

Between 14 May and 5 June 2022, IOM Germany conducted a rapid survey amongst Third Country Nationals (TCNs) who fled the war in Ukraine to Germany. The study intends to gather insights into profiles, needs and intentions of TCNs displaced from Ukraine. According to official numbers, around 18.000 TCNs from Ukraine have sought protection in Germany since 24 February 2022. On 4 March 2022, the EU agreed to activate the Temporary Protection Directive, granting refugees from Ukraine temporary protection and visa free entry to Germany; the legal perspective for TCNs, however, remains unclear. IOM Germany collected information through an online questionnaire distributed by key diaspora organizations, activists and online campaigns. IOM Germany is grateful for the support of the Network of African Diaspora, TANG e.V., Bridges Over Borders and Kenyan Women in Germany e.V. (KWIG) especially. This initial report presents data from 114 TCNs displaced from Ukraine who voluntarily and anonymously completed the survey (methodology note on page 2).

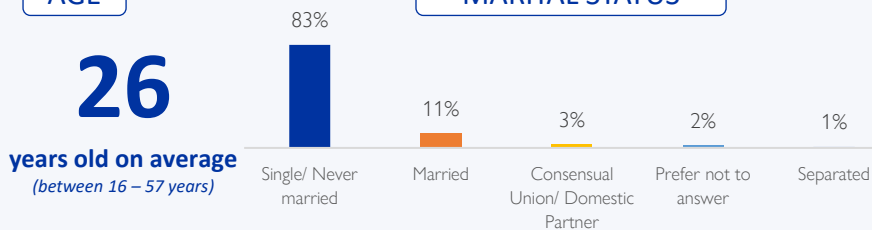
Main results: Most respondents are young (26 years old), single (83%) and enrolled in higher education (65%). The majority of respondents holds Nigerian or Ghanaian citizenship and reside in Berlin and Southern Germany. Respondents spent varying amounts of time in Ukraine before being displaced, some less than year, others 5 years or more. Most left Ukraine without a clear destination (54%) but now would like to stay in Germany long-term (70%). The most pressing needs are access to education, language courses followed by financial and housing assistance. Many experienced discrimination and racism on the journey to Germany.

DEMOGRAPHICS

SEX

Male **71%**
 Female **28%**
 No answer **1%**

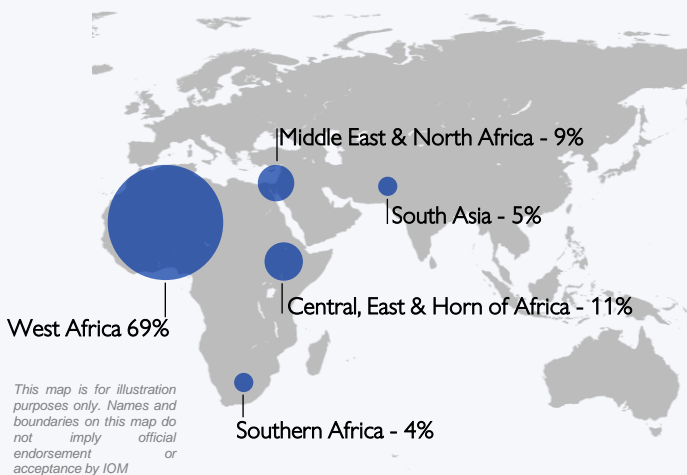
AGE



MARITAL STATUS

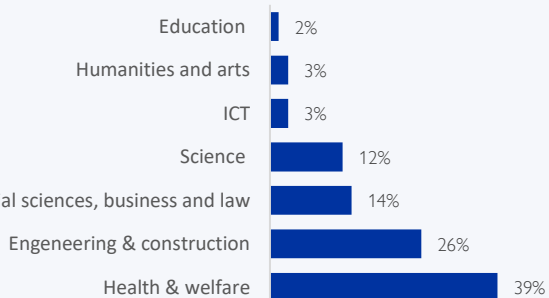
ORIGIN

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	# RESPONDENTS
NIGERIA	64
GHANA	11
CAMEROON	5
MOROCCO	4
PAKISTAN	4
ZIMBABWE	3
AFGHANISTAN	2
BURKINA FASO	2
KENYA	2
SIERRA LEONE	2
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	2
ZAMBIA	2
OTHER	11

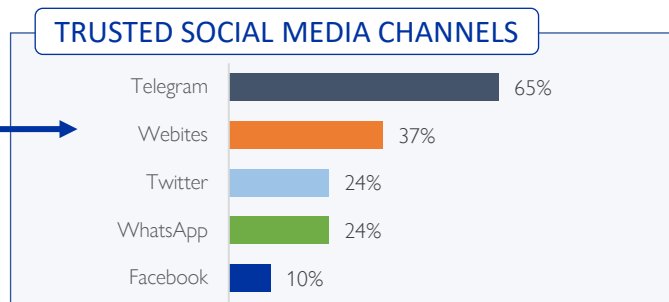
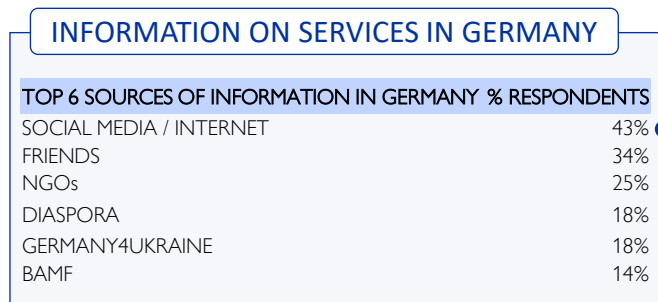
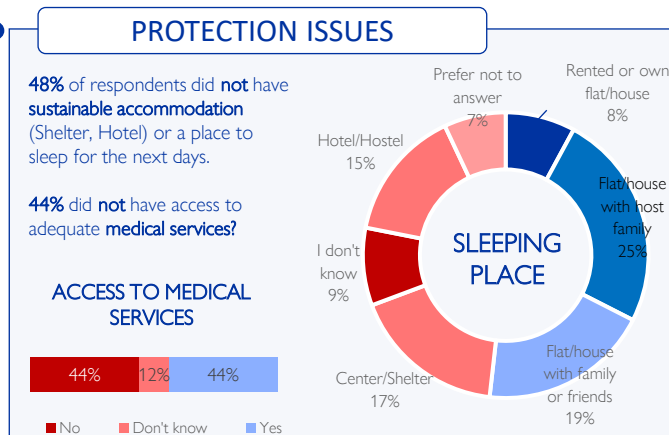
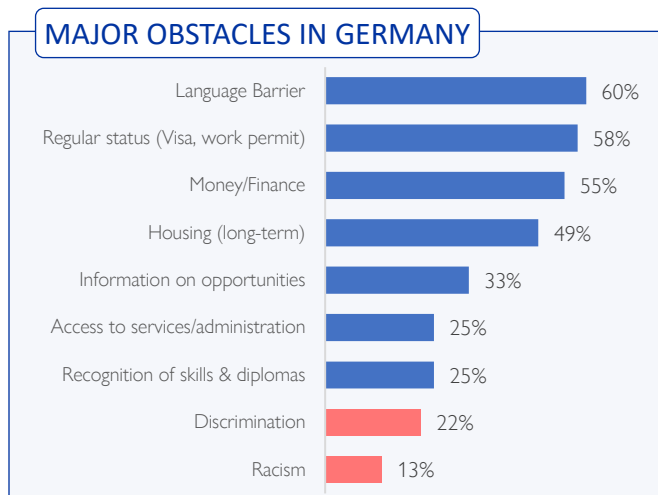
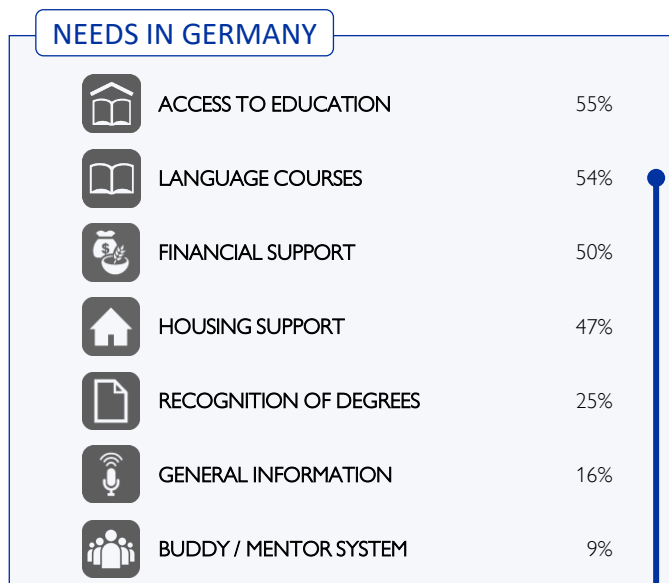


EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ACHIEVED	# RESPONDENTS
PRIMARY	0
SECONDARY	49
VOCATIONAL / PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	5
BACHELOR'S OR EQUIVALENT	48
MASTER'S OR EQUIVALENT	11
NO ANSWER	1

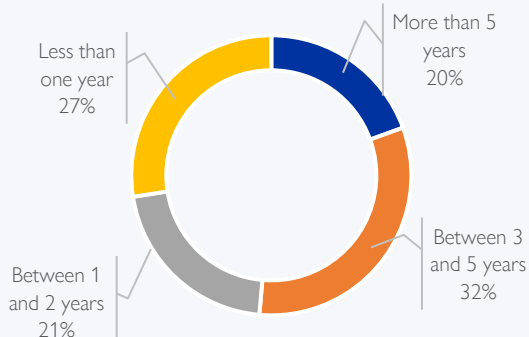


SITUATION OF TCNs IN GERMANY



IN UKRAINE

LENGTH OF STAY



STUDYING

65% of individuals interviewed were pursuing a university degree in Ukraine – mainly BAs (75%) and some MAs (15%) and PhDs (8%). For many it was the second degree after having already attained a BA in other countries.

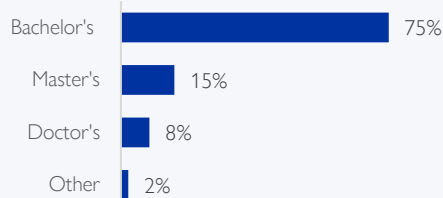
LEGAL STATUS

LEGAL STATUS IN UKRAINE	% RESPONDENTS
STUDENT VISA	65%
RESIDENCE PERMIT	29%
REFUGEE STATUS / ASYLUM SEEKER	3%
IRREGULAR STATUS	1%
OTHER	2%

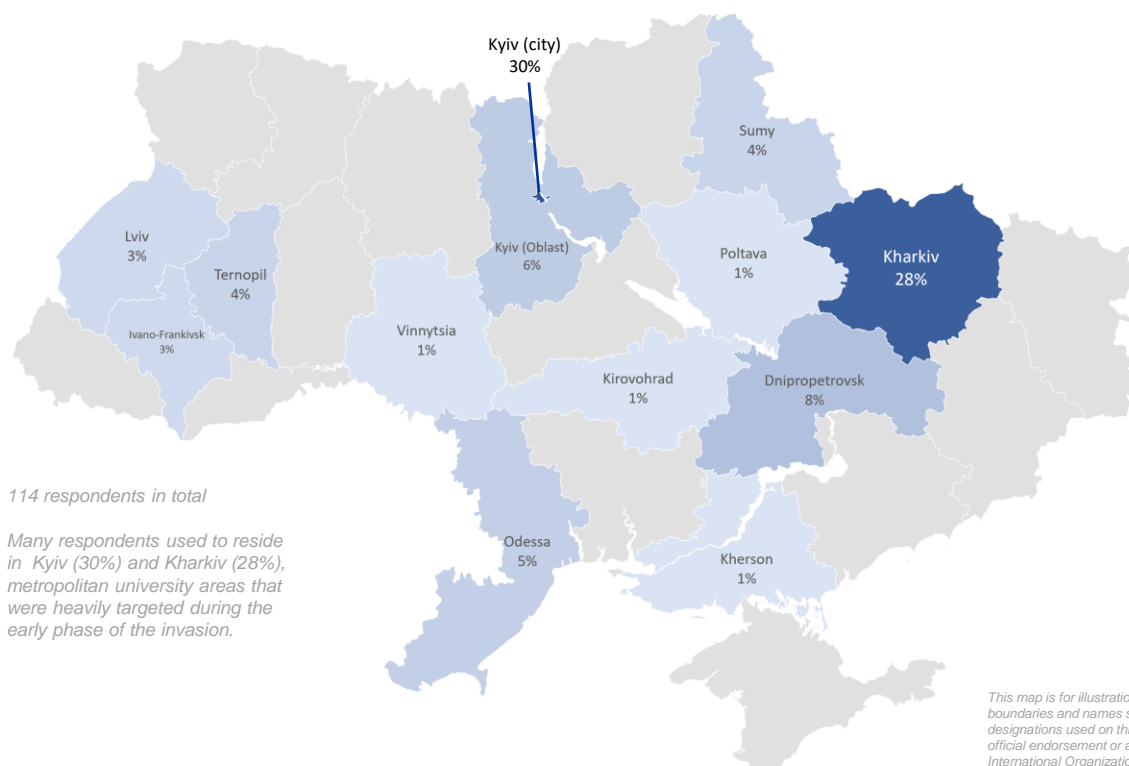
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN UKRAINE	% RESPONDENTS
STUDENT	65%
EMPLOYED	14%
SELF-EMPLOYED (INCLUDING FARMING, BUSINESS)	4%
UNEMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR A JOB	14%
UNEMPLOYED AND NOT LOOKING FOR A JOB	1%
RETIRED	1%
DON'T KNOW/ NO ANSWER	1%

OF THOSE STUDYING...

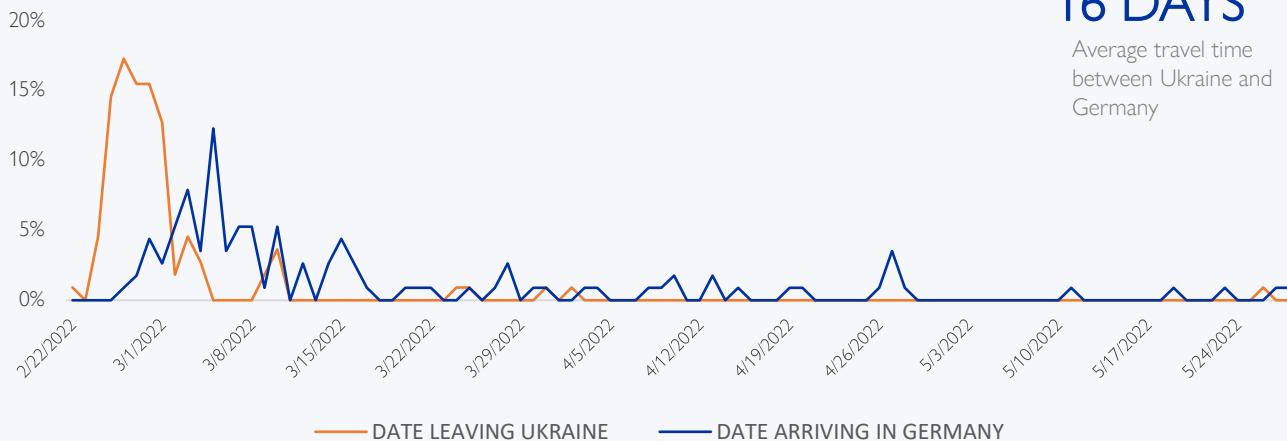


PLACE OF RESIDENCE BEFORE LEAVING UKRAINE (%)

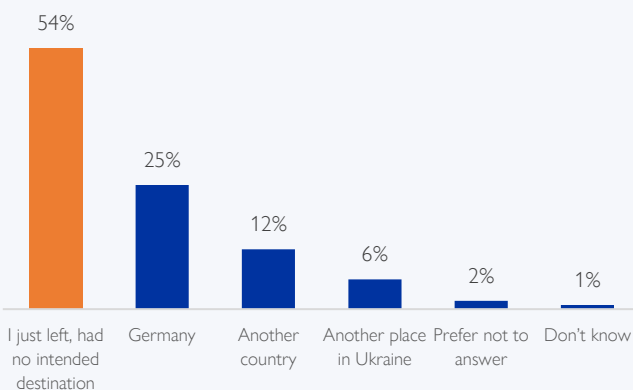


JOURNEY

TRAVEL DURATION



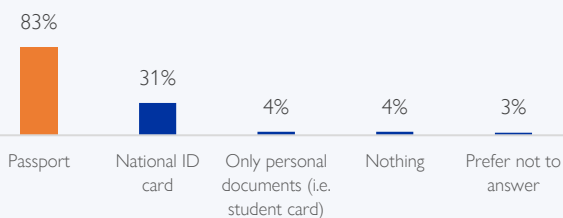
DESTINATION LEAVING UKRAINE



Most respondents did not have a clear destination when leaving Ukraine, only a quarter planned on coming to Germany. Only few travelled with family members, most travelled alone or in a group with other people.

The journey was cumbersome for many, lasting 16 days on average (between 1 and 89 days). Despite most possessing valid identity documents, the majority experienced discrimination and racism on the way.

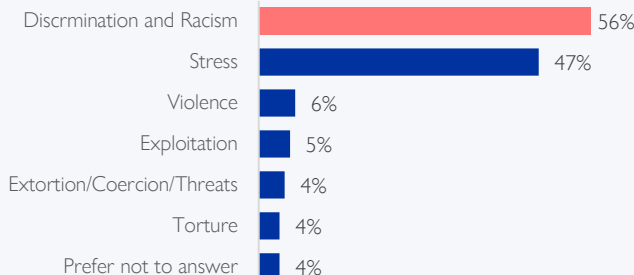
POSSESSION OF IDENTITY DOCUMENTS



VULNERABILITIES

66% of respondents faced issues en-route

PROTECTION ISSUES ON THE JOURNEY



TRAVEL MODALITIES



13%

Travelled with family members



34%

Travelled outside of Ukraine alone



53%

Travelled with other people