

Durable Solution Analysis

VINNYTSIA CITY

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

February 2024 | UKRAINE



Photo credit: Andrew McConnell, UNHCR, 2023

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 Vinnytsia City 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 City, Uzhhorod and Mukachevo.

Methodological Overview

General overview: In Round 1 (June 2023), 324 IDP households (HHs) living in CSs, accounting for approximately 20% of the estimated site population in Vinnytsia, were surveyed through face-to-face interviews. In Round 2 (November 2023), a subset of the original sample, consisting of 259 IDP HHs, underwent a follow-up survey conducted through telephone interviews. For each round, a sample of non-IDP HHs – 404 HHs in R1, and 383 HHs in R2 – was selected using randomly allocated GPS coordinates in Vinnytsia City 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 Vinnytsia City, regardless of their housing modality. Part III (Housing Conditions in CSs) focuses solely on IDP HHs residing in CSs in Vinnytsia 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 **Vinnytsia City** – 239 HHs



IDP HHs who left their **Collective Site** but stayed in **Vinnytsia City** – 9 HHs



IDP HHs who **left** their Collective Site and **left** Vinnytsia City – 11 HHs



Non-IDP HHs from **Vinnytsia City** – 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 older persons (25%) and chronically ill or disabled members (45%). Additionally, they exhibited a lower rate of working-age adults (49%).



Mobility and Future Intentions: Between the two rounds, 4% of surveyed IDP HHs left Vinnytsia City, and 7% stopped living in a Collective Site (CS). A significant majority (66%) of IDP HHs who remained in Vinnytsia City reported their intention to stay for the forthcoming year. Among those still residing in CS, 90% expressed no intention to cease CS residency, provided they don't return to their settlement of origin.



Safety and Security: IDP HHs remaining in Vinnytsia City between the two rounds reported good levels of safety perception across both rounds. However, 7% 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 (17%) of IDP HHs still reported experiencing separation from at least one family member. Of those [n=43], 37% indicated that the separation was non-intentional.



Access to Basic Services: Access to services remained consistently high between the two rounds, with 98% of IDP HHs reporting no barriers to accessing healthcare services when needed. Moreover, there was a notable education enrollment rate of 97% 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 (47%). However, the proportion of self-sustained ID HHs decreased, notably due to the departure of some employed individuals from their HHs. Concurrently, there has been a slight uptick in income levels for IDP HHs, but they remain lower than non-IDPs in Vinnytsia 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. With 7% indicating perceived discrimination in the labour market and 4% when attempting to access basic services.



Housing conditions in CSs: Approximately half (53%) of IDP HHs living in CS in Vinnytsia City have signed a contract guaranteeing a minimum stay duration, marking an increase from Round 1. However, the fear of eviction has risen from 28% to 33%. In addition, poor conditions were still reported regarding the lack of arrangements for vulnerable people (34%), privacy (19%), and living space (16%).



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 61%. Of those, 37% 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: From June 2023 (R1) to November 2023 (R2), the surveyed 259 IDP households, totalling 667 individuals, saw minor composition change, decreasing to 654 individuals. This shift is attributed to 30 departures (e.g., due to reasons such as pursuing studies or military service) and the addition of 17 new members.

Age-gender repartition: IDPs in CSs have a higher proportion (**25%**) of people above 60+ y/o compared to non-IDPs (18%). Additionally, they have a lower proportion (**49%**) of working-age adults (18-59 y/o) in contrast to non-IDPs (57%). Notably, the gender gap is more pronounced among IDPs than among non-IDPs.

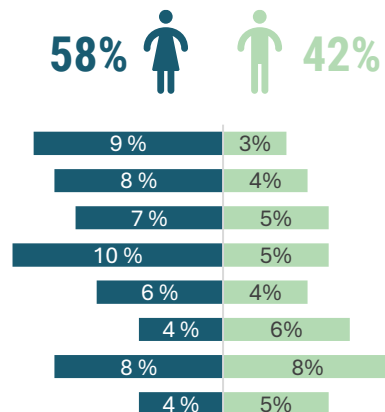
Vulnerabilities: Around **44%** of IDP HHs had at least one child in their HHs. Of those, 29% were headed by a single parent. Nearly half (**45%**) of IDP individuals were suffering from a chronic illness or had a disability, constituting 35% of the individuals under 60 y/o (compared to 9% for the non-IDPs).

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 **9%** of adult IDP individuals only have a secondary diploma or lower, versus 10% for non-IDPs.

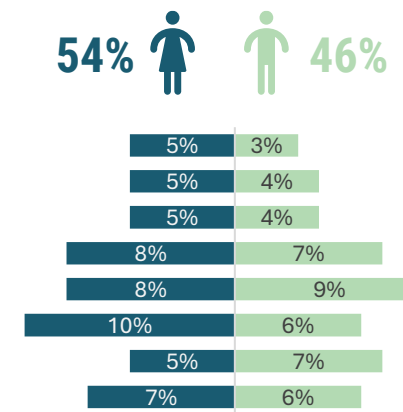
70+	9%
60-69	8%
50-59	7%
40-49	10%
30-39	6%
18-29	4%
10-17	8%
0-9	4%

Average household size	2.5
Average hh member age	39.4 y/o
% of Ukrainian-speaking	76%
% of disabled or chronically ill	45%
% of adults with technical training	55%
% of adults with a degree	36%

IDPs



Non-IDPs



Average household size	2.5
Average hh member age	39.4 y/o
% of Ukrainian-speaking	76%
% of disabled or chronically ill	45%
% of adults with technical training	55%
% of adults with a degree	36%

Average household size	2.4
Average hh member age	35.4 y/o
% of Ukrainian-speaking	100%
% of disabled or chronically ill	21%
% of adults with technical training	30%
% of adults with a degree	60%

B Mobility History & Future Intentions

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

Most of the surveyed IDP HHs (77%) are originally from Donetsk oblast. The influxes of IDPs between the settlement of origin and the first arrival in Vinnytsia City occurred mainly during March and April 2022.⁸

Movement trends between R1 and R2 (Fig 2):

Within a 6-month timeframe, 4% of IDP HHs left Vinnytsia City, either to resettle in Ukraine or abroad (2%) or to return to their settlement of origin (2%). Of those who stayed in Vinnytsia, 97% kept living in a CS. Overall, 7% 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 Vinnytsia City between the two rounds. Currently, up to 66% aim to stay (compared to 57% in R1), while only 23% express a desire to return (down from 39% in R1). Only 11% 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 (90%) of IDP HHs living in CS in Vinnytsia expressed no intention to cease CS residency, provided they do not return to their settlement of origin. For those [n=214], the most reported reasons were economic choices and the feeling of security.

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

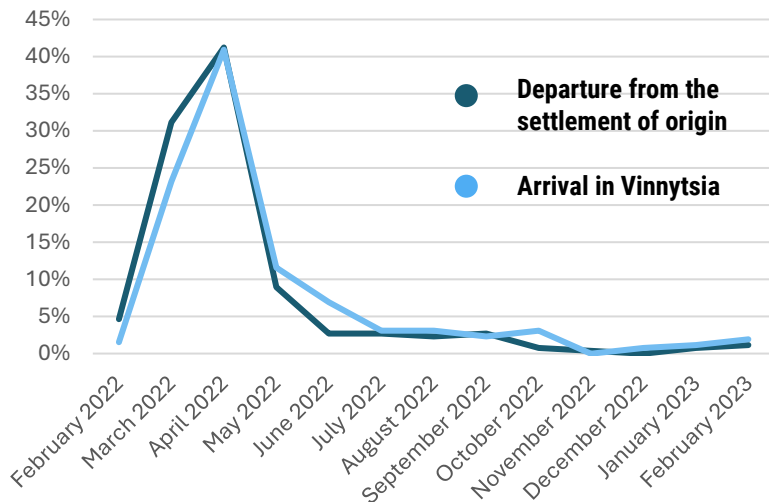


Figure 2: Movement trends between Round 1 (June 2023) and Round 2 (November 2023)

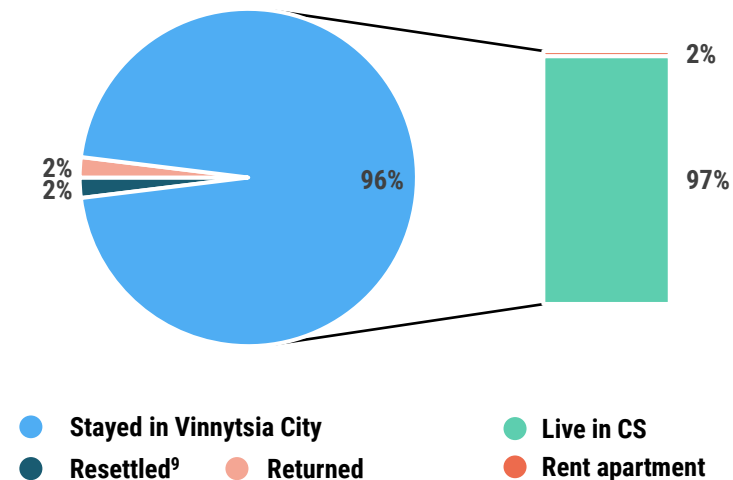


Figure 3: Movement intentions for the upcoming year

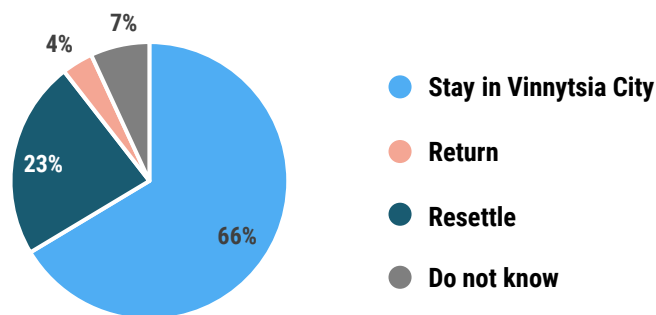
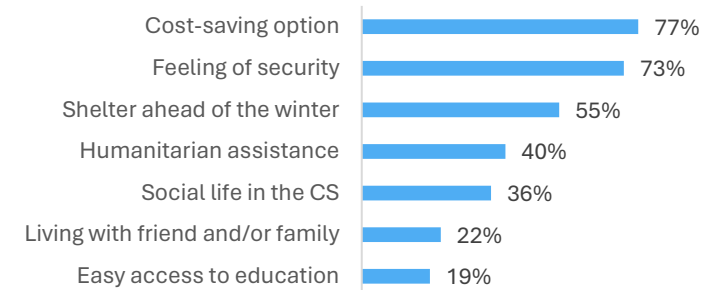


Figure 4: Most reported reasons for staying in CS



8. A majority of IDP HHs (84%) reported arriving less than 30 days after departing.

9. Either in Ukraine or abroad

1 Safety and Security

Safety Perception: IDP HHs remaining in Vinnytsia City between the two rounds reported similar levels of safety perception across both rounds, with **98%** reporting a rating from ‘neutral’ to ‘very good’. In contrast, non-IDP HHs reported a moderately lower level in R2, with 95% reporting a positive safety perception.

Security incidents: A significant majority (**93%**) of IDP HHs reported that no HH members had suffered any security incidents in the 3 months before data collection (versus 98% for non-IDPs). When IDP HHs did report incidents, those were mostly associated with altercations with other IDPs from the CS (3.2%) or with members of the host community (2%). Psychological violence was also reported (2.4%). Notably, IDP HHs composed of only older adults (60+) [n=67] were significantly more likely to report no security incidents (100%).

Progress criterion 1

Positive Safety Perception



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), **21%** of surveyed IDP HHs in Vinnytsia City reported having experienced the separation of at least one family member since February 2022. As of R2 (November 2023), **17%** still reported facing such separation. Among those [n=43], half (53%) reported being separated from at least one older person (60+ y/o), and 28% 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=16], the most reported reason was the impossibility of crossing the front line.

Progress criterion 2

United Households
Or
Intentional Separation



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

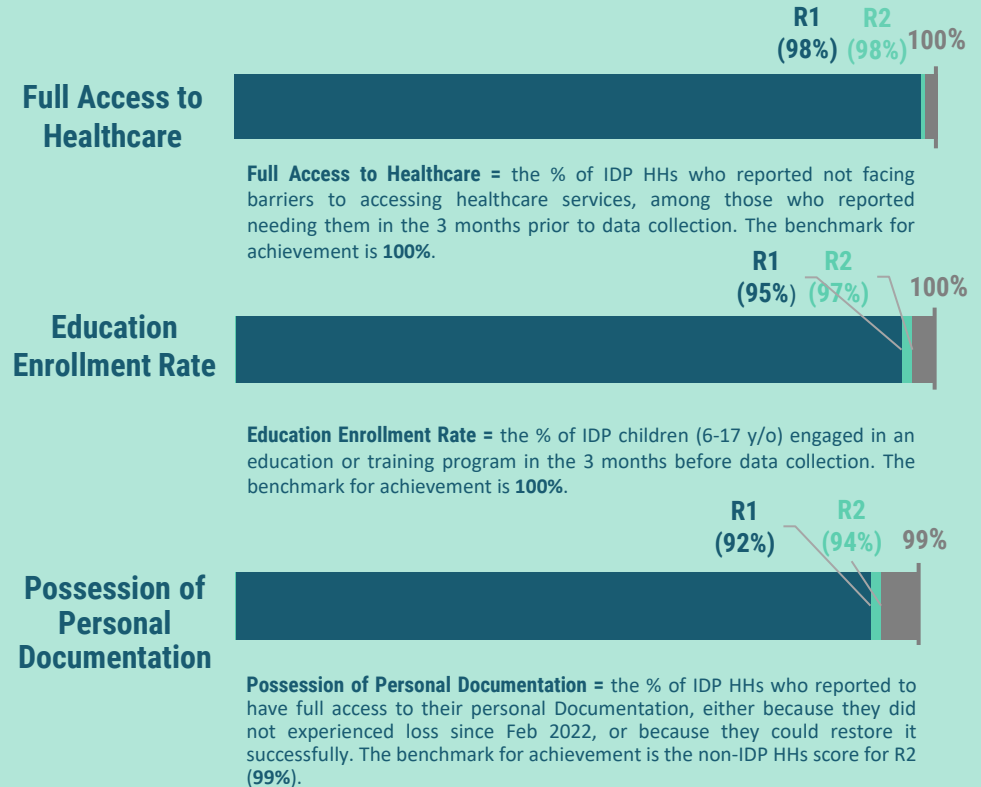
Access to Healthcare: The majority of IDP HHs (92%) expressed the need for healthcare services in the three months leading up to R2, as opposed to 82% of non-IDP HHs. Among IDP HHs requiring healthcare, **98%** reported successful access to services without encountering obstacles, a similar score to non-IDP HHs. Some of the barriers mentioned by IDP and non-IDP respondents were the price of services and medical products or the lack of available spots in healthcare facilities.

Access to Education: IDP children (6-17 y/o) [n=127] were 95% to be enrolled in an education or training program at the time of R1 (June 2023). For R2, this rate increased to **97%**, partially due to the engagement of younger children in primary school. The enrollment rate was similarly high (99%) for non-IDP children [n=149] in R2. Notably, nearly half (49%) of IDP children are enrolled in educational facilities located outside Vinnytsia City (mainly in their settlement of origin). As a result, IDP children more often reported attending classes online (45%) than non-IDP children (3%).

Access to Personal Documentation: During R1, 14% of surveyed IDP HHs reported having 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%**. Half of the IDP HHs who reported not having rehabilitated their documents [n=15] indicated that they did not attempt to do so. The score for documentation possession from non-IDP HHs in R2 was 99%.



Progress criterion 3



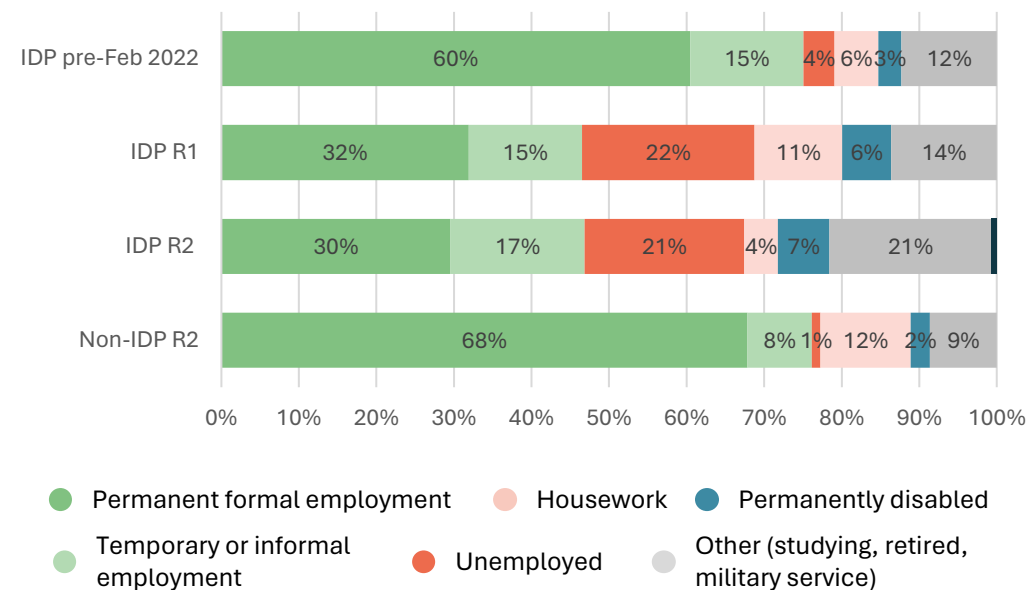
4.1 Employment

Employment rate: The employment rate of working-age IDPs (18-59 y/o) in Vinnytsia city remained constant at **47%** between R1 and R2. Notably, IDP individuals who held formal employment in R1 [n=96] exhibited a higher likelihood (85%) of remaining employed in R2 compared to those engaged in informal or temporary work (73%) [n=44]. Notably, there was a noteworthy decrease in individuals identifying as engaged in 'house-working' in Round 2, as nearly half (44%) of them [n=34] opted to categorize themselves as 'unemployed' instead.

Barriers to employment: The primary barriers reported by unemployed IDPs in R2 [n=62] include the lack of vacancies (21%), the low wages of available vacancies (11%), not knowing where to look for a job (10%), and the distant location of employment opportunities (8%).¹⁰ Unemployed IDPs emphasized the need for retraining opportunities and professional development (e.g., IT skills, computer courses). IDPs engaged in housework [n=13] primarily expressed the need for childcare assistance.

Job retention: The data suggests that **68%** of IDPs with degrees employed before Feb 2022 [n=92] maintained their employment status in R2, compared to 52% for those with technical training or secondary diplomas [n=134]. Furthermore, 59% of those with degrees worked in similar economic sectors as before Feb 2022, primarily in the education sector. Lastly, nearly half (48%) continued employment with the same pre-displacement employer. For those [n=30], it was facilitated by remote working (48%) and in-person work opportunities in Vinnytsia City (33%).

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 (85%).

10. They also reported physical inability to work (29%) and caring responsibilities (27%), highlighting the interchangeability of 'unemployment', 'house working', and 'disabled' statuses in the case of this study.

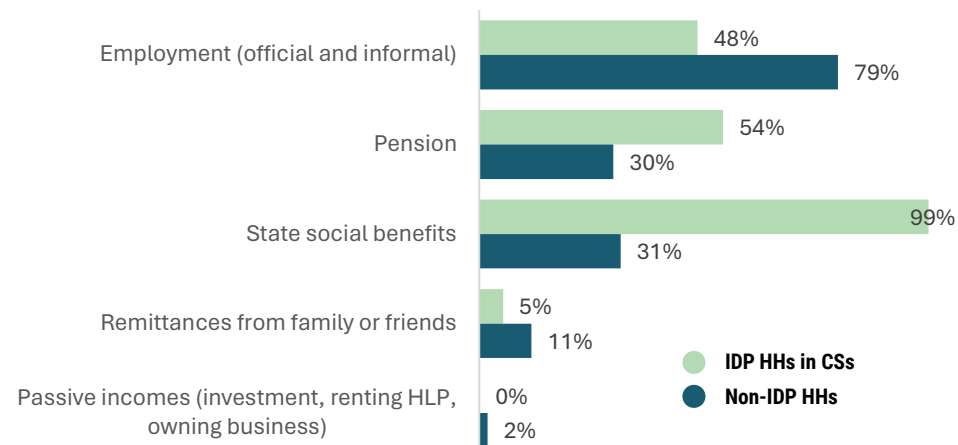
4.2 Incomes Sources

Assistance-related incomes: Overall, **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 17% in R1. The reliance on assistance-related incomes concerns 35% 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, 98% of IDP HHs informed that they were eligible for at least one type of state social benefits¹¹ since Feb 2022, primarily stemming from their qualification for IDP-specific benefits (97%) or reliance on pension benefits (75%). During R2, nearly all of them (98%) indicated to be still eligible for all those benefits. Of those eligible for at least one benefit during R2, 93% reported no barriers preventing them from accessing them, a nearly similar score as for eligible non-IDP HHs (94%).

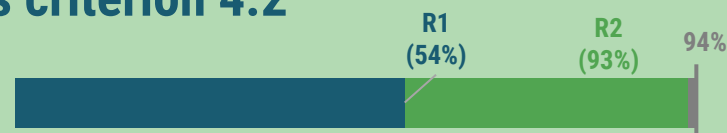
Self-sustained incomes: Almost half (**48%**) of IDP HHs reported at least one source of self-sustained income – either employment or passive income (e.g., investment, renting property). Importantly, the score of self-sustained IDP HHs decreased compared to R1 (56%). It can notably be explained by the fact that 20 IDP HHs were affected by the departure of HH members who had a form of employment at the time of R1, or by the fact that student HH members less often reported having employment in parallel with their studies compared to R1.

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



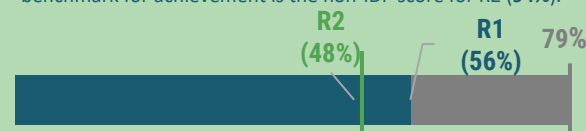
Progress criterion 4.2

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 (**79%**).

11. 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.

4.3 Incomes Levels

Monthly income per capita: The monthly income per capita¹² of IDP HHs diminished between pre-Feb 2022 levels and June 2023 (R1), decreasing from an average of 5,829 UAH/month to 5,275 UAH/month. However, an increase can be noted in R2, with income per capita reaching an average similar to pre-Feb 2022 levels (**5,894 UAH/month**). At current levels, **25%** 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 **11,158 UAH/month** in R2.

Income level fluctuations: IDP HHs with low incomes (under 4,001 UAH) before Feb 2022 [n=95] frequently reported an increase in their current incomes by R2 (see **Figure 8**). Conversely, IDP HHs with high [n=38] or medium incomes [n=89] 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

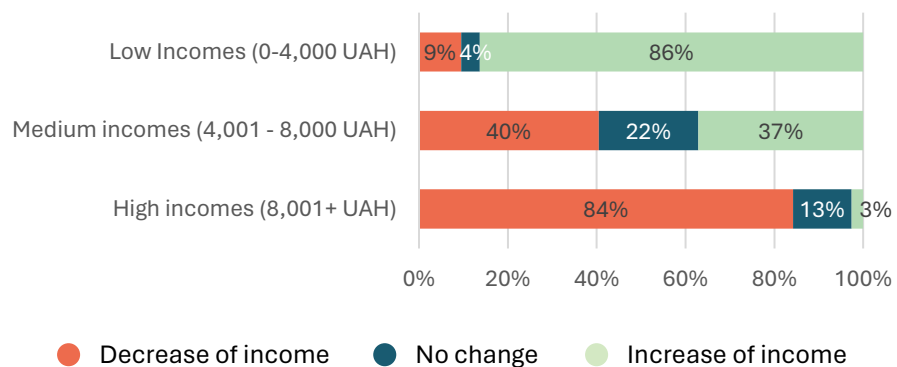
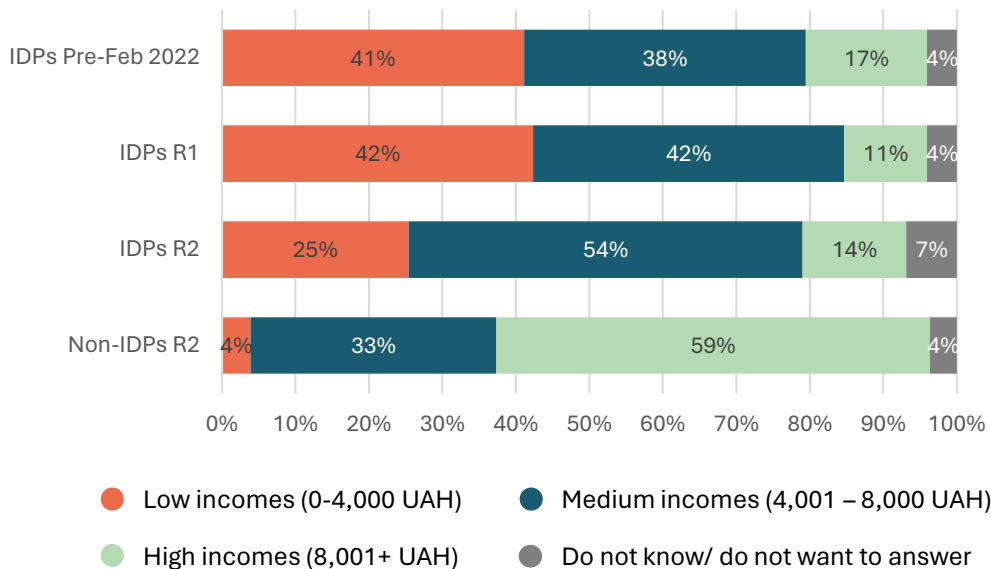
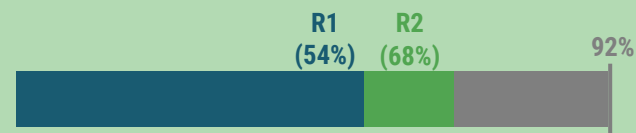


Figure 7: Monthly income per capita of IDP and non-IDP HHs



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 (92%).

12. 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

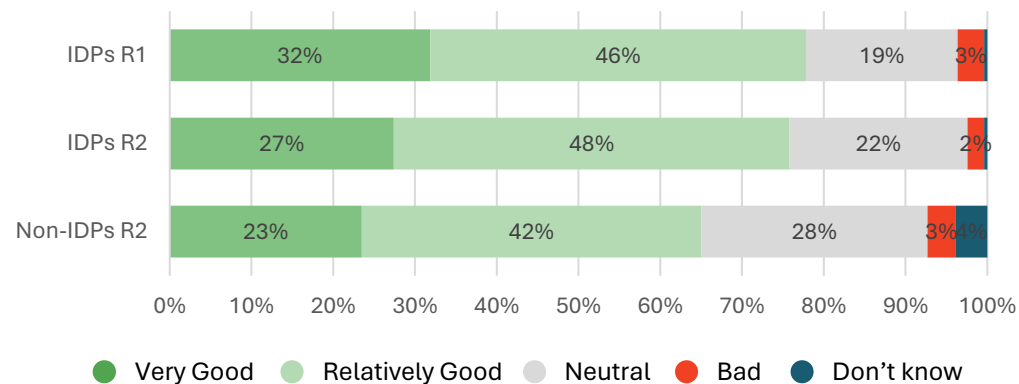
Social Cohesion Perception: A majority of IDP and non-IDP HHs generally reported a good level of social cohesion between the two groups across both rounds (see Figure 9).

Factors influencing social cohesion: With regards to the factors contributing positively to social cohesion, both IDPs and non-IDP respondents predominantly indicated trust and solidarity (58%), along with a mutual willingness from both groups to interact (52%). Conversely, among those who characterized their relationship as 'neutral' to 'bad', the most frequently mentioned negative factors were stereotypes (63%) and different language (36%).

Discrimination: In R1, 15% of IDP HHs reported experiencing at least one form of discrimination in the three months before data collection. In R2, this percentage remained at a similar level (15%), with 7% indicating perceived discrimination in the labour market and 4% when attempting to access basic services. Notably, young respondents (18-39 y/o) [n=47] more frequently reported instances of perceived discrimination, with 30% reporting such incidents. Among this group, 21% specifically reported discrimination in the labour market.

Community engagement: Lastly, 56% 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 outdoor activities (38%), as well as cultural (35%) and festive (27%).

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%.

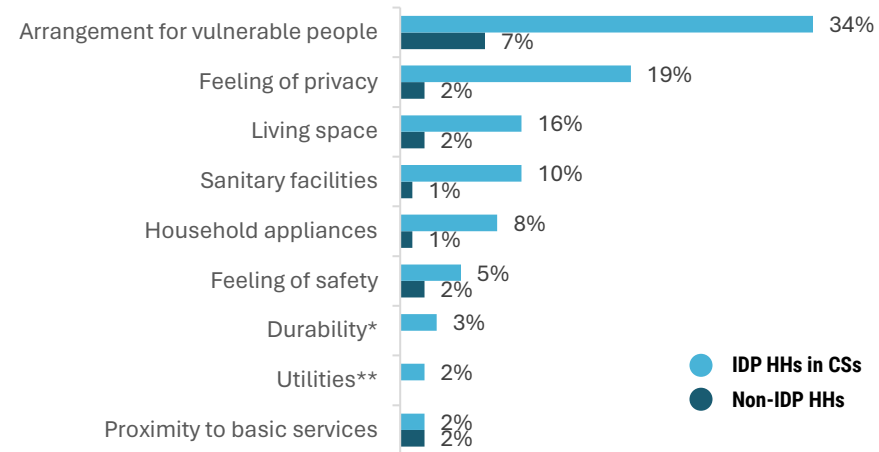
6 Housing Conditions in CSs

Living modality: Nearly all (97%) IDP HHs that did not leave Vinnytsia City between R1 and R2 kept living in CSs (see section B). Of those [n=239], the majority (99%) reported still living in a similar CS type, such as dormitories of educational facilities (92%), healthcare facilities (3%), and hotel/hostels (3%). 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, only 38% 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 53%. Indeed, 58% of those who initially had a contract [n=90] reported still possessing one, while half (50%) of those without a contract in R1 had received one since then. In the meantime, 33% of IDP HHs reported fear of eviction from their current CS – a number that has increased since R1 (28%) – and 3% reported having experienced an eviction.

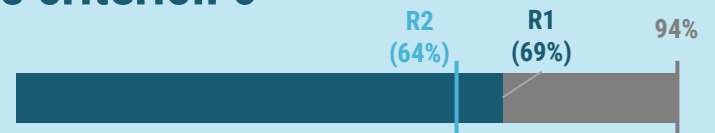
Housing conditions: Respondents were asked to rate on a scale from 1 (very bad) to 5 (very good) the condition of their housing against various criteria. The average score for both rounds remained 4.0 for IDP HH in CSs. The average score for non-IDP HHs in R2 was 4.3. **Figure 10** highlights the criteria 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 (94%)

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 (98%)

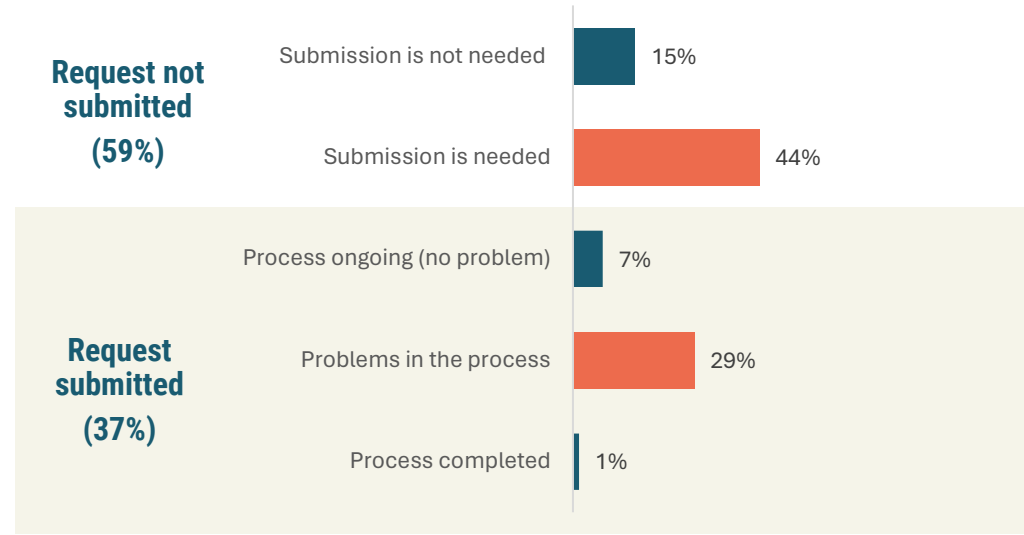
7 Compensation for Damaged Housing

Damage and ownership: Nearly all IDP HHs (94%) indicated ownership of a House, Land, or Property (HLP) in their original settlement in the month preceding their displacement. Among them, 55% 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 **61%** - **16%** of HHs declared still not knowing, and only 23% that it was not damaged. Of those who reported damage [n=142], 39% indicated that the housing was 'destroyed', 33% 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, 59% indicated that they had not submitted a request for compensation, while 36% reported an ongoing process and only **1%** (2 HHs) reported the process as fully completed. Importantly, 77% of HHs who did submit a request reported facing problems in the process. Additionally, data indicates that households who reported 'destroyed' housing [n=55] were more likely (56%) to engage in a compensation process.

Compensation barriers: For IDP HHs who reported being in need to submit a request, or facing issues in the compensation process once the request was submitted [n=104],¹³ the most reported barriers were the fact that housing was in occupied territories (51%), the lack of photos or videos to prove destruction (20%), or delays (13%).

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%**.

13. Orange bars in Figure 11.