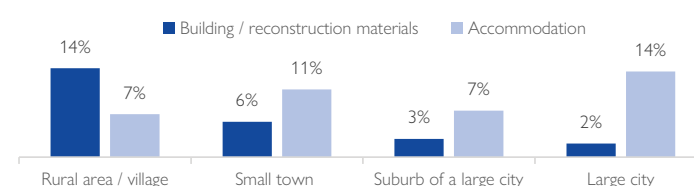


SETTLEMENT TYPE



Building or reconstruction materials more commonly a pressing need in **rural areas**, and **accommodation** more commonly a pressing need in **cities and towns**.

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

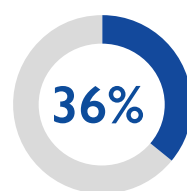


SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

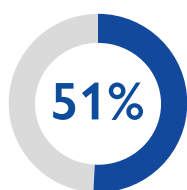
Women were slightly more likely than men to report access gaps. Overall, 86 per cent of female IDPs and 81 per cent of male IDPs reported insufficient access to at least one good or service. Female IDPs reported more widespread access issues particularly related to hygiene items (36%, compared to 18%), clothing or other NFIs (34%, compared to 18%), food (35%, compared to 25%), and medicines (41%, compared to 33%).

Moreover, IDPs in households with persons with disabilities or with chronically ill members were especially likely to report access gaps, with 91 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively, of IDPs in such households having reported gaps, compared to 81 of IDPs in households without persons with disabilities and 79 per cent of IDPs in households without chronically ill members.

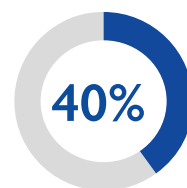
Lastly, 89 per cent of IDPs in with an income below the MEB reported access gaps, compared to 74 per cent of IDPs in higher-income households.



of female IDPs reported insufficient access to clothes and other NFIs, compared to 20 per cent of male IDPs.



of IDPs in single-parent households reported insufficient access to food, compared to 30 per cent of IDPs not in single-parent households.



of IDPs in households with an income below the MEB reported insufficient access to health services, compared to 20 per cent of IDPs in households with an income above the MEB.

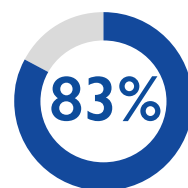
¹⁶ Representative results were not available for all oblasts.

¹⁷ Multiple answers possible.

MOBILITY INTENTIONS

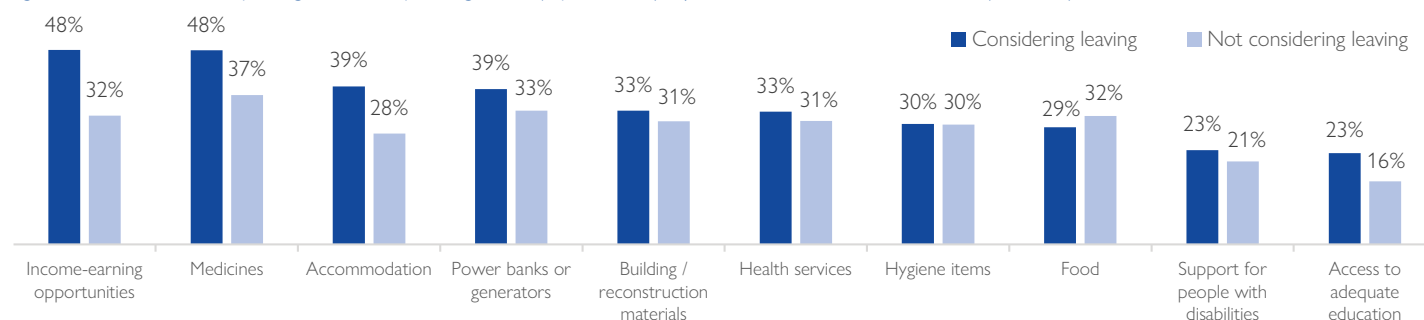


IDPs who were considering leaving their current places of residence within the three months following data collection reported insufficient access to most goods and services at higher proportions than those not considering leaving.



of IDPs who were considering leaving their current locations within the three months following reported access gaps, compared to 84 per cent of IDPs who were not considering leaving.

Figure 16: Share of IDPs reporting their most pressing needs (top 10 items), by short-term movement intentions (% of IDP)¹⁸



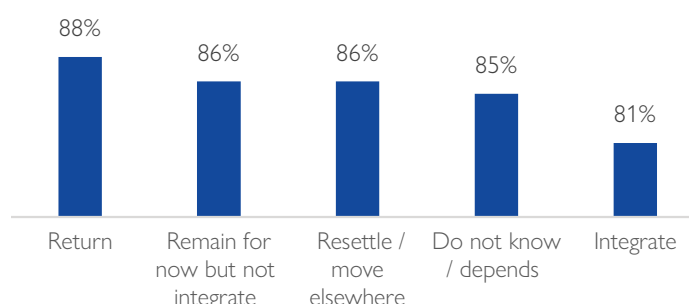
Overall levels of access to goods and services were comparable between IDPs who planned to leave their current locations within the three months following data collection, and those who did not: 83 per cent and 84 per cent, respectively, reported insufficient access to at least one good or service to be able to meet basic needs. However, those planning to leave were more likely to have experienced multiple gaps, reporting more widespread lack of access to various items, such as income-earning opportunities (48%, compared to 32%), medicines (48%, compared to 37%), and accommodation (39%, compared to 28%).

Access gaps were generally lower among IDPs who intended to remain and integrate in their current locations at the time of data collection (81%), while rising to 85 per cent to 86 per cent among those unsure of their plans or intending to move elsewhere, and peaking at 88 per cent among those who intended to eventually return to their places of origin.

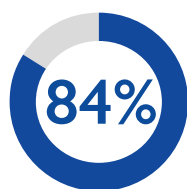
Notably, more than half of those intending to resettle or move elsewhere reported insufficient access to income-earning opportunities (59%) or accommodation (52%). These rates were significantly higher than the overall averages among all IDPs (33 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively).

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 long-term intentions / durable solutions pathway preferences (% of IDP)



2.3 COPING STRATEGIES



of IDPs reported their households to have adopted or exhausted livelihoods-based coping strategies, compared to 76 per cent of returnees and 73 per cent of the non-displaced.

Across all population groups, IDPs were the most likely to have relied on livelihoods-based coping strategies to meet their basic needs. Among a list of ten defined livelihoods-based coping strategies, 84 per cent of IDPs reported that their households had either adopted at least one of these strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection, or had already exhausted them. In comparison, 76 per cent of returnees and 73 per cent of non-displaced individuals reported the adoption or exhaustion of at least one of these coping strategies to meet household needs.

In the 30 days prior to data collection, most commonly, IDP households had relied on reducing expenditures and using savings. Half (50%) of all IDPs reported that their households had spent savings during this time period to be able to meet their basic needs. Additionally, 46 per cent reported

their households to have reduced utility usage, and 42 per cent reported a reduction in essential health expenditures.

Reliance on humanitarian assistance as a coping mechanism also continued to be widespread: One-third (33%) of all IDPs reported that their households had relied on it in the 30 days prior to data collection to meet household needs.

Lastly, one-fifth (18%) of IDPs reported household members to have accepted lower-skill or lower-paid jobs as a means to cope.

While these strategies may help households meet their needs in the short term, their adoption is not sustainable over time. Continued reliance on such strategies may weaken household resilience and reduce coping capacities in the long term if households are unable to gain access to sufficient sustainable means to meet their needs.

Notably, 18 per cent of IDPs reported that their households had already exhausted their savings, 12 per cent reported that they had exhausted the sale of household assets or goods as a coping strategy, and 19 per cent stated that they could no longer rely on humanitarian assistance.

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	24%	25%	25%
Sold household assets / goods	20%	14%	9%
Spent savings	67%	65%	57%
Purchased food on credit / borrowed food	15%	10%	9%
Accepted lower-qualification / low-paid job	26%	20%	16%
Crisis	35%	33%	33%
Sold productive assets / means of transport	15%	11%	6%
Reduced essential health expenditures	47%	39%	41%
Reduced essential education expenditures	13%	14%	7%
Emergency	25%	18%	15%
Sold house / land	9%	6%	3%
Used degrading income source (illegal / high-risk jobs)	13%	9%	9%
Asked strangers for money to cover essential needs	11%	6%	7%

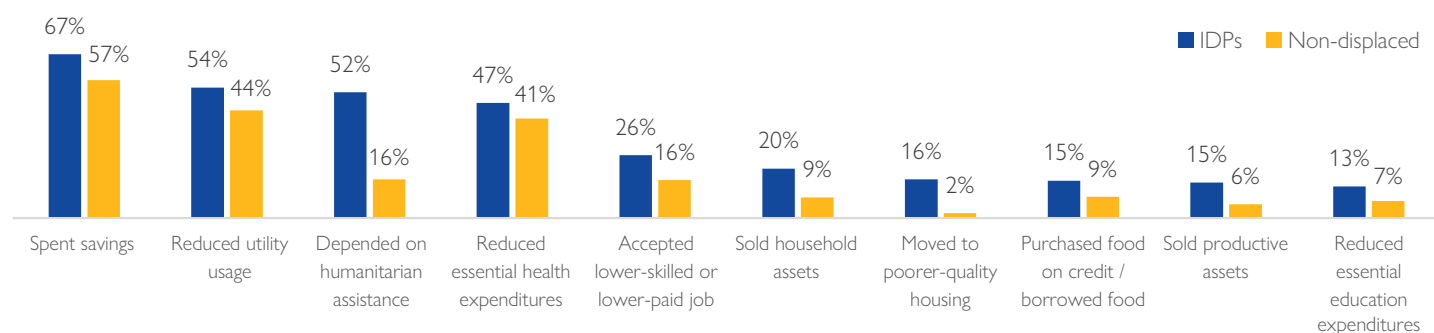
IDPs were not only more likely than both returnees and the non-displaced to report that their households had adopted or exhausted livelihoods-based coping strategies. They also more frequently relied on more severe strategies, which are strategies that are more extreme in nature, negatively affect a household's future productivity and / or are extremely difficult to reverse. Specifically, 25 per cent of IDPs reported that their households had adopted or exhausted emergency-level coping strategies, compared to 18 per cent of returnees and 15 per cent of the non-displaced.

Compared to the non-displaced, IDPs relied particularly heavily on shelter-based strategies, as well as assistance. Sixteen per cent (16%) 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, 11 per cent of IDPs reported that households had skipped rent payments – nearly four times the rate of the non-displaced (3%) – and three times the share of IDPs (9%) than non-displaced individuals (3%) reported the sale of housing or land.

Moreover, IDPs were significantly more likely to report having sent household members to eat elsewhere (12%, compared to 3%), and for their households to have depended on humanitarian assistance (52%, compared to 16%).

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 status²⁰

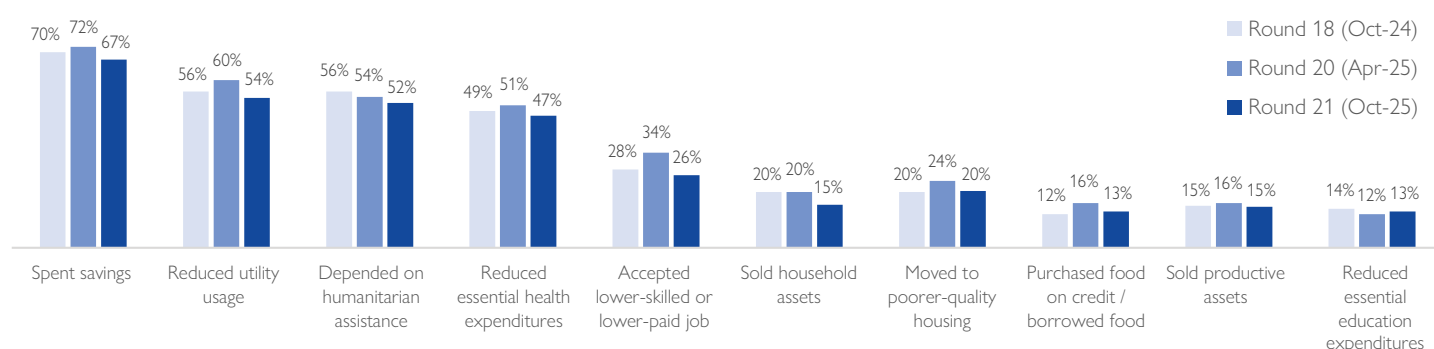


CHANGE OVER TIME

The level of reliance on livelihoods-based coping strategies was comparable to that observed in October 2024. The most notable trend was a slight decrease in reliance on humanitarian assistance among IDPs. In R21, 52 per cent of IDPs reported that their households had adopted or exhausted this coping strategy, compared to 56 per cent in R18 a year earlier, and 64 per cent in March 2024 (R16). Notably, during the current round, only one-third (33%) of IDPs reported having relied on humanitarian assistance as a coping strategy in the 30 days

prior to data collection – down from 40 per cent a year earlier, and 51 per cent in March 2024. The proportion of IDPs who reported having exhausted this coping strategy increased from 15 per cent in October 2024 to 19 per cent this year, while nine per cent of IDPs reported that assistance as a coping strategy was not available to them. These findings suggest that, while many IDP households continue to rely on humanitarian assistance, such assistance is becoming increasingly less available to them as a coping strategy.

Figure 19: Most commonly adopted or exhausted livelihoods-based coping strategies, by round (top 10, % of IDPs)²⁰



²⁰ Multiple answers possible.

²¹ 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.

2.4 COPING STRATEGIES BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS & MOBILITY

Table 8: 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 and socio-economic characteristics or mobility intentions)²²

Coping strategy	By presence of chronically ill household members		By presence of persons with disabilities		By income relative to the MEB		By short-term movement intentions		By long-term intentions at the time of data collection				
	At least one	None	Yes	No	Below MEB	Above MEB	Leaving	Staying	Integrate	Move elsewhere	Return	Remain for now	Unsure
None	13%	18%	15%	16%	12%	22%	14%	16%	16%	15%	14%	22%	11%
Stress	16%	30%	18%	26%	21%	32%	23%	24%	23%	24%	17%	27%	26%
Sold household assets / goods	25%	16%	24%	19%	21%	19%	22%	20%	20%	19%	24%	18%	20%
Spent savings	67%	68%	66%	68%	69%	65%	66%	68%	69%	71%	65%	63%	70%
Purchased food on credit / borrowed food	18%	13%	16%	15%	18%	10%	20%	14%	16%	21%	20%	11%	14%
Accepted lower-qualification / low-paid job	30%	23%	30%	24%	28%	23%	29%	26%	28%	33%	29%	21%	24%
Crisis	38%	32%	37%	34%	39%	25%	34%	35%	32%	29%	40%	33%	39%
Sold productive assets / means of transport	18%	11%	19%	13%	15%	14%	15%	15%	16%	17%	16%	16%	11%
Reduced essential health expenditures	60%	36%	58%	42%	55%	31%	50%	47%	44%	50%	57%	39%	53%
Reduced essential education expenditures	11%	15%	11%	14%	14%	11%	13%	12%	12%	17%	16%	10%	13%
Emergency	32%	19%	30%	23%	28%	20%	27%	25%	29%	32%	29%	18%	22%
Sold house / land	12%	7%	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	11%	8%	11%	5%	10%
Used degrading income source (illegal / high-risk jobs)	16%	10%	16%	11%	13%	11%	17%	12%	14%	20%	13%	9%	12%
Asked strangers for money to cover essential needs	15%	7%	14%	9%	13%	5%	11%	11%	12%	12%	16%	8%	7%

IDPs in households with household members that may be especially vulnerable were more likely than IDPs not in such households to report reliance on livelihoods-based coping strategies. Seven in ten (70%) IDPs in households with chronically ill members reported reliance on crisis- or emergency-level coping strategies, compared to half (51%) of those in households without such members. This difference was driven by a significantly higher reliance on a reduction in essential health expenditures (60%, compared to 36%), as well as greater reliance on all emergency-level coping strategies. Notably, twice the share of IDPs in households with chronically ill members than of IDPs in households without such members reported that they had had to ask strangers for money (15%, compared to 7%). Thus, in the absence of other means to meet needs, these households may be forced to cut costs associated with caring for their ill household members, with potentially long-term negative health impacts. At the same time, they are at a notably higher risk of depleting household assets or resources, including the sale of housing or land, and having to rely on low-paid or degrading income sources.

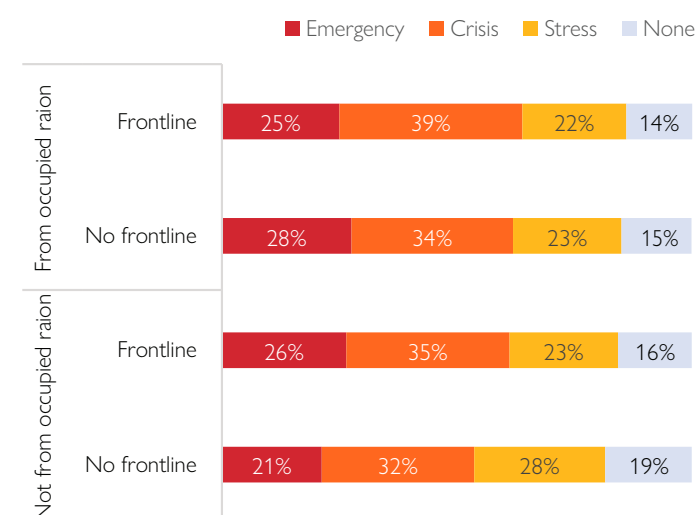
IDPs in low-income households were significantly more likely to have relied on crisis- or emergency-level coping strategies than those in higher-income households (67%, compared to 45%). They were also much more likely to report a reduction in health expenditures (55%, compared to 31%), and more than twice the share of IDPs in low-income households than in higher-income households reported having had to ask strangers for money (13%, compared to 5%). IDPs in low-income households more frequently reported older or chronically ill household members, suggesting that multiple socio-economic vulnerabilities often overlap in these households.

Differences in reliance on coping strategies remained small between individuals intending or not **intending to leave their current locations**. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that IDPs who planned to stay for now but not to integrate reported the lowest levels of reliance on livelihoods-based coping strategies. In contrast, IDPs who intended to return reported the highest reliance on crisis- or emergency-level strategies. This group also includes a higher proportion of elderly individuals, suggesting a possible overlap with age-related vulnerabilities. Nevertheless, these findings may indicate that those who are better able to meet their needs can afford to remain in displacement, even if not intending

to remain and integrate in the long term. Meanwhile, those struggling to meet needs may be more likely to consider returning.

Lastly, reliance on coping strategies showed little variation based on IDPs' **places of origin or current locations**. The only exception was among IDPs from non-occupied raions who were displaced to non-frontline areas; this group reported lower overall reliance on coping strategies, especially on crisis- or emergency-level ones. Just over half (53%) of them reported that their households had relied on such strategies. This compared to 61 per cent among IDPs from non-occupied raions in frontline areas, and 62 per cent and 64 per cent among IDPs from occupied raions in non-frontline and frontline areas, respectively. As highlighted above, these findings reinforce the need for targeted assistance not only in frontline areas but also for IDPs displaced outside these areas, particularly those originally from occupied areas.

Figure 20: 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 raions of origin & current location (frontline vs. non-frontline))



²² Multiple answers possible.

ANNEX: ESTIMATED POPULATION BY DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Oblast	Estimated <i>de facto</i> IDPs present	Estimated returnee pop. present
Cherkaska	128,000	53,000
Chernihivska	65,000	218,000
Chernivetska	50,000	25,000
Dnipropetrovska	557,000	291,000
Ivano-Frankivska	93,000	52,000
Kharkivska	415,000	686,000
Khmelnyska	80,000	44,000
Kirovohradska	84,000	26,000
Kyiv	348,000	1,080,000
Kyivska	324,000	660,000
Lvivska	152,000	102,000
Mykolaivska	139,000	269,000
Odeska	221,000	193,000
Poltavska	168,000	59,000
Rivnenska	50,000	46,000
Sumska	98,000	137,000
Ternopil'ska	67,000	26,000
Vinnytska	122,000	74,000
Volynska	40,000	52,000
Zakarpatska	62,000	11,000
Zhytomyrska	74,000	115,000
Donetska ²³	n/a	n/a
Luhanska ²³	n/a	n/a
Khersonska ²³	n/a	n/a
Zaporizka ²³	n/a	n/a
Residence location unknown (in Ukraine)	17,000	14,000
Total population	3,694,000	4,540,000

BRIEF METHODOLOGY

Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 20 of the General Population Survey, dated as of 4 April 2025. The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by 68 enumerators employed by Multicultural Insights through screener phone-based interviews with 40,004 randomly selected respondents and follow-up interviews with 1,436 IDPs, 1,137 returnees, and 1,804 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 20 of data collection was completed between 5 February and 4 April 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 (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 details on the methodology and sampling design, please refer to the full [Methodological Note](#).

²³Estimates are likely underestimates due to coverage being limited to government-controlled areas, as well as the limited number of respondents reached in these areas.



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