

# Durable Solution Analysis **DNIPRO CITY**

## PROGRESS TOWARDS LOCAL INTEGRATION FOR IDPs IN COLLECTIVE SITES – ROUND 2

February 2024 | UKRAINE



*Photo credit: Mykola Baibuza, ACTED, 2024*

# Background and Methodology

## Context & Rationale

Approximately **3.7 million** persons are estimated to be internally displaced (IDP) across Ukraine, as of October 2023.<sup>1</sup> Within this population, an estimated **109 thousand** are hosted in Collective Sites (CSs).<sup>2</sup> In September 2023, **71%** of the site population was displaced for more than a year.<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 for those who chose to remain in their current place of displacement. Under those circumstances, CSs should always be regarded as a **last resort**.<sup>4</sup>

Considering the reason exposed above, REACH, in close collaboration with the CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) national cluster, conducted in Dnipro a longitudinal study aiming to evaluate the progress towards local integration for IDPs at risk of protracted residence in CSs. Similar studies were also undertaken in Vinnytsia City, Uzhhorod and Mukachevo.

## Methodological Overview

**General overview:** In Round 1 (June 2023), 373 IDP households (HHs) living in CSs, accounting for approximately 12% of the estimated site population in Dnipro City, were surveyed through face-to-face interviews. In Round 2 (November 2023), a subset of the original sample, consisting of 283 IDP HHs, underwent a follow-up survey conducted through telephone interviews. For each round, a sample of non-IDP HHs – 425 HHs in R1, and 384 HHs in R2 – was selected using randomly allocated GPS coordinates in Dnipro City for simultaneous interviews, serving as a control group.<sup>5</sup>

**Measurement of progress towards durable solutions:** This measurement is assessed against IASC Durable Solutions criteria and key indicators<sup>6</sup> adapted to the Ukrainian context. 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.

**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. In addition, as IDP respondents have been selected conveniently,<sup>7</sup> their results should be considered indicative.

# Plan

## Analysis Framework

The analysis is divided into four parts. Given the fluctuation of IDP HHs between rounds, Round 2 IDP HHs are segmented based on their movement history since Round 1. Part II (Local Integration) examines IDP HHs remaining in Dnipro City, regardless of their housing modality. Part III (Housing Conditions in CSs) focuses solely on IDP HHs residing in CSs in Dnipro City. Importantly, achieving Durable Solutions for them is incomplete as long as they reside in a CS.

## Sample categories



IDP HHs who remained in a **Collective Site** in **Dnipro City** – 246 HHs



IDP HHs who **left** their Collective Site but stayed in **Dnipro City** – 12 HHs



IDP HHs who **left** their Collective Site and **left** Dnipro City – 25 HHs



Non-IDP HHs from **Dnipro City** – 384 HHs

	Sections	Sample IDPs	Sample non-IDPs
<b>Part I: Demographic and Mobility</b>	A. Demographics B. Mobility History and Future Intentions		
<b>Part II: Local Integration Progress</b>	1. Safety and Security 2. Family Reunification 3. Access to Basic Services 4. Employment and Incomes 5. Social Cohesion		
<b>Part III: Housing Conditions in Collective Sites</b>	6. Housing Conditions in Collective Sites		
<b>Part IV: Housing Compensation</b>	7. Compensation for Damaged Housing		

# Key Findings



**Demographics:** Similar to Round 1, surveyed IDP households (HHs) in Round 2 showed higher vulnerability than non-IDP HHs, with a larger percentage of children (21%) and chronically ill or disabled members (40%). Additionally, they exhibited a lower rate of working-age adults (51%).



**Mobility and Future Intentions:** Between the two rounds, 8% of surveyed IDP HHs left Dnipro City, and 11% stopped living in a Collective Site (CS). A significant majority (69%) of IDP HHs who remained in Dnipro City reported their intention to stay for the forthcoming year. Among those still residing in CS, 94% expressed no intention to cease CS residency, provided they don't return to their settlement of origin.



**Safety and Security:** IDP HHs remaining in Dnipro City between the two rounds reported a moderate increase in safety perception. However, 12% noted that at least one HH member had suffered a security incident within the past three months, typically involving altercations with members of the host community or other IDPs.



**Family Reunification:** A quarter (26%) of IDP HHs still reported experiencing separation from at least one family member. Of those [n=68], 37% indicated that the separation was non-intentional.



**Access to Basic Services:** Access to services remained consistently high between the two rounds, with 95% of IDP HHs reporting no barriers to accessing healthcare services when needed (compared to 94% in Round 1). Moreover, there was a notable education enrollment rate of 98% for children aged 6-17, slightly up from 96% reported in Round 1.



**Employment and income sources:** The employment rate among working-age IDPs (18-59 y/o) showed improvement between Round 1 (51%) and Round 2 (55%). Despite this positive trend, the proportion of self-sustained IDP HHs did not witness a corresponding increase, indicating in part that the enhanced employment figures were not uniform across the entire sample. Concurrently, there has been a slight uptick in income levels for IDP HHs, but they remain lower than non-IDPs in Dnipro City.



**Social Cohesion:** Social cohesion was generally reported as good in both rounds. However, it's noteworthy that 15% of IDP HHs reported experiencing at least one form of perceived discrimination in the three months leading up to the data collection. Additionally, 30% of non-IDP HHs who labelled the relationship between IDPs and non-IDPs as 'neutral' or 'bad' pointed at the perceived job-seeking passivity of IDPs as a negative factor influencing social cohesion.



**Housing conditions in CSs:** A majority (86%) of IDP HHs living in CS in Dnipro City have signed a contract guaranteeing a minimum stay duration, marking an increase from Round 1. However, the fear of eviction has risen from 40% to 44%. In addition, poor conditions were still reported regarding the lack of arrangements for vulnerable people (20%), privacy (14%), and living space (10%).



**Compensation for damaged housing:** In Round 2, the proportion of IDP HHs reporting confirmed damage to their housing in their settlement of origin rose to 62%. Of those, 42% have submitted a compensation request. However, the majority of HHs face obstacles in the process, primarily attributed to the location of housing in occupied territories, or the insufficient photos or videos to prove destruction.

# A Demographics

**Changes in the IDP sample:** Between June 2023 (R1) and November 2023 (R2), the surveyed 283 IDP households, totalling 732 individuals, saw minor composition change, decreasing to 728 individuals. This shift is attributed to 30 departures (e.g., due to divorces, military service, or job searches) and the addition of 26 new members.

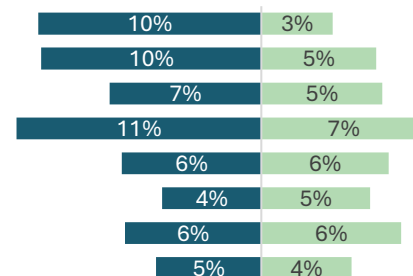
**Age-gender repartition:** IDPs have a higher proportion (21%) of children (0-17 y/o) compared to non-IDPs (15%). Plus, they have a lower rate (51%) of working-age adults (18-59 y/o) than non-IDPs (57%).<sup>8</sup> The gender gap is more pronounced among IDPs than among non-IDPs.

**Vulnerabilities:** A third (33%) of IDP HHs had at least one child in their HHs. Of those [n=94], 15% were single-headed. A notable fraction (40%) of IDP individuals were suffering from a chronic illness or had a disability, amounting to 28% of the individuals under 60 y/o (compared to 12% for the non-IDPs). Lastly, 28% of the IDP individuals were above 60 years old.

**Education level:** Adult IDPs (18+ y/o) were more likely to report having technical training than a degree when compared to the non-IDPs. Up to 14% of adult IDP individuals only have a secondary diploma or lower, versus 15% for non-IDPs.

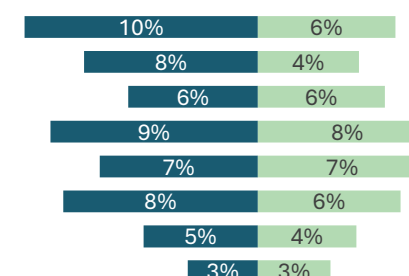
## IDPs

59%  41% 



## Non-IDPs

56%  44% 



70+	10%
60-69	10%
50-59	7%
40-49	11%
30-39	6%
18-29	4%
10-17	6%
0-9	5%

Average household size	2.6
Average hh member age	41.4 y/o
% of Ukrainian-speaking	33%
% of disabled or chronically ill	40%
% of adults with technical training	51%
% of adults with a degree	35%

2.6

41.4 y/o

33%

40%

51%

35%

2.4

42.6 y/o

52%

26%

44%

41%



# B Mobility History & Future Intentions

## Movement trends between Feb 2022 and R1 (Fig 1):

Most of the surveyed IDP HHs are originally from Donetsk (47%) and Luhanska (45%) oblast. The influxes of IDPs between the settlement of origin and the first arrival in Dnipro City occurred mainly during March and April 2022.<sup>9</sup>

## Movement trends between R1 and R2 (Fig 2):

Within a 6-month timeframe, 8% of IDP HHs left Dnipro City, either to resettle in Ukraine or abroad (7%) or to return to their settlement of origin (1%). Of those who stayed in Dnipro City, 95% kept living in a CS. Overall, 11% of surveyed IDP HHs stopped living in a CS between the two rounds.

## Movement intentions for the upcoming year (Fig 3):

There was a marked change in the reported intentions of surveyed IDP HHs who stayed in Dnipro City between the two rounds. Currently, up to 69% aim to stay (compared to 50% in R1), while only 25% express a desire to return (down from 43% in R1). Only 25% of those willing to return indicated having the perceived capacity to follow through with this decision.

## Intention to remain living in CS (Fig 4):

A clear majority (94%) of IDP HHs living in CS in Dnipro City expressed no intention to cease CS residency, provided they do not return to their settlement of origin. For those [n=224], the most reported reasons were economic choices and the assurance of shelter, especially leading up to winter.

Figure 1: Movement trends between Feb 2022 and Round 1 (June 2023)

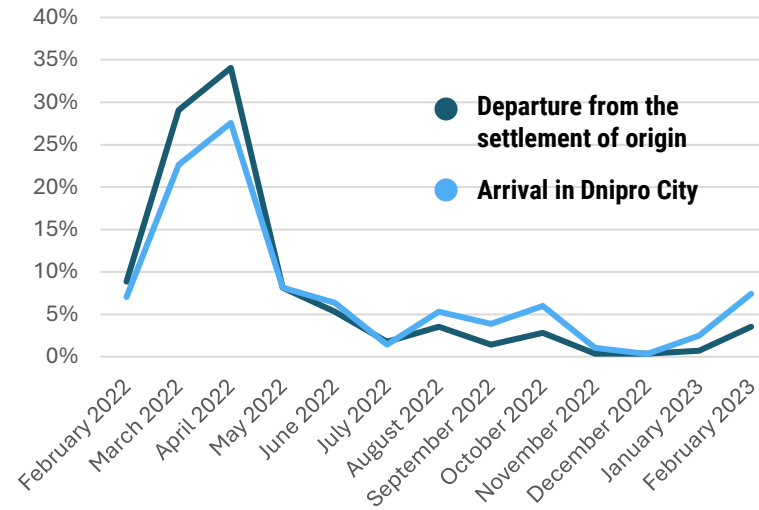


Figure 2: Movement trends between Round 1 (June 2023) and Round 2 (November 2023)

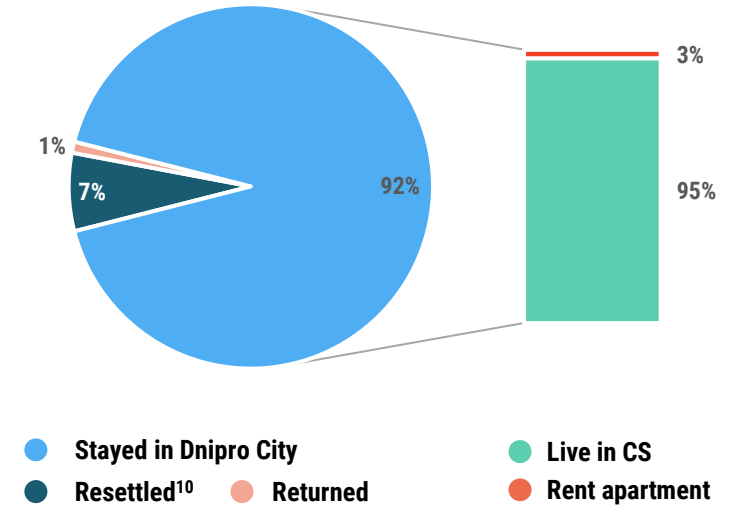


Figure 3: Movement intentions for the upcoming year

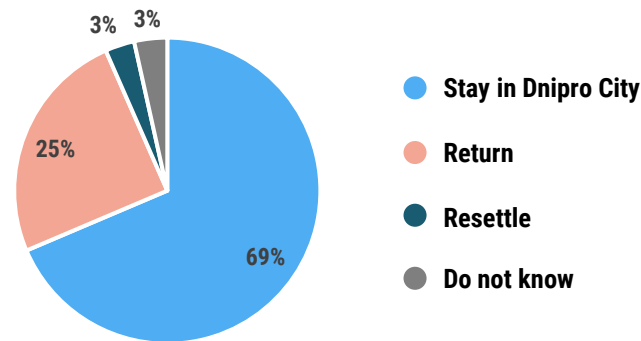
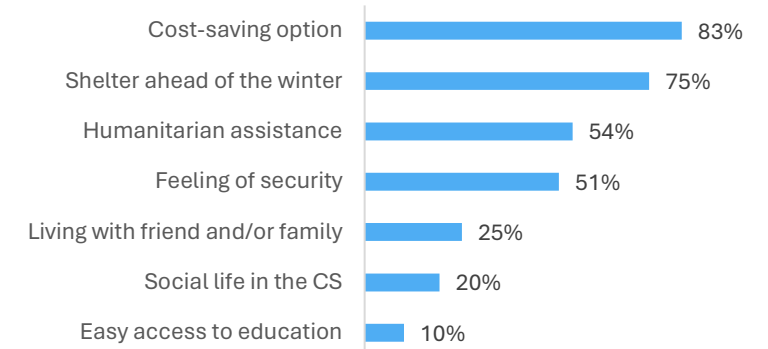


Figure 4: Most reported reasons for staying in CS



9. A majority of IDP HHs (81%) reported arriving less than 30 days after departing.

10. Either in Ukraine or abroad.

# 1 Safety and Security

**Safety Perception:** IDP HHs remaining in Dnipro City between the two rounds reported a moderate **increase** in safety perception in R2, with **93%** reporting a rating from ‘neutral’ to ‘very good’, compared to 88% in R1. Unlike R1, the results from IDP HHs in R2 mirrored those of non-IDP HHs, which were as low as 82% in R1.

**Security incidents:** A significant majority (**88%**) of IDP HHs reported that no HH members had suffered any security incidents in the 3 months before data collection (versus 92% for non-IDPs). When IDP HHs did report incidents, those were mostly associated with altercations with members of the host community (5.4%) or with other IDPs from the CS (5.0%). Psychological violence was also reported (4.3%). Notably, IDP HHs composed of only older adults (60+) [n=59] were significantly more likely to report no security incidents (98%).

## Progress criterion 1



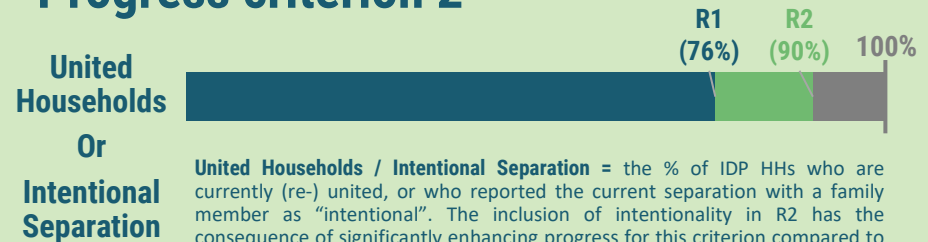
**Positive Safety Perception** = the % of IDP HHs who reported a security perception ranging from “neutral” to “very good”. The benchmark for achievement is **100%**.

# 2 Family Reunification

**Family separation:** During the R1 (June 2023), a third (**33%**) of surveyed IDP HHs in Dnipro City reported having experienced the separation of at least one family member since February 2022. As of R2 (November 2023), **26%** still reported facing such separation. Among those [n=68], half (50%) reported being separated from at least one older person (60+ y/o), and 22% from at least one child (0-17 y/o).

**Reunification barriers:** Only **37%** of IDP HHs experiencing family separation indicated that the separation was **non-intentional**. In such cases [n=25], the most reported reason was the impossibility of crossing the front line.

## Progress criterion 2



**United Households / Intentional Separation** = the % of IDP HHs who are currently (re-) united, or who reported the current separation with a family member as “intentional”. The inclusion of intentionality in R2 has the consequence of significantly enhancing progress for this criterion compared to R1. The benchmark for achievement is **100%**.

# 3 Access to Basic Services

**Access to Healthcare:** A majority of IDP HHs (93%) reported having needed healthcare services in the 3 months leading to R2 (compared to 66% for non-IDP HHs). Among IDP HHs in need, **95%** reported accessing services without encountering obstacles, a score similar to R1 (94%). Importantly, the score of successful access to services for non-IDP HHs in R2 was much lower (83%).<sup>11</sup> For both groups throughout the two rounds, the most reported barrier to accessing services was consistently the cost of medical products or services.

**Access to Education:** IDP children (6-17 y/o) [n=89] were 96% to be enrolled in an education or training program at the time of R1 (June 2023). For R2, this rate increased to **98%**, partially due to the engagement of younger children in primary school. The enrollment rate was similarly high (100%) for non-IDP children [n=99] in R2. Notably, 71% of IDP children are enrolled in educational facilities located outside Dnipro City (mainly in their settlement of origin). As a result, IDP children more often reported attending classes online (73%) than non-IDP children (40%).

**Access to Personal Documentation:** During R1, 12% of surveyed IDP HHs reported to have lost at least one important administrative document since February 2022. Eventually 92% of IDP HHs were in possession of all their important administrative documents, as a portion of IDP HHs could successfully restore them. During R2, this number had increased to **94%**. The most reported barrier was the inability to provide the relevant documentation for rehabilitation. The score for non-IDP HHs in R2 was 99%.

🏠 95%

📅 98%

👤 94%

## Progress criterion 3



**Full Access to Healthcare** = the % of IDP HHs who reported not facing barriers to accessing healthcare services, among those who reported needing them in the 3 months before data collection. The benchmark for achievement is 100%.



**Education Enrollment Rate** = the % of IDP children (6-17 y/o) engaged in an education or training program in the 3 months before data collection. The benchmark for achievement is 100%.



**Possession of Personal Documentation** = the % of IDP HHs who reported having full access to their documentation, either because they did not experience loss since Feb 2022, or because they could restore it successfully. The benchmark for achievement is the non-IDP HHs score for R2 (99%)

11. Such a discrepancy was not observed during R1, where the score of successful access for non-IDP HHs was 97%. However, the abnormal R2 score hints towards a trend observed in the 2023 MSNA Data, in which IDP HHs in CSs reported a lower rate of barriers (17%) than the non-IDP HHs (21%) or the IDPs outside CSs (25%) when seeking to access healthcare services.



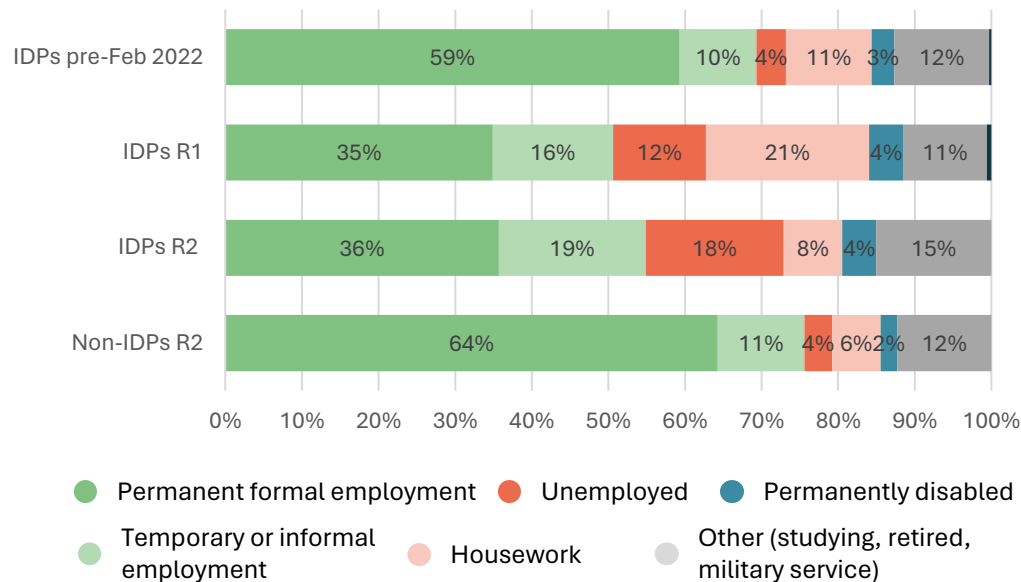
# 4.1 Employment

**Employment rate:** The employment rate of working-age IDPs (18-59 y/o) exhibited some changes between R1 and R2, increasing from 51% of employed in R1 to **55%** in Round 2. Notably, IDP individuals who held formal employment in R1 exhibited a higher likelihood (86%) of remaining employed in R2 compared to those engaged in informal or temporary work (66%) [n=53]. Finally, there was a noteworthy decrease in individuals identifying as engaged in 'house-working' in Round 2. This shift can be attributed to the fact that over a third (36%) of them [n=72] now claim to be employed, while a quarter (26%) opted to categorize themselves as 'unemployed' instead of 'house-working'.

**Barriers to employment:** The primary barriers reported by unemployed IDPs in R2 [n=61] include the lack of vacancies (26%), the low wages of available vacancies (18%), not knowing where to look for a job (13%), and a perceived lack of relevant skills (13%).<sup>12</sup> Unemployed IDPs emphasized the need for job search support, access to vacancy information, or retraining opportunities. IDPs engaged in housework [n=26] primarily expressed the need for childcare assistance, particularly for kindergarten-age children.

**Job retention:** The data suggests that **75%** of IDPs with degrees employed before Feb 2022 [n=103] maintained their employment status in R2, compared to 64% for those with technical training or secondary diplomas [n=130]. Furthermore, 66% of those with degrees worked in similar economic sectors as before Feb 2022, often in education and public administration. Lastly, 65% continued employment with the same pre-displacement employer. For those [n=50], it was facilitated by in-person work opportunities in Dnipro City (68%) and remote working (32%).

Figure 5: Employment status of IDP and non-IDPs of working-age (18-59 y/o)



## Progress criterion 4.1



**Economic Activity Rate** = the % of working-age IDPs (18-59 y/o) who are either employed or engaged in regular activities (study, retirement, military service). The benchmark for achievement is the non-IDP score for R2 (88%).

12. They also reported caring responsibilities (21%) and physical inability to work (21%), highlighting the interchangeability of 'unemployment', 'house working', and 'disabled' statuses in the case of this study.

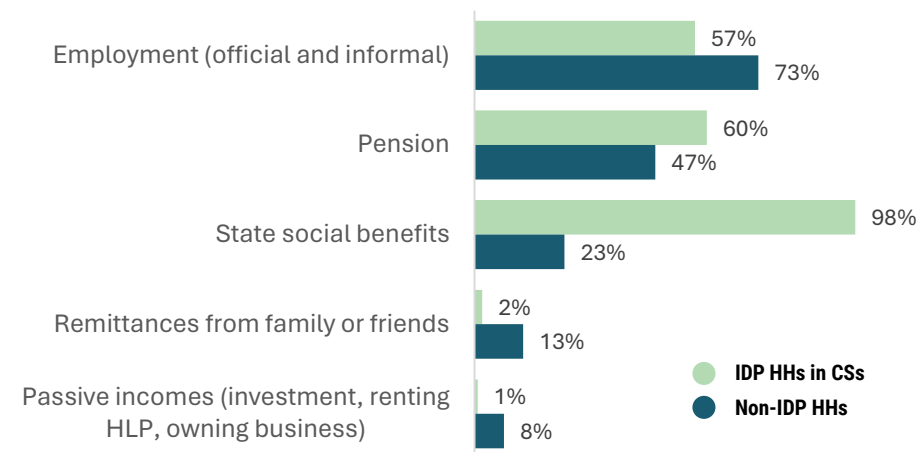
## 4.2 Incomes Sources

**Assistance-related incomes:** Overall, **42%** of IDP HHs reported currently relying exclusively on assistance-related incomes, such as pensions or social benefits. Notably, close to no respondent noted receiving MPC (Multi-purpose Cash Assistance) from humanitarian organisations, compared to 10% in R1. The reliance on assistance-related incomes concerns 30% of IDP HHs with at least one member of working age (compared to 4% for the non-IDP HHs).

**Social benefits access rate:** During R1, 99% of IDP HHs informed that they were eligible for at least one type of state social benefits<sup>13</sup> since Feb 2022, primarily stemming from their qualification for IDP-specific benefits (95%) or reliance on pension benefits (67%). During R2, nearly all of them (97%) indicated to be still eligible for all those benefits. Of those eligible for at least one benefit during R2, 94% reported no barriers preventing them from accessing them, a similar score as for the eligible non-IDP HHs.

**Self-sustained incomes:** More than half (**58%**) of IDP HHs reported at least one source of self-sustained income – either employment or passive income (e.g., investment, renting property). Importantly, despite a notable increase in the employment rate from 51% to 55% (see section 4.1), the score of self-sustained IDP HHs did not improve compared to R1 (59%). It can notably be explained by the fact that the employment rate calculated at the individual level did not reflect an increase in terms of HHs, suggesting that the rise in employment occurred within a specific subset of HHs, rather than across the entire spectrum.

Figure 6: Income sources of IDP and non-IDP households



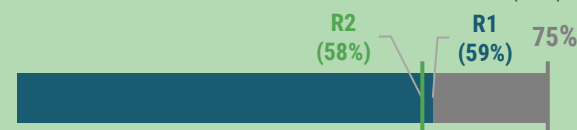
### Progress criterion 4.2

#### Social Benefit Access Rate



**Social Benefit Access Rate** = the % of IDP HHs reporting facing no barriers when trying to access state social benefits for which they are eligible. The benchmark for achievement is the non-IDP score for R2 (94%).

#### Self-Sustained Incomes



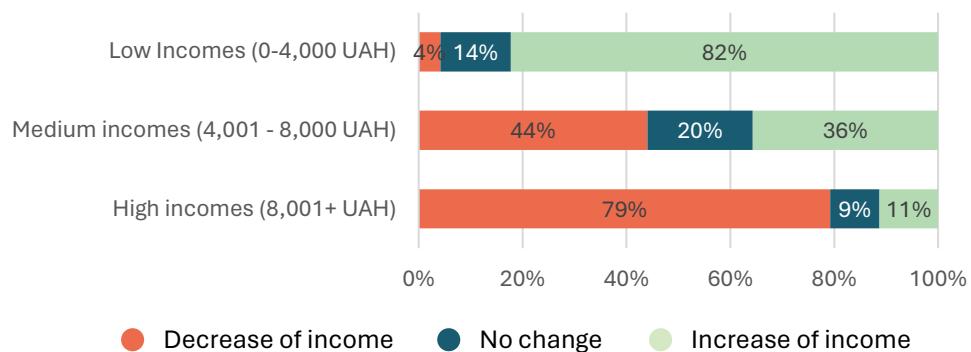
**Self-Sustained Incomes** = the % of IDP HHs reporting at least one self-sustaining source of income (i.e., employment, investment, or renting HLP). The benchmark for achievement is the non-IDP score for R2 (75%).

# 4.3 Incomes Levels

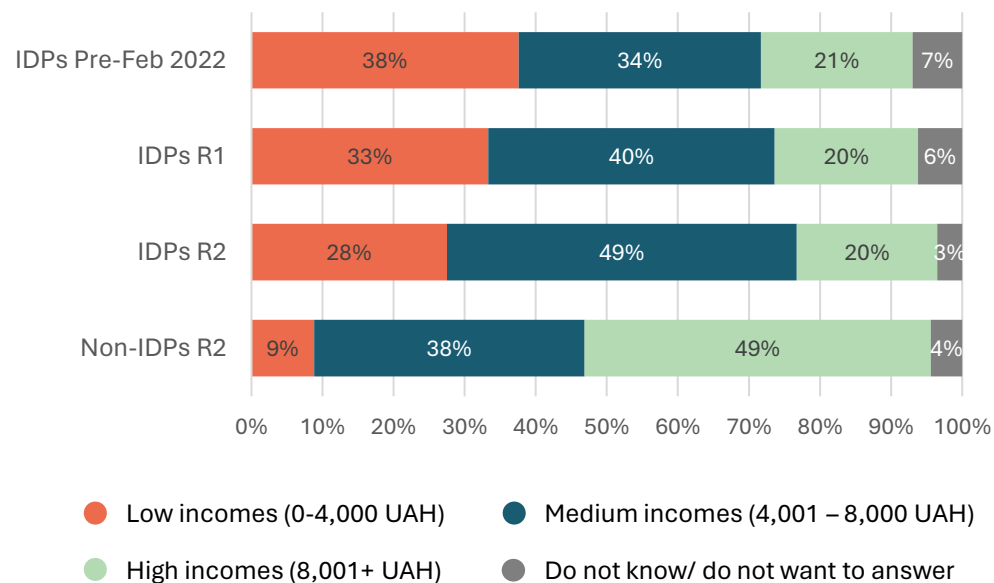
**Monthly income per capita:** The monthly income per capita<sup>14</sup> of IDP HHs showed little fluctuation between February 2022 and June 2023 (R1), maintaining an average of approximately 6,060 UAH/month. However, a small increase can be noted in R2, reaching **6,364** UAH/month. At current levels, 28% of IDP HHs reportedly have incomes amounting to less than 4,000 UAH/month (see **Figure 7**). The monthly income per capita for non-IDP HHs was 9,443 UAH/month in R2.

**Income level fluctuations:** Despite overall similar averages, some fluctuations should be noted regarding the IDP HHs' income (see **Figure 8**). Notably, IDP HHs with low incomes (under 4,001 UAH) before Feb 2022 [n=96] frequently reported an increase in their current incomes by R2. Conversely, IDP HHs with high [n=53] or medium incomes [n=84] before Feb 2022 were more likely to see their income decrease.

**Figure 8: Income level fluctuation for IDP HHs between pre-Feb 2022 and R2- by income category before Feb 2022**



**Figure 7: Monthly income per capita of IDP and non-IDP HHs**



## Progress criterion 4.3

**Medium to High Income level**



**Medium to High Income level** = the % of IDP HHs reporting earning income per capita over 4,000 UAH/month. The benchmark for achievement is the non-IDP score for R2 (87%).

14. The monthly income per capita refers to the monthly household income reported at the household level, divided by the number of HH members.

# 5 Social Cohesion

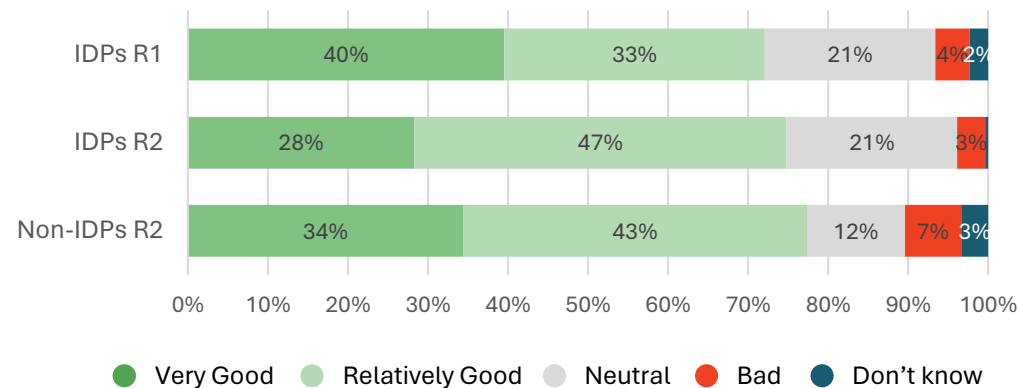
**Social cohesion perception:** IDP and non-IDP HHs generally reported a good level of social cohesion between the two groups across both rounds (see **Figure 9**). However, it is worth noting that 7% of the non-IDP respondents from the sample of R2 (November 2023) reported that the relationship was 'bad' – it was 4% in R1 (June 2023). It was reported by 9% of the non-IDP male respondents and 14% of those between 40 and 59 years old.

**Factors influencing social cohesion:** When asked about the factors that positively influence social cohesion, IDP and non-IDP respondents most reported trust and solidarity (68%), and similar cultural identities (56%). Conversely, the most reported negative factors by those who reported the relationship as 'neutral' to 'bad' were stereotypes (40%) and lack of trust (27%). Perceived job-seeking passivity of IDPs was reported as a negative factor by nearly a third (30%) of non-IDPs.

**Discrimination:** In R1, 12% of IDP HHs reported to have endured at least one form of discrimination in the 3 months before data collection. In R2, it had risen to **15%**, with 7% reporting perceived discrimination when trying to access basic services, and 5% when trying to access the labour market. Notably, young (18-39 y/o) [n=42] and Russian-speaking respondents more often reported instances of perceived discrimination (21% and 17% respectively).

**Community engagement:** Lastly, **67%** of IDP HHs reported that at least one of their HH members had engaged in any form of social, cultural, sportive, or political activities in the 3 months before data collection, such as attending cultural (52%), festive (35%), outdoor (29%) activities, or participate directly in the activities of a local charity organisation (14%).

**Figure 9: Perceived level of relationship between IDPs and non-IDPs**



## Progress criterion 5

**Good Perception of Social Cohesion**



**Good Perception of Social Cohesion** = Average of the %'s from both sub-groups (IDPs and non-IDPs) of HHs reporting a level of social cohesion from 'neutral' to 'very good'. The benchmark for achievement is **100%**.

**No Perception of Discrimination**



**No Perception of Discrimination** = % of IDP HHs who reported not having endured instances of discrimination in the three months before data collection. The benchmark for achievement is **100%**.

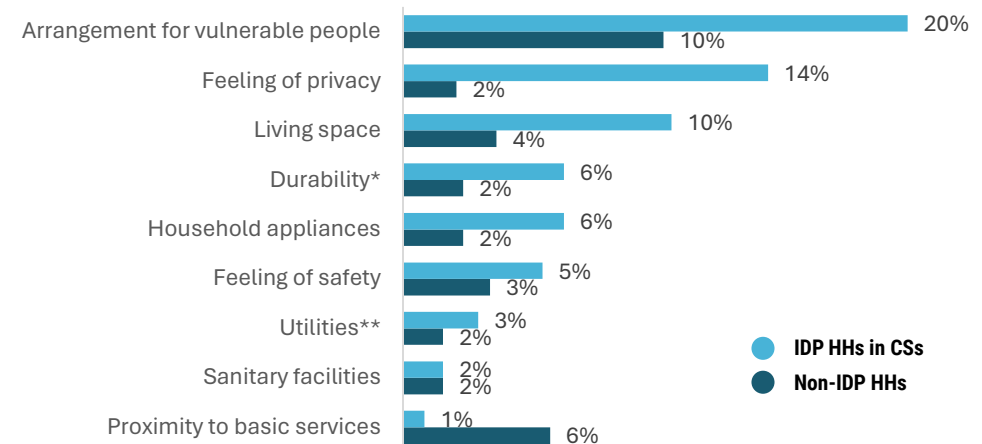
# 6 Housing Conditions in CSs

**Living modalities:** Nearly all (95%) IDP HHs that did not leave Dnipro City between R1 and R2 kept living in CSs (see section B). Of those [n=246], the majority (96%) reported still living in a similar CS type, such as dormitories of educational facilities (76%), and healthcare facilities (13%). Like R1, it was observed in R2 that HHs with younger members, higher employment rates, and higher income levels reported more often than other HHs to be living in dormitories.

**Security of Tenure:** During R1, 78% of IDP HHs reported that they had received a contract guaranteeing a minimum time of stay in their CS. In R2, this number increased to **86%**. Indeed, 95% of those who initially had a contract reported still possessing one, while half (51%) of those without a contract in R1 [n=45] had received one since then. In the meantime, **44%** of IDP HHs reported fear of eviction from their current CS – a number that has increased since R1 (40%) – and 4% reported having experienced an eviction. The eviction fear was at 43% in dormitories, despite a high rate of contracts (88%) being signed in those facilities.

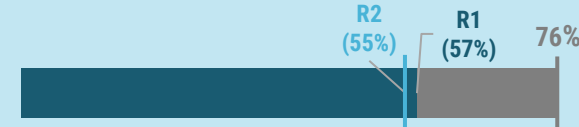
**Housing conditions:** Respondents were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (very bad) to 5 (very good) the condition of their housing against various criteria. The average score in R2 was **3.9** for IDP HH in CSs, marking a decrease from R1 (4.1). They generally reported lower conditions across almost all criteria between the two rounds. The average score for non-IDP HHs in R2 was 4.2. **Figure 10** highlights the criteria for which respondents most often reported very bad (1) or bad (2) scores.

Figure 10: Proportion of bad scores reported for each housing conditions criteria



## Progress criterion 6

No Perceived Threat of Eviction



No perceived threat of eviction = % of IDP HHs living in CSs who reported not fearing eviction in the next 6 months. The benchmark for achievement is the score for non-IDP HHs renting or being hosted in Dnipro City (76%)

Good Perceived Housing Conditions



Good perceived housing conditions = average % of IDP HHs living in CSs who reported a score ranging from 3 (neutral) to 5 (very good) for their housing conditions. The benchmark for achievement is the non-IDP HHs score for R2 (96%)



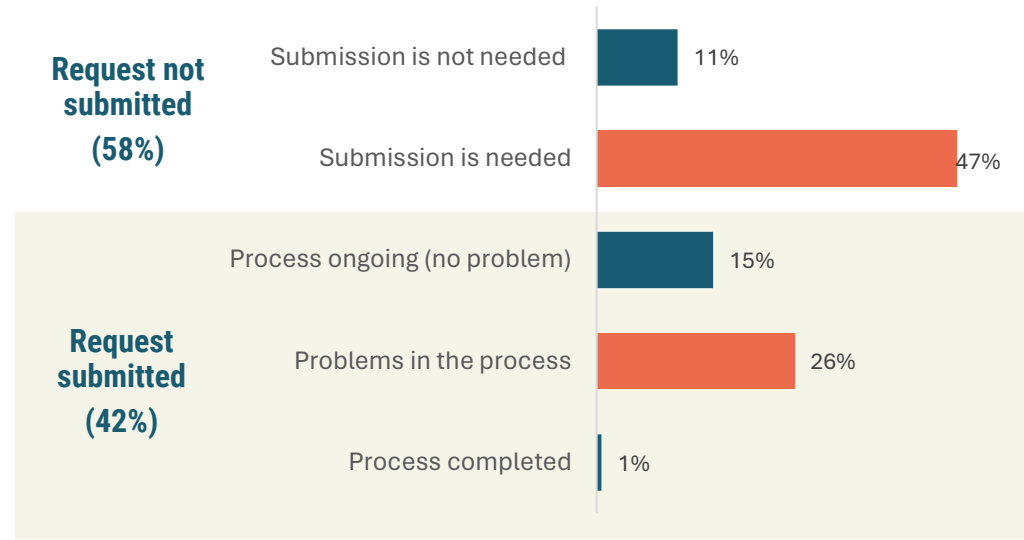
# 7 Compensation for Damaged Housing

**Damage and ownership:** Nearly all IDP HHs (95%) indicated ownership of a House, Land, or Property (HLP) in their original settlement in the month preceding their displacement. Of those, 59% reported awareness that their housing had been either damaged or destroyed at the time of R1 (June 2023). In R2, this number was updated to **62%**.<sup>15</sup> Of those who reported damage [n=151], 36% indicated that the housing was ‘destroyed’, 35% that it had suffered ‘major’ damages, and 28% that it had suffered ‘minor’ damages.

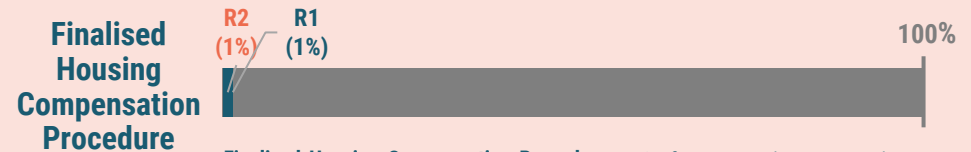
**Compensation mechanism progress (Figure 11):** Among IDP HHs that reported damage, more than half (58%) indicated that they had not submitted a request for compensation. For those who did (42%), a majority (62%) reported facing problems in the process – compared to 18% at the time of R1. Notably, data indicates that households who reported ‘destroyed’ housing [n=55] more often (64%) reported engaging in a compensation process.

**Compensation barriers:** For IDP HHs who expressed a need to submit a request or encountered issues during the compensation process after submission [n=110],<sup>16</sup> the primary reported barriers included housing located in occupied territories (52%), insufficient photos or videos to prove destruction (33%), and the non-recognition of documents to prove ownership (9%). Importantly, a third (34%) of HHs that reported issues within the compensation process indicated that the request was accepted, but that no payment was made.

Figure 11: Level of progress in making a compensation request, for IDPs HHs who reported damaged housing



## Progress criterion 7



**Finalised Housing Compensation Procedure** = % of IDP HHs that reported to have obtained compensation for their damaged housing, out of those who own an HLP in their area of origin, whose damage was confirmed. The benchmark for achievement is **100%**.

15. For the rest, 21% of HHs declared still not knowing, and only 13% that it was not damaged.

16. Orange bars in Figure 11.