



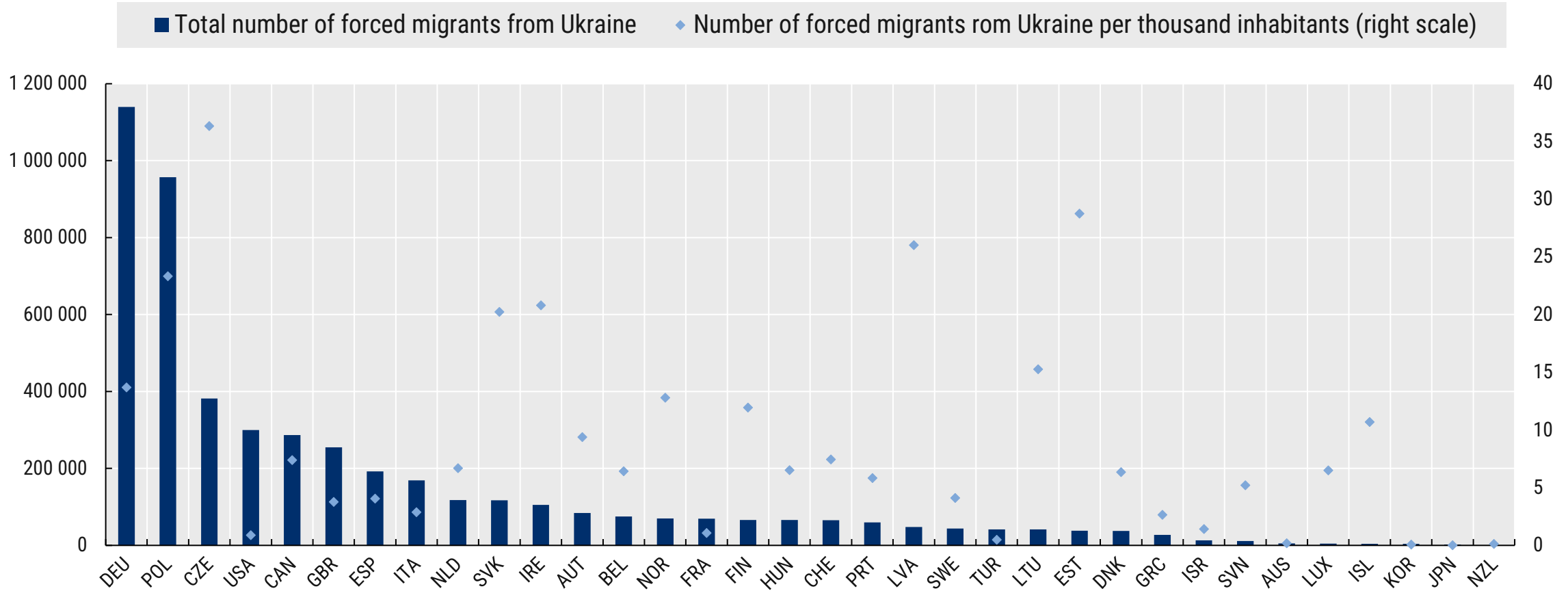
OVERVIEW OF THE UKRAINIAN DISPLACEMENT CRISIS IN EUROPE

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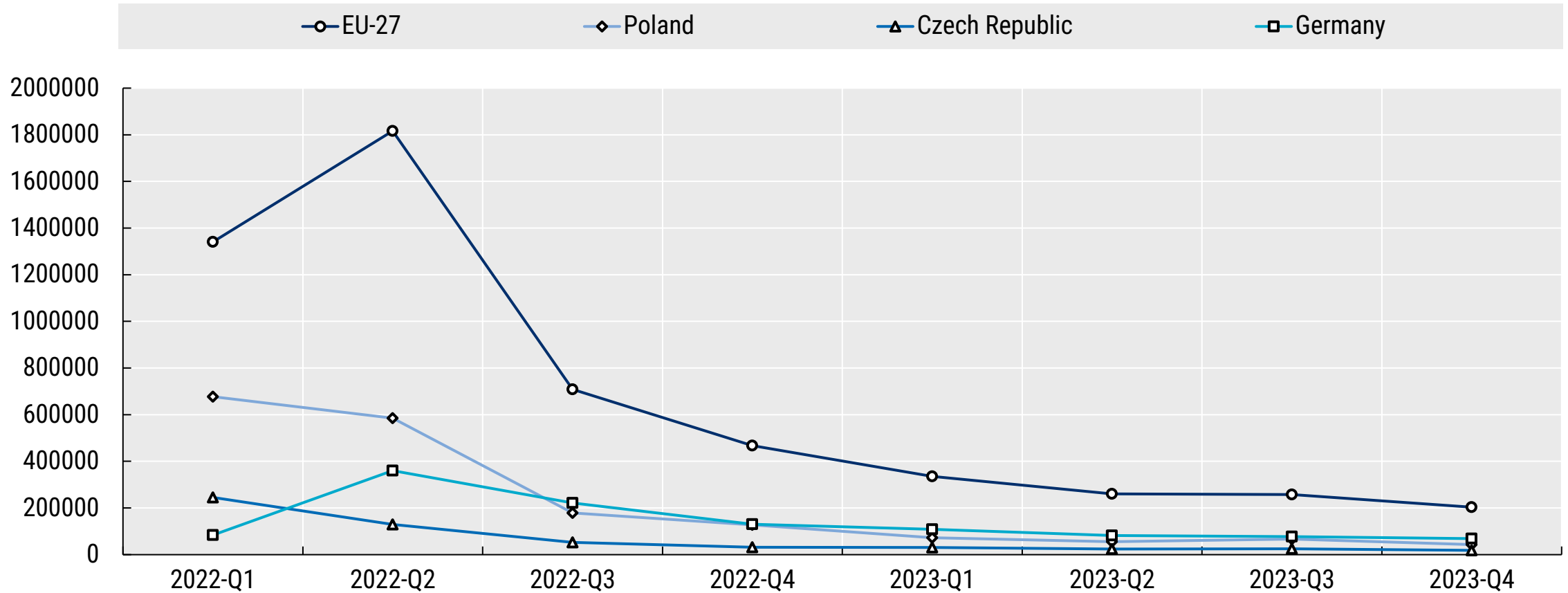
The largest and fastest displacement in Europe since WWII



Number of recorded forced migrants from Ukraine in OECD countries, absolute numbers and per thousand of total population, April 2024



Most arrivals occurred in 2022, but there are still new registrations



Decisions granting temporary protection in the EU and selected member states



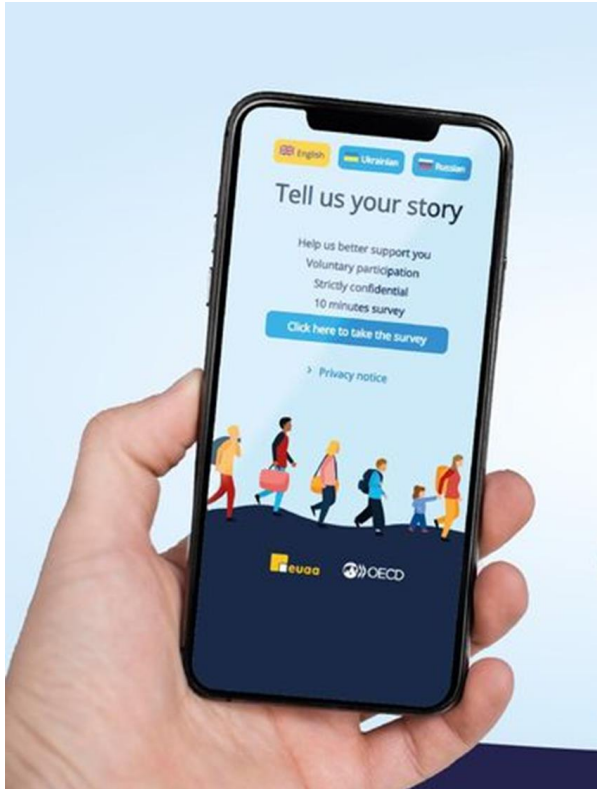
Overview of key findings

Voices in Europe:

Experiences, hopes, and aspirations of forcibly displaced persons from Ukraine



EUAA-OECD Survey of Arriving Migrants from Ukraine (SAM-UKR)



- The SAM-UKR survey was launched by the EUAA in partnership with the OECD on 11 April 2022 to collect data directly from displaced people fleeing the war in Ukraine into the EU, on their journey, vulnerability, needs, future aspirations, registration process, family situation and current situation.
 - Available at <https://tellusyourstorysurvey.eu/>
- Alongside quantitative survey data, first-hand testimonies of forcibly displaced persons from Ukraine are collected:
 - April 2022 – August 2023: Close to 1600 testimonies
- The updated version is currently live.



Main characteristics of SAM-UKR respondents



98%
are Ukrainians



81%
are female



39
years old
(median age)



68%
are tertiary educated



38%
travelled without
dependents



57%
travelled with
children

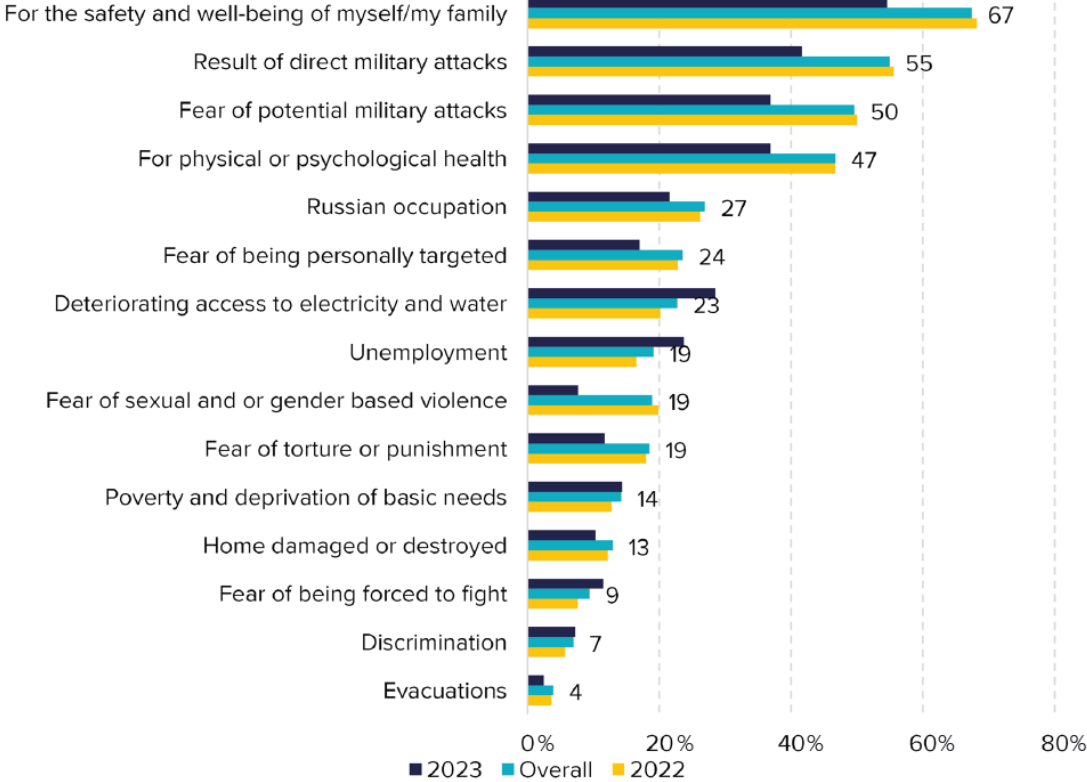
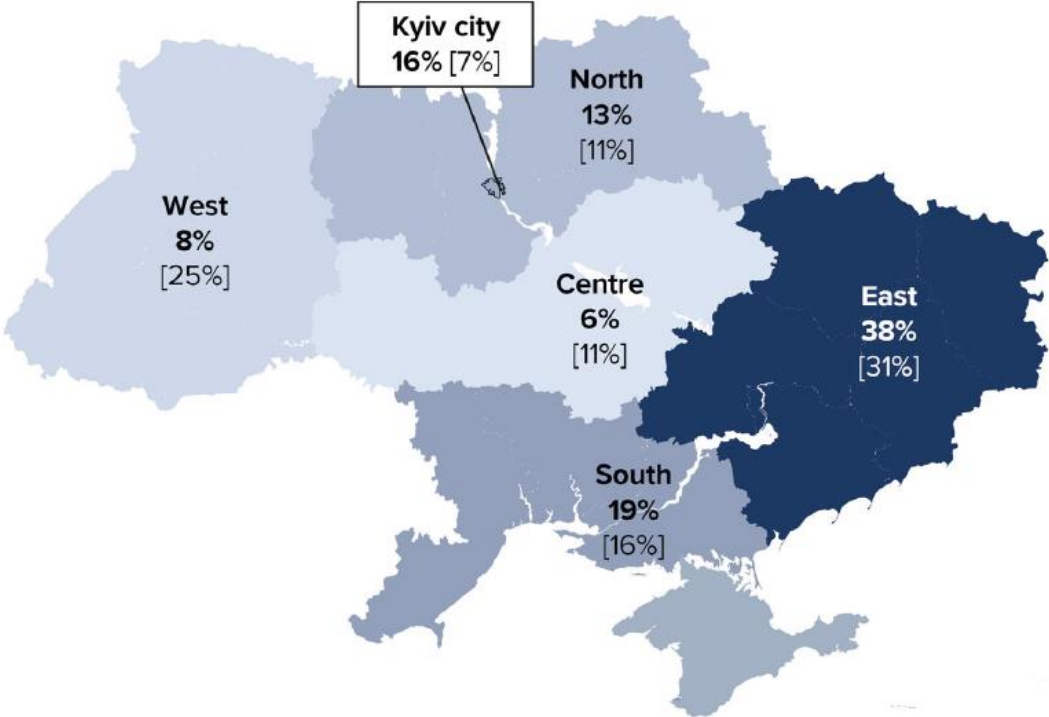


20%
travelled with
dependent adults



36%
were accompanied
by a spouse

Macro-regions of origin and reasons for leaving



“ I had to leave my country for the safety and future of my child. So that my child is not afraid to go out. So that he does not see and does not know how cruel war can be. Protect your and your child’s psychological and emotional health. Having lived for 1 month under shelling and food shortages. I decided to leave Ukraine. I went anywhere [I could]. ”

- Female, 28, East region

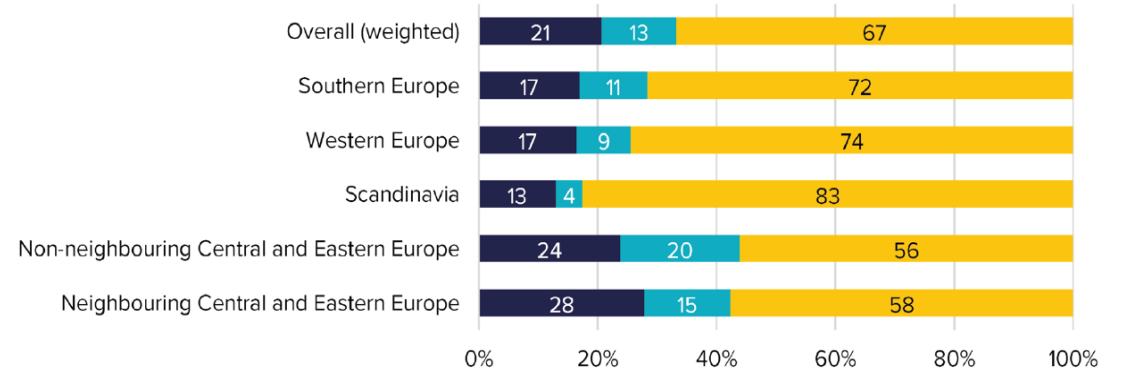
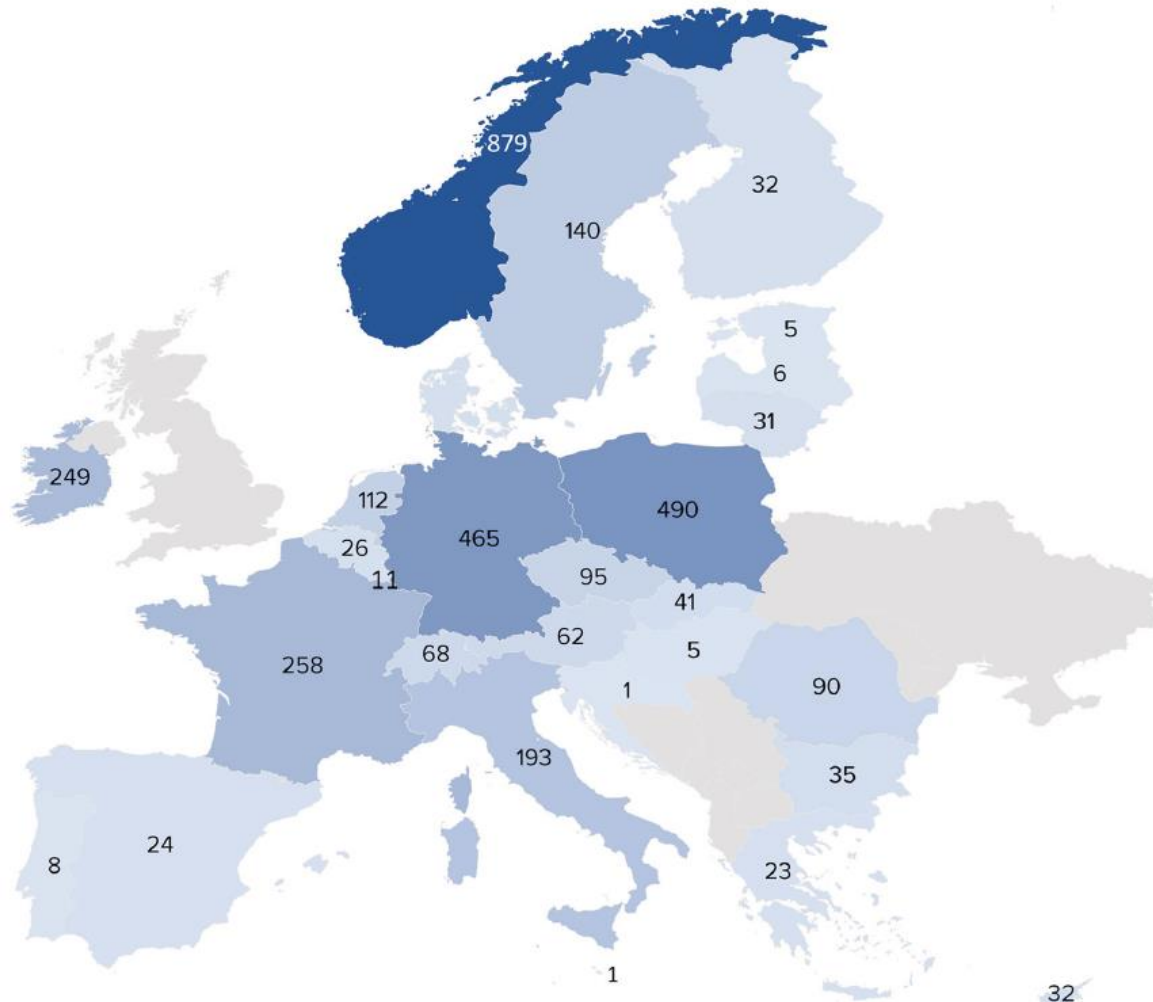
“ My husband and I are now in [EU country], having fled the war for the second time. The first time we left our home was in 2014, as a result of the occupation of the city of Donetsk. We worked in Odessa, opened our own business. But again, they are forced to drop everything and flee from the war. ”

- Female, 59 years old, South region

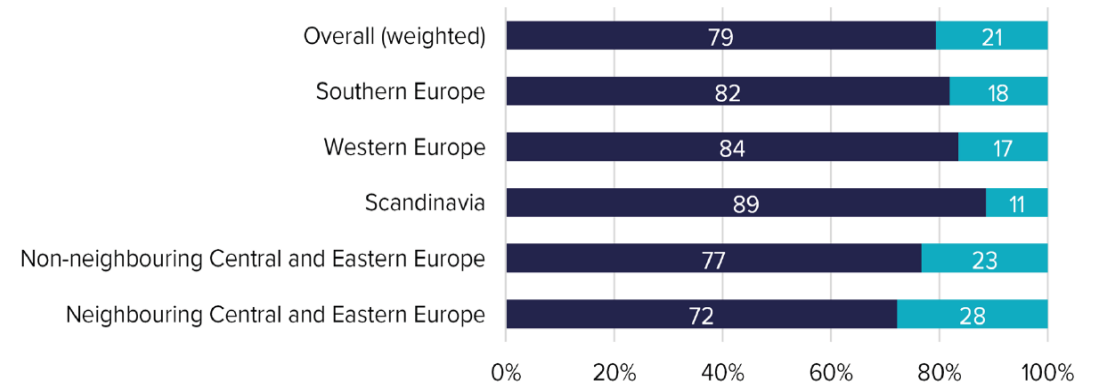
“ Throughout the [first] nine months of the large-scale war in Ukraine, I remained in the country. However, due to Russia’s energy terrorism causing a shortage of electricity and heat, we had to leave. ”

- Female, 35 years old, East region

Current location

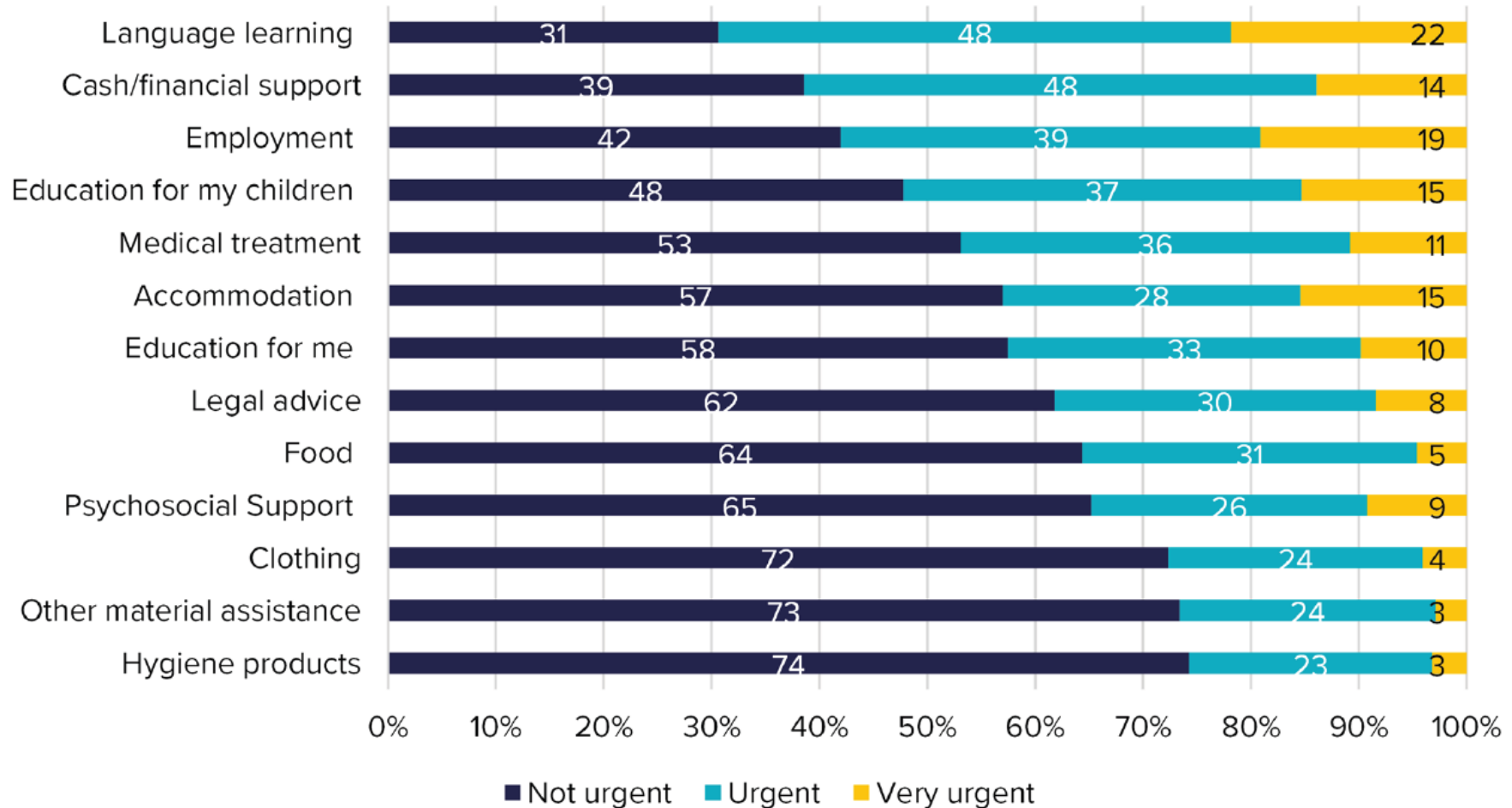


Is this country your preferred destination outside Ukraine? ■ I don't know ■ No ■ Yes

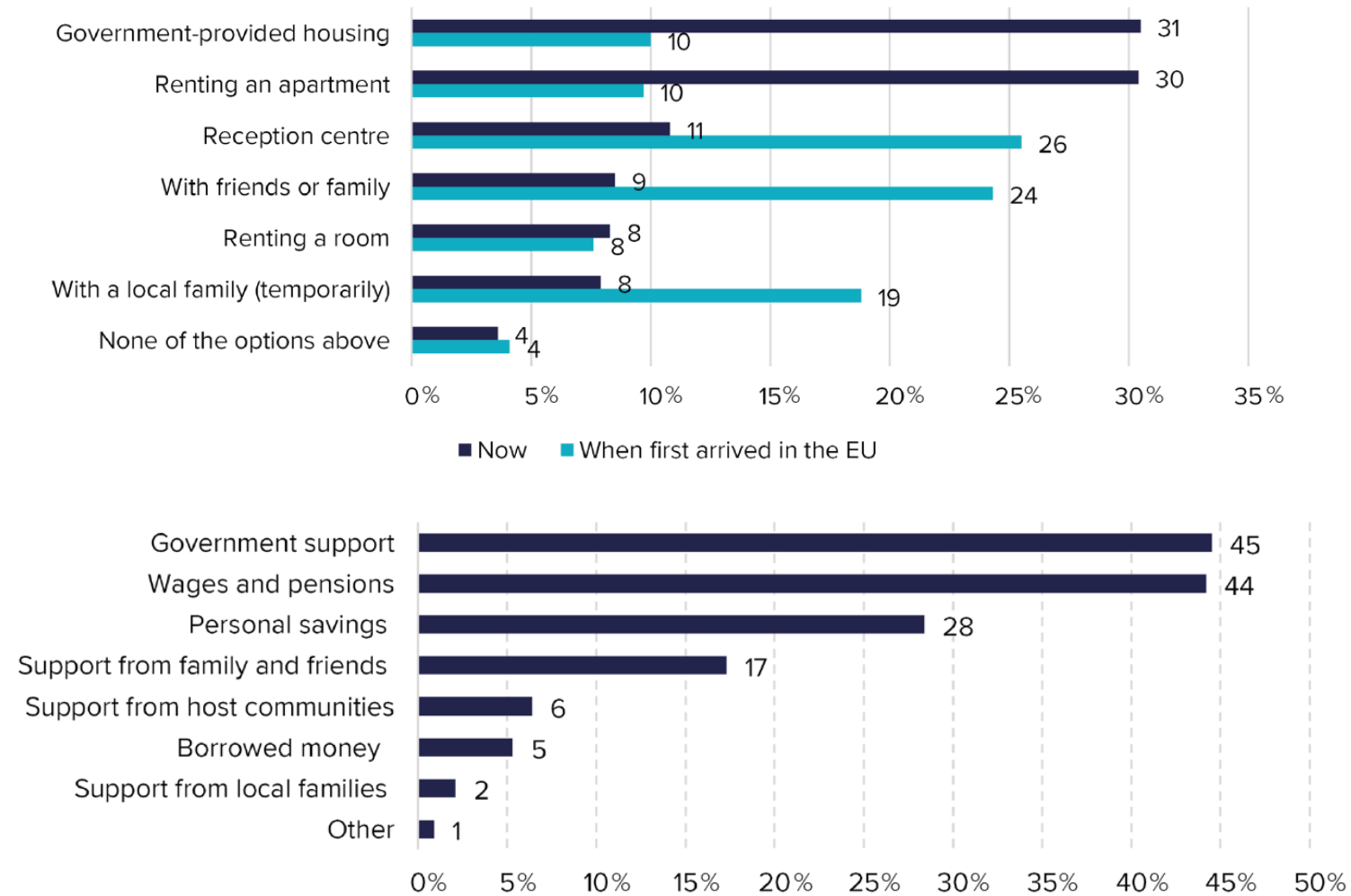


Did you register/apply for any status in your current country of residence? ■ Yes ■ No

Needs in host countries



Main accommodation types and income sources



“ My daughter with two higher education [degrees] works 16 hours a day at a chicken factory to survive, she does not see her child. I am babysitting my 7 years old grandson, it is impossible to leave him alone at such an age. We have no one else, and we cannot expect help from anyone. ”

- Female, 50 years old, August 2022

“ Housing conditions are not the best, my sister and I live in one room, we have been sleeping for more than a year in the same bed. I would like to have at least a separate room. ”

- Female, 38 years old, June 2023

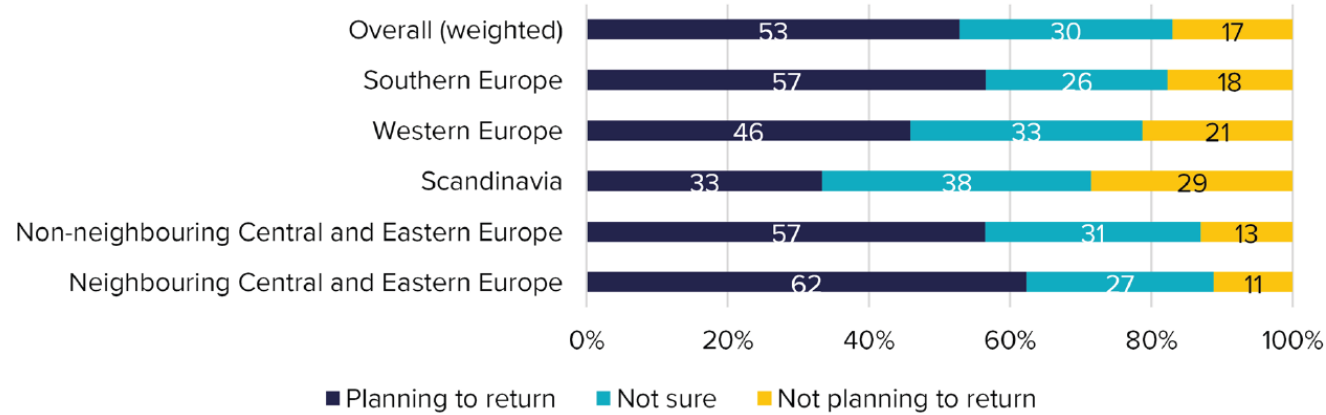
“ I do not have the opportunity to work and learn the language at the same time, because I have a son who also needs attention and I do not have anyone to leave him with to continue learning the language in the evenings (since children do not study at school in the evenings). We have started learning the language, but it is not enough (...) to find a job in our field (...). ”

- Female, 35 years old, May 2023

“ It's like I'm stuck between two worlds -I am a stranger in [EU country] and in Ukraine too... We are constantly under stress and anxiety for family, friends and news. ”

- Female, 45 years old, June 2023

Return intentions



Main reasons for planning to return



Main reasons for not planning to return



“ My city of Bakhmut no longer exists, housing is bombed, there is nowhere to return. ”

- Female, 65 years old, East region

“ In general, I arranged my life, but my husband lives and works in Ukraine, so despite everything, I really want to return. And our standard of living in Ukraine was much better than it is now in Europe. ”

- Female, 36 years old, South region

“ I want to stay here. To educate my child here. To wait for my husband here. Here our work is paid much higher than in Ukraine, unfortunately. ”

- Female, 49 years old, North region



LOOKING AHEAD



There is a need to plan for longer-term displacement

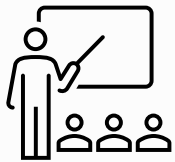
- Overall, OECD countries managed the early phase of the crisis well, reacting quickly and decisively, but key stakeholders are now unsure about the next steps.
- Mixed feelings – by host countries, Ukraine and forced migrants alike – about integration as well as legal status following the end of the TPD.
 - Existing migration measures generally seek to promote long-term settlement of new arrivals with limited support available for temporary arrivals.
 - Yet in the case of Ukrainians, many are expected to wish to go home once the situation in Ukraine permits. Nonetheless, prolonged displacement is leading to a decline in intentions to return.
 - There is, however, general agreement that the return and reintegration of Ukrainian nationals is vital for the recovery of Ukraine.
 - Ultimately, the decision to return lies with individuals and their families.



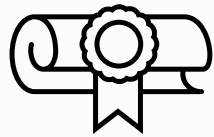
Dual intent integration prepares for both indefinite stay and return

In the framework of dual intent integration, integration measures and activities prioritise improving forced migrants' socio-economic opportunities regardless of their future location, while deliberately looking to minimise possible return barriers in both host and origin countries.

How can host countries and Ukraine implement dual intent:



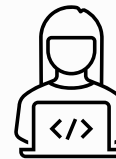
Invest in human capital development



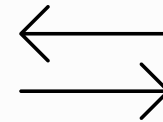
Streamline mutual recognition of skills and qualifications



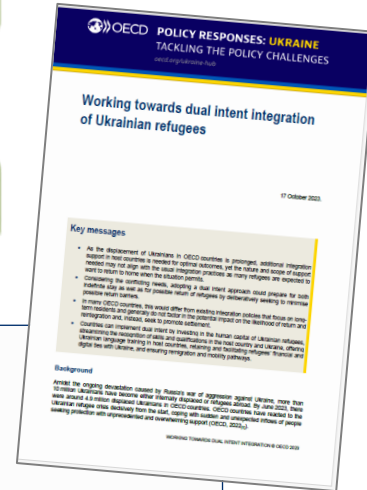
Offer Ukrainian language training in host countries



Facilitate financial and digital ties to Ukraine

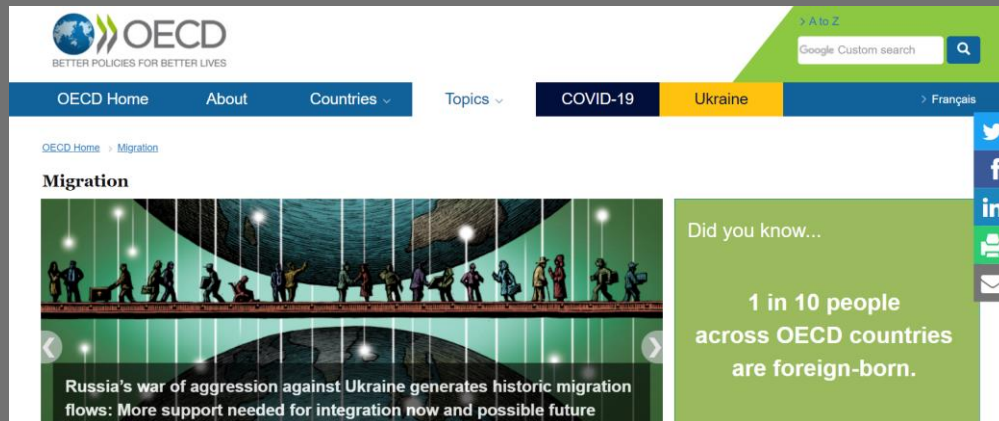


Ensure remigration and mobility pathways





Find out more:



OECD's work on migration:
<https://www.oecd.org/migration/>



OECD's work on Ukraine:
<https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/>

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