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humanitarian action



# DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS VINNYTSIA CITY

## 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.<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 Vinnytsia City 324 household (HH) interviews with IDPs living in CSs, as well as 404 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 Dnipro, Uzhhorod and Mukachevo.

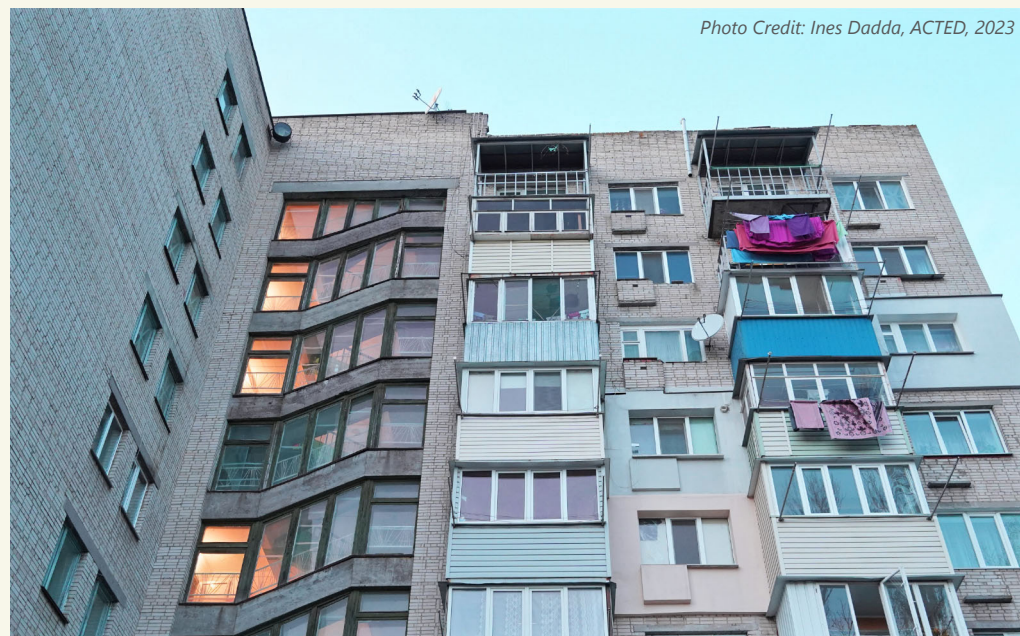


Photo Credit: Ines Dadda, ACTED, 2023



Photo Credit: Ines Dadda, ACTED, 2023

## KEY FINDINGS

### IDPs' future preferences and plans

More than half (**55%**) of IDP households in collective sites expressed their intention to remain in Vinnytsia City 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 (**49%**) and economic opportunities (**49%**).

### Safety and security

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

### Access to basic services

IDP households in collective sites had nearly full access to healthcare (**97%**) or education services (**96%**). Out of the IDP children who were attending primary or secondary education, **63%** were participating in online classes provided by an educational facility located in their area of origin.

### Security of tenure and housing conditions

Every single IDP household (**100%**) reported to be living in residential facilities (meaning facilities which were originally designed as housing accommodations). Only **40%** have reported having signed written agreements to guarantee minimum time of stay. Poor living conditions were reported in some collective sites regarding the lack of privacy (**23%**), living space (**17%**), arrangements for vulnerable people (**12%**), and sanitary facilities (**11%**).

### Employment

Data indicates that **57%** of working-age IDP individuals living in collective sites were reportedly active (employed or studying) at the time of data collection, against **73%** for the non-IDPs. Findings suggest that female IDPs, IDPs with children, Russian-speaking IDPs, or IDPs with technical training, were more often reported to lose their employment status after moving.

### Access to sustainable incomes

IDP households living in CSs were earning on average lower incomes than non-IDPs, and only half (**53%**) of them reported earning monthly incomes above 4,001 UAH (Ukrainian Hryvnia)/household members. In addition, **44%** of IDP households rely solely on assistance as their primary source of income, an issue that concerns a quarter (**27%**) of IDP HHs with members of working age. Importantly, **43%** of households with individuals eligible for state social benefits reported facing delays when trying to access them.

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

Only **27%** of IDP households who owned Housing, Land, or Property (HLP) that suffered damage and required compensation were either in the process of obtaining (**26%**) or had already obtained compensation (**1%**), according to the data. The rest were reported to be facing barriers either prior to the introduction of the request (**51%**) or during the process (**22%**).

### 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

Family separation has been a common occurrence (**23%**) among IDP households surveyed. Notably, only a third of the households that experienced family separation have managed to reunite with their family members so far.

### Social cohesion

Data suggests that there is a positive sense of social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs in Vinnytsia City according to most respondents surveyed (**91%**). However, reports of perceived discrimination were reported by 1 out of 10 IDP HHs in CSs on average, 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 Vinnytsia 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 Vinnytsia City was also interviewed using similar methods.

## Sampling frame

Collective sites in Vinnytsia City were identified using the CCCM national cluster master list. A total of 324 IDP HHs were surveyed, accounting for 829 individuals, representing approximately 20% of the estimated site population (4,142 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 404 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 324 households were surveyed, accounting for 829 individuals (average HH size of **2.6**). The age-gender repartition becomes asymmetrical beyond 30 years old, with an overrepresentation of female HH members (**41%**) over male ones (**22%**). The average age of the surveyed individuals was **39.8** years old. An important proportion (**43%**) of all HH members, and a third (**32%**) 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. Of those, **21%** were single-headed. The majority (**79%**) of HHs responded to the questionnaire in Ukrainian.

## Non-IDP HHs

A total of 404 households were surveyed, accounting for 1,105 individuals (average HH size **2.7**). The gender repartition remains unbalanced across nearly all age groups, with a majority of female HH members (**55%**) overall. Importantly, households were generally composed of young HH members, with an average age of **33.8** years old. Only **24%** of non-IDP HH members, and **17%** of individuals under 59 years old, were reportedly suffering from a chronic illness or a disability. Nearly half (**48%**) of HHs were composed of at least one child. Of those, **9%** were single-headed. A vast majority (**98%**) responded to the questionnaire in Ukrainian.

Figure 1. Age and gender repartition

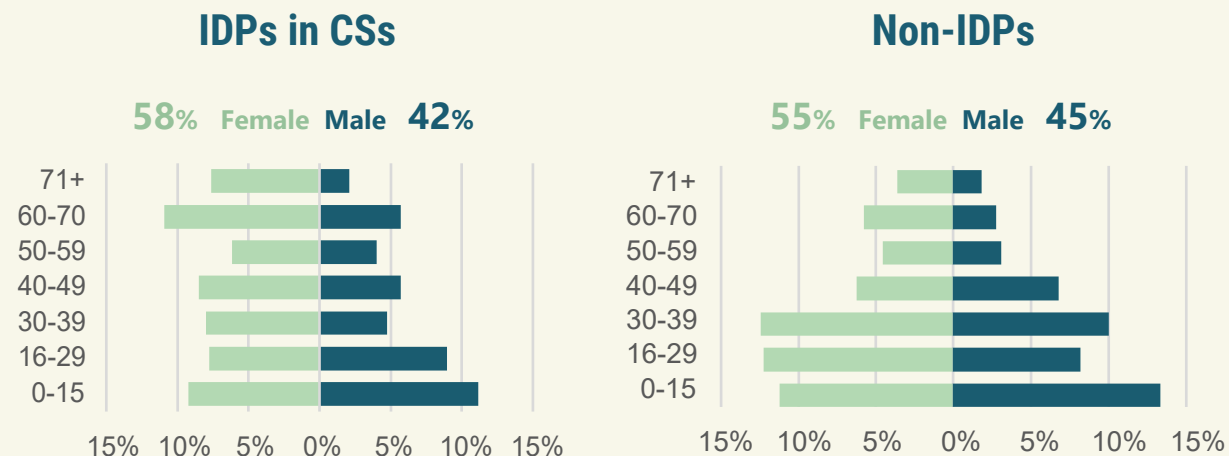
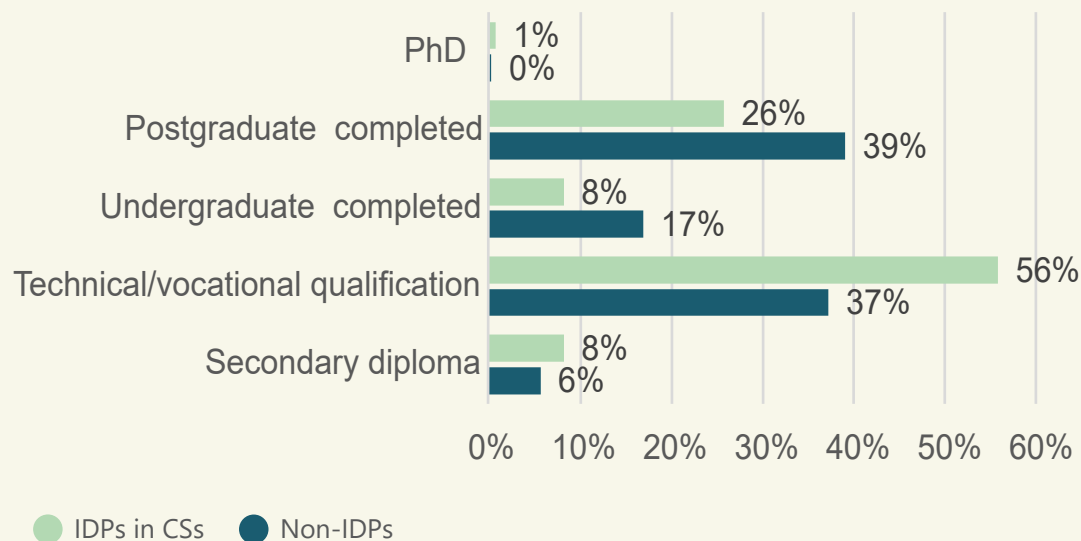


Figure 2. Education level of 18+ years old HH members



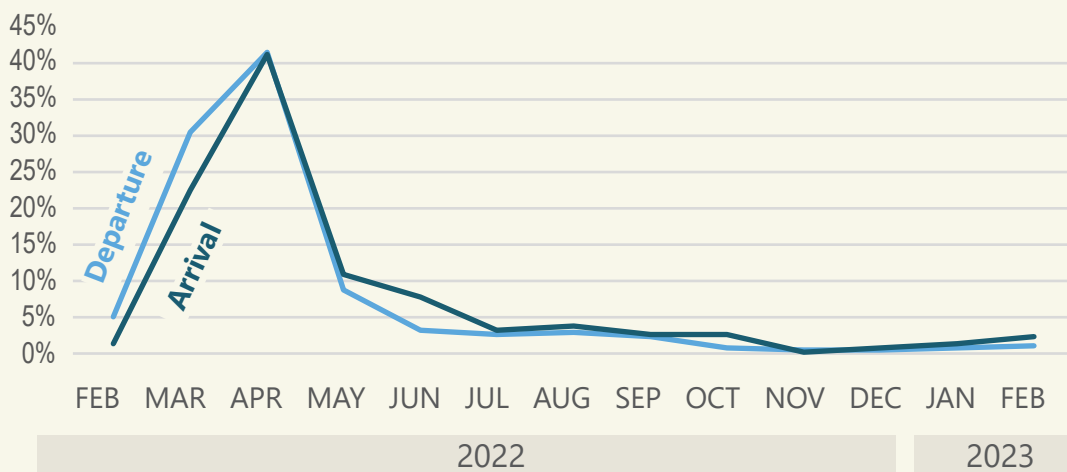
# B MOBILITY HISTORY AND FUTURE PREFERENCES

## Mobility trends

Most IDP HHs surveyed in Vinnytsia City originated either from Donetsk (56%), Luhanska (19%) or Kharkivska (10%) oblasts. The influxes between the settlement of origin and the first arrival in Vinnytsia City occurred for the most part during the first three months of the escalation of hostilities, after which movements virtually stopped. Vinnytsia appears to have been the first choice of destination for most surveyed HHs, as 80% reported arriving in the city less than 30 days after departing.

The most reported reasons for IDP HHs in CSs to leave their settlement of origin were security considerations (99%) compounded with bad standards of living (22%) and the lack of humanitarian assistance (18%). In the meantime, the top 3 most cited reasons for coming to Vinnytsia City were its relative safety (88%), the location of friends and family (34%), and the availability of accommodation (32%).<sup>17</sup> Economic migration (i.e., related to work opportunities or cost of living) was reported as a reason to come to Vinnytsia City only by 7% of surveyed HHs.

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

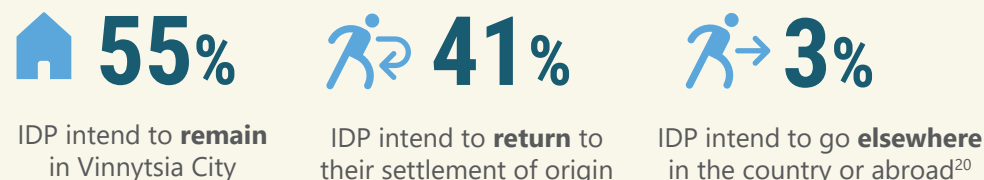


## Durable Solutions preferences within the upcoming year

More than half (55%) of IDP HHs in CSs have stated their intention to stay in Vinnytsia City within the year following data collection (until June 2024). Among them, a significant majority (90%) believed they could follow through with this decision. Among this group, 80% had made **concrete plans** to support their intention to remain in the city. Their primary requirements to pursue this option are access to sustainable accommodation (49%) and economic opportunities (49%), followed by access to basic services (44%).<sup>18</sup>

Meanwhile, an important portion (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 (92%).<sup>19</sup> Notably, this willingness to return was more prevalent among Russian-speaking HHs (59% with n=69), than with Ukrainian-speaking HHs (36% with n=255). Overall, only 16% of IDP HHs who intend to return indicated having the necessary means to pursue this option.

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

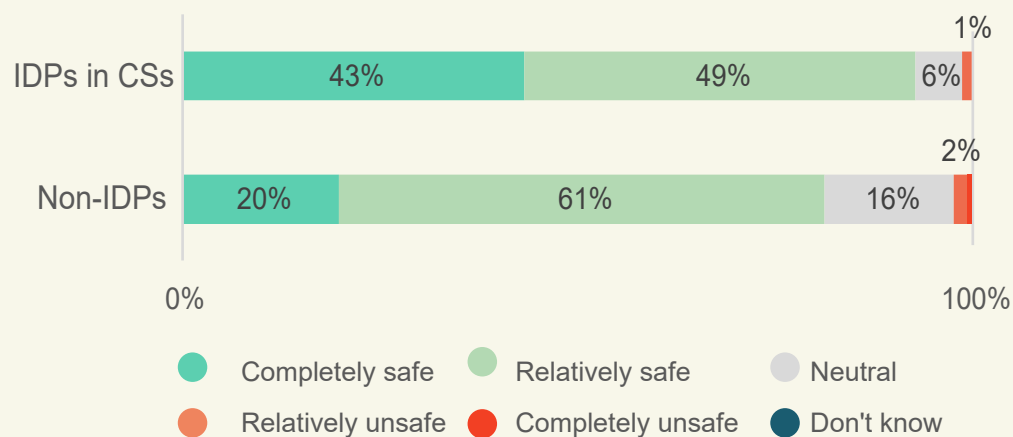


# 1 SAFETY AND SECURITY

## Indicator 1: Safety and Security Perception

The majority of IDP HHs (93%) reported a relative or complete perception of **safety** when walking around the settlement (at day or night) over the 3 months prior to data collection, which is higher than the non-IDPs (81%). 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 4. Safety and security perception



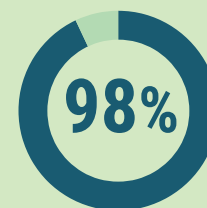
### CRITERION 1 Safety and Security

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.<sup>21</sup>

### Progress Criterion 1: Safety and Security

IDP HHs reported **higher** perceived levels of safety and security than non-IDP HHs. 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 (**89%**) of IDP HHs in CSs reported having needed healthcare services in the past 3 months (against **85%** for non-IDP HHs). Among those, **97%** indicated accessing them without meeting obstacles (against **99%** 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,

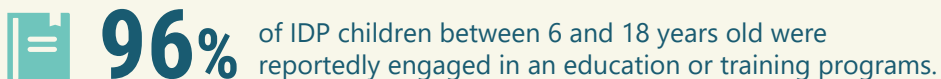


reported that they were able to access them.

#### Indicator 2: Access to education services

A significant majority (**96%**) of IDP children between 6 to 18 years old living in CSs in Vinnytsia City were reported to be enrolled in an education or training program in the 3 months that preceded data collection, leaving only a small portion of children to potentially be in a Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEETS) situation.

Of children studying in primary and secondary school [n=124], **63%** followed online courses provided by educational institutions located in their area of origin, **28%** attended classes in educational institutions located in Vinnytsia City, and **9%** did so in a third settlement. Less than half (**43%**) of those enrolled in primary or secondary education programs in Vinnytsia City [n=35] reportedly attended classes in person (against **82%** for non-IDP children). Children engaged in professional training [n=30] were more often reported to attend classes in Vinnytsia City, through an offline modality.



#### CRITERION 2.1 Access to Basic Services

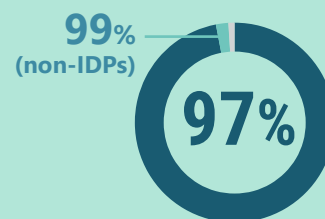
IDPs should have access without discrimination to basic services to ensure the adequacy of their standards of living and for Durable Solutions to be considered achieved.

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

The data suggests that IDPs residing in collective sites in Vinnytsia City had nearly full access to healthcare (**97%**) and education (**96%**) services.

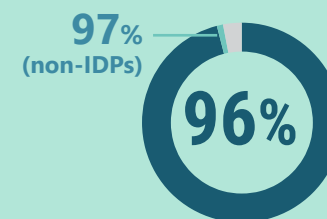
The main barrier regarding access to healthcare was reportedly the high cost of services and medical products, more likely to impact low-income households. Additionally, access to education services appears to be only affecting a minor portion of children, with most of them attending classes online in education facilities located outside Vinnytsia City.

#### 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

Most IDP HHs surveyed (**93%**) indicated that they were hosted in dormitories of educational facilities, the others were also residing in residential facilities such as hostels and hotels (**3%**), or healthcare institutions (**3%**). Every single HH (**100%**) reported that they were living in a “planned” collective site, i.e., a premise specifically designated for 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 (**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).



**93%** of IDP HHs reported to be living in **dormitories** of educational 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>22</sup>

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

Only **40%** of IDP HHs residing in CSs within Vinnytsia City reported having signed a written agreement ensuring a minimum stay in their CS. In the meantime, **69%** reported not worrying about being evicted from the CS in which they are being accommodated in the 6 months prior to data collection, regardless of whether they had signed a written agreement or not. By way of comparison, **90%** of non-IDP HHs do not fear eviction from their housing.



**40%** of IDP HHs in CSs reported having signed **written agreements** guaranteeing minimum stay.

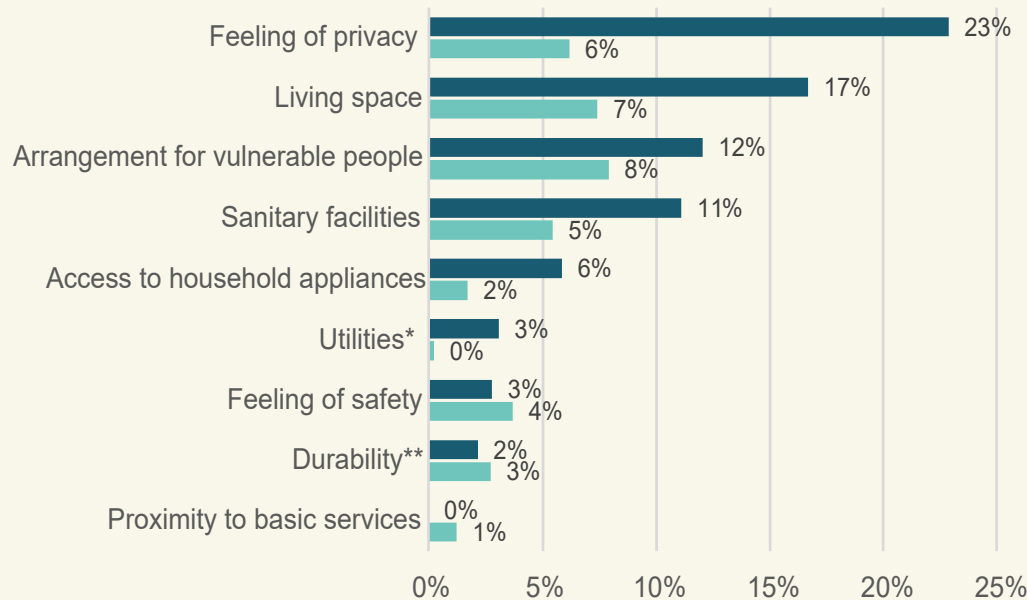
# 2 ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING

## 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 each criterion fluctuated around **4.02** for IDPs in CSs and **4.36** for non-IDPs. Very bad (1) and bad (2) scores were more often reported by IDP HHs than non-IDP HHs (see Figure 5 below), highlighting the main perceived housing conditions issues in collective sites.

**Figure 5. The proportion of bad and very bad scores reported for housing conditions criteria**



● IDPs in CS  
● Non-IDPs

\*Water, electricity, gas.

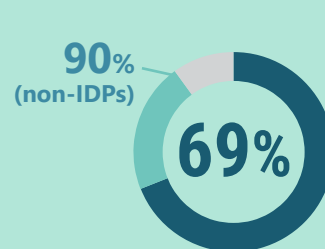
\*\*Protection from rain, heat, cold, etc.

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

To consider this criterion fulfilled, all IDP HHs (**100%**) in Vinnytsia City should reside outside collective sites. In the present context, the assessment of progress toward Durable Solutions relies on the following two indicators.

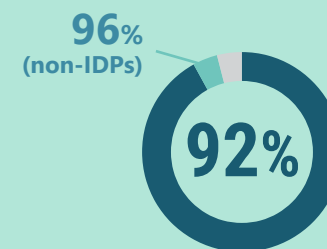
While the totality of IDP HHs reported living in premises designed for residence – **93%** lived in dormitories of educational facilities – only **69%** reported not fearing eviction from their current collective site. Regarding housing conditions, IDP households show similar **overall satisfaction** compared to non-IDPs. However, they reported negative ratings for privacy, living space, or arrangement for vulnerable people in the 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 both IDP and non-IDP HH members were nearly identical before February 2022. IDP HH members the age of working (18-59 years old) were **85%** to be reportedly active (employed or studying). This number was **83%** for the non-IDPs.

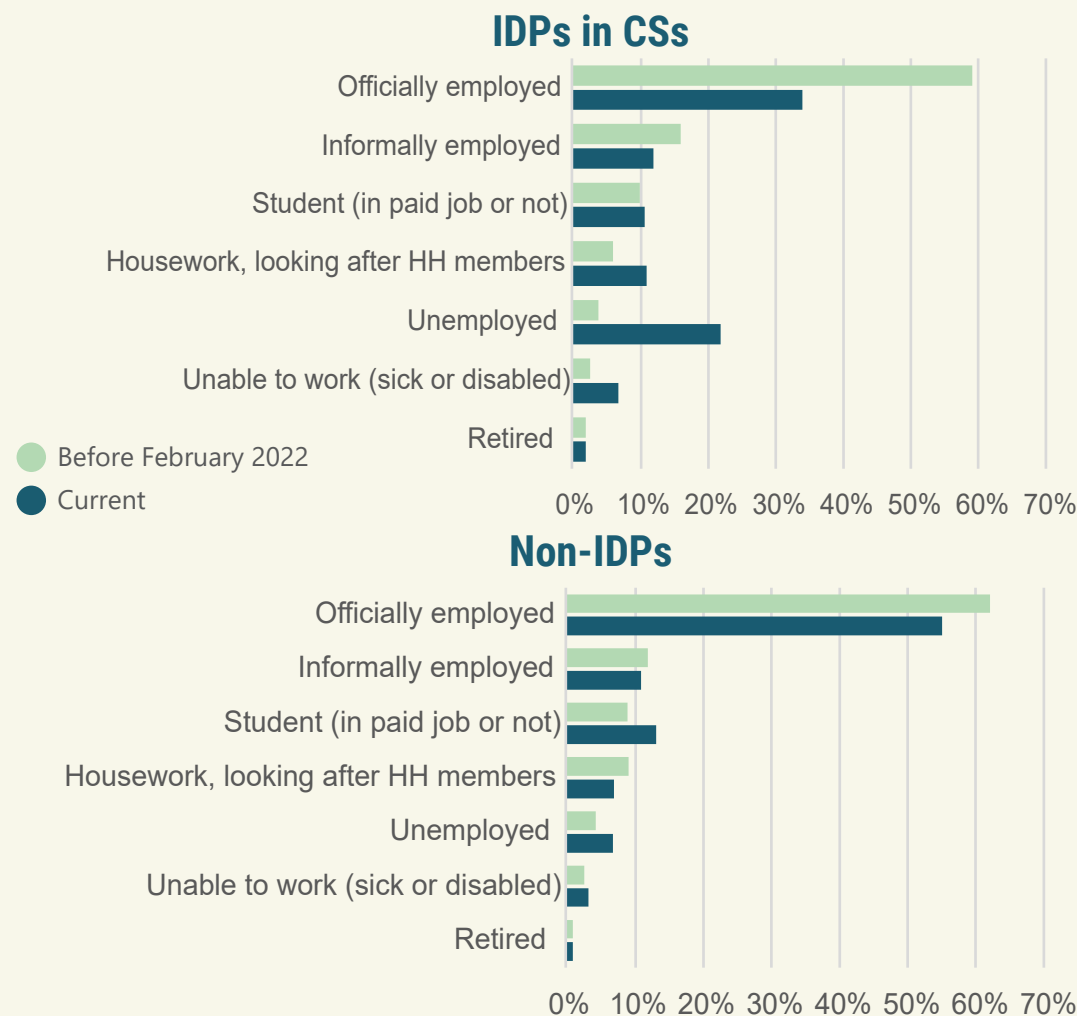
Importantly, male IDP HH members were more often reported (**93%**) to be active than female ones (**79%**). Conversely, female HH members were more often reported (**11%**) to be engaged in housework than male ones (**0%**). Similar patterns were observed among non-IDPs.

#### 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 Vinnytsia City (**57%**) compared to the non-IDP HH members (**73%**).

Among IDP HH members employed before February 2022 either officially or informally, only **60%** were still currently employed at the time of data collection – against **82%** for the non-IDPs. Data suggests that male IDP HH members employed prior to February 2022 more often reported keeping their status (**65%**) than female HH members (**56%**). It also suggests that Ukrainian-speaking IDP HH members more often reported keeping their status (**63%**) than Russian-speaking ones (**48%**). Finally, findings also point to the fact that HH members without children more often reported maintaining their status (**66%**).

Figure 6. Employment status comparison before February 2022 and current, for both IDPs and non-IDPs of working age (18-59 years old)<sup>23</sup>



# 3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

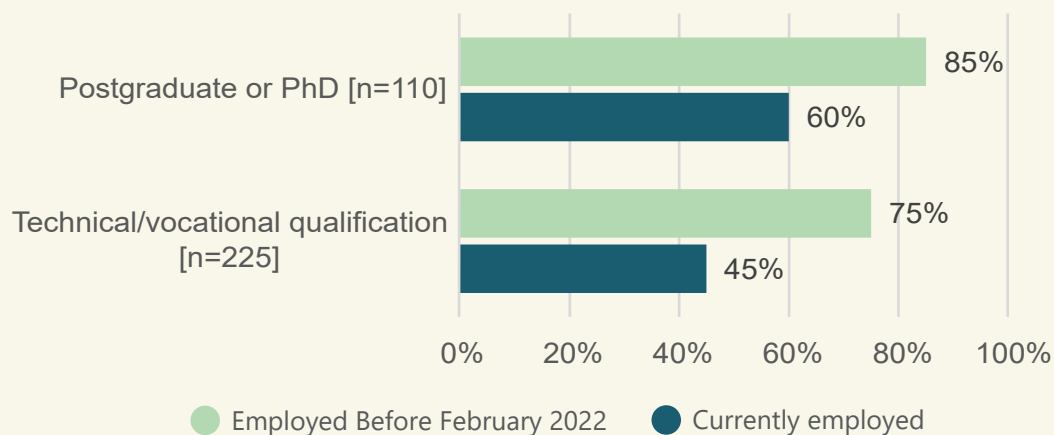
## 3.1 Employment

### Focus: Education level and economic sectors

IDP HH members of working age with technical qualifications [n= 225] were more prone than the rest to report working in informal jobs – in economic sectors such as hospitality, processing and manufacturing or construction – both prior to February 2022 and at the time of data collection. Among those who were employed prior to February 2022 [n=169], **59%** managed to obtain or retain a job position after relocating to Vinnytsia City. For those who did maintain their employment status [n=99], **68%** kept working in the same sector as the one they worked for prior to February 2022. Finally, **23%** of those employed reported working an insufficient amount of time in their current function.

Conversely, IDP HH members of working age with postgraduate diplomas [n=110] had a higher tendency than the rest to work under an official contract – in economic sectors such as education, public administration, or finance – both prior to February 2022 and at the time of data collection. Among those employed prior to February 2022 [n=94], **69%** were reportedly still employed at the time of data collection. For those who did maintain their employment status [n=65], **74%** kept working in the same sector as the one they worked for prior to February 2022.

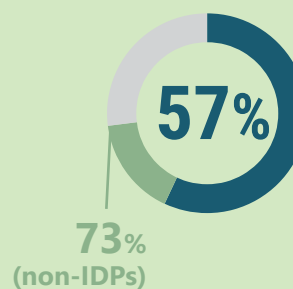
**Figure 7. Overall employment rate (official and informal) of IDP HH members between 18-59 years old before February 2022 and currently, disaggregated by education levels**



### Progress Criterion 3.1: Employment

Data indicates that **57%** of working-age IDP individuals living in collective sites were reportedly active (employed or studying) at the time of data collection, against **73%** for non-IDPs. Findings suggest that female IDPs, IDPs with children, Russian-speaking IDPs, or IDPs with technical training, were more often reported to lose their employment status after moving.

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 (**99%**) IDP HHs in CSs claimed that they were eligible for state social benefits<sup>24</sup> since the start of the hostilities in February 2022. Most of these households were eligible for benefits aimed specifically at IDPs (**98%**), pension benefits (**76%**), or other complementary social assistance programs based on vulnerability criteria (**19%**).<sup>25</sup> In contrast, only **54%** of non-IDP HHs reported eligibility for state social benefits.

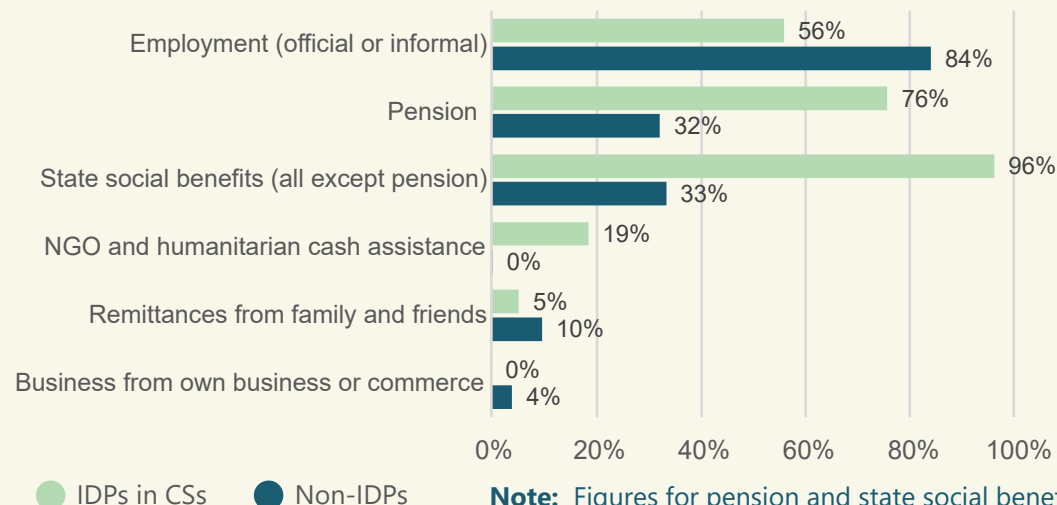
Among the IDP HHs living in CSs with eligibility for state social benefits, **45%** reported facing hindrance in renewing access to their state social benefits, compared to only **8%** for eligible non-IDPs. Out of IDP HHs who reported facing obstacles [n=143], the most cited issue was delays in the procedure (**95%**).<sup>26</sup> Data suggests that IDP HHs with lower incomes (under 4,000 UAH/month/hh member) were more often reported to be facing barriers (**51%**).

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

 **43%**

experienced delays when accessing them.

Figure 8. 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, **56%** of IDP HHs reported that employment (either formal or informal) was a source of income, compared to **73%** prior to February 2022. Conversely, **44%** 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 **96%** of IDP HHs received state social benefits largely due to their eligibility for IDP-specific assistance. In addition, nearly a fifth of all IDP HHs (**19%**) reported benefiting from Multi-Purposed Cash Assistance (MPCA) from NGOs (non-governmental organisations).<sup>27</sup>

The reliance on assistance concerns **27%** of the IDP HHs with at least one adult in the age of working (18 to 59 years old), against **6%** for the non-IDPs. Data also indicates that it concerns **27%** of the IDP HHs with at least one child, versus **4%** for the non-IDPs.

# 3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

## 3.2 Sustainable incomes

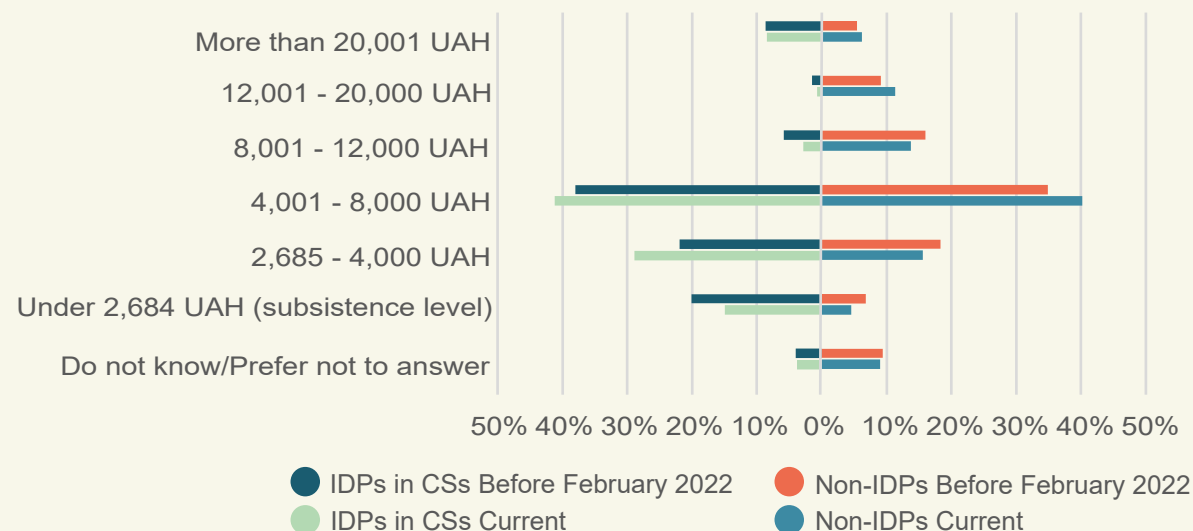
### Indicator 3: Income levels

Data suggests that the average monthly income per HH member has fluctuated between the time of data collection and pre-February 2022 levels for both sub-groups (IDPs in CSs and non-IDPs). For IDPs in CSs, the average income decreased from 5,655 UAH to **5,238 UAH**. For non-IDPs, it increased from 6,869 UAH to **7,518 UAH**. At current levels, **44%** of IDP HHs reportedly have incomes amounting to less than 4,000 UAH per HH member,<sup>28</sup> versus **29%** for non-IDPs.

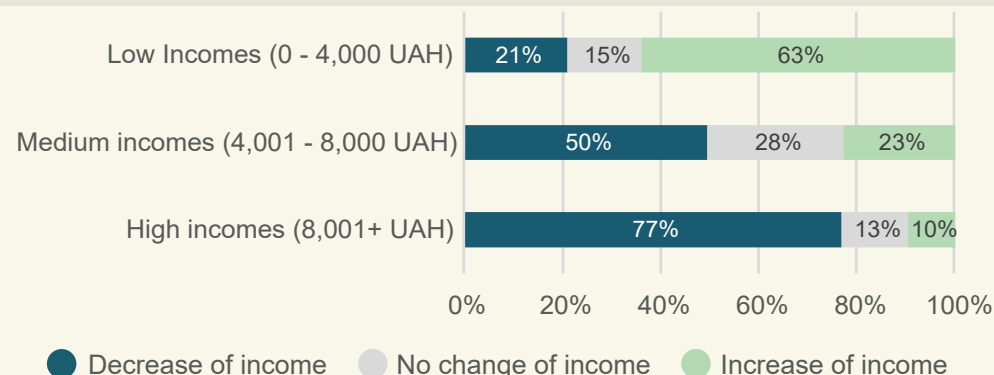
Notably, fluctuations should be noted within income categories. Indeed, IDP HHs with low incomes (under 4,000 UAH) prior to February [n=136] were considerably more likely (**63%**) to report an increase in their incomes at the time of data collection. Conversely, IDP HHs with high or medium incomes [n=175] were more likely to report a decrease in their incomes (**58%**).

Similarly, IDP HHs with no employed members before February 2022 [n=86] were more likely (**59%**) to see an increase in their incomes. Conversely, those with at least one member employed before February 2022 [n=238] were more likely to see their income decrease (**51%**), a number that rises to **59%** for those who did not find a job in Vinnytsia City [n=64].

**Figure 9. Household income level for IDPs in CSs and non-IDPs, before February 2022, and current**



**Figure 10. Income level fluctuation for IDP HHs in CSs, disaggregated by the income category prior to February 2022**



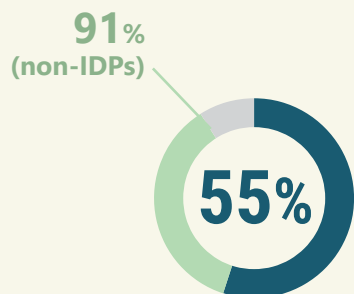
# 3 ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT

## 3.2 Sustainable incomes

### Progress Criterion 3.2: Sustainable incomes

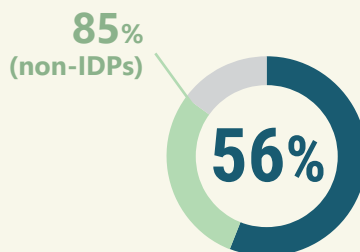
IDP HHs living in collective sites in Vinnytsia City were earning on average lower incomes than non-IDPs, and only **53%** of them reported earning monthly incomes/HH member beyond 4,001 UAH. In addition, **44%** rely solely on assistance as their primary source of income, a matter that concerns a quarter of HHs with HH members in the age of working. Importantly, **43%** of IDP HHs reported facing delays when trying to access state social benefits for which they were eligible.

The progress is informed by the following indicators:



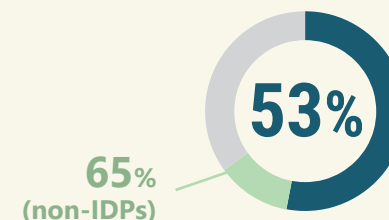
#### Successful access to state social benefits when eligible

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 owning HLP in their settlement of origin. Out of those, 97% claimed to have a recognized contract or document to prove their ownership.

In addition, 57% of IDP HHs that owned an 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 75% for those owning a HLP in Luhansk oblast [n=59].

Amongst IDPs owning HLP in their settlement of origin,

 **57%**

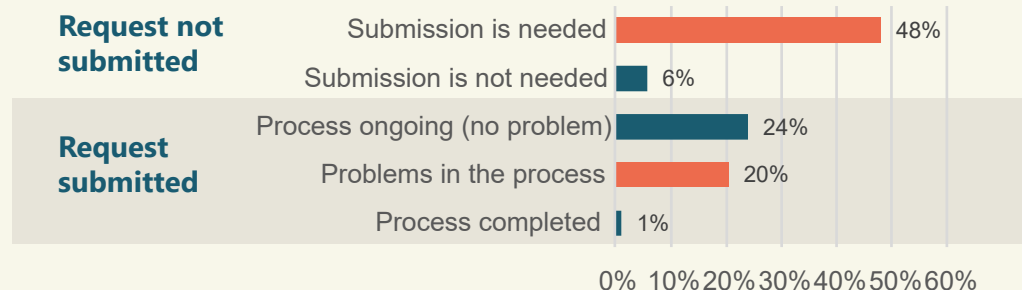
indicated that it was either **damaged or destroyed**.

### Indicator 1: Access to HLP restoration mechanism

Out of those who reported the destruction of their HLP, 54% indicated not having submitted a request for compensation, 41% reported to have done so, and only 1% of respondents (2 HHs) reported that the process was fully completed.

For those who reported either not having introduced the request or facing issues in the compensation process [n=117], the most reported barriers were the fact that the housing is in occupied territories (27%), the absence of photos or videos to prove destruction (20%), the documents to prove ownership were lost or destroyed and were not restored (8%), and the requester was not part of a priority group (8%).<sup>29</sup>

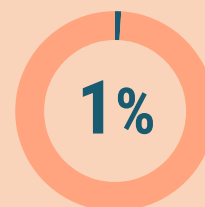
Figure 11. Level of progress in making a compensation request – for IDP HHs who owned an accommodation before February 2022 currently reported to be damaged or destroyed



## 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>30</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

Up to **13%** of IDP HHs reported having lost at least one administrative document since February 2022. Out of those [n=43], more than half (**53%**) tried to rehabilitate their documents. Out of those who tried to rehabilitate their documentation [n=23], **39%** met with obstacles such as delays or inability to provide relevant documents for rehabilitation.



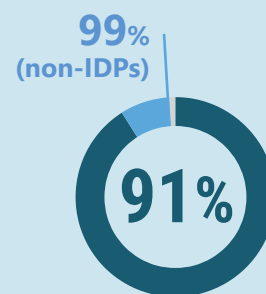
# 13%

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 (**91%**) 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

Nearly a quarter (**23%**) of IDP HHs reported having suffered the separation of one or more family members since February 2022. Among those, nearly half (**49%**) reported having been separated from at least one older person (60+ years old), and **25%** from at least one child (less than 18 years old).

Out of the HHs who were separated from a family member [n=75], a third (**35%**) reported facing no obstacles in reuniting with the family member, and a third (**36%**) indicated that the family member couldn't cross the front line.

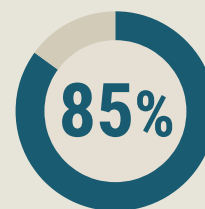


**1 out of 4 IDP HHs** reported to have suffered the **separation** of a family member since February 2022

## Progress Criterion 6: Family reunification

Up to **23%** of IDP HHs reported having 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, **85%** 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%.

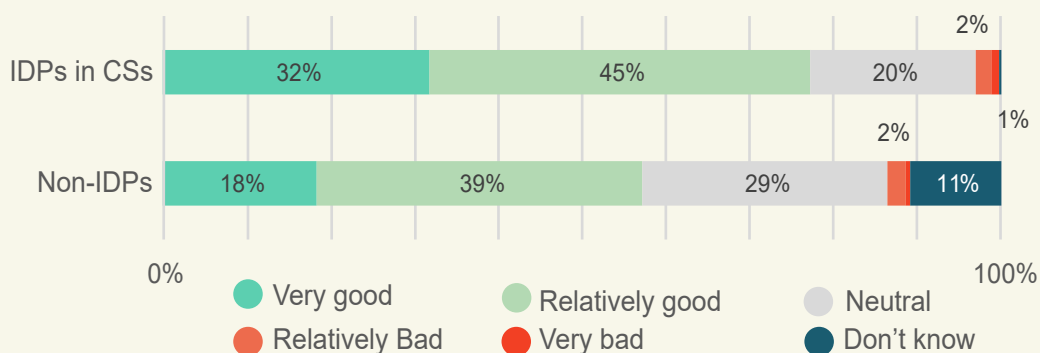
# 7 SOCIAL COHESION

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

Both sub-groups reported an overall satisfactory level of relationship between IDPs and non-IDPs in Vinnytsia City. IDP HHs in CSs were **77%** to indicate that the relationship was either “very good” (**32%**) or “good” (**45%**). Similarly, **57%** of non-IDPs reported similar positive scores. Up to **10%** of the non-IDP HHs also reported not knowing how to qualify the relationship.

Notably, Russian-speaking IDP respondents [n=69] more often reported (**84%**) good or very good relationships than Ukrainian-speaking ones (**75%**). In the meantime, the level of income and the presence of employed HH members did appear to have played a role in the answers from IDP respondents.

**Figure 12. 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=663] reported the following answers: a sense of trust and solidarity (**66%**), active participation from both groups in common initiatives (**59%**) and sharing a similar language (**34%**) or cultural identity (**28%**).

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=202] reported the following answers: stereotypes (**50%**), a lack of willingness from both groups to interact (**29%**), and different languages (**28%**).<sup>31</sup>

Notably, only **22%** of IDP respondents reported that they or a member of their HH had engaged with a local organisation in Vinnytsia City in the month prior to data collection. Overall, **15%** reported having participated in a local charity organisation, **7%** in a youth or women's organisation, and **2%** 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 an overall positive sense of social cohesion between IDPs and the host community, up to **13%** of IDP respondents indicated that they, or a member of their household, had endured instances of discrimination due to their IDP status in the last 3 months. Overall, **7%** of IDP HHs reported a feeling of discrimination when accessing the labour market, **5%** when trying to access basic services, and **2%** when trying to access the labour market.



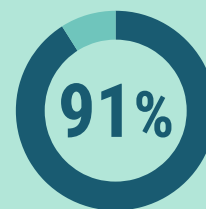
**13%**

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

## Progress Criterion 7: Social Cohesion

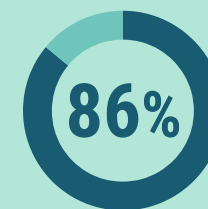
Data suggests that there is an overall positive sense of social cohesion between IDPs and non-IDPs in Vinnytsia City, as **91%** of respondents reported a level of relationship ranging from “neutral” to “very good”. However, perceived discrimination was reported by **13%** of IDP HHs in collective sites, (e.g., to access the rental or labour markets or basic services). Finally, only **22%** of IDP HHs reported that they or a member of their HH had engaged with a local organisation in Vinnytsia 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 Vinnytsia 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%.
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. 2% of HHs reported an intention to go elsewhere in the country, and 1% to go abroad.

## PAGE 7

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

## PAGE 9

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

## PAGE 11

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

## PAGE 13

24. 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.
25. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
26. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.
27. Multiple choice question, therefore, percentages do not add up to 100%.

## PAGE 14

28. 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 16

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

## PAGE 19

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