

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

UKRAINE

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement
Figures analysis



UKRAINE - Contextual update

Stock:	800,000
New displacements:	21,000
Returns:	N/A
Provisional solutions:	N/A

The conflict in Ukraine, which enters its fourth year in 2018, is often referred to as low-intensity, but fighting continues and represents a harsh reality for people forced to flee their homes and those who still live near the contact line. Conditions remain largely unchanged despite the two Minsk Agreements signed in 2014 and 2015 and which were intended to reduce tensions and pave the way for the reintegration of territory currently occupied by pro-Russia separatists. These groups act as de facto authorities in parts of the Luhansk and Donetsk regions.

The situation for IDPs is dire. Displacement is becoming protracted, and there are few if any signs that this trend will change in the foreseeable future. Rigid and highly bureaucratic procedures to obtain social benefits leave the most vulnerable IDPs with little hope of exercising their rights or improving their living conditions. People displaced by conflict are required to register with the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) in order to receive social benefits, but they are granted no specific privileges or rights over and above those of other Ukraine citizens. The lack of specific resources and programming for IDPs adds to the burdens they face.

UKRAINE - New displacements in 2017



More than 21,000 new displacements were recorded in Ukraine's government-controlled areas in 2017.
Source: OCHA

The number of people living in displacement in non-government-controlled areas who do not appear in MoSP database, and those living in displacement in the Crimean peninsula, is currently unknown.
Location: NGCAs; Crimean peninsula
Date: 31 December 2017

Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Sep 2013.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and IDMC.

UKRAINE - Stock: 800,000 IDPs

This corresponds to the total number of individuals in a situation of internal displacement at the end of 2017



Sources and methodologies

Our figure is based on data from the Inter-Cluster Technical Working Group, as reported in the 2018 HRP.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

The number of IDPs in non-government controlled areas of Luhansk, Donetsk and the Crimean peninsula is unknown. MoSP is slow to verify its figures for other parts of the country and there is no comprehensive data available from other sources. There is also little or no information on flows such as returns.

IDMC figure, methodology and rationale

Our figure is a conservative estimate of the number of IDPs living in government-controlled areas (GCAs).

Significant methodological and contextual changes from last year

Our 2016 figure was based on the data published by MoSP through their national database and shared by UNHCR. We switched to using the Inter-Cluster Technical Working Group's figure for our 2017 estimate because its data is thought to be more conservative and to reflect the number of people displaced in GCAs more accurately.

UKRAINE - New displacements: 21,000

This corresponds to the estimated number of internal displacement movements to have taken place during the year



Sources and methodologies

Our source is the UN and its humanitarian partners on the ground. Figures are published through monthly humanitarian bulletins.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

Despite the overall reduction in new displacements in 2017, which all of our partners on the ground agree on, there were isolated episodes of violence, particularly along the contact line, which displaced scores of people. Smaller displacements may have been underreported. We opted to include the people who fled detonations at a military warehouse on the basis that the incident is conflict-related.

IDMC figure, methodology and rationale

Our figure is the sum of four caseloads of new displacements recorded through UN bulletins.

Significant methodological and contextual changes from last year

Our 2016 figure was based on the data published by MoSP through their national database and shared by UNHCR. We switched to using UN for our 2017 figure because its estimates are thought to be more conservative and to reflect the number of people displaced in GCAs more accurately.

UKRAINE - Returns: N/A



This corresponds to the number of individuals for which sufficient evidence exists to indicate a return to the habitual place of residence

We did not identify or obtain any data for this category.

UKRAINE - Provisional solutions: N/A

This corresponds to cases of individuals who IDMC considers to not have achieved a durable solution



We did not identify or obtain any data for this category.