

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



SITUATION OVERVIEW

DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS

# DNIPRO CITY

PROGRESS TOWARDS LOCAL  
INTEGRATION FOR IDPs  
IN COLLECTIVE SITES

SEPTEMBER 2023 | **UKRAINE**



Photo Credit: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, 2023

## CONTEXT & RATIONALE

As of June 2023, approximately 5.1 million persons were estimated to be internally displaced (IDP) across Ukraine, a number that has been steadily declining since August 2022.<sup>1</sup> However, displacement is **prolonged**, with 80% of IDPs being displaced for over eight months. Notably, a significant portion of IDPs (60%) do not have clear intentions to move from their current settlement in the short term.<sup>2</sup> In this context, **collective sites** (CSs), initially established as temporary shelters at the early onset of the full-scale invasion, have eventually hosted displaced people for extended periods of time. As of August 2023, it concerned approximately 112 thousand IDPs across the country.<sup>3</sup>

Those displacement dynamics led to an ongoing commitment of national and international actors to work collaboratively in Ukraine towards strengthening **durable solutions** (DS) for IDPs, including supporting local integration<sup>4</sup> for those who chose to remain in their current place of displacement. Under those circumstances, collective sites should always be regarded as a **last resort** for IDPs,<sup>5</sup> as they do not represent a viable prerequisite for local integration and often fail to meet the minimum living standards.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, those who stay in collective sites often suffer from high levels of vulnerabilities and socio-economic fragilities,<sup>7</sup> likely exacerbating the challenges related to local integration, such as accessing employment or rental markets.

Considering the reasons exposed above, REACH, in close collaboration with the CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) national cluster, conducted in Dnipro City 373 household (HH) interviews with IDPs living in CSs, as well as 425 HH interviews with non-IDPs.<sup>8</sup> The objective was to collect baseline data to evaluate the progress towards local integration for IDPs at risk of extended residence in CSs. It was done by comparing their situation with the non-IDP population, using the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) Durable Solutions framework.<sup>9</sup> This survey marks the initial phase of a two-round **longitudinal study**,<sup>10</sup> aiming to identify trends and disparities in durable solutions attainment between these two sub-groups. Similar studies were also undertaken in Vinnytsia, Uzhhorod and Mukachevo.

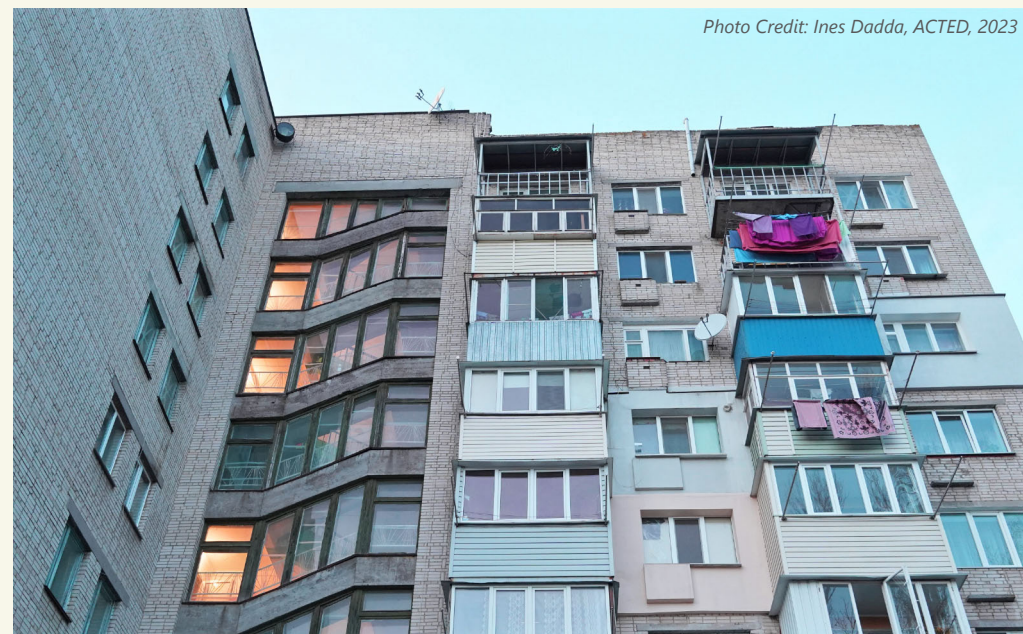


Photo Credit: Ines Dadda, ACTED, 2023



Photo Credit: Ines Dadda, ACTED, 2023

## KEY FINDINGS

### IDPs' future preferences and plans

Half (**50%**) of IDP households in collective sites expressed their intention to remain in Dnipro City over the next year, while **42%** reportedly intend to return to their initial settlement of origin. Of those who intend to stay, the primary requirements they reported to sustain their presence in the city are access to stable housing (**59%**) and improved economic opportunities (**55%**).

### Safety and security

IDP households reported perceived **higher levels** of safety and security than non-IDPs. Most IDP households did not report having suffered from a security incident over the past three months prior to data collection.

### Access to basic services

IDP households in collective sites had nearly full access to healthcare (**94%**) or education services (**94%**). Out of the IDP children that were attending education or training programs, half (**50%**) were following classes online from an educational facility located in their area of origin.

### Security of tenure and housing conditions

More than a third (**37%**) of IDP households reported fearing eviction from their current collective site in the 6 months following data collection. This is particularly the case in dormitories of educational facilities, where nearly three-fourths (**73%**) of IDP HHs were hosted. In addition, poor housing conditions were reported regarding the lack of arrangements for vulnerable people (**39%**), privacy (**11%**), living space (**10%**) and sanitary facilities (**9%**).

### Employment

Data indicates that **58%** of IDP individuals of working age living in collective sites were reportedly active (employed or studying) at the time of data collection, against **76%** for the non-IDPs. Findings suggest that IDPs with vocational/technical qualifications or secondary diplomas, often employed in the industrial or service sector, were more often reported to be unemployed after their displacement.

### Access to sustainable incomes

IDP households living in collective sites were earning on average lower incomes than non-IDPs, and only **58%** of them reported earning monthly incomes above 4,001 UAH (Ukrainian Hryvnia)/household members. In addition, **39%** of IDP households rely solely on assistance as their primary source of income, an issue that concerns a quarter of IDP households with members of working age.

### Restoration of HLP (House, Land and Property)

Only around a third (**32%**) of IDP households who owned Housing, Land, or Property (HLP) that suffered damage and required compensation were either in the process of obtaining (**31%**) or had already obtained compensation (**1%**), according to the data.

### Access to documentation

The majority (**93%**) of IDP households reported to be in possession of all their administrative documents. When they had lost documentation before the period of data collection, they often successfully managed to restore it.

### Family reunification

A third (**33%**) of IDP HHs reported to have been separated from at least one family member since the beginning of the full-scale war. Of those, a third could reunite with the family member(s).

### Social cohesion

Data suggests that there is a positive sense of social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs in Dnipro City according to most respondents surveyed (**92%**). However, reports of perceived discrimination were reported by 1 out of 10 IDP HHs in collective sites, e.g., when accessing the rental or labour markets or basic services.

# METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

## General overview

The primary population of interest for this research are the IDP households who have been residing in CSs in Dnipro City for at least three months. Data collection was carried out using a quantitative approach, involving face-to-face household interviews with standardised closed questions. Additionally, a control group<sup>11</sup> consisting of non-IDP households residing in Dnipro City was also interviewed using similar methods.

## Sampling frame

Collective sites in Dnipro City were identified using the CCCM national cluster master list. A total of 373 IDP HHs were surveyed, accounting for 943 individuals, representing approximately 12% of the estimated site population (7,919 IDPs) at the time of data collection (May-June 2023).<sup>12</sup> Respondents from each CS were selected using convenient sampling.<sup>13</sup> As this method introduces bias in the selection of participants, results presented for IDP HHs in CSs should only be considered indicative.<sup>14</sup> In parallel, a total of 425 non-IDP households were selected using randomly allocated GPS points in the city, providing representative<sup>15</sup> findings with a 5% margin of error and a 95% level of confidence.

## Measurement of progress towards durable solutions

As durable solutions cannot be considered fully achieved by IDPs while they reside in collective sites, the progress towards local integration for the IDPs surveyed is only considered partial. This measurement is assessed against IASC Durable Solutions criteria and key indicators.<sup>16</sup> For each key indicator, the research establishes benchmarks that set goals for durable solution achievement. Those benchmarks are established either as a 100% target or as the result of the control group. The choice between these two sets of benchmarks is determined on a case-by-case basis, based on the attainability of the criterion, and the importance of considering contextual factors (e.g., utilizing the employment rate of non-IDPs to gauge the condition of the job market).

## GENERAL COMMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

This assessment operates as an **interim measure** that aims to identify patterns solely via quantitative analysis. Besides, it does so only through the perspective of a specific set of key indicators, offering a limited depiction of the complex challenges and opportunities faced by IDPs in their path towards local integration. The forthcoming stage will integrate qualitative elements (interviews and focus group discussions) to provide comprehensive insights into the underlying dynamics.

Furthermore, employing non-IDPs as a reference point for evaluating progress towards local integration comes with **inherent constraints**. The result for each indicator is measured based on IDPs' and non-IDPs' perceptions of their own situation, thus leading to different reference points, likely influenced by their experience. This aspect should be taken into consideration by the reader when making comparisons between results obtained from the two groups.

In addition, there is a requirement for further assessments to concentrate on the long-term viability of IDPs to **return** to their original location or **resettle** in other parts of the country – the two other pathways outlined by the IASC DS Framework outside local integration. REACH and the CCCM cluster are collaborating with partners to progressively address these information gaps, crucial for empowering IDPs who desire to make informed choices regarding their future routes towards DS.

# A CORE DEMOGRAPHICS

## IDP HHs in Collective Sites

A total of 373 households were surveyed, accounting for 943 individuals (average HH size of **2.5**). Between 40 and 59 years old, females were more represented than men (**17%** against **12%**). This tendency increases above 60 years old, where females were more than twice as numerous as males (**19%** against **8%**). The average age of the HH members was **41.1 years old**. Two-fifths (**40%**) of all HH members, and **28%** of those under 60 years old, were reportedly suffering from a chronic illness or a disability. A third (**32%**) of households had at least one child. A majority (**80%**) of HHs responded to the questionnaire in Russian.

## Non-IDP HHs

A total of 425 households were surveyed, accounting for 972 individuals (average HH size of **2.3**). The age-gender repartition becomes asymmetrical beyond 60, where females were more than twice as numerous as males (**21%** against **10%**). The average age of the HH members was **43 years old**. Less than a third (**30%**) of all HH members, and **15%** of those under 60 years old, were reportedly suffering from a chronic illness or a disability. Close to two-thirds (**61%**) of HHs responded to the questionnaire in Russian.

Figure 1. Age and gender repartition

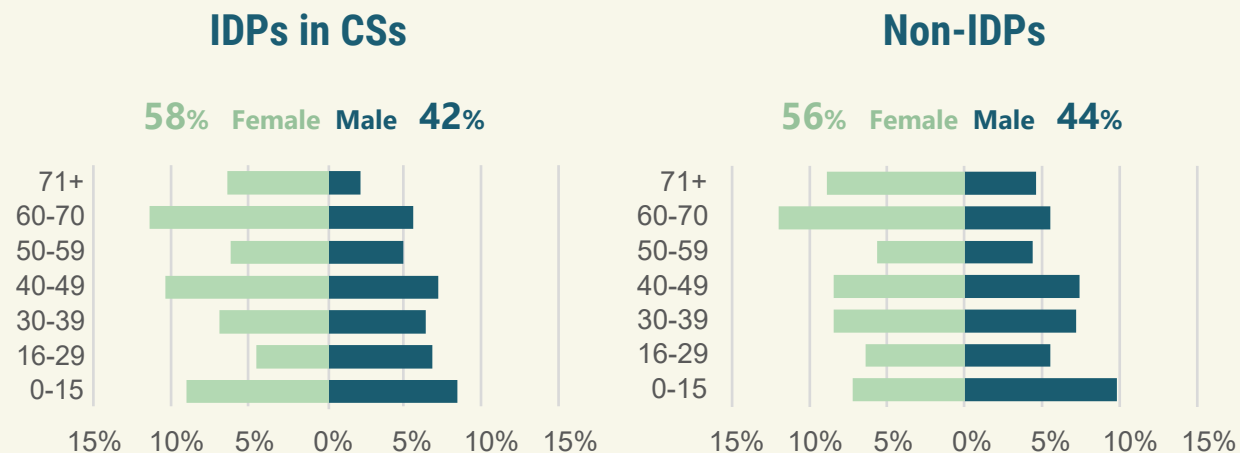
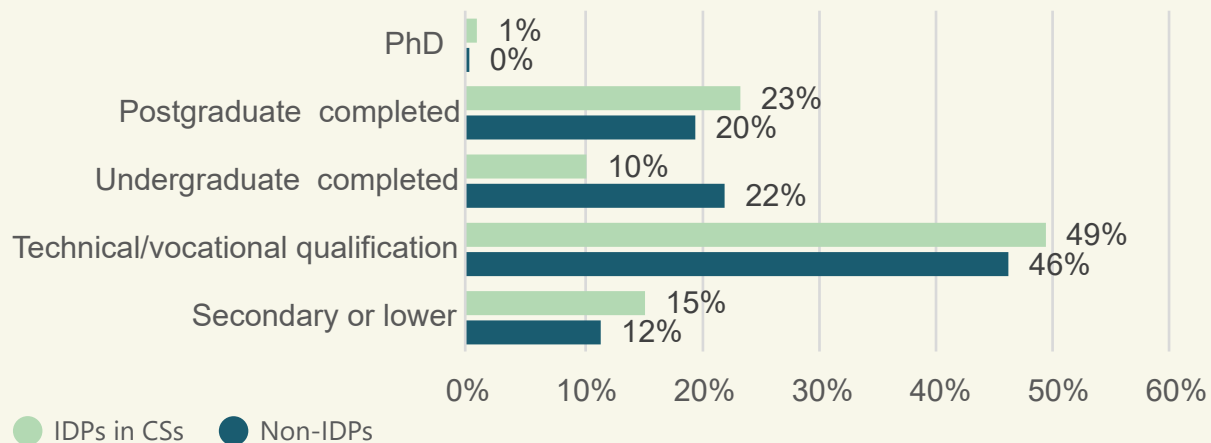


Figure 2. Education level of 18+ years old HH members



# B DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY HISTORY

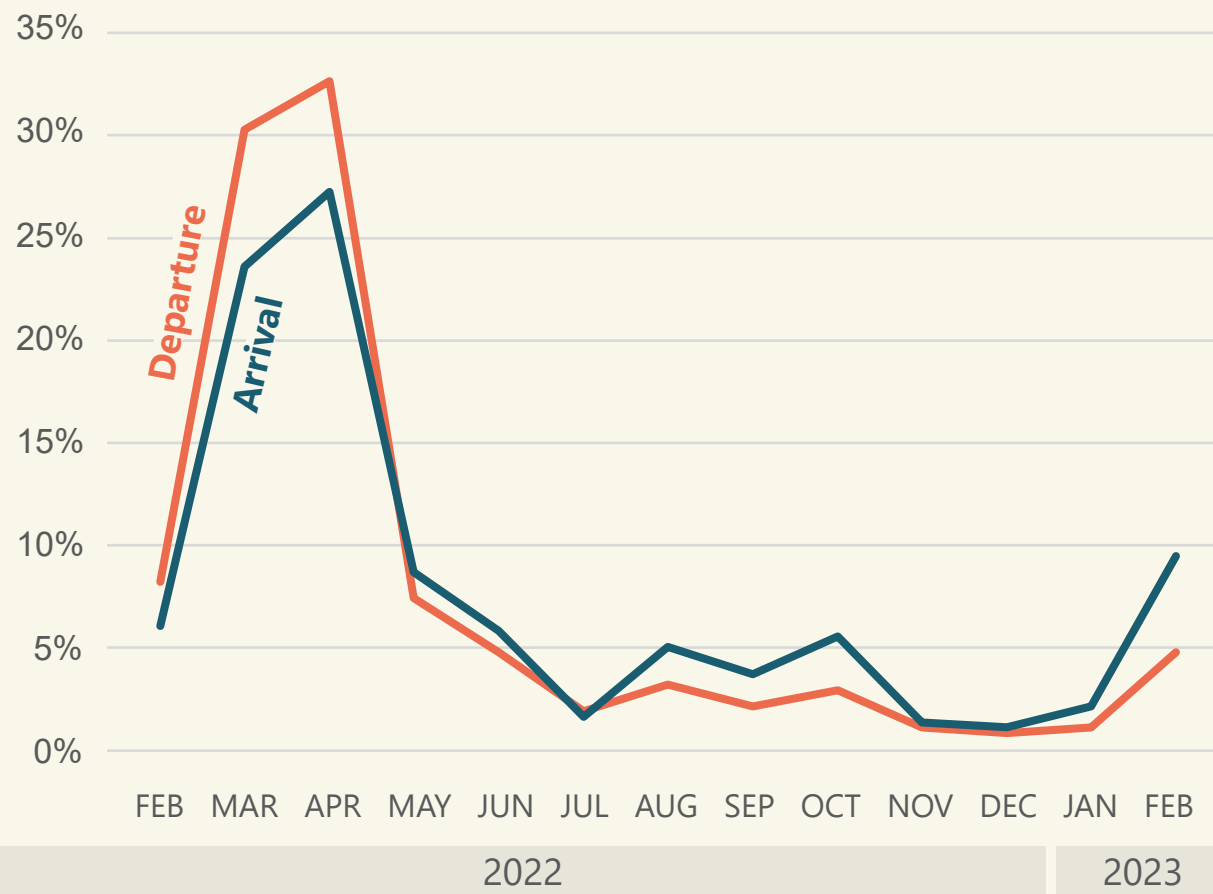
## Mobility trends

A significant majority of IDP HHs surveyed in CSs in Dnipro City originated either from Donetsk (46%), or Luhansk (45%) oblasts. Most influxes of IDPs between the settlement of origin and the first arrival in Dnipro City occurred during the first three months of the escalation of hostilities, after which movements significantly decreased. Dnipro City appears to have been the first choice of destination for most HHs, as 80% reported arriving in the city less than 30 days after departing.

## Push and pull factors

The most reported reasons by IDP HHs in CSs for **leaving** their settlement of origin were security considerations (99%) compounded with bad standards of living (18%) and economic reasons (16%). In the meantime, the top 3 most cited reasons for **coming** to Dnipro City were its relative safety (89%), the proximity to areas of origin (35%), and the availability of accommodations (32%).<sup>17</sup> Overall, economic factors (e.g., work opportunities or higher salaries) were reported by 21% of IDP HHs. It rose to 26% for HHs which had at least one member employed before February 2022.

Figure 3. Movement trends of IDPs in CSs between their settlement of origin and Dnipro City



# C IDPs FUTURE PREFERENCES AND PLANS

## Durable Solutions preferences within the upcoming year

Half (50%) of IDP HHs in CSs have stated their intention to stay in Dnipro City within the year following data collection (until June 2024). Among them, a significant majority (81%) believed they could follow through with this decision. Among this group, half (51%) had made concrete plans to support their intention of remaining in the city.

The primary requirements expressed by those who want to remain in Dnipro City are sustainable accommodation (59%) and economic opportunities (55%).<sup>18</sup> Importantly, the prospect of remaining in Dnipro City was more prevalent (55%) among HHs that had at least one member employed at the time of data collection.

Meanwhile, an important portion of IDP HHs in CSs (42%) maintain their willingness to return to their initial settlement in the coming year. For those, the primary requirement was the improvement of the security context in the area of origin (94%).<sup>19</sup> Importantly, this movement intention was more likely (62%) to be reported by Ukrainian-speaking HHs than Russian-speaking HHs (37%). Only 9% of those who intended to return indicated they could follow through with this decision.

## Preferred location of IDP HHs in CSs within the next 12 months

 **50%**

IDP intend to **remain** in Dnipro City

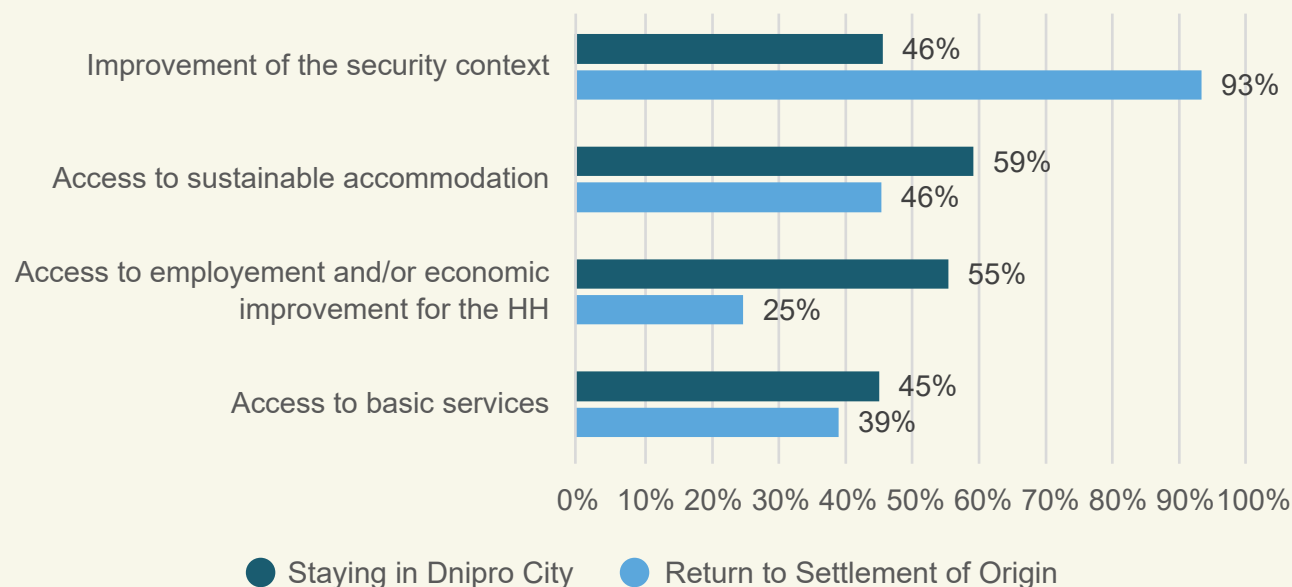
 **42%**

IDP intend to **return** to their settlement of origin

 **5%**

IDP intend to go **elsewhere** in the country or abroad<sup>20</sup>

**Figure 4. Conditions needed to pursue the preferred option**

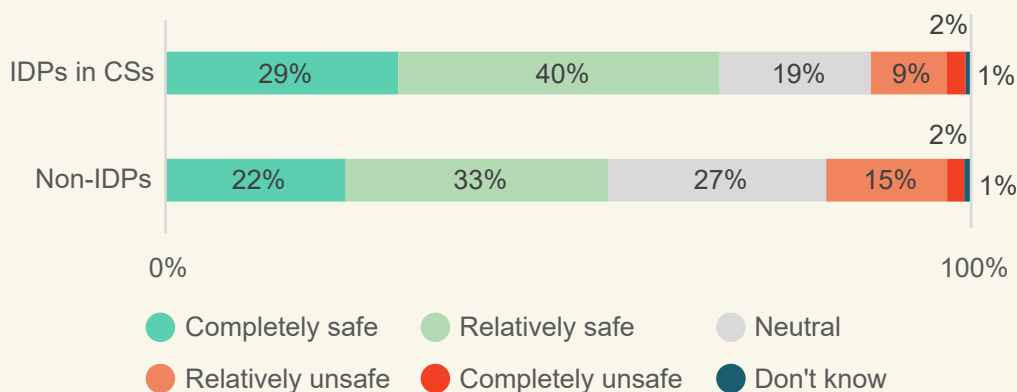


# 1 SAFETY AND SECURITY

## Indicator 1: Safety and Security Perception

Two-thirds (**69%**) of IDP HHs reported a relative or complete perception of **safety** when walking around the settlement (at day or night) over the last 3 months, which is higher than the non-IDPs (**55%**).

Figure 5. Safety and security perception



## Indicator 2: Security Incidents

**Ninety per cent** of IDP HHs in CSs in Dnipro City reported not having experienced security incidents over the 3 months before data collection. Conversely, **9%** reported suffering from war-related incidents (shelling, broken windows, etc.),<sup>22</sup> and **1%** (4 HHs) reported having suffered from psychological violence. No physical assaults or acts of sexual violence were reported. However, considering the tendency for these types of incidents to be unreported,<sup>23</sup> they will be a primary focus of analysis in the subsequent round.

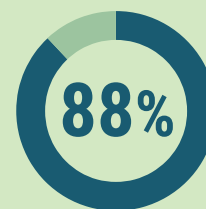
## CRITERION 1 Safety and Security

To consider Durable Solutions achieved, individuals should not be subject to acts of violence against them, and their protection should be guaranteed by national and local authorities, regardless of their displacement status.<sup>21</sup>

## Progress Criterion 1: Safety and Security

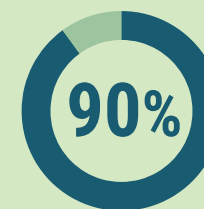
IDP HHs living in CSs in Dnipro City reported to have not suffered from other security incidents, at the time of data collection, than the direct effects of the war (e.g., missile strikes, drones, debris from air defence, etc.) which indiscriminately affect both IDPs and the non-IDPs. It is also worth noting that IDPs reported higher levels of safety and security perception than non-IDPs.

The progress is informed by the following indicators:



### Perception of Security and Safety

Proportion of IDP HHs who reported a safety perception ranging from "neutral" to "very good".



### No Security Incidents over the last 3 months

Proportion of IDP HHs who reported not having faced a security incident over the last 3 months.

The benchmark for achievement is 100%.



## 2 ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING

### 2.1 Access to Basic Services

#### Indicator 1: Access to healthcare services

The majority (**91%**) of IDP HHs in CSs reported needing healthcare services in the 3 months before data collection (against **87%** for non-IDP HHs). Among those, **94%** indicated accessing them without meeting obstacles (against **97%** for the non-IDP HHs). The cost of services or medical products was the most reported barrier by households who could not access healthcare services successfully.

Amongst IDP HHs who indicated having needed healthcare services in the past 3 months prior to data collection,

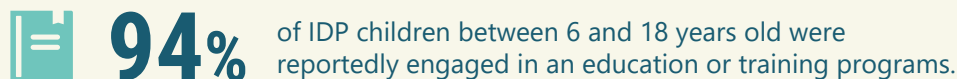


reported that they were able to access them.

#### Indicator 2: Access to education services

The majority (**94%**) of IDP children between 6 and 18 years old living in CSs in Dnipro City [n=132] were reported to be engaged in an education or training program in the 3 months following data collection, leaving only a small portion of children to potentially be in a Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) situation.

As no lessons were provided in person in Dnipropetrovsk oblast during the academic year 2022-2023,<sup>24</sup> all IDP children enrolled were reported to attend their classes online, except for those in professional training [n=20]. Overall, half (**50%**) of IDP children engaged in education or training were reported to be enrolled in remote education through an education facility located in their settlement of origin, and a quarter (**25%**) were enrolled in another settlement in Ukraine. Only **23%** were reported to be enrolled in Dnipro City.



#### CRITERION 2.1 Access to Basic Services

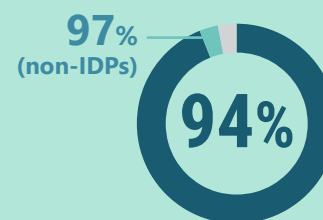
IDPs should have access without discrimination to basic services to ensure the adequacy of their standards of living and for Durable Solutions to be considered achieved.

#### Progress Criterion 2.1: Access to Basic Services

The data indicates that IDPs residing in collective sites in Dnipro City had nearly full access to healthcare (**94%**) and education (**94%**) services.

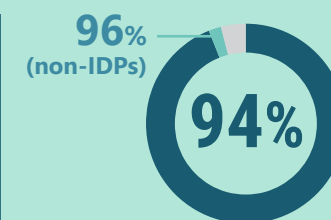
The main barrier regarding access to healthcare was reportedly the high cost of services and medical products, more likely to impact low-income households. Additionally, access to education services appears to be only affecting a minor portion of children, with half of them (**50%**) attending classes online in education facilities located outside their area of origin.

#### The progress is informed by the following indicators:



#### Access to healthcare services without barriers

The average proportion of IDP HHs who reported not facing barriers to accessing healthcare services, among those who reported needing them in the three months prior to data collection.



#### Access to education services without barriers

Average proportion of IDP children between 6 and 18 years old engaged in an education or training program in the 3 months prior to data collection.


## 2 ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING


### 2.2 Security of Tenure and Housing Conditions

#### Type of collective site facilities

Close to three-fourths (**73%**) of IDP HHs in CSs indicated that they were hosted in dormitories of educational facilities, the rest were reportedly living either in healthcare facilities (**14%**) or in other types of facilities (**14%**) that were mostly unplanned, i.e. not designated for the purpose of residence.

When examining the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of IDPs living in dormitories of educational facilities, it was observed that they were generally younger (41 years old on average) compared to those in healthcare facilities (44.5 years old on average). In addition, HHs with at least one member employed indicated more often staying in dormitories than those without at least one member employed (**80%**, and **62%** respectively). Finally, HHs with more than 4,000 UAH/month/hh members reported more frequently to be staying in dormitories, compared to those under this threshold (**76%**, versus **67%** for those under).

 **73%** of IDP HHs reported to be living in dormitories of educational facilities.

 **14%** of IDP HHs reported to be living in healthcare-related facilities.

#### CRITERION 2.2 Security of Tenure and Housing Conditions

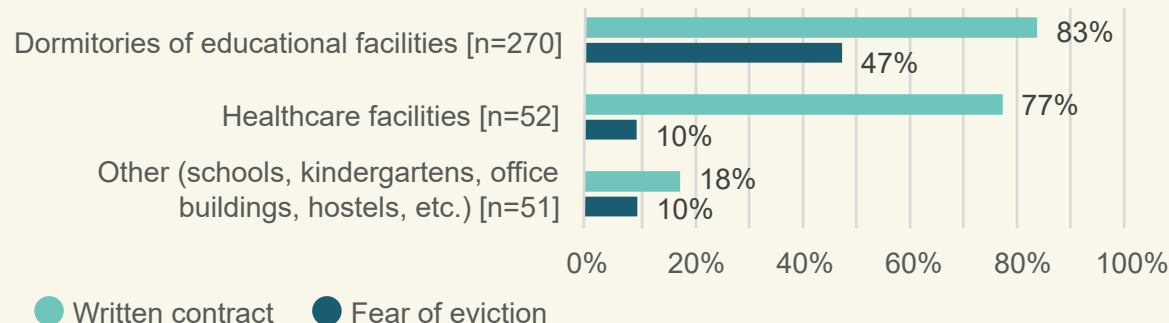
Collective sites are considered the last resort for displaced households and should be supplanted by sustainable housing alternatives to consider Durable Solutions achieved. However, while collective sites serve as interim housing solutions, minimum standards and tenure security must be ensured.<sup>25</sup>

#### Indicator 1: Security of tenure and fear of eviction

Nearly three-fourths (**73%**) of IDP HHs surveyed reported receiving a contract guaranteeing a minimum time of stay in their collective sites. In the meantime, **37%** still indicated fear of being evicted in the 6 months following data collection. By way of comparison, only **9%** of the non-IDP HHs reported a fear of eviction.

Notably, nearly half (**47%**) of IDP HHs that reportedly lived in dormitories of educational institutions reported fear of eviction, despite those categories of collective sites being the ones in which households reported the most to have signed a written agreement (**83%**).<sup>26</sup>

Figure 6. Proportion of reported written agreements and fear of eviction in collective sites for IDPs – disaggregated by type of collective sites



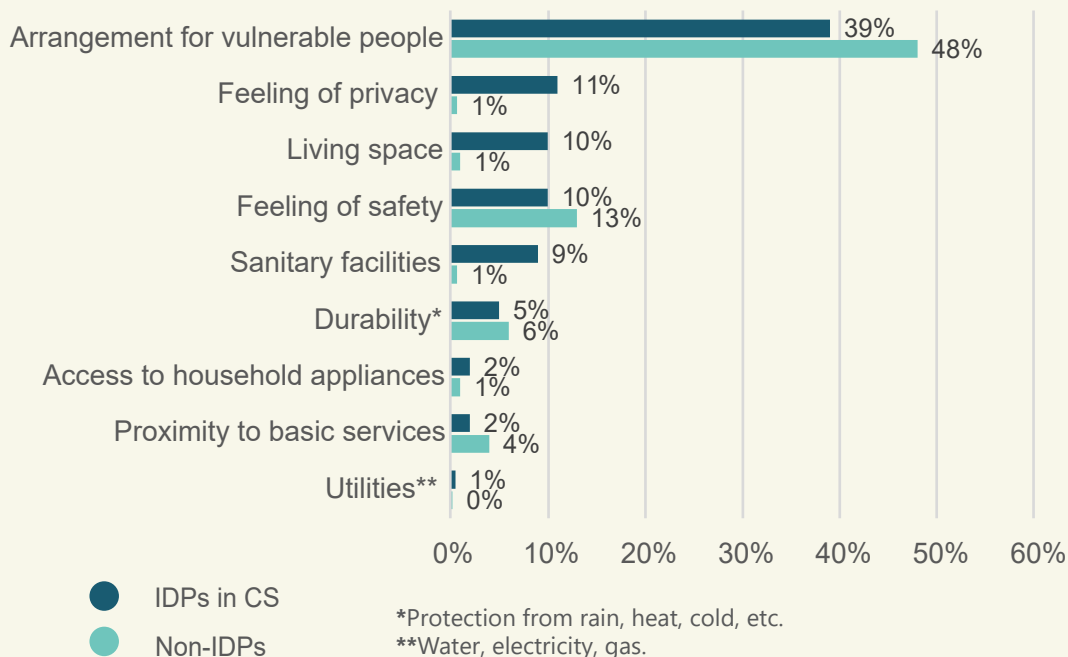
## 2 ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING

### 2.2 Security of Tenure and Housing Conditions

#### Indicator 2: Housing Conditions

IDPs in CSs and non-IDPs were asked during the survey to rate on a scale from 1 (very bad) to 5 (very good) the condition of their housing against various criteria. Average scores for all criteria combined fluctuated around **4.15** for IDPs in CSs and **4.33** for non-IDPs. Very bad (1) and bad (2) scores were more often reported by IDP HHs than non-IDP HHs (see Figure 7 below), highlighting the main perceived housing conditions issues in collective sites.

**Figure 7. The proportion of bad and very bad scores reported for housing conditions criteria**



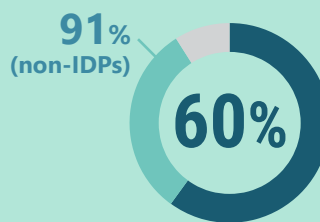
#### Progress Criterion 2.2: Security of Tenure and Housing Conditions

To consider this criterion fulfilled, all IDP HHs (**100%**) in Dnipro City should reside outside collective sites and have sustainable housing alternatives. In the present context, and in line with the criterion detailed above considering CSs as interim housing solutions, the assessment of progress toward Durable Solutions relies on the following two indicators.

With the majority (**73%**) of interviewed IDPs indicating being housed in educational facility dormitories, existing written agreements for a minimum time of stay in their collective site do not appear to provide guarantees for residents for not fearing eviction. Indeed, only **60%** felt safe overall.

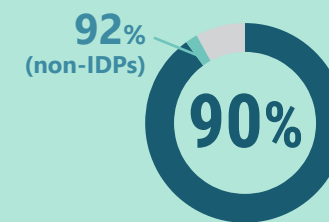
IDP HHs showed **overall satisfaction** regarding their housing conditions compared to those being expressed by non-IDPs. However, numerous negative ratings were reported for criteria such as arrangements for vulnerable people or the living space in collective sites.

#### The progress is informed by the following indicators:



#### No perceived threat of eviction

Average proportion of IDP HHs who reported not fearing eviction in the next six months.



#### Good perceived housing conditions

Average proportion of IDP HHs who reported a score ranging from 3 (neutral) to 5 (very good) for their housing conditions criteria, aggregated from nine average scores (one for each criterion).

# 3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

## 3.1 Employment

### CRITERION 3.1 Employment

IDPs of working age should have access without discrimination to employment opportunities to allow them to fulfil their core socio-economic needs.

### Indicator 1: Active population

#### Before February 2022

The employment rates for the two sub-groups were nearly identical before February 2022. IDP HH members of working age (18-59 years old) were **82%** to be reportedly active (employed or studying). This number was **81%** for the non-IDPs.

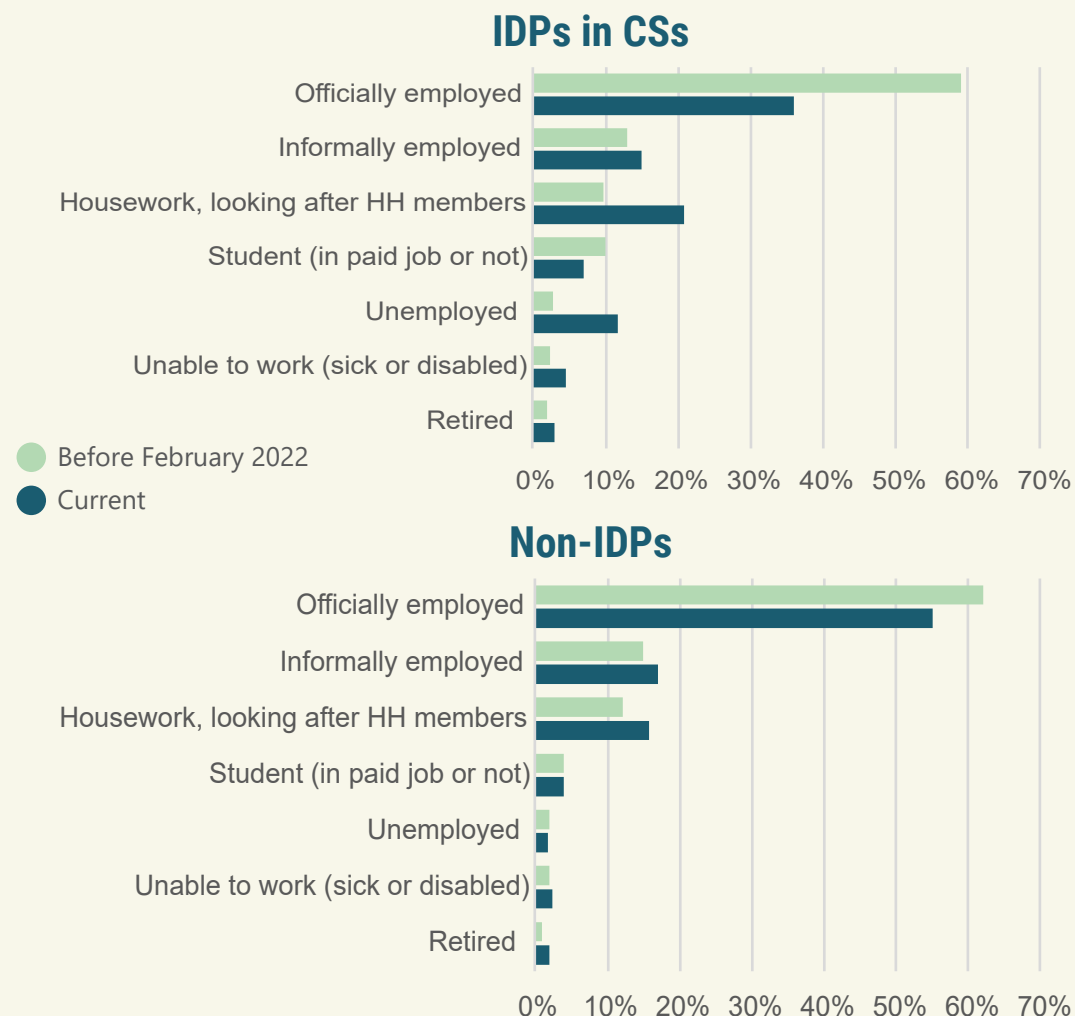
Notably, male IDP HH members were more often reported (**88%**) to be active than female ones (**78%**). Conversely, female HH members were more often reported to be engaged in housework (**16%**) than male ones (**2%**). Similar patterns were observed among non-IDPs.

#### Current

Current employment rates suggest that a shift has appeared between the two sub-groups, with a stark reduction in the total active population for the IDP HH members in CSs in Dnipro City (**58%**) compared to the non-IDP HH members (**76%**).

Among IDP HH members officially employed before February 2022, only half (**54%**) are currently officially employed (versus **87%** for the non-IDPs), **14%** have switched to unofficial employment, **14%** are engaged in housework, and **12%** are unemployed. Among those initially informally employed before 2022, only **39%** have maintained this status, **27%** are engaged in housework, and **12%** are unemployed.

Figure 8. Employment status comparison before February 2022 and current, for both IDPs and non-IDPs of working age (18-59 years old)<sup>27</sup>



# 3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

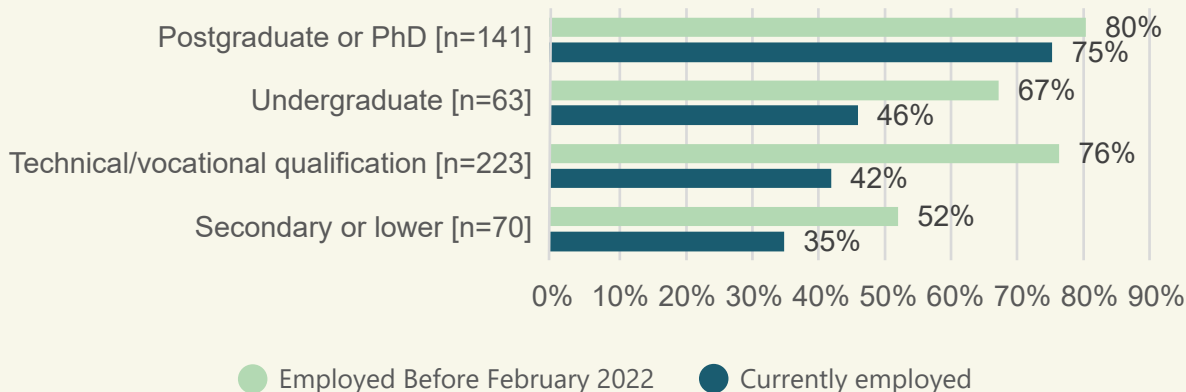
## 3.1 Employment

### Focus: Education level and economic sectors

IDP HH members with technical/vocational qualifications or secondary diplomas [n=393] were more prone than the others to report working in informal job positions and in sectors such as hospitality, manufacturing, or wholesale and retail. Notably, among those who were employed prior to February 2022, only around half (**51%**) managed to obtain or retain a job position after relocating to CSs in Dnipro City. For those who did maintain their employment status, only **56%** kept working in the same sector as the one they worked in prior to February 2022.

IDPs with undergraduate and postgraduate degrees [n=204] were more likely to report working in official employment and in sectors such as education or public administration. Of those IDPs with that type of diploma employed before February 2022, **81%** were reportedly still employed at the time of data collection. For those who did maintain their employment status, **87%** kept working in the same sector as the one they worked in prior to February 2022.

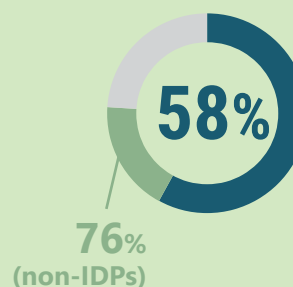
**Figure 9. Overall employment rate (official and informal) of IDP HH members between 18-59 years old before February 2022 and currently, disaggregated by education levels**



### Progress Criterion 3.1: Employment

Data indicates that **58%** of IDP individuals of working age living in collective sites were reportedly active (employed or studying) at the time of data collection, against **76%** for the non-IDPs. Findings suggest that IDPs with vocational/technical qualifications or secondary diplomas, often employed in the industrial or service sector, were more often reported to be unemployed after their displacement.

The progress is informed by the following indicator:



#### HH members of working age employed or studying

Average proportion of IDP individuals between 18 and 59 who are employed, or engaged in studies and training, against results from non-IDPs.

# 3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

## 3.2 Sustainable incomes

### CRITERION 3.2 Sustainable incomes

IDP HHs should have access to sustainable incomes, continually generated or renewed. In the context of Ukraine, it implies access to stable sources of income such as employment but also welfare and livelihood programmes (e.g., skills training).

### Indicator 1: Maintained access to social benefits

Nearly all (98%) IDP HHs in CSs claimed that they were eligible for state social benefits<sup>28</sup> since the start of the full-scale war in February 2022. Most of these households were eligible for benefits aimed specifically at IDPs (95%), pension benefits (64%), or other complementary social assistance programs based on vulnerability or low-income criteria (14%).<sup>29</sup> In contrast, only 62% of non-displaced households reported eligibility for state social benefits.

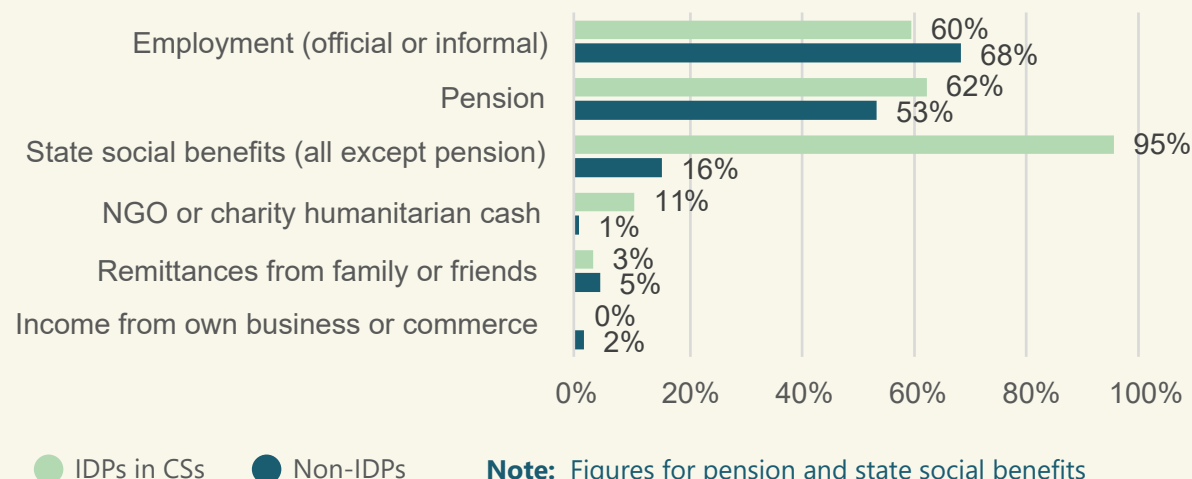
Among the IDP HHs living in CSs who reported to be eligible for state social benefits [n=367], 84% stated that they faced no hindrance in renewing access to their state social benefits, compared to 98% for eligible non-IDPs. Conversely, out of IDP HHs who reported facing obstacles [n=57], the most cited issue was delays in the procedures (93%).<sup>30</sup>

Amongst IDPs HHs who reported to be eligible to state social benefits,

 **84%**

were able to renew their access to those benefits without facing any barrier.

Figure 10. Income sources of households



Note: Figures for pension and state social benefits include HHs who are eligible but reported delays.

### Indicator 2: Income sources categories

Overall, 60% of IDP HHs reported that employment (either formal or informal) was a source of income, compared to 79% prior to February 2022. Conversely, 39% of IDP HHs reported currently relying exclusively on assistance – either pension, social benefits, cash-based assistance, or remittance – (against 32% for the non-IDPs). Up to 95% of IDP HHs received state social benefits, mainly due to their eligibility for IDP-specific benefits. In addition, one out of ten IDP HH (11%) reported receiving Multi-Purposed Cash Assistance (MPCA) from NGOs (non-governmental organisations).<sup>31</sup>

When looking at households with adults of working age (18 to 59 years old), 26% of IDPs in CSs rely solely on assistance, versus 6% for non-IDPs. Disaggregated findings also indicate that it concerns 21% of IDP HHs with at least one child, versus 6% for the non-IDPs.

# 3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

## 3.2 Sustainable incomes

### Indicator 3: Income levels

The data suggests that the average monthly income per HH member has remained nearly similar between the time of data collection and pre-February 2022 levels within both two sub-groups (IDPs in CSs and non-IDPs). For IDPs in CSs, the average income decreased slightly from 6,066 UAH to **6,005 UAH**. For non-IDPs, it increased from 8,598 UAH to **9,086 UAH**. At current levels, **35%** of IDP HHs reportedly have incomes amounting to less than 4,001 UAH per HH member<sup>32</sup> versus **20%** for non-IDPs.

Despite overall similar averages compared to pre-February 2022 levels, some fluctuations should be noted. IDP HHs with low incomes (under 4,001 UAH) prior to February 2022 [n=149] frequently reported (**67%**) an increase in their current incomes. Conversely, amongst IDP HHs with high or medium incomes [n=196], **52%** reported a decrease in their incomes.

Similarly, IDP HHs with no employed members before February 2022 [n=80] were more likely (**60%**) to see an increase in their incomes. Conversely, IDP HHs with at least one member employed before February 2022 [n=293] were more likely to see their income decrease (**38%**), a number that rises to **49%** when they did not find a job in Dnipro City [n=82].

Figure 11. Household income level for IDPs in CSs and non-IDPs, before February 2022, and current

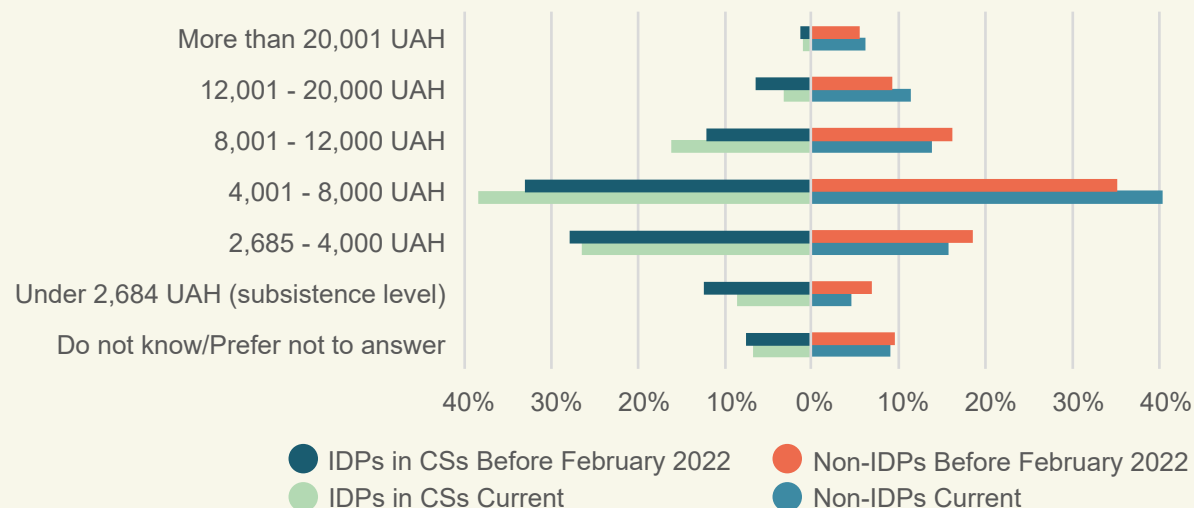
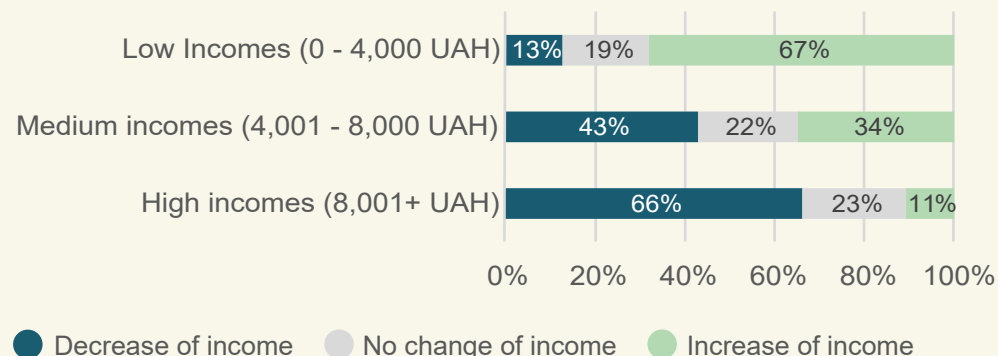


Figure 12. Income level fluctuation for IDP HHs in CSs, disaggregated by the income category prior to February 2022



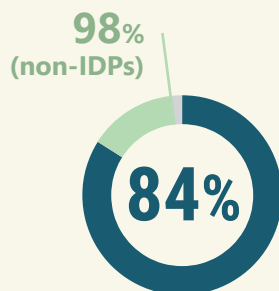
# 3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

## 3.2 Sustainable incomes

### Progress Criterion 3.2: Sustainable incomes

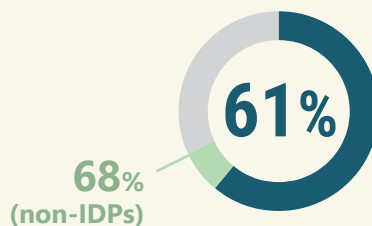
IDP HHs living in collective sites in Dnipro City were earning on average lower incomes than non-IDPs, and only **58%** of them reported to be earning monthly incomes/HH member beyond 4,001 UAH. In addition, **39%** rely solely on assistance as their primary source of income, a matter that concerns a quarter (**26%**) of IDP HHs with HH members of working age. Finally, **84%** of IDP HHs reported facing no hindrances when trying to access state social benefits for which they are eligible.

The progress is informed by the following indicators:



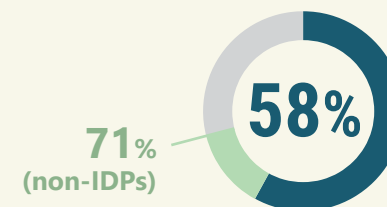
#### Successful access to state social benefits when eligible

Proportion of IDP HHs who reported facing no barriers accessing the state social benefits (including pensions) for which they are eligible.



#### At least one HH member has active income

Proportion of IDP HHs who rely on at least one active income source, i.e., employment, business or rent.



#### Monthly income level beyond 4,001 UAH/HH member

Proportion of IDP HHs who reported earning monthly incomes per HH member higher than 4,001 UAH.



# 4 EFFECTIVE MECHANISM TO RESTORE HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP)

## CRITERION 4 Effective mechanism to restore HLP

IDPs should have access to effective and accessible mechanisms for timely restitution of their HLP, regardless of whether they return or opt to integrate locally or settle elsewhere in the country.

### Damage and ownership

Close to the totality of IDP HHs in CSs (94%) reported to be owning HLP in their settlement of origin, in the month prior to their displacement. Out of those, 96% claimed to have a recognized contract or document to prove their ownership.

In addition, 56% of IDP HHs that owned HLP in their settlement of origin reported that it had either been damaged or destroyed since the start of the escalation of the hostilities. The number rises to 62% for those owning a HLP in Donetsk oblast [n=162].

Amongst IDPs owning HLP in their settlement of origin,

 **56%**

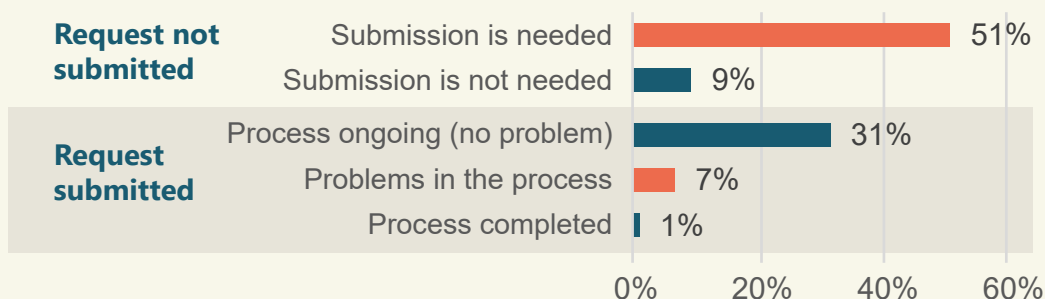
indicated that it was either **damaged or destroyed**.

### Indicator 1: Access to HLP restoration mechanism

Out of those who reported the destruction of their HLP, 60% indicated not having submitted a request for compensation, 38% reported to have done so, and only 1% of respondents (2 HHs) reported that the process was fully completed.

For those who reported not having submitted a request despite needing it, or facing issues in the compensation process, the most reported barriers were no photos or videos to prove destruction (31%), the housing is in occupied territories (24%), the documents to prove ownership were lost or destroyed and were not restored (10%), they faced administrative issues introducing the request (8%), and the documents to prove ownership were not recognized (4%).<sup>33</sup>

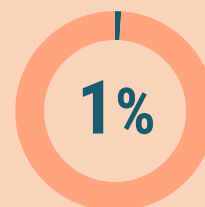
Figure 13. Level of progress in making a compensation request – for IDP HHs who owned an accommodation before February 2022 currently reported to be damaged or destroyed



## Progress Criterion 4: Effective mechanism to restore HLP

Data indicates that only 1% of IDP HHs who owned HLP, that had suffered damage, and that needed compensation, had obtained compensation at the time of data collection. As the law on compensation for damaged and destroyed property has only been adopted 2 months prior to data collection (23 March 2023),<sup>34</sup> the evolution will be closely monitored in the forthcoming round.

The progress is informed by the following indicator:



### Successful and finalised compensation procedure for damaged HLP

Average proportion of IDP HHs who reported to have obtained compensation, out of those who own HLP in their area of origin that was destroyed and who reported having a need for compensation.

The benchmark for achievement is 100%.

# 5 ACCESS TO PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

## CRITERION 5

### Access to personal and other documentation

IDPs should have access to the documentation necessary to access public services, reclaim property and possessions, vote, or pursue other purposes linked to Durable Solutions.

## Indicator 1: Access to personal documentation and rehabilitation mechanism when lost

Nearly one out of ten (**12%**) IDP HHs reported having lost at least one administrative document since February 2022. Out of those [n=43], more than half (**58%**) tried to restore their documents. Out of those who attempted to do so, **32%** faced obstacles. Half of those reported that the main barrier was the delay.

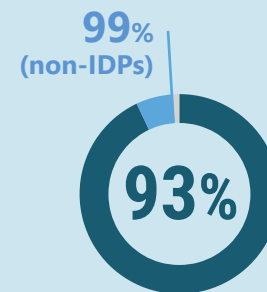


**12%** of IDP HHs reported to have lost at least one important administrative document since February 2022.

## Progress Criterion 5: Access to personal and other documentation

A majority (**93%**) of IDP HHs reported to be in possession of all their administrative documents. When they had lost important documentation, they often successfully managed to restore it. However, some did not engage in the process of rehabilitation.

The progress is informed by the following indicator:



### Access to personal documentation and/or successful rehabilitation when lost

Proportion of IDP HHs who reported either to have not lost personal documentation or to have been able to restore their lost documents.

# 6 FAMILY REUNIFICATION

## CRITERION 6 Family reunification

Families separated by displacement should be reunited as quickly as possible, particularly when children, older persons or other vulnerable persons are involved.

### Indicator 1: Family reunification

A third (33%) of IDP HHs reported having suffered the separation of one or more family members since February 2022. Among those, nearly half (47%) reported having been separated from at least one older person (60+ years old), and 19% from at least one child (less than 18 years old).

Out of the HHs who were separated from a family member [n=122], only a third (32%) reported facing no obstacles in reuniting with the family member, and nearly half (47%) indicated that the family member couldn't cross the front line.

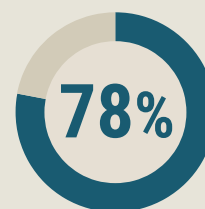


**1 out of 3 IDP HHs** reported to have suffered the **separation** of a family member since February 2022

## Progress Criterion 6: Family reunification

A third (33%) of IDP HHs reported to have been separated from at least one family member since the beginning of the full-scale war. Of those, a third could reunite with the family member. Eventually, **78%** were reportedly not missing any family member.

The progress is informed by the following indicator:



**No family member lost or successful reunification when missing**

Proportion of IDP HHs who reported either not losing a family member or having been able to reunite with the lost member(s).

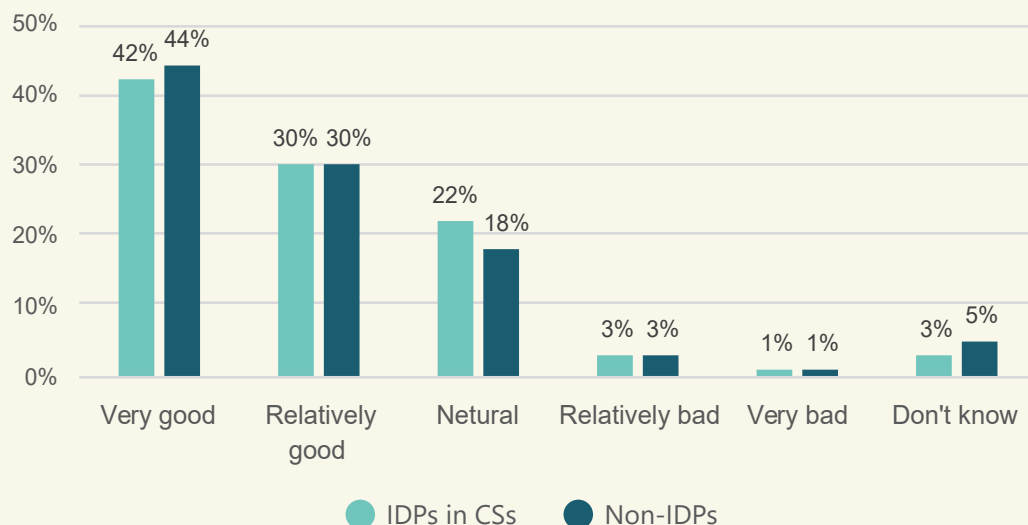
The benchmark for achievement is 100%.

# 7 SOCIAL COHESION

## Indicator 1: Social Cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs

Both sub-groups reported similar satisfactory levels of relationship between IDPs and non-IDPs in Dnipro City. IDP HHs in CSs were **72%** to indicate that the relationship was either “very good” (**30%**) or “good” (**42%**). Similarly, **74%** of non-IDPs reported similar positive scores.

**Figure 14. Reported perceived level of relationship between IDPs and non-IDPs**



## CRITERION 7 Social Cohesion

Social cohesion, inclusion and understanding between IDPs and non-IDPs enable long-term integration, shared responsibility, and resilience.

## Factors that influence the level of social cohesion

When asked about the factors that **positively** influence social cohesion, IDP and non-IDP respondents who described the relationship as “neutral” to “very good” [n=738] reported the following answers: a sense of trust and solidarity (**69%**), a similar language (**43%**), similar cultural and religious background (**27%**), and an active participation from both groups in common initiatives (**24%**).

When asked about the factors that **negatively** influence social cohesion, IDP and non-IDP respondents who described the relationship as “neutral” to “very bad” [n=185] reported the following answers: stereotypes (**42%**), lack of trust and solidarity (**19%**), and a perceived lack of proactivity from the IDPs in trying to find a job (**10%**).<sup>35</sup>

Notably, **19%** of IDP HHs reported that they or a member of their household had actively engaged with a local organisation in Dnipro City in the month prior to data collection. Overall, **15%** reported having participated in a local charity organisation, **3%** in a youth or women's organisation, and **3%** in a sports group.

# 7 SOCIAL COHESION



## Trust and solidarity

were the most reported factor **positively** influencing the social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs.



## Stereotypes

was the most reported factor **negatively** influencing the social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs.

## Indicator 2: Discrimination

Despite a generally positive sense of social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs, **more than 1 out of 10 IDP** respondents (**12%**) indicated that they or a member of their household had endured instances of discrimination due to their IDP status in the last 3 months prior to data collection. Overall, **6%** of IDP HHs reported a feeling of discrimination when accessing the rental market, **5%** when trying to access basic services, and **4%** when trying to access the labour market.



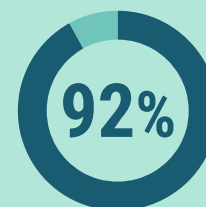
**12%**

of IDP HHs reported instances of perceived discrimination due to their IDP status.

## Progress Criterion 7: Social Cohesion

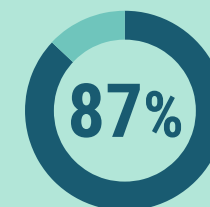
Data suggests that there is an overall positive sense of social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs in Dnipro City, as **92%** of respondents reported a level of relationship ranging from “neutral” to “very good”. However, reports of perceived discrimination were reported by 1 out of 10 IDP HHs in collective sites, e.g., to access the rental or labour markets or basic services. Finally, only **19%** of IDP HHs reported that they or a member of their HH had engaged with a local organisation in Dnipro City in the month prior to data collection.

### The progress is informed by the following indicators:



### Good perceived social cohesion

Proportion of HHs from both sub-groups (IDP and non-IDPs) who reported a “neutral” to “very good” relationship between the two communities.



### No perceived discrimination

Proportion of IDP HHs who reported not having endured instances of discrimination based on their IDP status in the three months prior to data collection.

The benchmark for achievement is 100%.

# ENDNOTES

## PAGE 2

1. IOM, [General Population Survey Round 13](#), June 2023.
2. *Ibid.*
3. According to the CCCM National Cluster Master List estimations.
4. Local integration refers to the process by which IDPs can reach durable solutions in their place of displacement, according to the IASC Durable Solutions Framework (2010).
5. Global CCCM Cluster, [Strategy 2021-2023](#), 2021.
6. REACH, [Multisectoral CCCM Vulnerability Index Round 5](#), November 2023.
7. REACH, [Ukraine Collective Site Monitoring: Round 8](#), May 2023.
8. Non-IDP households refer to the local population of Dnipro City, not displaced due to the conflict at the time of data collection.
9. IASC, [Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#), 2010.
10. REACH, [Terms of reference CCCM Durable Solutions Assessment](#), June 2023.

## PAGE 4

11. A control group refers to a specific set of individuals in a study that provides a baseline for comparison against the group under scrutiny.
12. According to the CCCM National Cluster Master List estimations.
13. Convenient sampling is a non-probability method where researchers select participants based on their accessibility and availability, rather than using a random systematic approach.
14. Indicative findings provide a preliminary glimpse that suggests the direction or nature of the phenomenon under investigation.
15. Representative findings stem from a sample systematically and randomly selected to accurately reflect the diversity and distribution of relevant characteristics present in the entire population.
16. IASC, [Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#), 2010.

## PAGE 6

17. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.

## PAGE 7

18. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
19. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
20. 3% of HHs reported an intention to go elsewhere in the country, and 2% to go abroad.

## PAGE 8

21. Each criterion definition originated from the IASC, [Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#), 2010.
22. Some IDP respondents might have broadened their understanding of this question to include the period during which they were more likely to be exposed to war-related incidents.
23. G.V. GERASYMENKO, [Gender-based violence in Ukraine: Issues of Assessment and Policy Response](#), 2015.

## PAGE 9

24. Dnipro Operative, [The academic year 2022-2023 has begun in Dnipropetrovsk region](#), 2022.

## PAGE 10

25. CCCM National Cluster Ukraine, [Strategic framework](#), 2022.
26. According to CCCM cluster partners in Ukraine, this dynamic is not related to the start of the school year, as most of these dormitories are university residences. Rather, it could be explained by the fact that many IDPs were forced to sign agreements precisely to avoid eviction, raising a fear that might not have been there initially. In addition, most IDPs living in dormitories had to sign a code of conduct, banning, for instance, the use of drugs or alcohol, which increased the threat (perceived or not) of eviction.

## PAGE 12

27. The distinction between official and informal employment was left to the interpretation of the respondent.

## PAGE 14

28. States social benefits refer here to the following types of assistance: pension benefits, IDP benefits, war-related benefits, low-income programmes, and social benefits based on vulnerability criteria.
29. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
30. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
31. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.

## PAGE 15

32. The amount of 4,000 UAH was determined based on the approximate value of subsistence levels set by the Ministry of Social Policy prior to February 2022.

## PAGE 17

33. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
34. Global Shelter Cluster, [Information Note on The Ukraine Law on Compensation for Damaged and Destroyed Property](#), June 2023.

## PAGE 20

35. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.