

DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS

UZHGOROD & MUKACHEVO

PROGRESS TOWARDS LOCAL INTEGRATION FOR IDPs IN COLLECTIVE SITES

SEPTEMBER 2023 | **UKRAINE**



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 2022.¹ 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.² 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.³

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 integration⁴ 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,⁵ as they do not represent a viable prerequisite for local integration and often fail to meet the minimum living standards.⁶ Moreover, those who stay in collective sites often suffer from high levels of vulnerabilities and socio-economic fragilities,⁷ 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 Uzhgorod and Mukachevo 254 household (HH) interviews with IDPs living in CSs, as well as 426 HH interviews with non-IDPs.⁸ 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.⁹ This survey marks the initial phase of a two-round **longitudinal study**,¹⁰ aiming to identify trends and disparities in durable solutions attainment between these two sub-groups. Similar studies were also undertaken in Dnipro and Vinnytsia.

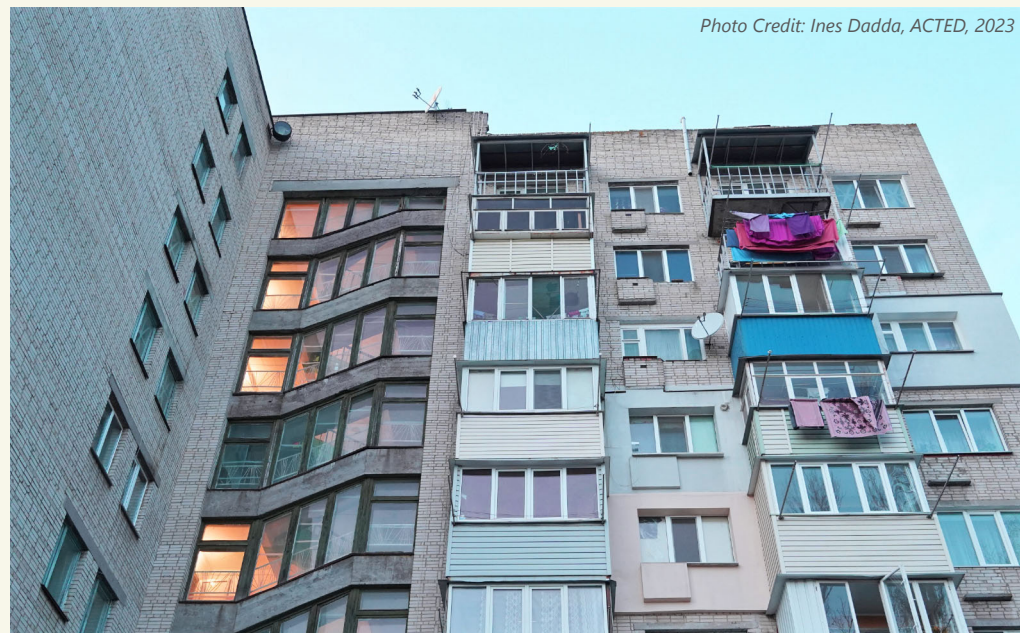


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Photo Credit: Ines Dadda, ACTED, 2023

KEY FINDINGS

IDPs' future preferences and plans

Almost half (**49%**) of IDP HHs in collective sites expressed their intention to remain in Uzhhorod or Mukachevo over the next year, while **41%** 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 (**52%**) and a permanent feeling of safety (**55%**).

Safety and security

IDP households reported perceived **higher levels** of safety and security than non-IDPs.

Access to basic services

Data suggests that IDP households in collective sites had relative access to healthcare (**83%**) and nearly full access to education services (**95%**). Out of the IDP children who were enrolled in education programmes, half (**50%**) were participating in online classes provided by an educational facility located in their area of origin.

Security of tenure and housing conditions

The most reported collective sites facility for IDPs was educational facility dormitories, where **41%** of them reported living at the time of data collection. Overall, poor housing conditions in collective sites were reported regarding the feeling of privacy (**37%**), access to household appliances (**31%**) and the presence of inclusive amenities for vulnerable people (**30%**).

Employment

Data indicates that **51%** of working-age IDP individuals living in collective sites were reportedly active (employed or studying) at the time of data collection, against **79%** for the non-IDPs. Findings suggest that IDPs with lower levels of education were more inclined to work in unofficial job positions or remain unemployed.

Access to sustainable incomes

IDP HHs living in collective sites were earning on average lower incomes than non-IDPs, and only **47%** of them reported earning monthly incomes above 4,001 UAH (Ukrainian Hryvnia)/HH members. In addition, more than half (**53%**) of them rely solely on assistance as their primary source of income.

Restoration of HLP (House, Land and Property)

Data shows that **20%** of IDP HHs who owned Housing, Land, or Property (HLP) suffered damage and required compensation were either in the process of obtaining (**18%**) or had already obtained compensation (**2%**).

Access to documentation

The majority (**96%**) 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

Family separation has been a common occurrence (**29%**) among IDP HHs surveyed. Only one-quarter of the HHs who experienced family separation have managed to reunite with their family members so far.

Social cohesion

The social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo is generally positive, according to most respondents surveyed (**94%**). Nonetheless, **22%** of IDP HHs in collective sites reported instances of perceived discrimination.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

General overview

The primary population of interest for this research are the IDP households who have been residing in CSs in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo 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 group¹¹ consisting of non-IDP households residing in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo was also interviewed using similar methods.

Sampling frame

Collective sites in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo were identified using the CCCM national cluster master list. A total of 254 IDP HHs were surveyed, accounting for 581 individuals, representing approximately 20% of the estimated site population (2,897) at the time of data collection (May-June 2023).¹² Respondents from each CS were selected using convenient sampling.¹³ As this method introduces bias in the selection of participants, results presented for IDP HHs in CSs should only be considered indicative.¹⁴ In parallel, a total of 426 non-IDP HHs were selected using randomly allocated GPS points in the city, providing representative¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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.

Furthermore, data obtained from non-IDP sources exhibit specific biases, notably an overrepresentation of individuals from the Roma community. These biases have impacted the conclusions drawn regarding access to education, particularly concerning the enrollment rates of IDP children aged 6 to 18, which appear to be higher compared to their non-IDP counterparts of the same age group.

A CORE DEMOGRAPHICS

IDP HHs in Collective Sites

A total of 254 households were surveyed, accounting for 581 individuals (average HH size of **2.3**). The age-gender repartition becomes asymmetrical beyond 35 years old, where women were three times more numerous than men. The average age of the HH members was **40.2** years old. Around a third (**31%**) of all IDP HH members, and **19%** of those under 60 years old, were reportedly suffering from a chronic illness or a disability. Up to **42%** of households were composed of at least one child. A majority (**90%**) of HHs responded to the questionnaire in Ukrainian.

Non-IDP HHs

A total of 426 households were surveyed, accounting for 1,203 individuals (average HH size of **2.8**). The age-gender repartition of HH members was relatively balanced. The average age of the HH members was 36.3 years old, providing a younger age profile than the IDPs in CSs. Only **13%** of all non-IDP HH members, and **7%** of those under 60 years old, were reportedly suffering from a chronic illness or a disability. A vast majority (**98%**) of HHs responded to the questionnaire in Ukrainian.

Figure 1. Age and gender repartition

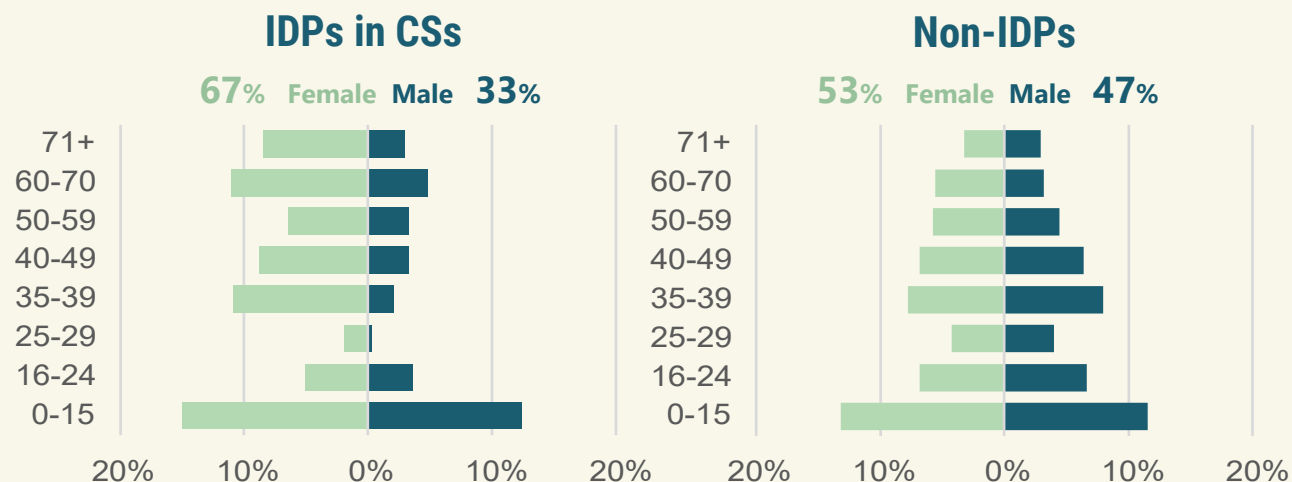
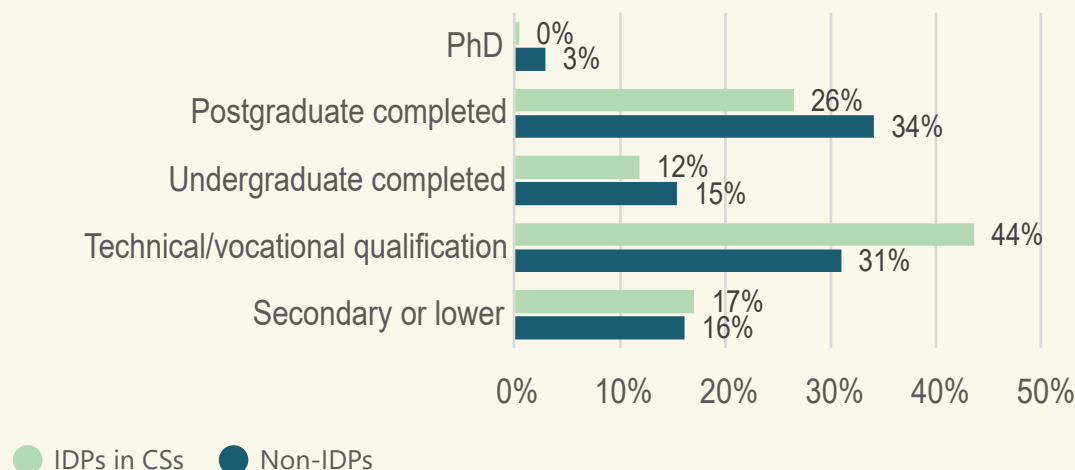


Figure 2. Education level of 18+ years old HH members



B DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY HISTORY

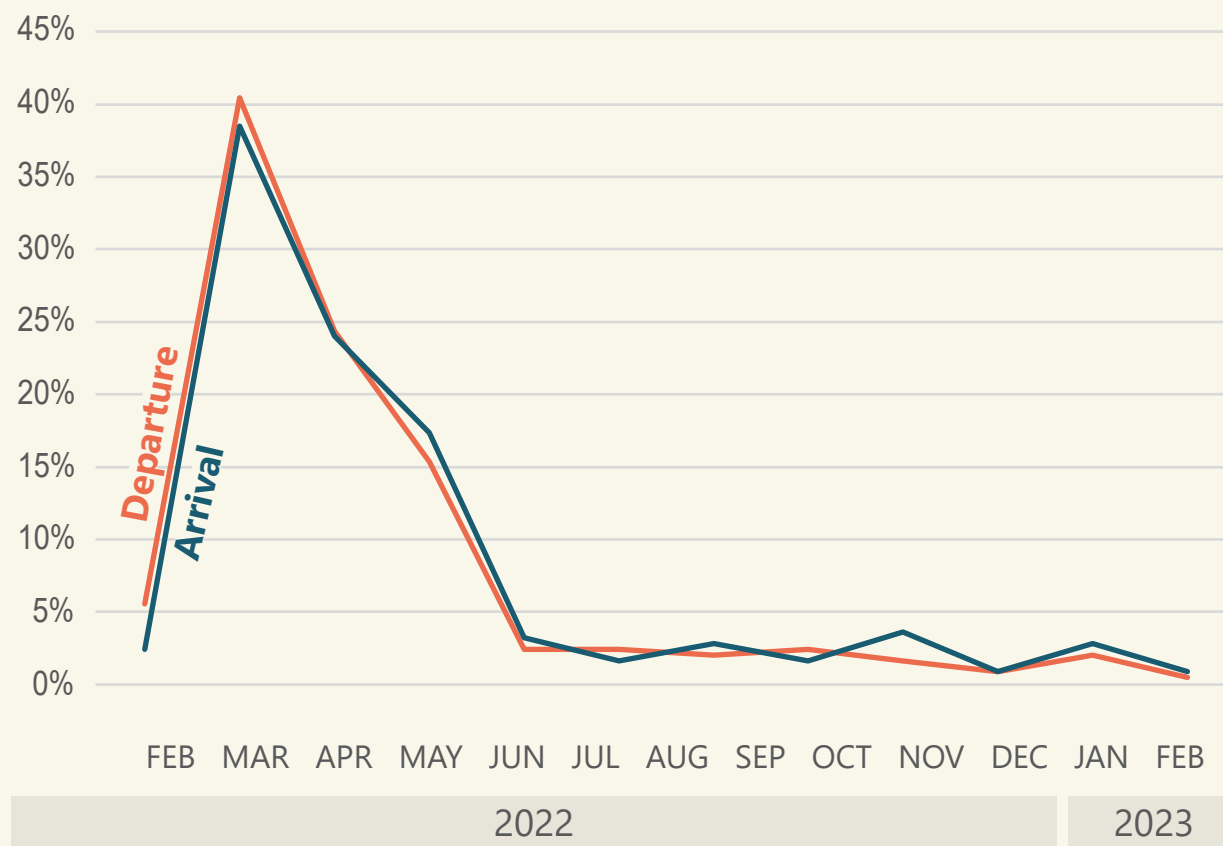
Mobility trends

The most commonly reported oblasts of origin of IDP HHs living in CSs were Donetska (36%), Kharkivska (23%), Luhanska (18%) and Zaporizka (10%). Most influxes of IDPs to Uzhhorod and Mukachevo occurred during the first three months of the escalation of hostilities, with the highest percentage of IDP arrivals in March 2022 (39%). Overall, Uzhhorod and Mukachevo appear to have been the first choice of destination for most HHs, as 90% 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 (100%) complemented by reported lack of humanitarian support (30%) and lack of accommodation (18%). In the meantime, the top 3 most cited reasons for coming to Uzhhorod and Mukachevo were its relative safety (99%), availability of humanitarian aid (45%), and availability of accommodation (41%).¹⁷

Figure 3. Movement trends of IDPs in CSs between their settlement of origin and Uzhhorod/Mukachevo



C IDPs FUTURE PREFERENCES AND PLANS

Durable Solutions preferences within the upcoming year

Almost half of the IDP HHs in CSs (49%) have stated their intention to stay in Uzhhorod or Mukachevo within the year following data collection (meaning until June 2024). Among them, more than half (56%) believed they could follow through with this decision. Among this group, the majority (71%) had made concrete plans to support their intention of remaining in the city.

The primary requirements expressed by those who want to remain in Uzhhorod or Mukachevo were economic opportunities (52%) and sustainable accommodation (52%).¹⁸ Importantly, the prospect of remaining in Uzhhorod or Mukachevo was more prevalent (63%) among HHs that had at least one vulnerable member at the time of data collection.

Meanwhile, an important portion of IDP HHs in CSs (41%) 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 (89%).¹⁹ Almost a third (36%) of those who intended to return indicated they could follow through with this decision. Among this group, the majority (68%) had made concrete plans to support their intention of returning to their initial settlement of origin.

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

 **49%**

IDP intend to **remain** in Uzhhorod/Mukachevo

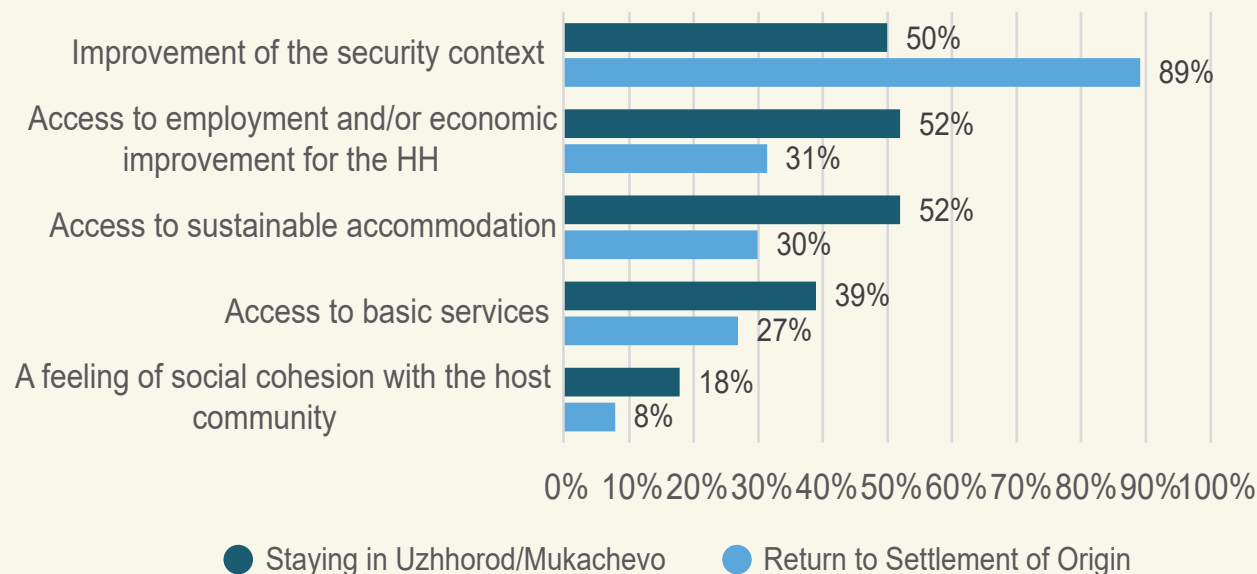
 **41%**

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

 **8%**

IDP intend to go **elsewhere** in the country or abroad²⁰

Figure 4. Conditions needed to pursue the preferred option

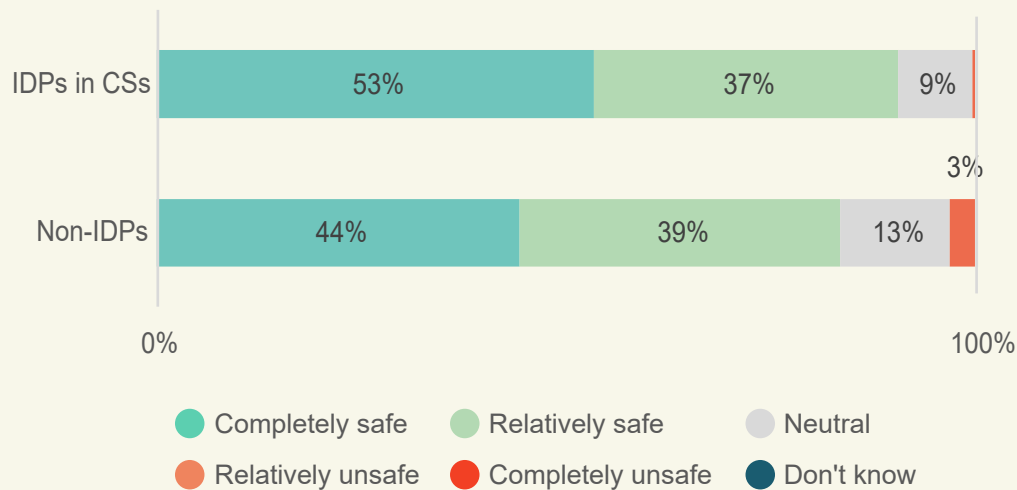


1 SAFETY AND SECURITY

Indicator 1: Safety and Security Perception

Almost all IDP HHs (90%) reported a relative or complete perception of safety when walking around the settlement (at day or night) over the last 3 months, which is slightly higher than the non-IDPs (83%). In the meantime, 4% of both IDP HHs and non-IDP HHs respectively reported having suffered from instances of psychological violence over the 3 months prior to data collection.

Figure 5. Safety and security perception



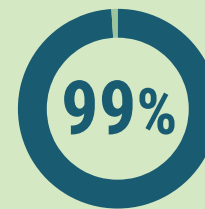
CRITERION 1 Safety and Security

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.²¹

Progress Criterion 1: Safety and Security

The data indicates that IDPs living in CSs in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo reported slightly higher levels of perceived safety and security than non-IDPs. In the meantime, 4% of IDP HHs reported having suffered from instances of psychological violence.

The progress is informed by the following indicator:



Perception of Security and Safety

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

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 (**96%**) of IDP HHs in CSs and non-IDP HHs (**95%**) reported having needed healthcare services in the past 3 months. Among those, **83%** of IDP HHs and **87%** of non-IDP HHs indicated accessing them without encountering any obstacles. 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

Almost all (**95%**) of IDP children aged between 6 and 18 years old living in CSs in Uzhhorod/Mukachevo were reported to be participating in school education or training in the 3 months following data collection, leaving only a small portion of HH members within this age group to be potentially in a Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) situation.

Among IDP HH members aged between 6 and 18 years who reported attending primary, secondary school or professional training in the past 3 months, half of them (**50%**) reported that the education facility was located in the settlement of origin, **35%** in the current settlement (Uzhhorod/Mukachevo), and **15%** reported that the education facility located in another settlement.

Notably, **9%** of non-IDP HHs reported that their children were not attending any educational facilities or training due to financial constraints and parental disinclination towards sending their children to school. This could potentially be explained by the overrepresentation of individuals from the Roma community in the sample surveyed. Not attending school can be a prevalent occurrence within the Roma community due to a multitude of factors such as their cultural traditions (e.g., migratory patterns, early marriage), poverty, or the stereotypes about them.²²

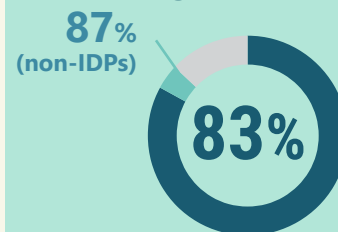
CRITERION 2.1 Access to Basic Services

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

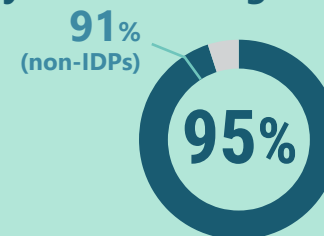
The data indicates that IDPs residing in collective sites in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo had nearly full access to healthcare (**83%**) and education (**95%**) services. Access to healthcare was primarily hindered by the expense associated with medical services and products, according to respondents. As for educational services, the findings indicate that the proportion of school-aged IDPs living in CSs enrolled in education programs is higher than among non-IDPs.

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

Overall, **41%** of IDP HHs indicated that they lived in dormitories of educational facilities, the rest were reportedly living either in hotels or hostels (**20%**), other non-residential buildings (**18%**) or school facilities (**13%**). Data suggests that IDP HHs with higher monthly incomes (more than 4,000 UAH/HH members) more often reported living in hotels/ hostels than IDP HHs with lower monthly incomes (less than 4,000 UAH/HH members).



41% of IDP HHs reported to be living in dormitories of educational facilities.



20% of IDP HHs reported to be living in hostels or hotels.

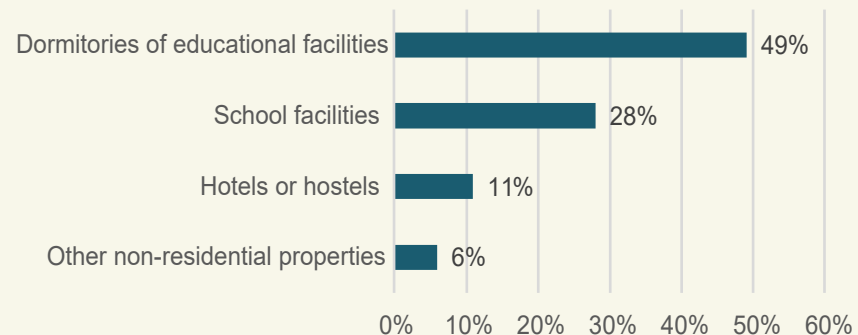
CRITERION 2.2 Security of tenure and housing conditions

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.²³

Indicator 1: Security of tenure and fear of eviction

Nearly half of IDPs in CSs (**49%**) reported having signed written agreements with CS management ensuring minimum length of stay in collective sites. Out of those who have signed written agreements, **34%** reported concerns over being evicted in the subsequent 6 months following data collection. Out of those who did not sign written agreements, the rate of fear of eviction stood at **40%**. IDPs living in dormitories of educational institutions were the ones who reported a fear of being evicted most frequently, despite being the ones who reportedly signed written agreements the most (**49%**). Finally, only **1%** of IDP HHs living in CSs reported experiencing eviction incidents within 6 months preceding data collection.

Figure 6. Proportion of HHs reporting receiving a written agreement ensuring a minimum length of stay in CSs



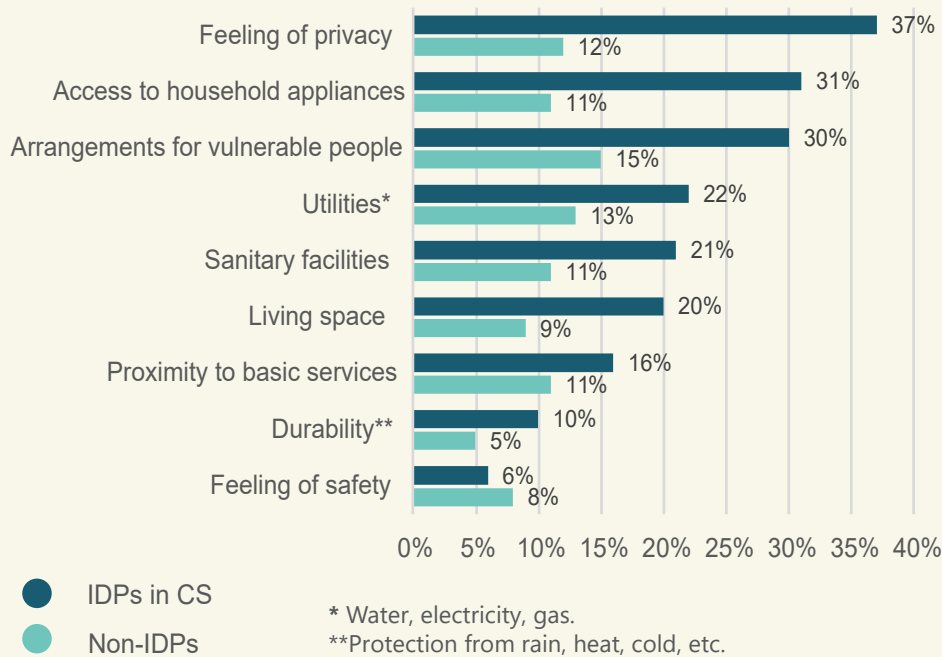
2 ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING

2.2 Security of Tenure and Housing Conditions

Indicator 2: Housing Conditions

IDPs living in CSs and non-IDPs were asked during data collection to rate their housing conditions on a scale from 1 (very bad) to 5 (very good) against various criteria. 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

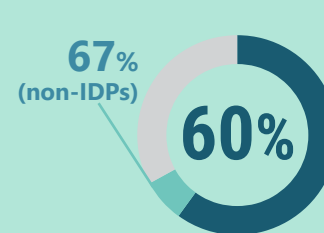


Progress Criterion 2.2: Security of Tenure and Housing Conditions

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

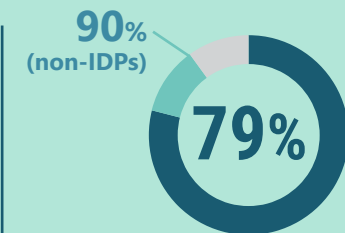
With 41% of interviewed IDPs indicating being housed in educational facility dormitories, existing written agreements for a minimum time of stay in their collective site do not appear to provide guarantees for residents for not fearing eviction. Indeed, only 60% felt safe overall. Regarding housing conditions, IDP HHs reported negative ratings for criteria such as feeling of privacy, access to household appliances and presence of necessary arrangements for vulnerable HH members.

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

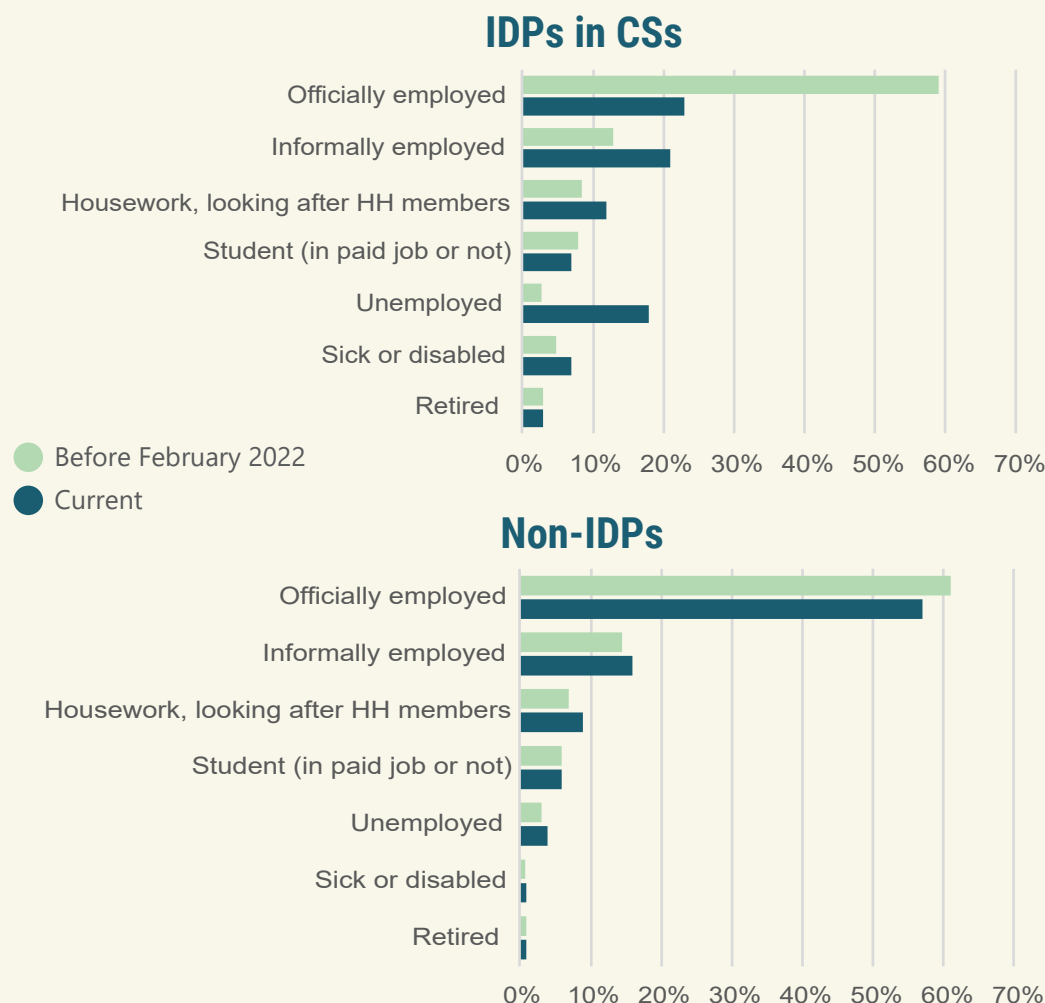
The employment rates for the two population groups were nearly identical before February 2022. IDP HH members the age of working (18-59 years old) were **80%** to be reportedly active (employed or studying). This number was **82%** for the non-IDPs.

Current

Current employment rates suggest a stark reduction in the number of active individuals (either employed or studying) as compared to the period before February 2022. At the time of data collection, **51%** of IDP HH members living in CSs in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo were active, as compared to **79%** of non-IDP HH members.

Among IDP HH members who were officially employed before being forcibly displaced in February 2022, only **39%** remain officially employed, **19%** have switched to unofficial employment, and **7%** are now engaged in housework (looking after HH members which is unpaid work).

Figure 8. Employment status comparison before February 2022 and current, for both IDPs and non-IDPs of working age (18-59 years old)²⁴



3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

3.1 Employment

Focus: Education level and economic sectors

The service sector (**25%**), education (**15%**) and trade (**14%**) were the most frequently reported economic sectors in which IDP HH members were employed at the time of data collection. Non-IDPs were mostly employed in similar economic sectors, followed by public administration and defence sectors (**9%** of HH members for both sectors).

IDP household members with lower levels of education were more inclined to work in unofficial job positions or to remain unemployed. Additionally, they tended to be employed in economic sectors demanding technical specialization, such as mining and quarrying, water sewerage and waste management, and repair of motor vehicles.

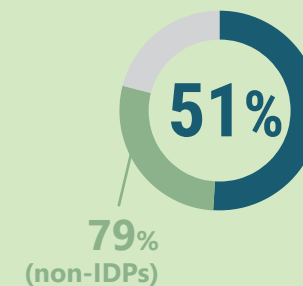
Among IDP HH members who reported being currently unemployed, the lack of opportunities/vacancies available, discriminatory recruitment practices, and low wages were reported to be the main reasons explaining their unemployment.

IDPs in CSs reportedly work in the economic sectors in which they have the best skills or educational background (i.e., service sector, education and wholesale and retail trade). In addition, only **8%** of IDP HH members in CSs and **1%** of non-IDPs who are reportedly unemployed are registered with an employment centre.

Progress Criterion 3.1: Employment

Data indicates that **51%** of working-age IDP individuals living in collective sites were reportedly active (employed or studying) at the time of data collection, against **79%** for non-IDPs. Findings suggest that IDPs with lower levels of education were more inclined to work in unofficial job positions or to remain unemployed.

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 (**94%**) of IDP HHs in CSs claimed that they were eligible for state social benefits²⁵ since the start of the hostilities in February 2022. Most of these HHs were eligible for benefits specifically targeted at IDPs (**91%**), pension benefits (**72%**), or other complementary social assistance programs based on vulnerability or low-income criteria (**20%**).²⁶ In contrast, only **51%** of non-IDP HHs reported eligibility for state social benefits.

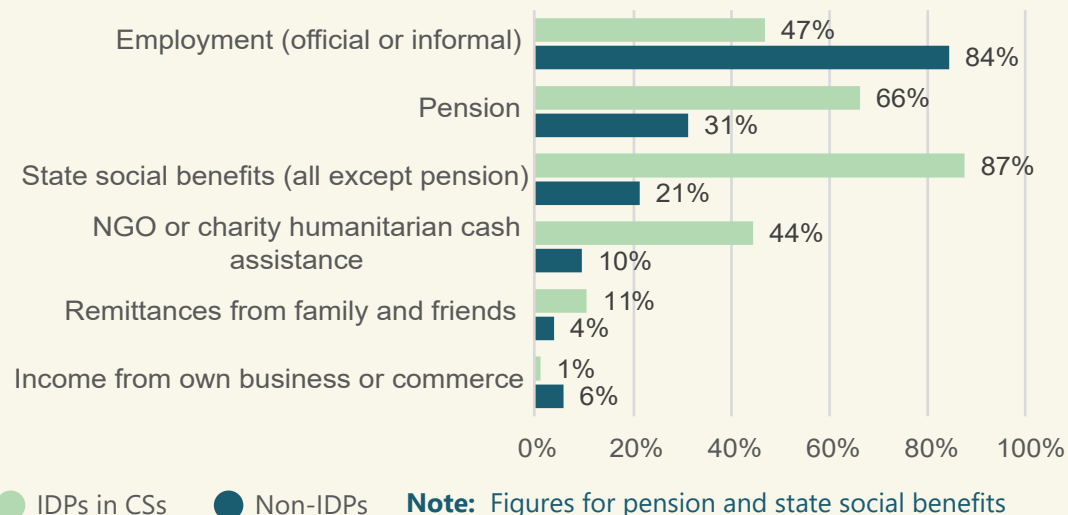
Among the eligible IDP HHs living in CSs [n=241], **53%** stated that they faced no challenges in renewing access to state social benefits compared to **82%** for non-IDPs. Out of IDP HHs who reported facing obstacles [n=109], the most cited issue was delays in the procedures (**95%**).²⁷

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

 **53%**

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

Figure 9. 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, **47%** of IDP HHs reported that employment (either formal or informal) was a source of income, compared to **69%** prior to February 2022. Conversely, more than half (**53%**) of IDP HHs reported currently relying exclusively on assistance – either pension, social benefits, cash-based assistance, or remittance – (against **15%** for the non-IDPs). Up to **87%** of IDP HHs received state social benefits, mainly due to their eligibility for IDP-specific benefits. In addition, **44%** of IDP HHs reported receiving Multi-Purposed Cash Assistance (MPCA) from NGOs (non-governmental organisations).²⁸

When looking at households with adults of working age (18 to 59 years old), up to **36%** of IDPs in CSs rely solely on assistance, versus **4%** for non-IDPs. Disaggregated findings also indicate that it concerns **35%** of IDP HHs with at least one child, versus **3%** 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 only slightly moved between the time of data collection and pre-February 2022 levels within the two sub-groups (IDPs in CSs and non-IDPs). For IDPs in CSs, the average income decreased from 6,088 UAH to **5,316 UAH**. For non-IDPs, it increased from 9,638 UAH to **9,949 UAH**. At current levels, 35% of IDP HHs reportedly have incomes amounting to less than 4,001 UAH per HH member,²⁹ versus 16% for non-IDPs.

Significantly, IDP HH members who had low incomes (below 4,001 UAH) before February 2022 [n=79] demonstrated a higher tendency (**56%**) to indicate a rise in their incomes. In contrast, IDP households categorized as having high or medium incomes [n=125] were more prone to report a decline in their incomes (**56%**).

IDPs in CSs who had at least one HH member employed prior to February 2022 [n=174] exhibited a higher probability of experiencing a reduction in their income (**40%**). This percentage further escalates to **53%** if they were unable to secure employment in Uzhhorod or Mukachevo [n=64].

Figure 10. Household income level for IDPs in CSs and non-IDPs, before February 2022, and current

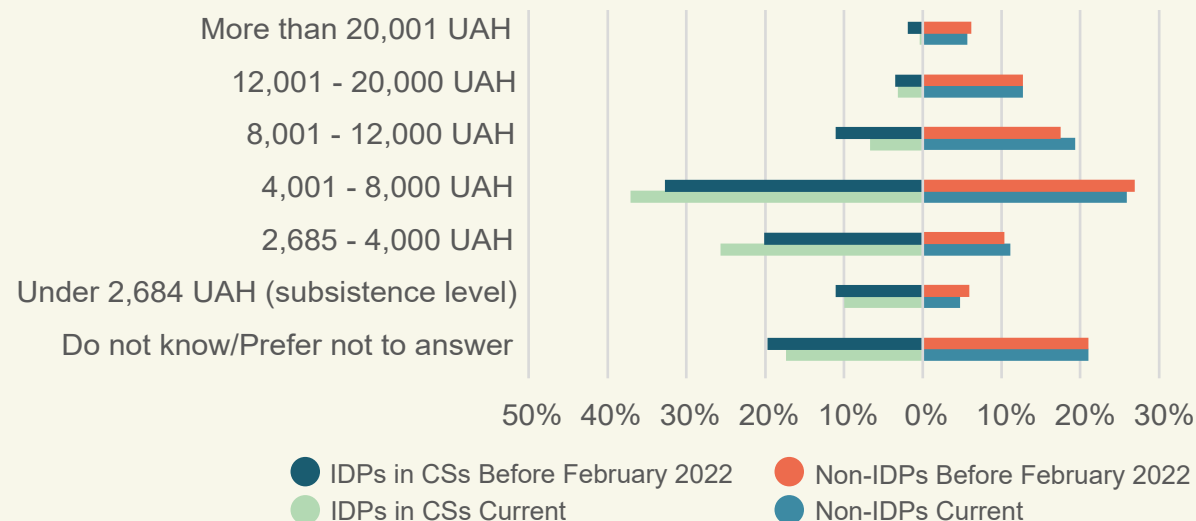
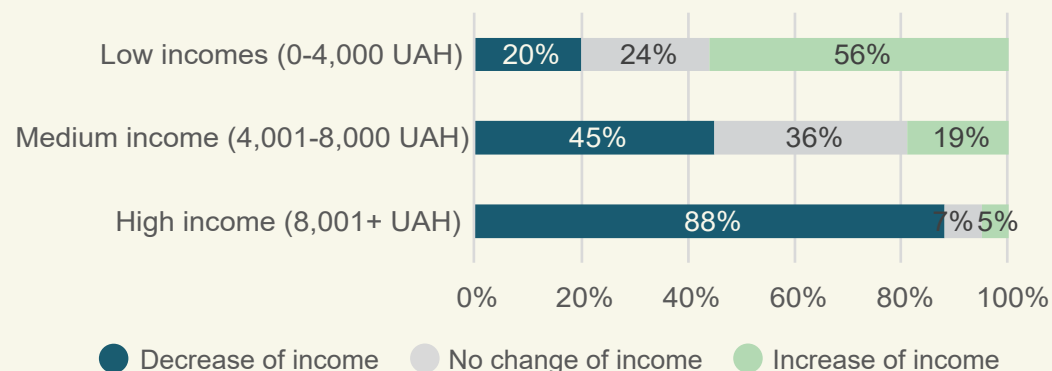


Figure 11. Income level fluctuation for IDP HHs in CSs, disaggregated by the income category prior to February 2022



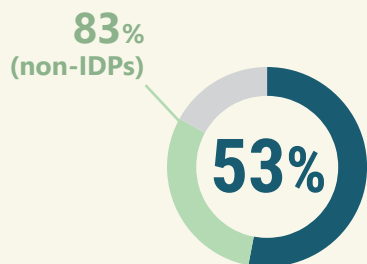
3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

3.2 Sustainable incomes

Progress Criterion 3.2: Sustainable incomes

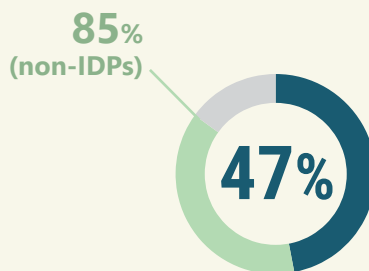
IDP HHs living in collective sites in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo were earning on average lower incomes than non-IDPs, and only **47%** of them reported to be earning monthly incomes/HH member beyond 4,001 UAH. In addition, **53%** rely solely on assistance as their primary source of income. Finally, **53%** 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:



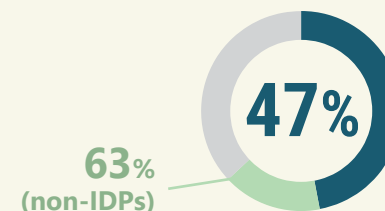
Successful access to state social benefits when eligible

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

The majority of IDP HHs in CSs in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo (94%) reported owning HLP prior to displacement, and nearly all of them (95%) mentioned having legally recognised contracts or documents to prove ownership of these HLP.

Of those owning HLP [n=234], 40% reported that it was either damaged or destroyed, 29% reported that it was not, and 29% indicated that they did not know.

Amongst IDPs owning HLP in their settlement of origin,

 **40%**

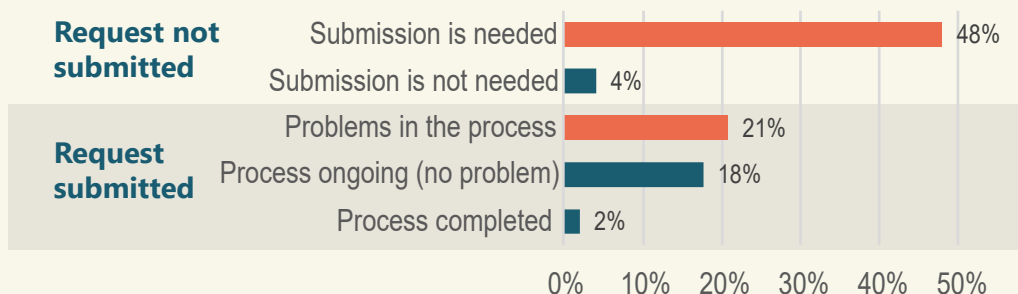
indicated that it was either damaged or destroyed.

Indicator 1: Access to HLP restoration mechanism

Amongst those who reported damage or destruction of their house/accommodation, land or property [n=96], 52% indicated not having requested compensation, 39% reported having done so, and only 2% of respondents reported that the process was fully completed.

For those who reported either not having introduced the request, or facing issues in the compensation process, the most reported barriers were not being in possession of any photos or videos to prove destruction (32%), the housing is in occupied territories (23%), they faced administrative issues introducing the request (20%), and the documents to prove ownership were lost or destroyed and were not restored (15%).³⁰

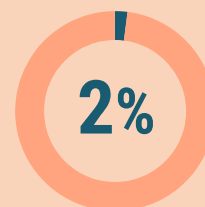
Figure 12. Level of progress in making a compensation request – for IDP HHs who owned an accommodation before February 2022 currently reported to be damaged or destroyed



Progress Criterion 4: Effective mechanism to restore HLP

Data indicates that only 2% of IDP HHs who owned an HLP that had suffered damage and that needed compensation had obtained it 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),³¹ 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

Only **5%** of IDP HHs in CSs reported losing a piece of important personal documentation since February 2022. Out of those [n=12], half reported trying to rehabilitate these documents. Half of those who attempted to do so faced obstacles (mostly delays).



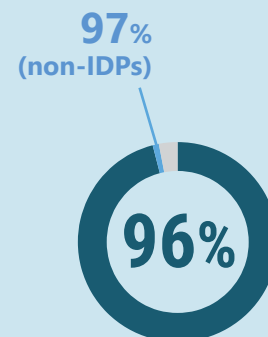
5%

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 (**96%**) 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

Overall, **29%** of IDP HHs in CSs reported suffering the separation of one or multiple family members since February 2022. Among them [n=74], **36%** reported being separated from at least one older person (over 60) and **14%** with at least one child (under 18). Among those who reported suffering from the separation of one or multiple family members, **61%** reported facing obstacles to family reunification.

Out of those who reported facing obstacles to family reunification [n=45], the main reported barrier was the inability of HH members to cross the frontline.

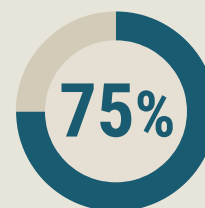


29% of IDP HHs reported to have suffered the separation of a family member since February 2022.

Progress Criterion 6: Family reunification

The data shows that overall, a substantial proportion of IDPs have experienced family separation (**29%**). Furthermore, among those who reported suffering separation, the majority reported facing obstacles, such as the inability of HH members to cross the frontline. Eventually, **75%** were reportedly not missing any family member.

The progress a 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).

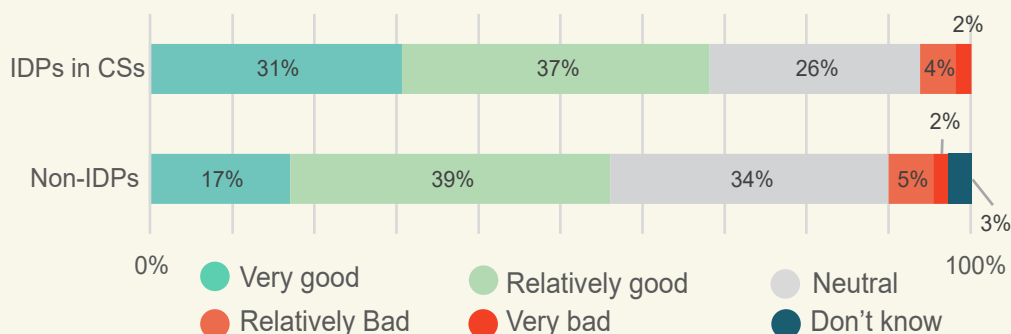
The benchmark for achievement is 100%.

7 SOCIAL COHESION

Indicator 1: Social Cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs

Both sub-groups reported an overall satisfactory level of relationship between IDPs and non-IDPs in in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo. IDP HHs in CSs were **68%** to indicate that the relationship was either “very good” (32%) or “good” (45%). Similarly, **56%** of non-IDPs reported similar positive scores.

Figure 13. Reported perceived level of relationship between IDP 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=621] reported the following answers: a sense of trust and solidarity (64%), an active participation from both groups in common initiatives (45%), a similar language (26%), and similar cultural and religious background (18%).

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=256] reported the following answers: stereotypes (58%), different language (47%), lack of trust and solidarity (26%), and a perceived lack of willingness from both groups to interact (19%).³²

A notable majority of IDPs (80%) indicated that none of the HH members were actively engaged in the social or political affairs of the community during the month leading up to the data collection. Conversely, the remaining 20% of IDP households stated that at least one member participated in local charitable organizations or other social and political groups.

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 perceived overall positive sense of social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs, up to **19%** of IDP HHs 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, **17%** of IDP HHs reported that they felt discriminated against when trying to access basic services (**15%**), when trying to rent out a house (**11%**), to access social services (**10%**), or when trying to access labour market (**6%**).



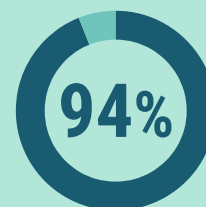
19%

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

Progress Criterion 7: Social Cohesion

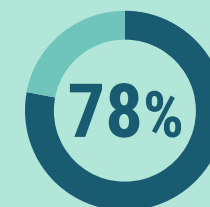
Data suggests that there is an overall positive sense of social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo, as **94%** of respondents reported a level of relationship ranging from “neutral” to “very good”. However, it is worth noting that **19%** of IDP households in collective sites reported instances of perceived discrimination, implying potential areas for improvement in this regard. Furthermore, IDPs residing in CSs appear to have limited involvement in the social initiatives of the host community.

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 Uzhhorod and Mukachevo, 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.

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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.

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21. Each criterion definition originated from the IASC, [Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#), 2010.

PAGE 9

22. International Foundation "Renaissance", [Education of the Roma](#), January 2015

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23. CCCM National Cluster Ukraine, [Strategic framework](#), 2022.

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

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25. 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.
26. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
27. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
28. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.

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29. 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.

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

PAGE 20

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