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Durable Solution Analysis

UZHHOROD & MUKACHEVO

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

February 2024 | UKRAINE



Background and Methodology

Context & Rationale

Approximately **3.7 million** persons are estimated to be internally displaced (IDP) across Ukraine, as of October 2023.¹ Within this population, an estimated **109 thousand** are hosted in Collective Sites (CSs).² In September 2023, **71%** of the site population was displaced for more than a year.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 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**.⁴

Considering the reason exposed above, REACH, in close collaboration with the CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) national cluster, conducted in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo (U&M) 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 Dnipro and Vinnytsia Cities.

Methodological Overview

General overview: In Round 1 (June 2023), 254 IDP households (HHs) living in CSs, accounting for approximately 20% of the estimated site population in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo, were surveyed through face-to-face interviews. In Round 2 (November 2023), a subset of the original sample, consisting of 178 IDP HHs, underwent a follow-up survey conducted through telephone interviews. For each round, a sample of non-IDP HHs – 426 HHs in R1, and 382 HHs in R2 – was selected using randomly allocated GPS coordinates in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo for simultaneous interviews, serving as a control group.⁵

Measurement of progress towards durable solutions: This measurement is assessed against IASC Durable Solutions criteria and key indicators⁶ 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,⁷ 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 Uzhhorod or Mukachevo, regardless of their housing modality. Part III (Housing Conditions in CSs) focuses solely on IDP HHs residing in CSs in Uzhhorod or Mukachevo. 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 **Uzhhorod or Mukachevo** – 130 HHs



IDP HHs who left their **Collective Site** but stayed in **Uzhhorod or Mukachevo** – 26 HHs



IDP HHs who **left** their Collective Site and **left** Uzhhorod or Mukachevo – 22 HHs



Non-IDP HHs from **Uzhhorod or Mukachevo** – 383 HHs

	Sections	Sample IDPs	Sample non-IDPs
Part I: Demographic and Mobility	A. Demographics B. Mobility History and Future Intentions		
Part II: Local Integration Progress	1. Safety and Security 2. Family Reunification 3. Access to Basic Services 4. Employment and Incomes 5. Social Cohesion		
Part III: Housing Conditions in Collective Sites	6. Housing Conditions in Collective Sites		
Part IV: Housing Compensation	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 (30%), older persons (26%), and chronically ill or disabled members (40%). Additionally, they exhibited a lower rate of working-age adults (44%).



Mobility and Future Intentions: Between the two rounds, 12% of surveyed IDP HHs left Uzhhorod and Mukachevo, and a quarter (26%) stopped living in a Collective Site (CS). A significant majority (80%) of IDP HHs who remained in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo reported their intention to stay for the forthcoming year. Among those still residing in CS, 98% expressed no intention to cease CS residency, provided they don't return to their settlement of origin.



Safety and Security: IDP HHs remaining in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo between the two rounds reported good levels of safety perception across both rounds. However, 13% 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 significant proportion (21%) of IDP HHs still reported experiencing separation from at least one family member. Of those [n=33], six HHs indicated that the separation was non-intentional.



Access to Basic Services: Access to services for IDP HHs improved between the two rounds, with 95% of IDP HHs reporting no barriers to accessing healthcare services when needed (compared to 87% in Round 1). Moreover, there was a notable education enrollment rate of 99% for children aged 6-17, slightly up from 95% reported in Round 1.



Employment and income sources: The employment rate among working-age IDPs (18-59 y/o) remained stable across both rounds (46%). Similarly, the proportion of self-sustained ID HHs did not increase, with approximately half (52%) of IDP HHs relying on assistance as income sources. Concurrently, there has been a slight uptick in income levels for IDP HHs, but they remain lower than non-IDPs in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo.



Social Cohesion: In Round 2, there was a notable disparity in reported social cohesion levels between IDP and non-IDP HHs. Roughly a quarter (23%) of non-IDP HHs characterized their relationships as 'bad'. In parallel, 12% of IDP HHs reported experiencing at least one form of perceived discrimination in the three months leading up to the data collection, compared to 17% in Round 1. Lastly, the level of community engagement was notably high, with 77% of IDP HHs reporting to have engaged in any form of social, cultural or political activity.



Housing conditions in CSs: Approximately half (55%) of IDP HHs living in CS in Uzhhorod or Mukachevo have signed a contract guaranteeing a minimum stay duration, marking an increase from Round 1. In addition, the fear of eviction has decreased from 29% to 19%. However, poor conditions were still reported regarding the lack of arrangements for vulnerable people (16%), privacy (14%), and living space (12%).



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 51%. Of those [n=75], 36% 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 178 IDP households, totalling 414 individuals, saw a slight uptick in HH members, increasing to 459 individuals. This shift is attributed to the departure of 7 individuals, and the addition of 52 new members.

Age-gender repartition: IDPs have a higher proportion of children (30%) and older persons (26%) than non-IDPs. Conversely, they have a lower rate (44%) of working-age adults (18-59 y/o) than non-IDPs (61%). Importantly, a pronounced gender imbalance is observed for IDPs, especially among adults and older persons.

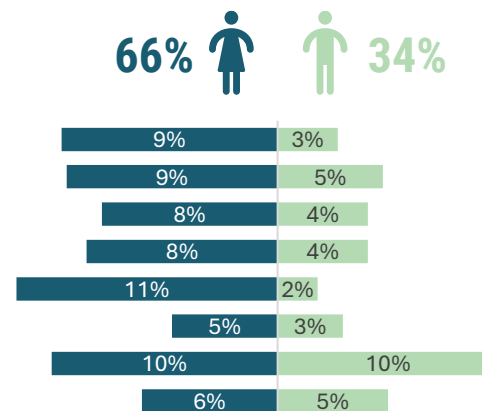
Vulnerabilities: Nearly half (49%) of IDP HHs had at least one child in their HHs. Of those [n=87], 37% were single-headed. A third (35%) of IDP individuals were suffering from a chronic illness or had a disability, amounting to 22% of the individuals under 60 y/o (compared to 6% for the non-IDPs).

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 17% of adult IDP individuals only have a secondary diploma or lower, versus 11% for non-IDPs.

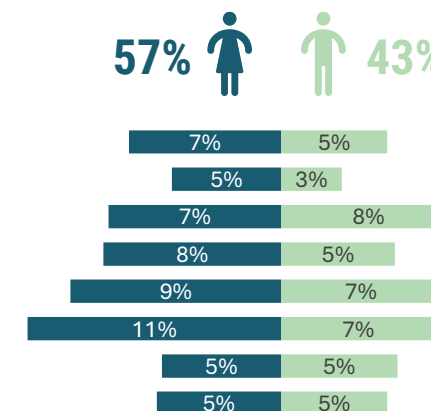
70+	9%	3%
60-69	9%	5%
50-59	8%	4%
40-49	8%	4%
30-39	11%	2%
18-29	5%	3%
10-17	10%	10%
0-9	6%	5%

Average household size	2.6
Average hh member age	38.5 y/o
% of Ukrainian-speaking	89%
% of disabled or chronically ill	35%
% of adults with technical training	44%
% of adults with a degree	39%

IDPs



Non-IDPs



2.6
38.5 y/o
89%
35%
44%
39%

2.4
37.9 y/o
99%
9%
36%
52%

B Mobility History & Future Intentions

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

Most of the surveyed IDP HHs are originally from Donetsk (38%), Kharkivska (24%), or Luhanska (17%) oblasts. The influxes of IDPs between the settlement of origin and the first arrival in Uzhhorod and Mukachevo (U&M) occurred mainly during March and April 2022.⁸

Movement trends between R1 and R2 (Fig 2):

Within a 6-month timeframe, **12%** of IDP HHs left U&M, either to resettle in Ukraine or abroad (9.6%) or to return to their settlement of origin (3.4%). Of those who stayed, **83%** kept living in a CS. Overall, a quarter (**26%**) 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 U&M between the two rounds. Currently, up to **80%** aim to stay (compared to 53% in R1), while only **14%** express a desire to return (down from 42% in R1). Only 23% 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 (**98%**) of IDP HHs living in CS in U&M expressed no intention to cease CS residency, provided they do not return to their settlement of origin. For those [n=128], the most reported reasons were the assurance of shelter leading up to winter and the feeling of security.

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

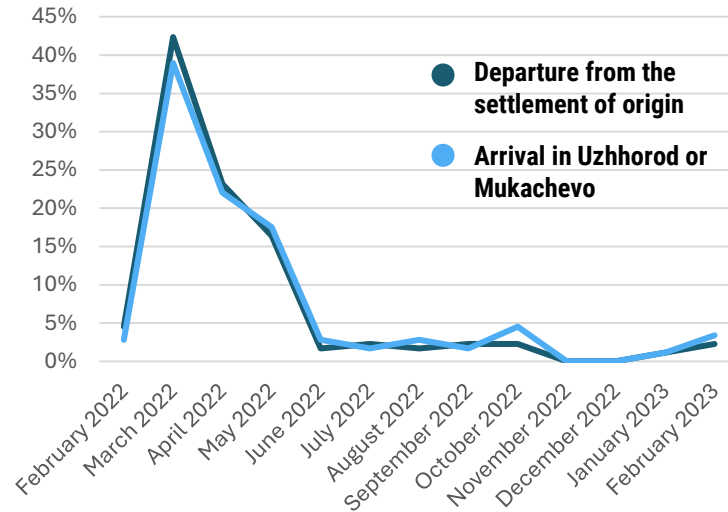


Figure 2: Movement trends between Round 1 (June 2023) and Round 2 (November 2023)

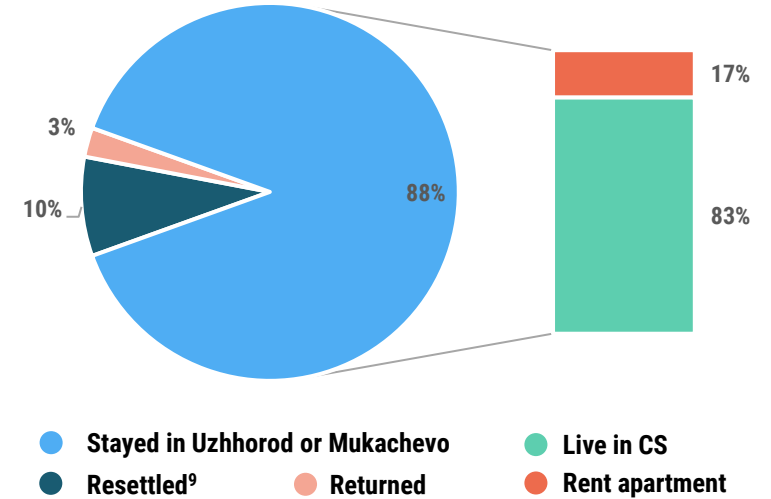


Figure 3: Movement intentions for the upcoming year

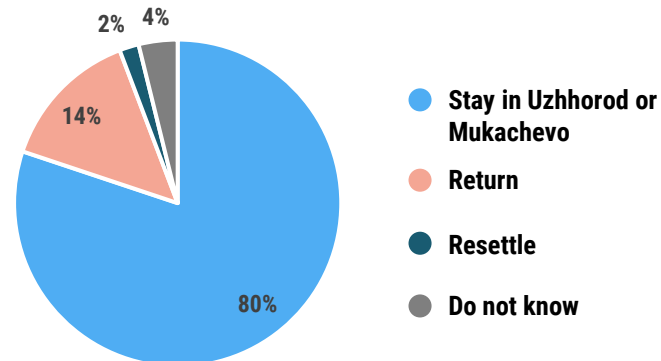
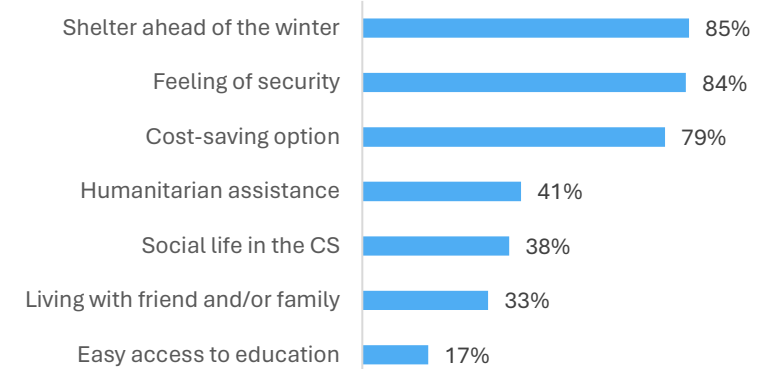


Figure 4: Most reported reasons for staying in CS



8. A majority of IDP HHs (89%) reported arriving less than 30 days after departing.

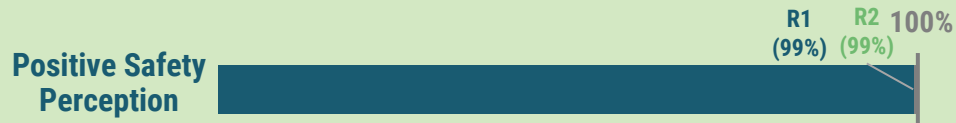
9. In Ukraine or abroad

1 Safety and Security

Safety Perception: The safety perception reported by IDP HHs who remained in U&M between the two rounds remained consistently high, with 99% reporting a rating from ‘neutral’ to ‘very good’ in both rounds. Notably, this is higher than the safety perception reported by non-IDP HHs in R2 (91%).

Security incidents: A significant majority (88%) of IDP HHs reported that no HH members had suffered any security incidents in the three months before data collection (compared to 85% for non-IDPs). Among incidents reported by IDP households, the primary types were “psychological violence” (8.3%) and altercations with other IDPs from the CS (5.1%) or members of the host community (3.8%). Notably, IDP HHs composed of only older adults (60+) [n=41] were more likely to report no security incidents (93%).

Progress criterion 1



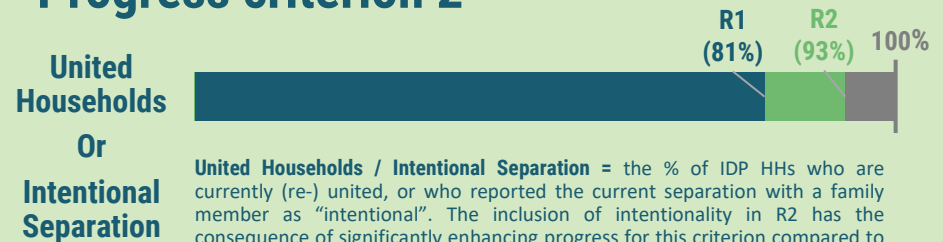
Positive Safety Perception = the % of IDP HHs who reported a security perception ranging from “neutral” to “very good”. The benchmark for achievement is 100%.

2 Family Reunification

Family separation: During the R1 (June 2023), 23% of surveyed IDP HHs in U&M reported having experienced the separation of at least one family member since February 2022. As of R2 (November 2023), 21% still reported facing such separation. Among those [n=33], ten HHs reported being separated from at least one older person (60+ y/o), and two from at least one child (0-17 y/o).

Reunification barriers: Only 18% of IDP HHs experiencing family separation indicated that the separation was **non-intentional**. In these cases [n=6], separation occurred due to instances of captivity or the impossibility of crossing the frontline. Two HHs also referred to military service as a non-intentional separation.

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

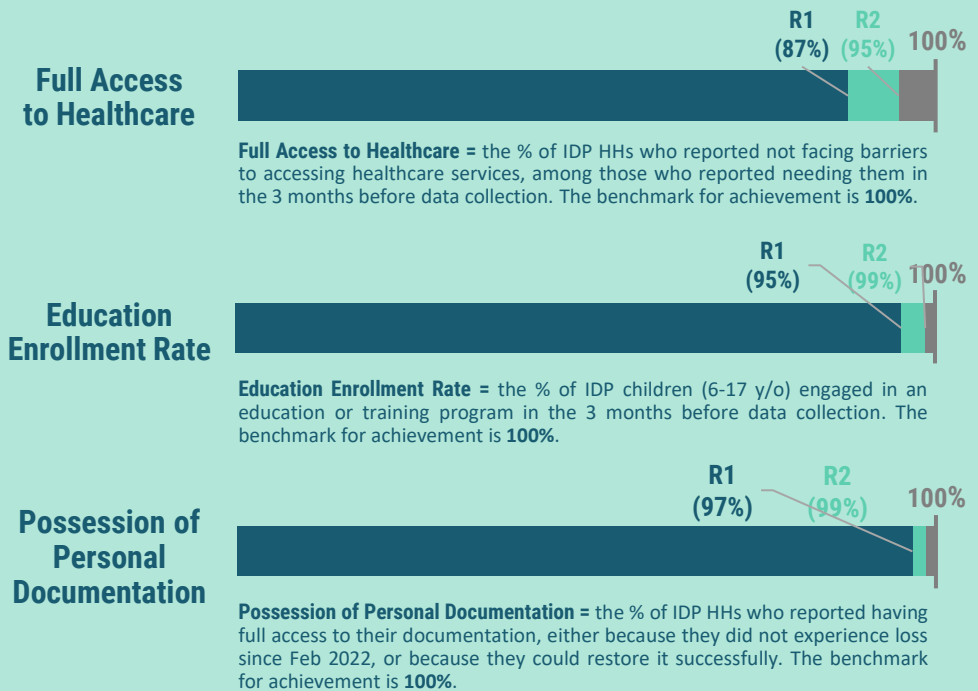
Access to Healthcare: A majority of IDP HHs (96%) reported having needed healthcare services in the 3 months leading to R2 – compared to 85% for non-IDP HHs. Among IDP HHs in need, **95%** reported accessing services without encountering obstacles, which represents an increase compared to R1 (87%). Importantly, the score of successful access to services for non-IDP HHs in R2 was much lower (85%).¹⁰ 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=87] were 96% to be enrolled in an education or training program at the time of R1 (June 2023). For R2, this rate increased to **99%**. The enrollment rate was moderately lower (97%) for non-IDP children [n=133] in R2. Notably, 44% of IDP children are enrolled in educational facilities located outside U&M (mainly in their settlement of origin). As a result, IDP children more often reported attending classes online (41%) than non-IDP children (2%).

Access to Personal Documentation: During R1, only 4% of surveyed IDP HHs reported having lost at least one important administrative document since February 2022. Eventually, 97% 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 **99%**. The score for non-IDP HHs in R2 was 97%.



Progress criterion 3



10. Such a discrepancy was not observed during R1, where the score for successful access from IDP and non-IDP HHs was similar (87%). However, the low R2 score for non-IDP HHs 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.

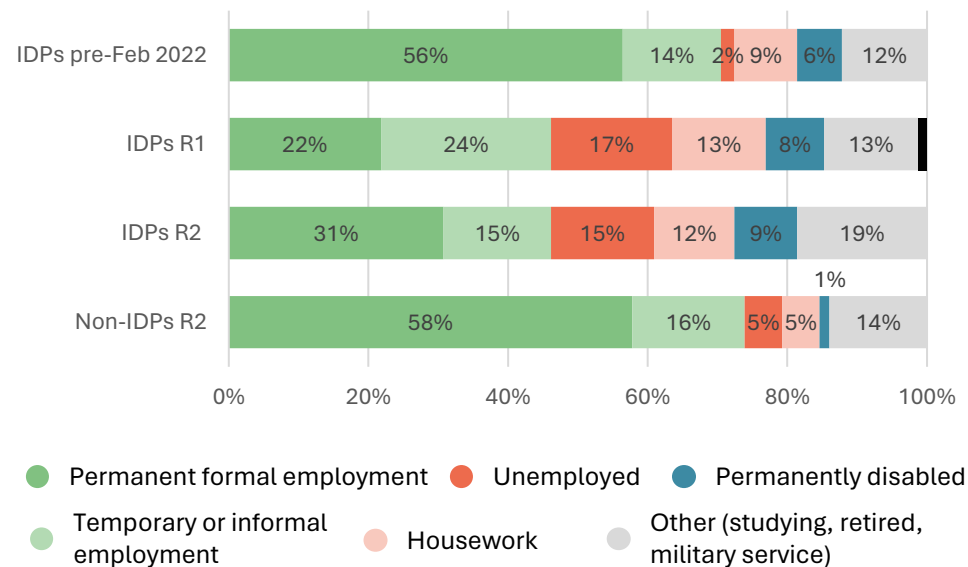
4.1 Employment

Employment rate: The overall employment rate among working-age IDPs (18-59 y/o) remained stable at **46%** from R1 to R2. Noteworthy fluctuations include a rise in official employment from 22% to 31% and a decrease in informal employment from 24% to 15%. In addition, it should be noted that the reported employment rate of male working-age IDPs [n=44] declined, from 41% to 30%.¹¹

Barriers to employment: The primary barriers reported by unemployed IDPs in R2 [n=23] include the lack of vacancies, the perceived lack of relevant skills, and low wages offered by available positions. Unemployed IDPs emphasized the need for assistance in job searching and skill enhancement, such as IT training or Ukrainian language classes.

Job retention: The data suggests that IDPs with degrees [n=74] more often reported being employed pre-Feb 2022 (78%) than those with technical training or secondary diplomas (63%) [n=81]. Additionally, of those employed pre-Feb 2022, **59%** of IDPs with degrees [n=58] had maintained their employment status in R2, compared to 49% for those with technical training or secondary diplomas [n=51]. Notably, more than a third (38%) of those with degrees continued employment with the same pre-displacement employer, mostly by working remotely.

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



Progress criterion 4.1



Economic Activity Rate

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%).

11. It is unclear whether the reported decrease in male IDPs employment status reflects an actual decline or stems from increased reluctance to report accurately, potentially due to fear of conscription.

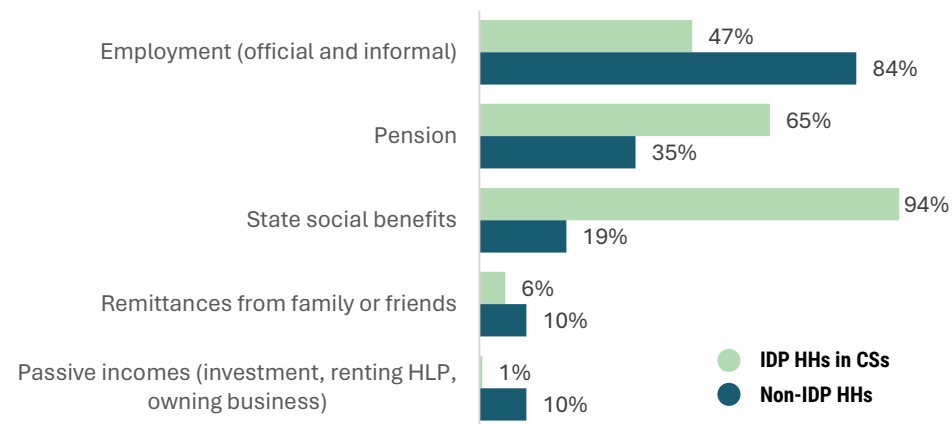
4.2 Incomes Sources

Assistance-related incomes: More than half (**52%**) of IDP HHs reported currently relying exclusively on assistance-related incomes, such as pensions or social benefits. Notably, only 2% of IDP HHs noted receiving MPC (Multi-purpose Cash Assistance) from humanitarian organisations, compared to 39% in R1. The reliance on assistance-related incomes concerns a third (36%) of IDP HHs with at least one member of working age (compared to 5% for the non-IDP HHs).

Social benefits access rate: During R1, 96% of IDP HHs informed that they were eligible for at least one type of state social benefits¹² since Feb 2022, primarily stemming from their qualification for IDP-specific benefits (93%) or reliance on pension benefits (73%). 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, 90% reported encountering no barriers preventing them from accessing them. This reflects a notable increase compared to R1, where this figure stood at 59%. Importantly, it surpasses the score of eligible non-IDP HHs in R2 (74%), who reportedly encounter more obstacles, primarily delays, in accessing their social benefits.

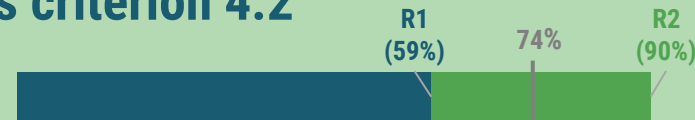
Self-sustained incomes: Only **48%** of IDP HHs reported at least one source of self-sustained income – either employment or passive income (e.g., investment, renting property). It does not represent an increase compared to R1, for which findings were similar (49%). It aligns with the lack of increase in the employment rate among surveyed IDP HHs (see section 4.1).

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



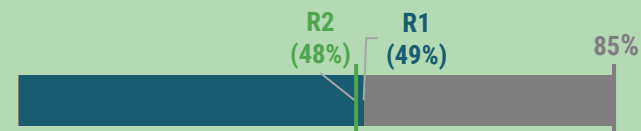
Progress criterion 4.2

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 (74%).

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 (85%).

4.3 Incomes Levels

Monthly income per capita: The monthly income per capita¹³ of IDP HHs significantly diminished between pre-Feb 2022 levels and June 2023 (R1), decreasing from an average of 6,360 UAH/month to 5,021 UAH/month. However, a slight increase can be noted in R2, reaching an average of **5,369 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 11,727 UAH/month in R2.

Income level fluctuations: IDP HHs with low incomes (under 4,001 UAH) before Feb 2022 [n=40] frequently reported an increase in their current incomes by R2 (see **Figure 8**). Conversely, IDP HHs with high [n=22] or medium incomes [n=47] 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

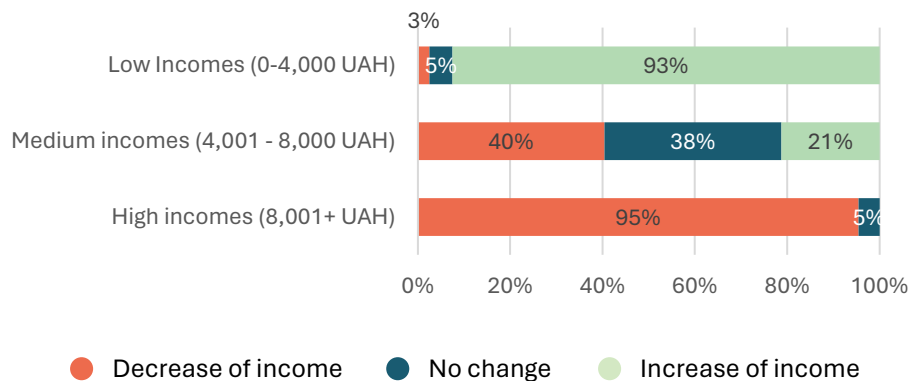
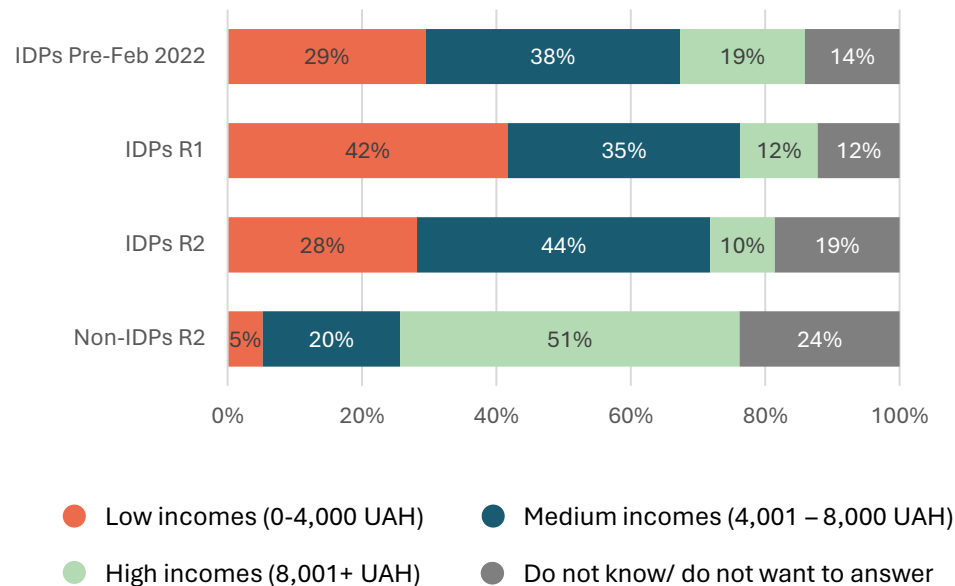
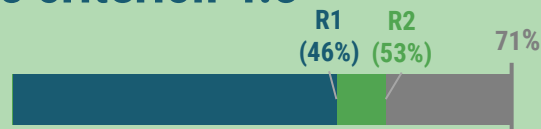


Figure 7: Monthly income per capita of IDP and non-IDP HHs



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 (71%).

5 Social Cohesion

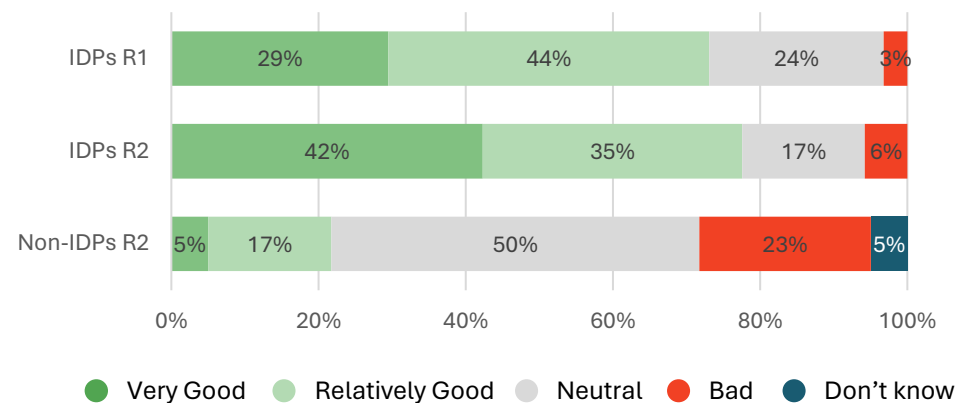
Social cohesion perception: In Round 2, IDP and non-IDP HHs reported significantly different levels of social cohesion (see **Figure 9**). On one hand, IDP HHs were more inclined to describe the relationship as ‘very good’ than in R1. On the other hand, nearly a quarter (23%) of the non-IDP HHs from the R2 sample described the relationship as ‘bad’ (compared to 7% in R1). Notably, young non-IDP respondents (18-39 y/o) more often reported a good level of relationship (26%) than older ones (18%).

Factors influencing social cohesion: When asked about the factors that positively influence social cohesion, IDP and non-IDP respondents most reported willingness from both groups to interact (55%), and trust and solidarity (47%). Conversely, the most reported negative factors by those who reported the relationship as ‘neutral’ to ‘bad’ were stereotypes (82%), different language (74%) and cultural identities (46%).

Discrimination: In R1, 17% of IDP HHs reported to have endured at least one form of discrimination in the 3 months before data collection. In R2, it had decreased to **12%**, with 9% reporting perceived discrimination when trying to access basic services, and 5% when trying to access social assistance. Notably, IDP HHs with only older adults [n=41] less often reported instances of perceived discrimination (5%).

Community engagement: Lastly, **77%** 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 (56%), festive (53%), outdoor (42%) activities, or participate directly in the activities of a local charity organisation (16%).

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%**.

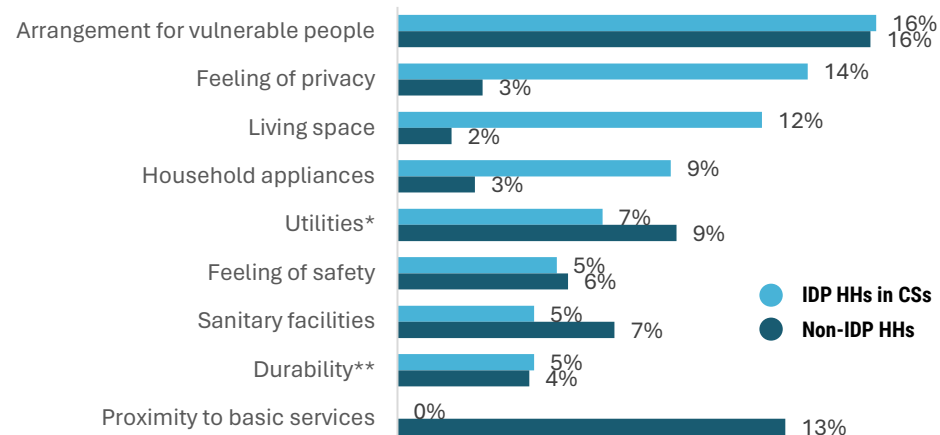
6 Housing Conditions in CSs

Living modalities: A significant proportion (**83%**) of IDP HHs that did not leave U&M between R1 and R2 kept living in CSs (see section B). Of those [n=130],¹² the majority (82%) reported still living in a similar CS type, such as dormitories of educational facilities (42%), hotel/hostels (18%), and healthcare facilities (17%). It was observed 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, 47% 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 **55%**. Indeed, 62% of those who initially had a contract [n=61] reported still possessing one, while nearly half (46%) of those without a contract in R1 [n=56] had received one since then. In the meantime, **19%** of IDP HHs reported fear of eviction from their current CS – a number that has diminished since R1 (29%). It is worth noting that four IDP HHs currently living in CS and nine non-IDP HHs reported experiencing eviction incidents.

Housing conditions: Respondents in CSs were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (very bad) to 5 (very good) the condition of their housing against various criteria. They generally reported higher conditions across almost all criteria between R1 and R2, raising the average score from 3.6 to **4.2**. Notably, respondents generally reported better living conditions in dormitories of educational facilities (4.4) than in other types of CSs. **Figure 10** highlights the criteria for which respondents most often reported very bad (1) or bad (2) scores. It's worth noting that non-IDP HHs often reported housing conditions that were equal to or worse than those of IDP HHs.¹⁴

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



Progress criterion 6

No Perceived Threat of Eviction

R1 (67%) R2 (78%) 79%

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 (79%)

Good Perceived Housing Conditions

R1 (82%) R2 (92%) 93%

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 (93%)

14. The result for this indicator is measured based on IDPs' and non-IDPs' perceptions and reference points.

**Water, electricity, gas.

*Protection from rain, heat, cold, etc.

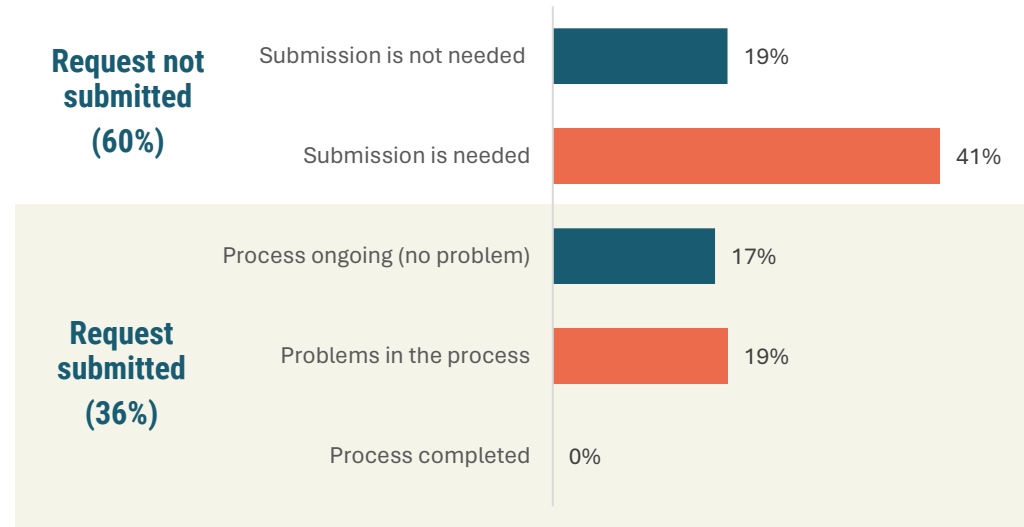
7 Compensation for Damaged Housing

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, 40% 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 **51%**.¹⁵ Of those who reported damage [n=75], 20% indicated that the housing was “destroyed”, 37% that it had suffered “major” damages, and 43% that it had suffered “minor” damages.

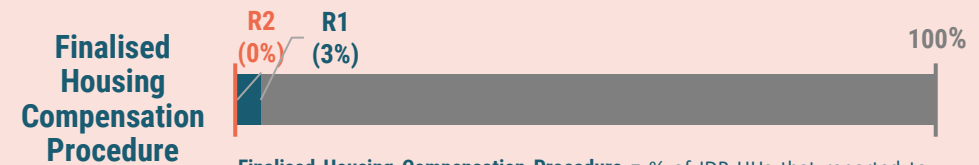
Compensation mechanism progress (Figure 11): Among IDP HHs that reported damage, 60% indicated that they had not submitted a request for compensation. Of those who did (36%), half (52%) reported facing problems in the process. Notably, data indicates that households who reported ‘destroyed’ housing [n=15] more often reported engaging in a compensation process. Importantly, no HHs indicated having fully completed the compensation process at the time of data R2, compared to two HHs in R1.¹⁶

Compensation barriers: For IDP HHs who expressed a need to submit a request or encountered issues during the compensation process after submission [n=45],¹⁷ the primary reported barriers included insufficient photos or videos to prove destruction (43%), housing located in occupied territories (40%), and the documents to prove ownership were lost or destroyed (10%).

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. The two HHs that initially reported completing the process in R1 are now indicating to still be in progress. This suggests that the question was not fully understood in R1, or that further complications have arisen since then.

17. Orange bars in Figure 11.