

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | December 2023 | Dnipropetrovska

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN DNIPROPETROVSKA

OVERVIEW

As part of the objective to find medium to long-term solutions for IDPs in collective centres (CCs), this report presents the results of a preliminary IDP profiling exercise which focused on understanding the situation of IDPs living in five collective centres in Dnipropetrovska oblast. The thematic areas explored, at both the individual and household level, were demographics and vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, receipt of humanitarian or government assistance, future intentions over the next 12 months, required conditions for leaving the collective centre (CC), shelter, livelihoods/employment situation, social cohesion and access to information. Data was collected by trained field teams via household interviews which aimed to survey all IDP HHs living in the assessed collective centres, in order to fulfill the aim of comprehensively understanding the situation of IDPs living in these sites. This report provides an overview of findings; however, further breakdowns (including at the site level) are also available.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



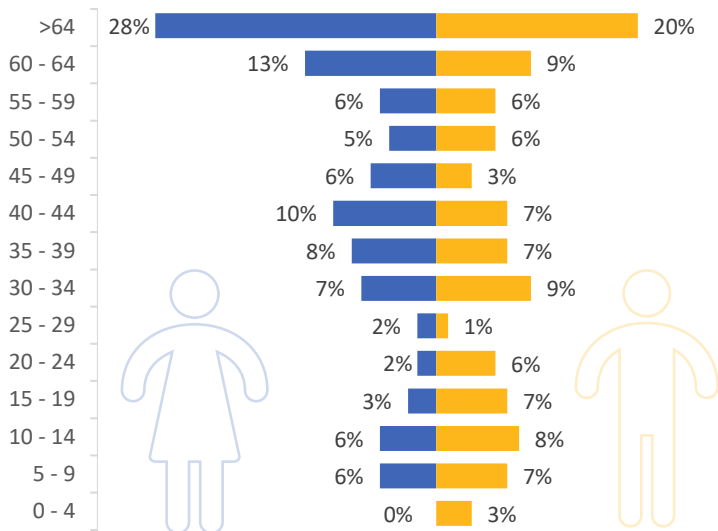
KEY FIGURES



Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals)

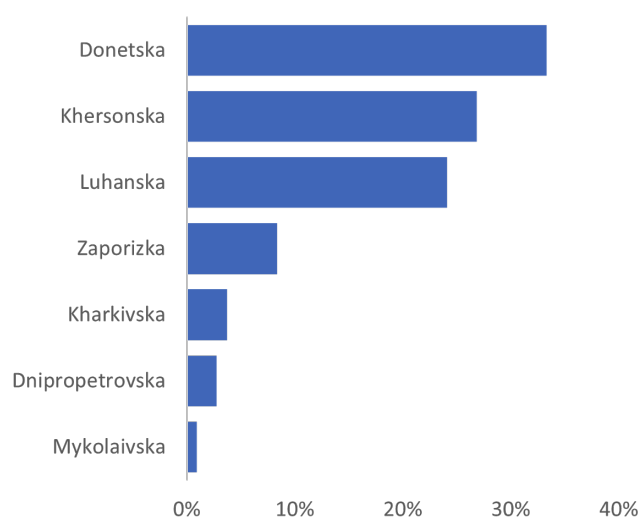


Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 195 individuals: 109 females and 86 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 48% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 35% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 17% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all five collective centres is 45.

Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)



Across all 5 collective centres, there were a total of 108 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was 2 individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Donetska oblast (33%), followed by Khersonska oblast (27%) and Luhanska oblast (24%). The vast majority of HHs (90%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 10% of HHs had been displaced from a third location. On average, HHs have lived in their current site for 16 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by previous oblast (% of HHs)



Nearly all HHs (90%) in Dnipropetrovska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 1 of the 5 assessed sites. However, a low percentage of HHs in the remaining 4 sites were also displaced due to other reasons, predominantly due to lack of accommodation. Findings in this oblast vary very slightly from other assessed oblasts, for example in Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska, where a higher 92% moved only for conflict-related reasons and Poltavska, where 94% moved for the same reason.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



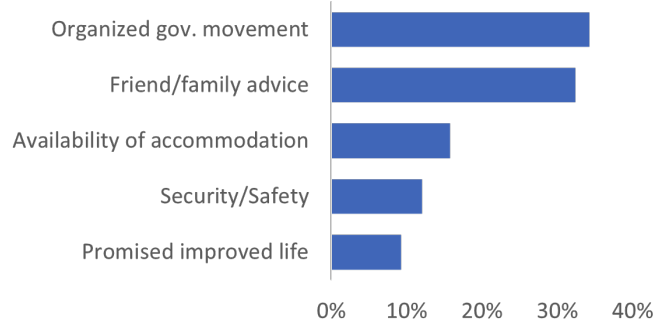
Overall, 94% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. A significant 55% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 25% between one and three months ago, 3%, between three and six months ago, and 9% six months to a year ago. Of those who had received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

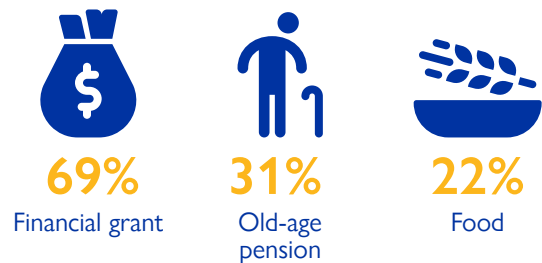


Among the IDP households surveyed, many reported multiple factors influencing their choice of current collective centre. This reflects the complexity of their decision-making process. Specifically, 34% of the households mentioned they were guided by an organized government movement; 32% were influenced by advice from friends or family, and 16% chose based on the availability of accommodation.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 93% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, and 97% of IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 6% of IDP HHs who were not receiving government assistance, the highest proportion reported that they did not know how to apply or where. Of those who had received government assistance, the top three types are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



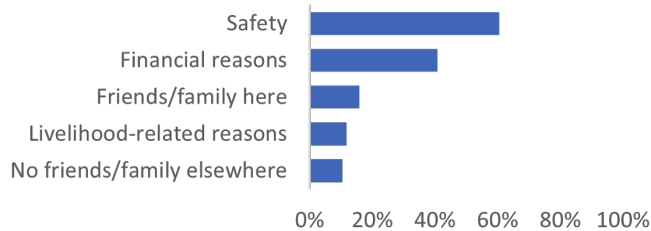
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 70% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 12% to return to their original homes, 9% to relocate within the same oblast, and 5% expressed an intention to move to a different oblast. The rate of IDP HHs intending to remain in their current location was higher than reported in other oblasts, such as Ternopilska oblast (65%), Kyivska (57%), and Lvivska (49%). The rate of IDP HHs intending to return was much lower than in other oblasts: Ternopilska (27%), Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska (28%), Lvivska (29%), Kyivska (33%).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Among the 70% of IDP HHs in Dnipropetrovska who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 61% cited safety as their main reason for doing so. Financial considerations, including the inability to afford rent, are the second most common reason, reported by 41%, followed by the presence of safety nets, mentioned by 16%. Other reasons underlying intentions to remain included not wanting to leave current job and lack of social networks elsewhere.

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

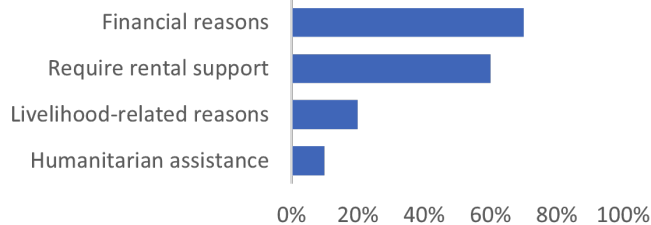


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 9% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast, of which 70% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 60% due to requiring rental support.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were asked about the required conditions under which they would be able and willing to leave the site in which they are living. 67% of IDP HHs reported that they would not be willing to move regardless of any assistance that could be provided to them. However, 25% reported that they would leave upon the condition of receiving multi-purpose cash assistance, 14% upon receiving cash for rent for 6 - 12 months, 10% with transportation assistance, 6% with livelihoods support, and 5% if they were given house rehabilitation support. On average, HHs reported a willingness to move within 2 months, however this varied between 1 and 12 months across different sites.

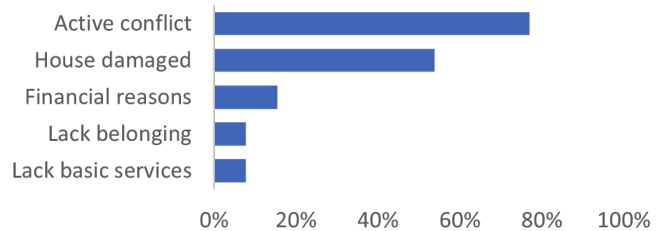
1. Multi-purpose cash assistance	25%
2. Cash for rent for 6 - 12 months	14%
3. Transportation assistance	10%
4. Livelihoods support	6%
5. House rehabilitation support	5%

Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 12% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin but are currently hindered by various challenges. The most significant barrier to return in Dnipropetrovska was found to be ongoing active conflict, reported by 77% of IDP HHs intending to return, followed by shelter damage, reported by 54%, and financial considerations, which was reported by 15%. Other reasons why HHs did not want to return included a lack of a sense of belonging and lack of basic services in the origin.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

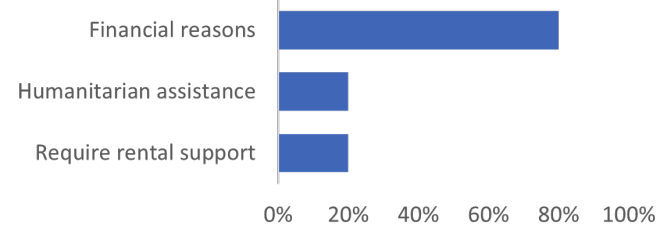


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



Overall, 5% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave to a different oblast, of which 80% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 20% due to potential loss of humanitarian assistance and due to requiring rental support.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Problems with Current CC



Among the surveyed IDP households, 70% reported no problems at their current site, while 30% reported problems. A lower rate of IDP HHs in Dnipropetrovska reported facing problems in their site as compared to in other oblasts, such as in Lvivska (57%), Khmelnytska (46%), and Zakarpatska (41%), suggesting better living conditions. The most frequently reported problems in assessed sites in Dnipropetrovska was charging for accommodation (9%), followed by lack of heating (6%), hygiene/sanitation problems (6%), lack of adult recreational areas (5%), and humanitarian aid interruptions (4%). The table below details the top problems with assessed sites across the oblast.

1. Charging for accommodation	9%
2. Lack of heating	6%
3. Hygiene/sanitation problems	6%
4. Lack of adult recreational areas	5%
5. Humanitarian aid interruptions	4%

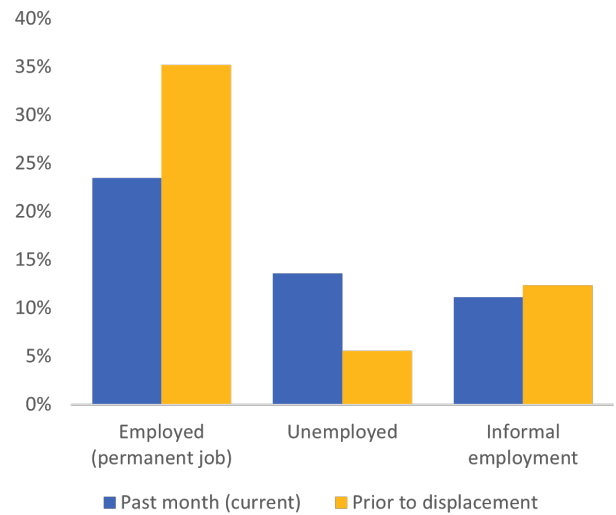


Livelihoods

38% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement, with the highest rates among those previously in Mykolaivska (100%) and Kharkivska oblasts (75%). A lower 8% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damage to their business, with the highest rates among those previously in Mykolaivska (100%) and Luhansk oblasts (23%). 46% of IDP HHs reported that they did not believe they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next move, 33% believed that they could return, 6% that they partially could, and 14% were unsure. Of the 46% who believed that they could not return to employment activities, 22% cited high unemployment rates in place of origin, and 20% cited loss of physical capital (e.g. building or tools).

At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (14%) compared to before their displacement (6%), and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (23% compared to 35%).

Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter



Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (86%), 8% lived in a rented house or apartment, 5% lived with friends or family, and 1% had other living arrangements.



86%

House or Apartment (owned)



8%

House or Apartment (rented)



1%

Other



5%

With friends or family

75% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was damaged. 33% reported that they intend to hire a contractor to conduct repairs, 18% intend to conduct repairs themselves, and 25% do not intend to repair their home (the remaining 25% reported that their house was not damaged).

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



- House not damaged
- House damaged but don't intend to repair
- House damaged and will hire contractor
- House damaged and will repair myself

32% of IDP HHs who don't intend to repair their damaged house reported that they do not have a future housing plan. Nearly all (92%) of IDP HHs who intend to repair their homes plan to fund repairs with financial assistance that they hope to receive from the government or humanitarian sector.

Social Cohesion



93% of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any type of discrimination from the host community. Of those who had experienced discrimination, the most frequently reported types were verbal abuse (reported by 75% of those who had experienced discrimination), denial of public services (13%), and physical threats (13%). 40% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 33% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 26% were neutral about it. Overall, 17% of IDP HHs reported that sociocultural differences have impacted their ability to find employment.

Access to Information



The highest percentage of IDP HHs reported that they inform themselves about assistance to pursue displacement solutions via social media (58%), followed by site managers (41%), and social networks in current place (41%). 72% reported that there was no information they required but were unable to obtain. Nonetheless, 28% reported that they required information. The most frequently reported need was found to be information on housing support (e.g. cash for rent or repairs) (14%), followed by information on access to government assistance in future location (11%), and information on access to legal aid services (8%).

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | October 2023 | Khmelnytska

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KHMELNYTSKA

OVERVIEW

As part of the objective to find medium to long-term solutions for IDPs in collective centres (CCs), this report presents the results of a preliminary IDP profiling exercise which focused on understanding the situation of IDPs living in five collective centres in Khmelnytska oblast. The thematic areas explored, at both the individual and household level, were demographics and vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, receipt of humanitarian or government assistance, future intentions over the next 12 months, required conditions for leaving the collective centre (CC), shelter, livelihoods/employment situation, social cohesion and access to information. Data was collected by trained field teams via household interviews which aimed to survey all IDP HHs living in the assessed collective centres, in order to fulfill the aim of comprehensively understanding the situation of IDPs living in these sites. This report provides an overview of findings; however, further breakdowns (including at the site level) are also available.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



5

CCs assessed



in Khmelnytska oblast

KEY FIGURES



143 IDP households assessed across 5 CCs in Khmelnytska oblast



34% of IDP HHs intend to remain their collective centre in the coming 12 months



60% of IDP HHs intend to return to their origin location, assuming assistance is provided



61% of IDP HHs report that their previous house/apartment was damaged



58% of IDP HHs would leave the site if specific conditions were met

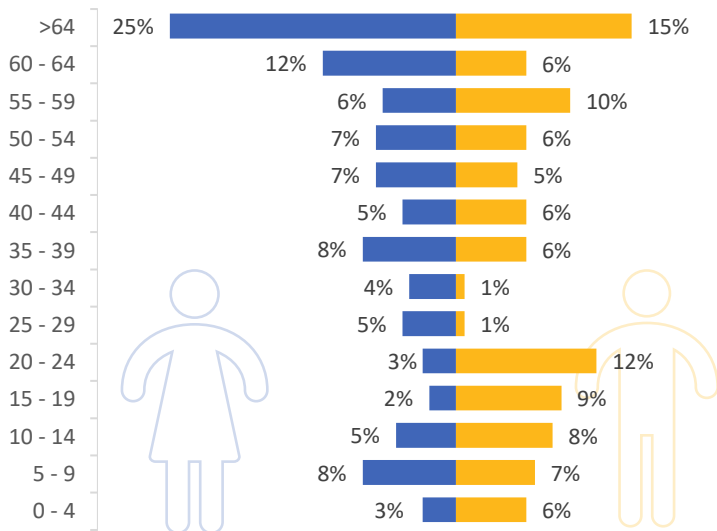


41% of IDP HHs would leave the site if they were provided with multi-purpose cash assistance

Individual Demographic Overview



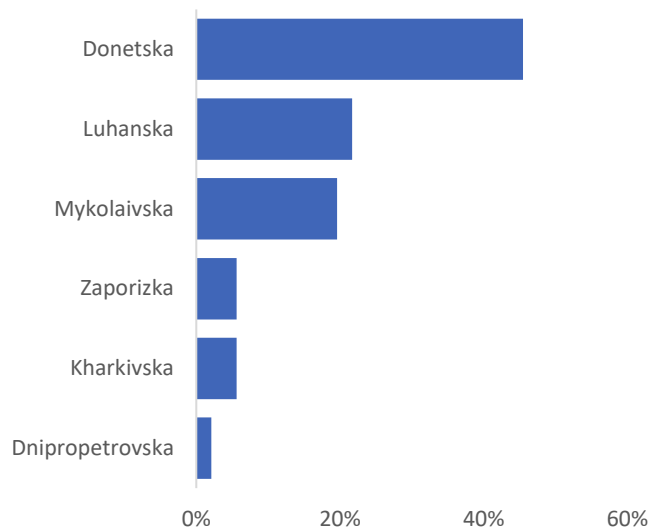
Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)



Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 302 individuals: 172 females and 130 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 48% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 30% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 22% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all five collective centres is 43.

Across all 5 collective centres, there were a total of 143 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was 2 individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Donetska oblast (45%), followed by Luhanska oblast (22%) and Mykolaivska oblast (20%). The vast majority of HHs (88%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 12% of HHs had been displaced from a third location. On average, HHs have lived in their current site for 14 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by previous oblast (% of HHs)



Nearly all HHs (99%) in Khmelnytska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 4 of the 5 assessed sites. However, a low percentage of HHs in the remaining site were also displaced due to other reasons, predominantly due to educational reasons. Findings in this oblast vary very slightly from other assessed oblasts, for example in Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska, where a lower 92% moved only for conflict-related reasons and Dnipropetrovska, where 90% moved for the same reason.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



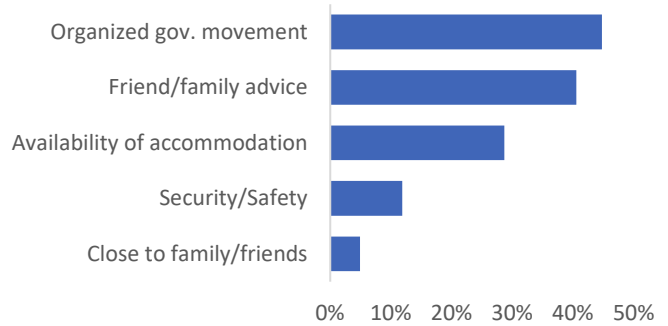
Overall, 96% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. A significant 28% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 37% between one and three months ago, 24%, between three and six months ago, and 5% six months to a year ago. Of those who had received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

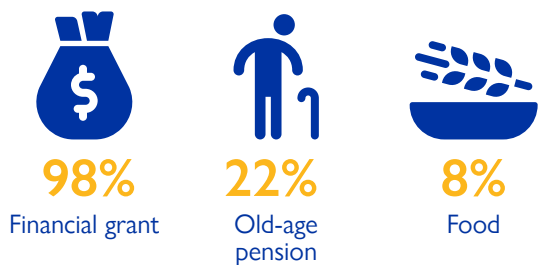


Among the IDP households surveyed, many reported multiple factors influencing their choice of current collective centre. This reflects the complexity of their decision-making process. Specifically, 45% of the households mentioned they were guided by an organized government movement; 41% were influenced by advice from friends or family, and 29% chose based on the availability of accommodation.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 98% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, and 99% of IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 2% of IDP HHs who were not receiving government assistance, the highest proportion reported that they did not see any perceived benefit. Of those who had received government assistance, the top three types are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



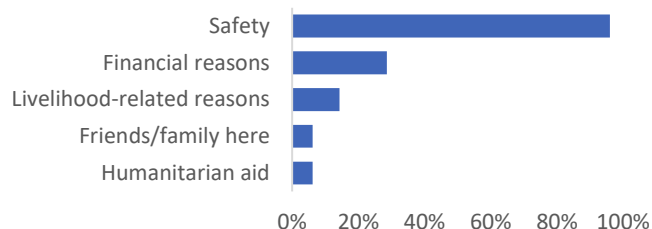
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 34% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 60% to return to their original homes, 4% to relocate within the same oblast, and 1% expressed an intention to move to a different oblast. The rate of IDP HHs intending to remain in their current location was lower than reported in other oblasts, such as Poltavska (74%), Dnipropetrovska (70%), Ternopiiska oblast (65%), Kyivska (57%), and Lvivska (49%). The rate of IDP HHs intending to return was much higher than in other oblasts: Dnipropetrovska (12%), Poltavska (22%), Ternopiiska (27%), Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska (28%), Lvivska (29%), Kyivska (33%).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Among the 34% of IDP HHs in Khmelnytska who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 96% cited safety as their main reason for doing so. Financial considerations, including the inability to afford rent, are the second most common reason, reported by 29%, followed by livelihood-related reasons, mentioned by 14%. Other reasons underlying IDP HHs' intentions to remain were the presence of social networks in the current location, as well as access to humanitarian aid.

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

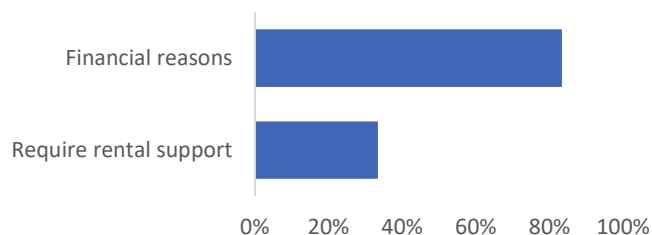


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 4% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast, of which 83% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 33% due to requiring rental support.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were asked about the required conditions under which they would be able and willing to leave the site in which they are living. 42% of IDP HHs reported that they would not be willing to move regardless of any assistance that could be provided to them. However, 41% reported that they would leave upon the condition of receiving multi-purpose cash assistance, 31% upon receiving transportation assistance, 29% with cash for rent for 6 - 12 months, 27% with livelihoods support, and 16% if they were given house rehabilitation support. On average, HHs reported a willingness to move within 3 months; however, this varied between 1 and 17 months across different sites.

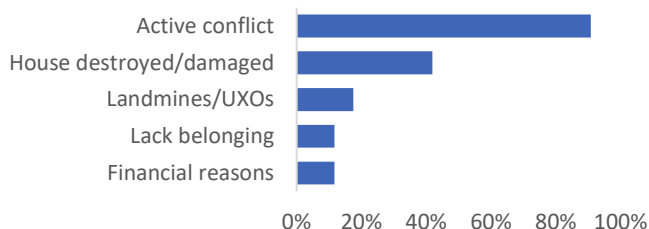
1. Multi-purpose cash assistance	41%
2. Transportation assistance	31%
3. Cash for rent for 6 - 12 months	29%
4. Livelihoods support	27%
5. House rehabilitation support	16%

Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 60% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin but are currently hindered by various challenges. The most significant barrier to return in Khmelnytska was found to be ongoing active conflict, reported by 91% of IDP HHs intending to return, followed by shelter destruction or damage, reported by 42%, and landmines/UXOs, which was reported by 17%. Other reasons why IDP HHs had not already returned included a sense that they no longer belonged in their place of origin and financial constraints.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

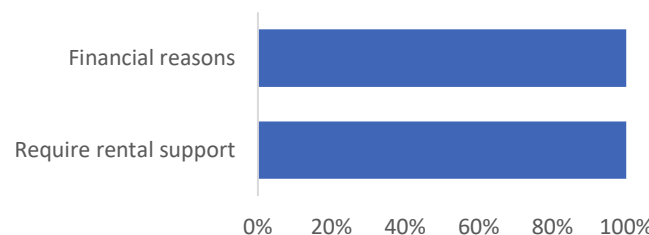


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



Overall, 1% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave to a different oblast, of which 100% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 100% due to requiring rental support.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Problems with Current CC



Among the surveyed IDP households, 54% reported no problems at their current site, while 46% reported problems. Problems are more frequently reported in Khmelnytska as compared to in other oblasts, such as Dnipropetrovska (30%), Kyivska (26%), and Poltavska (15%). The most frequently reported problem in assessed sites in Khmelnytska was hygiene/sanitation problems (19%), followed by lack of privacy (10%), charging for accommodation (8%), lack of child recreational areas (6%), and lack of heating (6%). The table below details the top problems with assessed sites across Khmelnytska.

1. Hygiene/sanitation problems	19%
2. Lack of privacy	10%
3. Charging for accommodation	8%
4. Lack of child recreational areas	6%
5. Lack of heating	6%

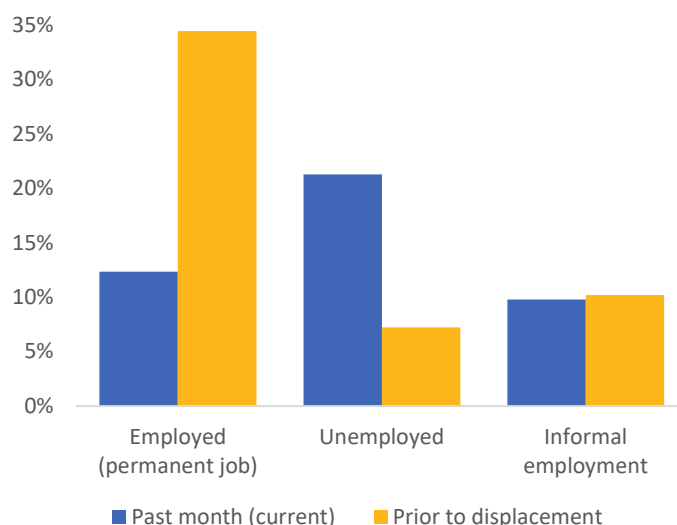


Livelihoods

49% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement, with the highest rates among those previously in Dnipropetrovska (67%) and Donetsk oblasts (55%). A lower 15% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damage to their business, with the highest rates among those previously in Dnipropetrovska (67%) and Zaporizka oblasts (25%). 11% of IDP HHs reported that they did not believe they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next move, 25% believed that they could return, 6% that they partially could, and 58% were unsure. Of the 11% who believed that they could not return to employment activities, 38% cited old age, and 31% cited loss of physical capital (e.g. building or tools).

At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (21%) compared to before their displacement (7%), and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (12% compared to 34%).

Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter



Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (96%), 3% lived in a rented house or apartment, 1% lived with friends or family, and 1% had other living arrangements.



95.8%
House or Apartment (owned)



2.8%
House or Apartment (rented)



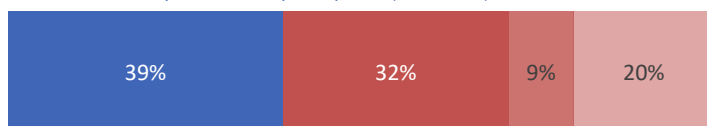
0.7%
Other



0.7%
With friends or family

61% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was damaged. 9% reported that they intend to hire a contractor to conduct repairs, 20% intend to conduct repairs themselves, and 32% do not intend to repair their home (the remaining 39% reported that their house was not damaged).

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



- House not damaged
- House damaged but don't intend to repair
- House damaged and will hire contractor
- House damaged and will repair myself

76% of IDP HHs who don't intend to repair their damaged house reported that they do not have a future housing plan. Nearly all (90%) of IDP HHs who intend to repair their homes plan to fund repairs with financial assistance that they hope to receive from the government or humanitarian sector.

Social Cohesion



86% of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any type of discrimination from the host community. Of those who had experienced discrimination, the most frequently reported types were language-related discrimination (reported by 70% of those who had experienced discrimination), verbal abuse (20%), and denial of public services (10%). 48% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 5% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 46% were neutral about it. Overall, 8% of IDP HHs reported that sociocultural differences have impacted their ability to find employment.

Access to Information



The highest percentage of IDP HHs reported that they inform themselves about assistance to pursue displacement solutions via social media (67%), followed by social networks in place of origin (57%), and social networks in current place (52%). 45% reported that there was no information they required but were unable to obtain. Nonetheless, 55% reported that they required information. The most frequently reported need was found to be information on access to humanitarian assistance in future location (45%), followed by information on access to government assistance in future location (36%), and information on food distributions (27%).

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | December 2023 |

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KYIVSKA

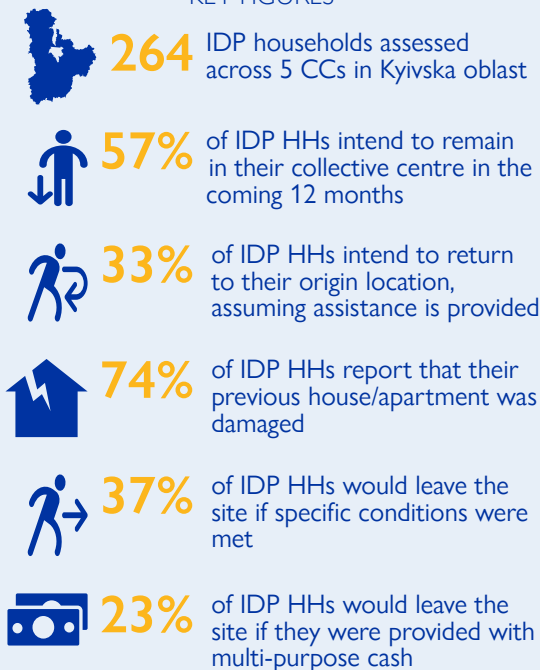
OVERVIEW

As part of the objective to find medium to long-term solutions for IDPs in collective centres (CCs), this report presents the results of a preliminary IDP profiling exercise which focused on understanding the situation of IDPs living in five collective centres in Kyivska oblast. The thematic areas explored, at both the individual and household level, were demographics and vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, receipt of humanitarian or government assistance, future intentions over the next 12 months, required conditions for leaving the collective centre (CC), shelter, livelihoods/employment situation, social cohesion and access to information. Data was collected by trained field teams via household interviews which aimed to survey all IDP HHs living in the assessed collective centres, in order to fulfill the aim of comprehensively understanding the situation of IDPs living in these sites. This report provides an overview of findings; however, further breakdowns (including at the site level) are also available.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



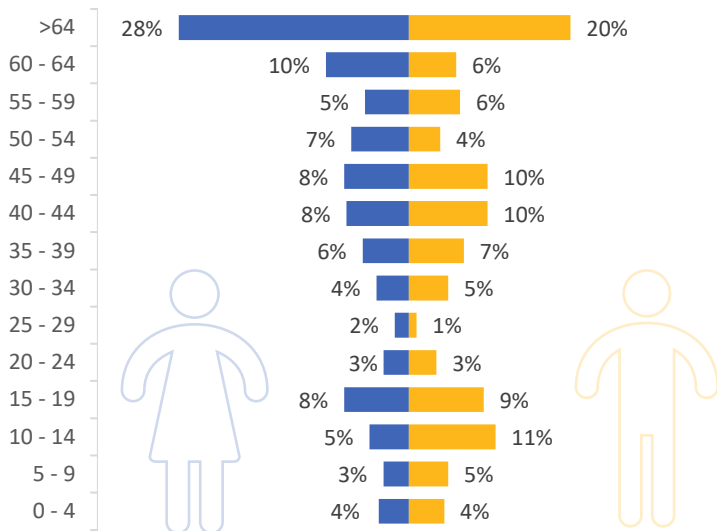
KEY FIGURES



Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 562 individuals: 355 females and 207 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 60% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 25% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 15% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all five collective centres is 44.

Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)

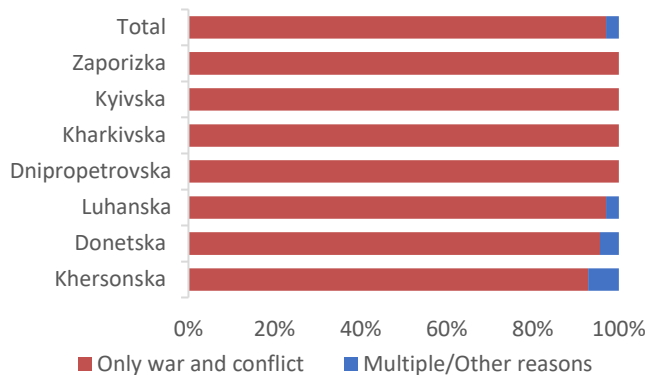


Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 264 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was two individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Luhanska oblast (51%), followed by Kyivska oblast (21%) and Donetska oblast (17%). The vast majority of HHs (84%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 16% of HHs had been displaced from a third location. On average, HHs have lived in their current site for 10 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by previous oblast (% of HHs)



Nearly all HHs (97%) in Kyivska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 2 of the 5 assessed sites. However, between 4 and 5% of HHs in the remaining 3 sites were also displaced due to other reasons, predominantly due to not having a shelter. The majority of those displaced for this reason were from Luhanska oblast. Kyivska oblast findings vary slightly from those previously assessed in Lvivska (where all HHs moved for conflict-related reasons) and from those in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska, where a lower 92% only moved for the same reasons.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



Overall, 96.6% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. A significant 57.2% reported that they had received assistance in the past month and 28.0% between one and three months ago. Rates of relatively recent receipt of assistance are much higher in Kyivska oblast as compared to previously assessed oblasts. Of those who had received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



96%

Food



75%

WASH & hygiene items



51%

NFIs



76%

Financial grant



50%

Food



34%

Old-age pension

Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



57%

Remain



33%

Return



9%

Leave but remain in oblast



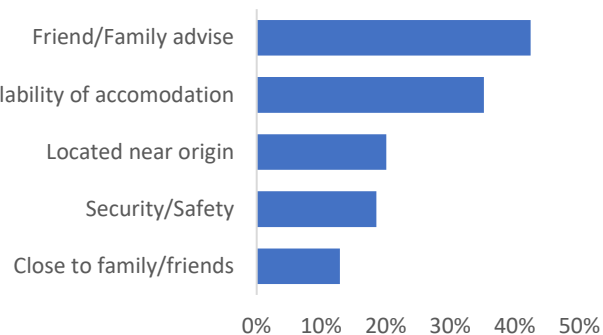
0%

Leave to different oblast

Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

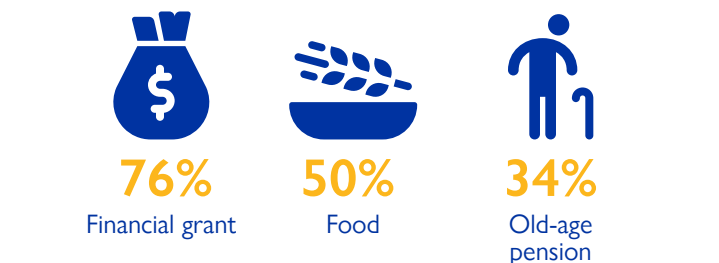


Among the IDP households surveyed, many reported multiple factors influencing their choice of current collective centre. This reflects the complexity of their decision-making process. Specifically, 42% of the households mentioned they were guided by advice from friends or family; 35% were influenced by the availability of accommodation, with this factor being more significant for IDP HHs from Luhanska oblast (48%); and 20% chose based on the site's proximity to their area of origin, with a notable 94% of IDP HHs from Kyivska oblast prioritizing this factor.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 94% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, and 99% of IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 11 IDP HHs (6%) who were not receiving government assistance, 5 reported that they had tried but didn't receive any answer, 3 managed to make an application but weren't approved, and 3 lost their payment without notification. Of those who had received government assistance, the top three types are as follows:



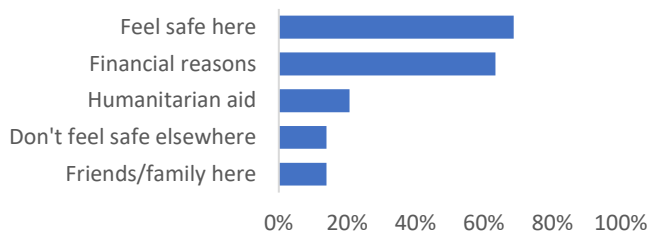
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 57% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 33% to return to their original homes, 9% to relocate within the same oblast, and none expressed an intention to move to a different oblast (the remaining 1% intended to leave to a different country). The rate of IDP HHs intending to remain in their current location was lower than reported in Ternopilska oblast (65%) but higher than reported in Lvivska (49%). The rate of IDP HHs intending to return was higher than reported in Ternopilska (27%), Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska (28%) and Lvivska oblasts (29%).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Among the 57% of IDP HHs in Kyivska oblast who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 8% cited safety as their main reason for doing so. The second most frequently cited reason was financial considerations, reported by 63%, followed by the presence of humanitarian aid at the site, mentioned by 21%. Notably, IDP HHs in Kyivska oblast showed a stronger inclination to remain due to financial reasons (63%) compared to those in Zakarpatska (39%) and Lvivska oblasts (54%).

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

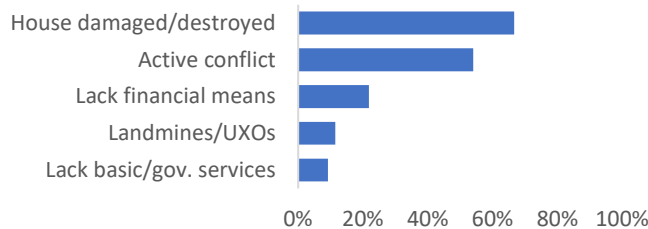


Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 33% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin. Rates of intending to return were higher in Kyivska oblast than in any of the other previously assessed oblasts (Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska, Lvivska & Ternopilka). HHs who had been displaced from another location within the oblast had the highest rate of intending to return (62%). Around two thirds of IDP HHs (67%) who intended to return stated that they were currently unable to do so due to their home having been destroyed or damaged. Around one half of IDP HHs (54%) cited the ongoing active conflict and 22% reported a lack of financial means.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

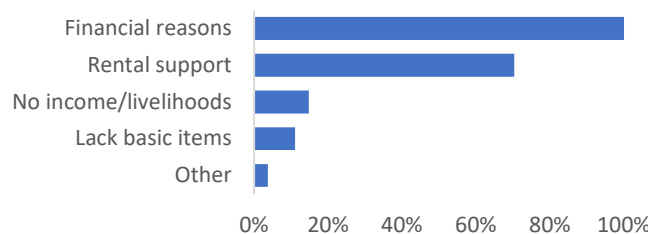


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 9% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast. All IDP HHs reported that they cannot leave on the day of being surveyed due to financial reasons, and around three-quarters (70%) reported that they worry about not having any financial assistance for housing upon leaving.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Problems with Current CC



Around three-quarters of IDP HHs (74%) reported that they had not experienced any problems with the site in which they are living. However, the remaining 26% of IDP HHs who did face issues reported a wide variety of problems, which varied both within and between sites. Being charged for accommodation was the second-most frequently reported problem (10%); however, this problem was reported in only one site, by all IDP HHs. In another site, nearly all IDP HHs (94%) reported that they had not experienced any problems. The table below details the top 5 problems, as reported by IDP HHs.

1. Lack of Privacy	13%
2. Charging for accommodation	10%
3. Lack of adult recreational areas	3%
4. Hygiene/Sanitation areas	2%
5. Lack of child recreational areas	2%

Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were surveyed about the conditions needed for them to willingly relocate from their current sites. While 63% stated they would not relocate regardless of offered assistance, around one-quarter (23%) indicated a willingness to move with multipurpose cash assistance, and nearly one in five would relocate if they received rent assistance for 6 to 12 months (18%) or house rehabilitation support (17%). Additionally, 15% would consider moving with transportation assistance, and 4% with help in finding employment. IDP HHs whose previous homes were not damaged had the highest rates of reporting that they would not leave under any conditions (74%), while IDP HHs with damaged homes reported higher rates of requiring multipurpose cash, cash-for-rent, or house rehabilitation support. All IDP HHs originally from Mykolaivska and Odeska oblasts report that they do not wish to leave regardless of any support provided. Multipurpose cash assistance is most reported by IDP HHs originally from Khersonka (43%) and Dnipropetrovska oblasts (33%), cash for rent by those originally from Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska oblasts (33%), and house rehabilitation support mostly by those originally from Kyivska (47%) and Kharkivska oblasts (33%). Preferences also varied significantly across sites. For instance, 40% at one site would relocate for house rehabilitation support, compared to only 6% at another. Overall, although variation is found based on multiple factors, the findings strongly suggest that the most important conditions for leaving the site are related to finances and housing, which imply that support around durable solutions should be framed around these factors. On average, HHs expressed a willingness to relocate within 4 months if their conditions were met, although this varied between 2 to 7 months across sites. The table below presents the most selected conditions for leaving.

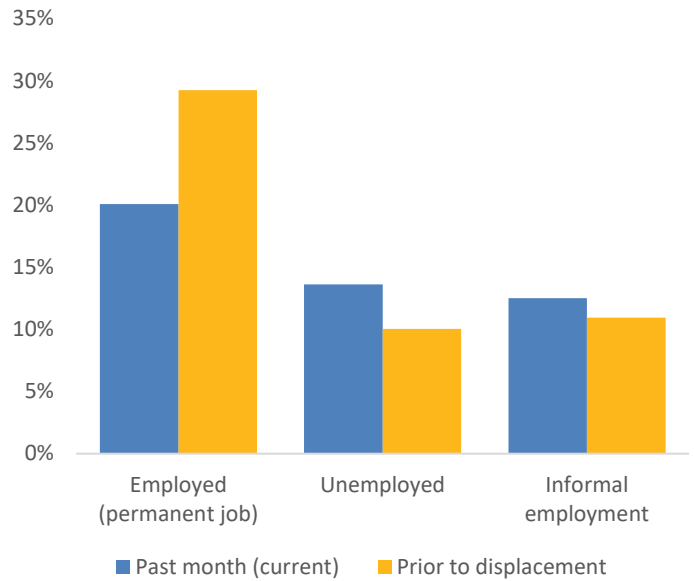
1. Multi-purpose cash	23%
2. Cash-for-Rent for 6 to 12 months	18%
3. House rehabilitation support	17%
4. Transportation assistance	15%
5. Livelihoods support	4%



Livelihoods

39% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement, with the highest rates among those previously in Kharkivska (67%) and Zaporizka oblasts (63%). A lower 12% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damage to their business, with the highest rates among those previously in Khersonka (29%) and Zaporizka oblasts (25%). Over one-quarter of IDP HHs (28%) reported that they did not believe they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next move. Of these, 28% believed that they could return, 7% felt they partially could, and 37% were unsure. Of the 28% who believed that they could not return to employment activities, half (49%) reported that this was due to old age, disability, or injuries that rendered them unable to work, and around one quarter (23%) due to the loss of physical capital (e.g., building, tools) required for their previous professional activity. At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (14%) compared to before their displacement (10%), and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (20% compared to 29%).

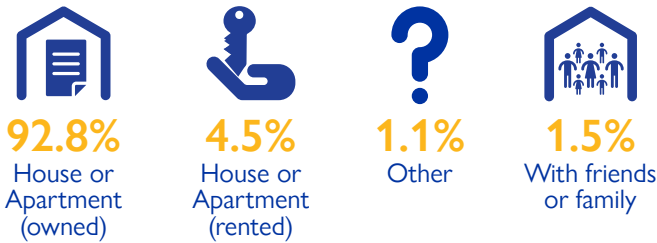
Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter



Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (92.8%), 4.5% lived in a rented house or apartment, 1.5% lived with friends or family, and 1.1% had other living arrangements.



Three-quarters (74%) of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was damaged. This rate of shelter damage was much higher than reported in other oblasts. 41% reported that they intend to hire a contractor to conduct repairs, 14% intend to conduct repairs themselves, and 19% do not intend to repair their home (the remaining 26% reported that their house was not damaged).

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



Three-quarters (73%) of IDP HHs who don't intend to repair their damaged house (19%) reported that they do not have a future housing plan. Nearly all (96%) of IDP HHs who intend to repair their homes (55%) plan to fund repairs with financial assistance.

Social Cohesion



94% of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any type of discrimination from the host community. Of those who had experienced discrimination, the most frequently reported types were language-related discrimination (reported by 33% of those who had experienced discrimination) and verbal abuse (27%). 56% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 16% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 28% were neutral about it. The rate of IDP HHs reporting difficulties in social integration was highest among those previously in Khersonka oblast (36%). Overall, only 4% of IDP HHs reported that sociocultural differences have impacted their ability to find employment.

Access to Information



The highest percentage of IDP HHs reported that they inform themselves about assistance to pursue displacement solutions via site managers (70%), followed by social networks in their current location (53%). Over two-thirds of IDP HHs (69%) reported that there was no information they required but were unable to obtain. However, the highest proportion (13%) required further information on housing support measures, including repair schemes and cash for rent provisions. This finding, along with the previously explored shelter findings, underlines the importance of housing support across collective centres in Kyivska oblast.

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | December 2023 | Poltavka

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN POLTAVSKA

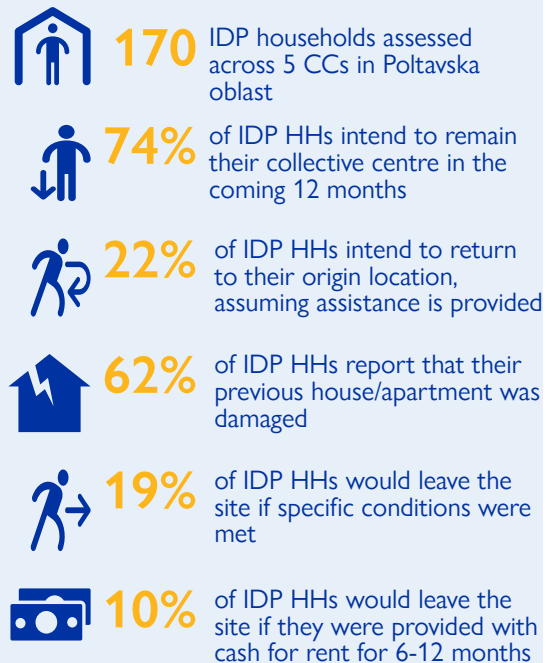
OVERVIEW

As part of the objective to find medium to long-term solutions for IDPs in collective centres (CCs), this report presents the results of a preliminary IDP profiling exercise which focused on understanding the situation of IDPs living in five collective centres in Poltavka oblast. The thematic areas explored, at both the individual and household level, were demographics and vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, receipt of humanitarian or government assistance, future intentions over the next 12 months, required conditions for leaving the collective centre (CC), shelter, livelihoods/employment situation, social cohesion and access to information. Data was collected by trained field teams via household interviews which aimed to survey all IDP HHs living in the assessed collective centres, in order to fulfill the aim of comprehensively understanding the situation of IDPs living in these sites. This report provides an overview of findings; however, further breakdowns (including at the site level) are also available.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



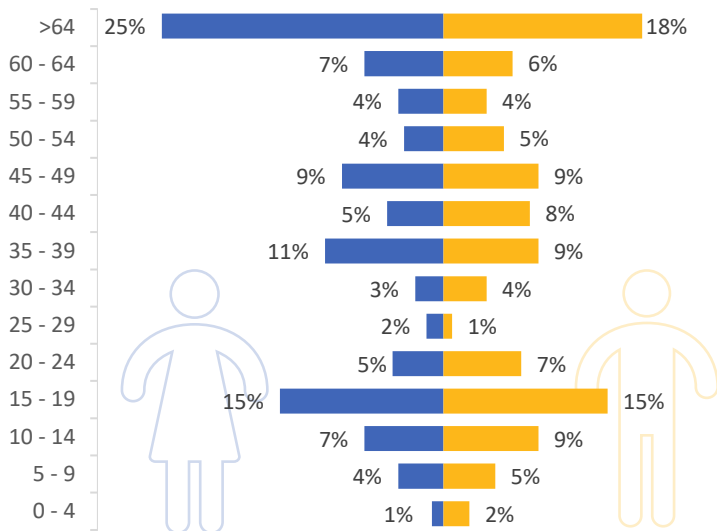
KEY FIGURES



Individual Demographic Overview



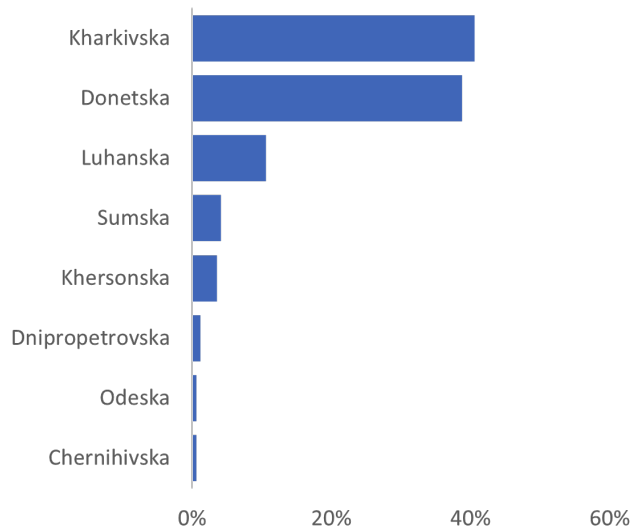
Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)



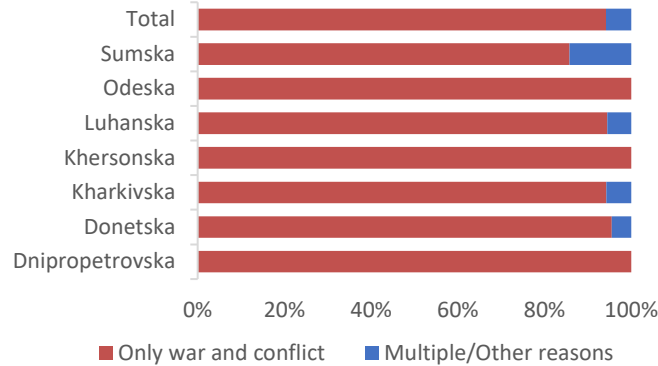
Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 327 individuals: 198 females and 129 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 53% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 29% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 18% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all five collective centres is 42.

Across all 5 collective centres, there were a total of 170 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was 2 individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Kharkivska oblast (41%), followed by Donetska oblast (39%) and Luhanska oblast (11%). The vast majority of HHs (88%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 12% of HHs had been displaced from a third location. On average, HHs have lived in their current site for 16 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by previous oblast (% of HHs)



Nearly all HHs (94%) in Poltavska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 2 of the 5 assessed sites. However, a low percentage of HHs in the remaining 3 sites were also displaced due to other reasons, predominantly due to educational reasons. Findings in this oblast vary very slightly from other assessed oblasts, for example in Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska, where a lower 92% moved only for conflict-related reasons and Dnipropetrovska, where 90% moved for the same reason.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



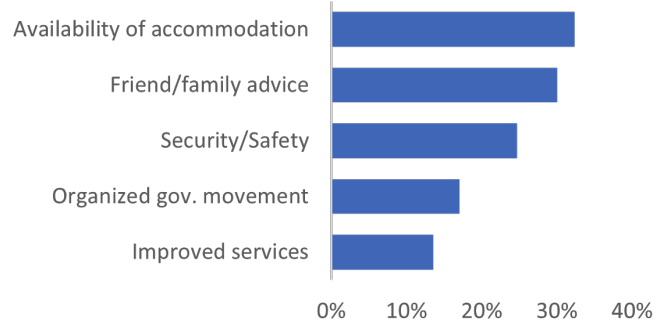
Overall, 92% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. A significant 57% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 19% between one and three months ago, 11%, between three and six months ago, and 5% six months to a year ago. Of those who had received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

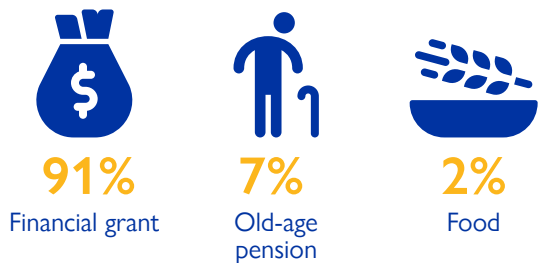


Among the IDP households surveyed, many reported multiple factors influencing their choice of current collective centre. This reflects the complexity of their decision-making process. Specifically, 32% of the households mentioned they were guided by the availability of accommodation; 30% were influenced by advice from friends or family, and 25% chose based on improved security or safety.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 92% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, and 99% of IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 6% of IDP HHs who were not receiving government assistance, the highest proportion reported that they did not receive assistance in spite of applying. Of those who had received government assistance, the top three types are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



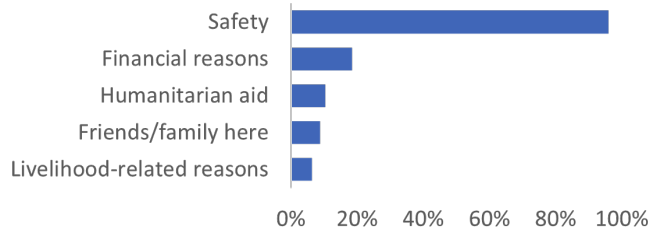
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 74% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 22% to return to their original homes, 4% to relocate within the same oblast, and 1% expressed an intention to move to a different oblast. The rate of IDP HHs intending to remain in their current location was higher than reported in other oblasts, such as Ternopilska oblast (65%), Kyivska (57%), and Lvivska (49%). The rate of IDP HHs intending to return was much lower than in other oblasts: Ternopilska (27%), Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska (28%), Lvivska (29%), Kyivska (33%).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Among the 74% of IDP HHs in Poltavska who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 96% cited safety as their main reason for doing so. Financial considerations, including the inability to afford rent, are the second most common reason, reported by 18%, followed by the presence of humanitarian aid, mentioned by 10%. Other reasons for intending to remain included presence of social networks and not wanting to leave work opportunities in current place.

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

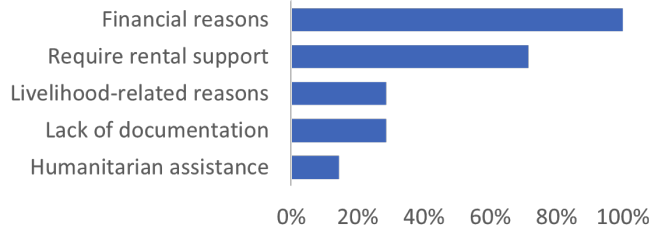


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 4% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast, of which 100% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 71% due to requiring rental support.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were asked about the required conditions under which they would be able and willing to leave the site in which they are living. 81% of IDP HHs reported that they would not be willing to move regardless of any assistance that could be provided to them. However, 10% reported that they would leave upon the condition of receiving transportation assistance, 10% upon receiving cash for rent for 6 - 12 months, 7% with multi-purpose cash assistance, 4% with house rehabilitation support, and 4% if they were given livelihoods support. On average, HHs reported a willingness to move within 8 months, however this varied between 1 and 24 months across different sites.

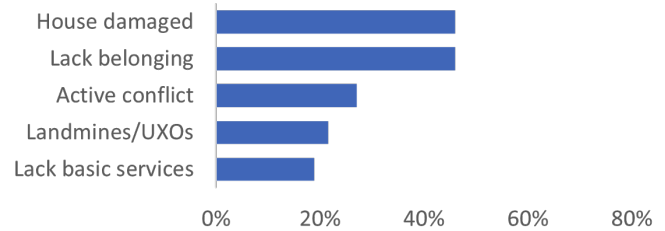
1. Transportation assistance	10%
2. Cash for rent for 6 - 12 months	10%
3. Multi-purpose cash assistance	7%
4. House rehabilitation support	4%
5. Livelihoods support	4%

Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 22% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin but are currently hindered by various challenges. The most significant barrier to return in Poltavska was found to be shelter damage and a lack of a sense of belonging (both reported by 46%), and ongoing active conflict, which was reported by 27%. Other reasons why HHs couldn't return presently included the presence of landmines or UXOs and a lack of basic services.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

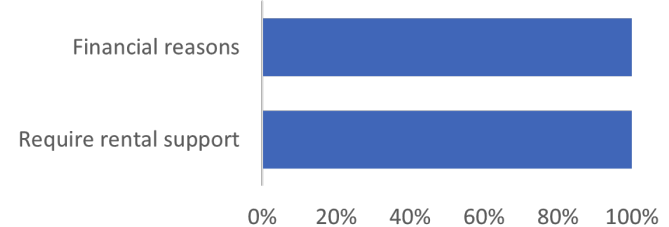


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



Overall, 1% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave to a different oblast, of which 100% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 100% due to requiring rental support.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Problems with Current CC



Among the surveyed IDP households, 85% reported no problems at their current site, while 15% reported problems. Problems are less frequently reported in Poltavska as compared to in other oblasts, such as Khmelnytska (46%), Dnipropetrovska (30%), Kyivska (26%), and Zakarpatska (41%), suggesting better living conditions in the oblast. The most frequently reported problem in assessed sites in Poltavska was humanitarian aid interruptions (4%), followed by lack of adult recreational areas (3%), no employment or income (3%), lack of access to health services (2%), and undignified living condition (2%). The table below details the top problems with assessed sites across Poltavska.

1. Humanitarian aid interruptions	4%
2. Lack of adult recreational areas	3%
3. No employment or income	3%
4. Lack of access to health services	2%
5. Undignified living condition	2%

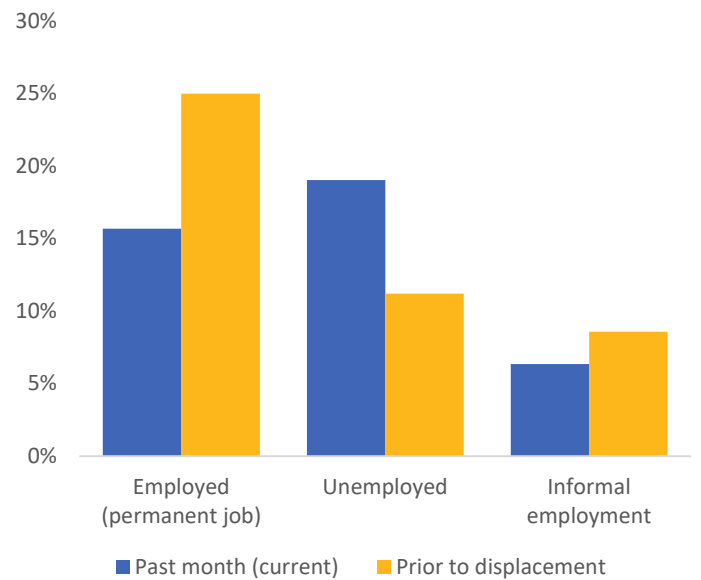


Livelihoods

42% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement, with the highest rates among those previously in Odeska (100%) and Dnipropetrovska oblasts (50%). A lower 16% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damage to their business, with the highest rates among those previously in Kharkivska (19%) and Donetsk oblasts (17%). 14% of IDP HHs reported that they did not believe they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next move, 28% believed that they could return, 5% that they partially could, and 52% were unsure. Of the 14% who believed that they could not return to employment activities, 25% cited business closures, and 25% cited loss of physical capital (e.g. building or tools).

At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (19%) compared to before their displacement (11%), and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (16% compared to 25%).

Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter



Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (81%), 4% lived in a rented house or apartment, 14% lived with friends or family, and 1% had other living arrangements.



81%

House or Apartment (owned)



4%

House or Apartment (rented)



1%

Other

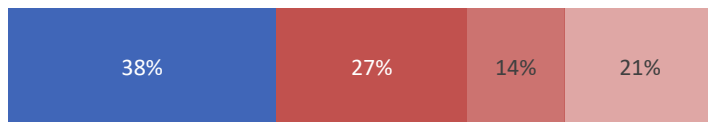


14%

With friends or family

62% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was damaged. 14% reported that they intend to hire a contractor to conduct repairs, 21% intend to conduct repairs themselves, and 27% do not intend to repair their home (the remaining 38% reported that their house was not damaged).

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



- House not damaged
- House damaged but don't intend to repair
- House damaged and will hire contractor
- House damaged and will repair myself

77% of IDP HHs who don't intend to repair their damaged house reported that they do not have a future housing plan. Nearly all (78%) of IDP HHs who intend to repair their homes plan to fund repairs with financial assistance that they hope to receive from the government or humanitarian sector.

Social Cohesion



97% of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any type of discrimination from the host community. Of those who had experienced discrimination, the most frequently reported types were verbal abuse (reported by 40% of those who had experienced discrimination), denial of public services (20%), and language-related discrimination (20%). 36% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 42% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 20% were neutral about it. Overall, 20% of IDP HHs reported that sociocultural differences have impacted their ability to find employment.

Access to Information



The highest percentage of IDP HHs reported that they inform themselves about assistance to pursue displacement solutions via site managers (69%), followed by social media (59%), and social networks in current place (22%). 75% reported that there was no information they required but were unable to obtain. Nonetheless, 25% reported that they required information. The most frequently reported need was found to be information on access to government assistance in future location (6%), followed by information on food distributions (6%), and information on NFI distributions (5%).

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | August 2023 |

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN IVANO-FRANKIVSK AND CHERIVISTSKI CITY

OVERVIEW

As part of the objective to find medium to long-term solutions for IDPs in collective centres (CCs), this report presents the results of a preliminary IDP profiling exercise which focused on understanding the situation of IDPs living in five collective centres in Ivano-Frankivsk and five collective centres in Chernivitsi. The thematic areas explored, at both the individual and household level were demographics and vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, receipt of humanitarian or government assistance, future intentions over the next 12 months, required conditions for leaving the collective centre, shelter, livelihoods/employment situation, social cohesion and access to information.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



10
CCs assessed



5 in Ivano-Frankivska city

5 in Chernivetska city

KEY FIGURES



203 IDP households assessed across 5 CCs in Ivano-Frankivsk and 5 collective centres in Chernivitski



61% of IDP HHs intend to remain their collective centre in the coming 12 months



28% of IDP HHs intend to return to their origin location, assuming assistance is provided

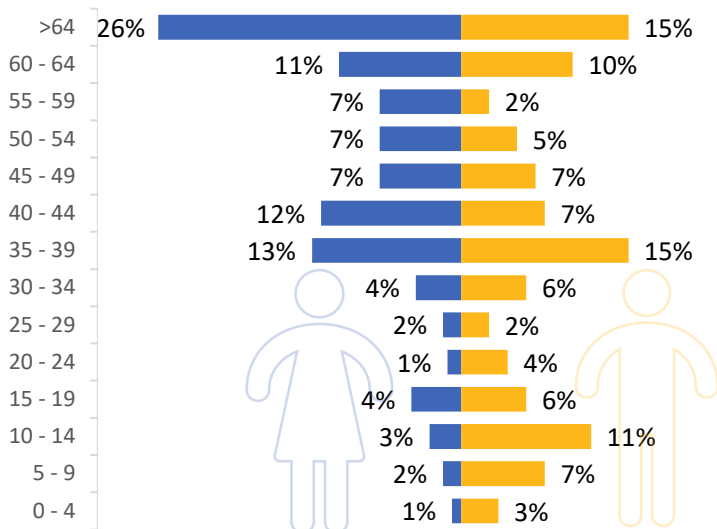


57% of IDP HHs report that their previous house/apartment was damaged

Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



Across all ten collective centres, there were a total of 376 individuals: 253 females and 123 males. As can be seen by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 67% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 22% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 11% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all collective centres is 46.

Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)

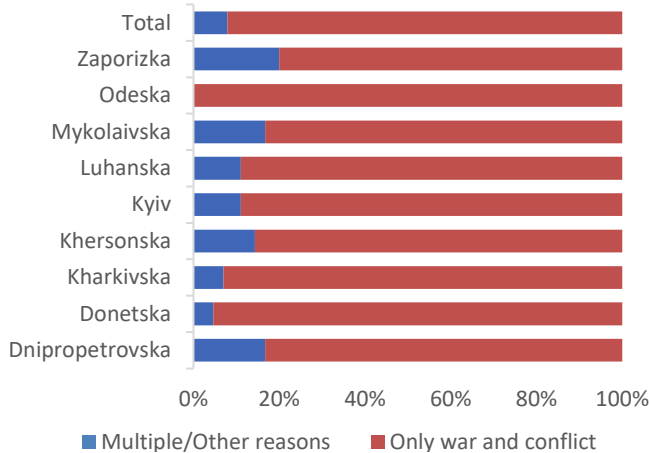


Across all ten collective centres, there were a total of 203 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was three individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Donetska Oblast (43%), followed by Kharkivska (28%), and Luhanska (9%). All HHs assessed were in CCs in urban areas; 88% moved from urban to urban, 9% from rural to urban, and 3% from periurban to urban. On average HHs in CCs in Ivano-Frankivska had resided in the CC for 10 months, while HHs in CCs in Chernivetska had resided in the CC for 15 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by prior location (% of HHs)



The vast majority of HHs (92%) were displaced from their previous place only due to war/conflict. This rate is the highest for HHs who were previously in Odeska (100%). A total of 8% of HHs were displaced for multiple or other reasons — the rate of which was highest for HHs previously in Zaporizka (20%), Dniprovetska (17%), and Mykolaivska (17%).

Humanitarian Assistance Received



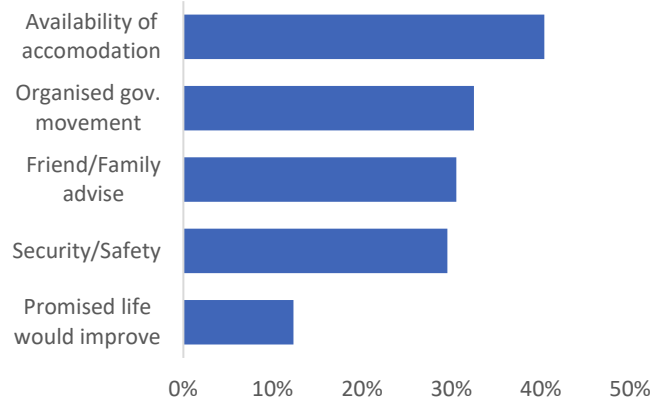
Overall, 92% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. 33% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 41% between one and three months ago, 11% between three and six months and 6% between six months and a year ago. 7% of IDP HHs reported that they had not received any humanitarian assistance. Of those who had received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

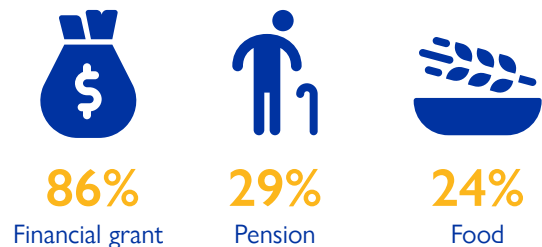


40% of IDP HHs reported that they chose their current collective centre due to the availability of accommodation, 33% reported that their choice was based on an organised government movement, 31% due to advice from friends or family, 30% because they felt the collective centre was safe, and 12% due to being promised that life would improve.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 93% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, and all IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 7% of IDP HHs who reported that they are not receiving any government support, 36% reported that they have applied but did not receive anything and 14% reported that they don't know how to apply. Of the 93% who had received government assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



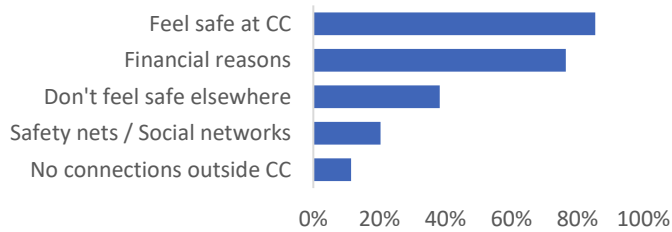
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 61% reported that they intended to stay at their current collective centre, 28% reported that they intend to return, 9% intend to leave but remain in the same oblast and 2% intend to leave to a different oblast. IDP HHs in collective centres in Chernivetska reported slightly higher rates of intending to leave to a different oblast (4%) and remain in the CC (62%) as compared to HHs in Ivano-Frankivsk (1% and 59%, respectively). IDP HHs who were previously in Khersonska reported the highest rates of intending to return (71%), followed by those previously in Zaporizka (40%).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Overall, 61% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to remain in their current collective centre over the coming 12 months. The vast majority selected this option because they reported feeling safe in the collective centre (85%) or because they do not have the financial means to achieve other options (76%). Over one third also reported that they intended to remain due to not feeling safe in the area of return or potentially in another location (38%).

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

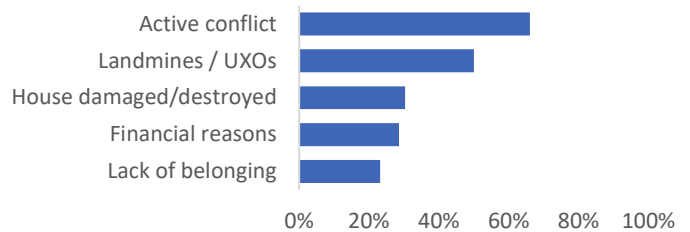


Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 28% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin. IDP HHs who intended to return reported that they were unable to do so at present due to the conflict being active (66%) and a lack of safety due to their origin area being contaminated by mines/UXOs (50%). IDP HHs who were previously in Khersonka reported the highest rates of intending to return (71%).

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

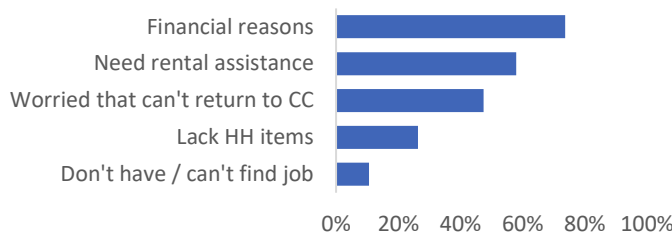


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 9% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast. Around three-quarters (74%) reported that they cannot leave today due to lack of financial recourse and 58% due to needing rental assistance in order to leave.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)

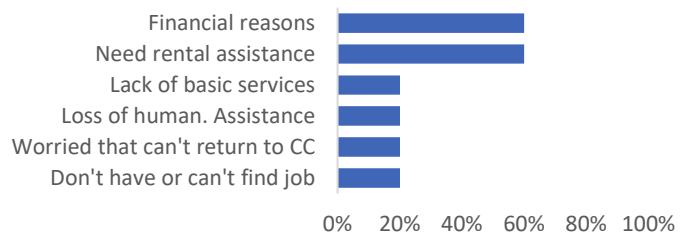


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



Overall, only 2% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave to a different oblast. Similarly to those HHs who reported leaving but staying in the same oblast, the most important reasons for not leaving today was lack of financial recourse (60%) and needing rental assistance (60%).

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were asked about the required conditions under which they would be able to leave the CC. The options provided were the following: cash for rent for 6 months, multipurpose-cash assistance, transportation assistance, options to relocate to site near origin, ID documentations, or information about services and assistance in their next location. Just under half of the IDP HHs (48%) reported that they would leave the CC if certain conditions were met. The top required conditions for leaving the site are in the table below. It is also important to note that a number of those who reported that they would not leave the CC under any of the above-listed conditions reported that they would consider if they were provided with rental support for more than 6 months.

1. Multipurpose cash	33%
2. Cash-for-Rent for 6 months	28%
3. Information on availability of services and assistance	15%
4. Transportation Assistance	11%
5. Option to relocate to site near location of origin	5%

Problems with Current CC



Around three quarters of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any problems with their current collective centres (74%). 7% reported 'other problems', by which the majority went on to cite a lack of suitable NFIs, 5% reported lack of privacy and hygiene/sanitation issues, 4% reported interruption of humanitarian aid and lack of employment opportunities or income. The most-reported problems with the CC are as follows:

1. No problems	74%
2. Other (primarily lack of NFIs)	7%
3. Lack of privacy	5%
4. Hygiene/Sanitation issues	5%
5. Interruption of humanitarian assistance	4%
6. Lack of employment opportunities or income	4%

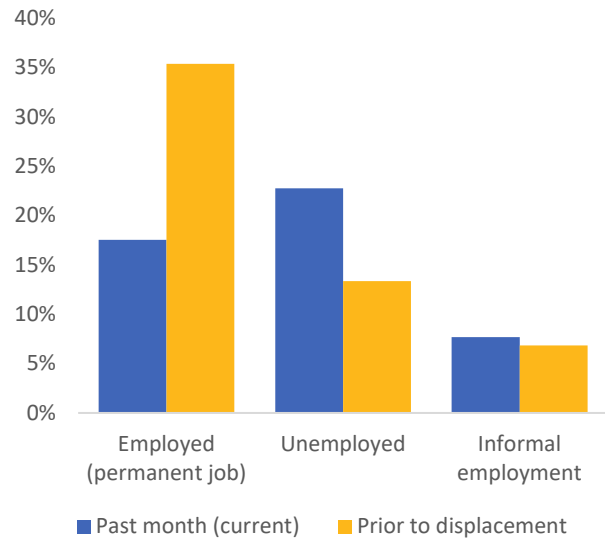


Livelihoods

39% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement — rates of which were highest among those previously in Kyiv oblast (78%). A lower 18% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damage to their business — rates of which were highest among those previously in Odeska (50%) and Kyiv oblasts (33%). One third of IDP HHs (33%) reported that they did not believe that they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next step, whether that be return, relocation or integration (a slightly higher 39% reported that they believed they could, while 23% were unsure).

At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18 and over) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (23%) as compared to prior to their displacement (13%). Conversely, IDPs reported lower current levels of being in permanent employment (18% compared to 35% prior to their displacement) but similar levels of being in informal employment (8% compared to 7% prior to their displacement).

Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter



Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (87%), while 8% lived in a rented house or apartment, 3% had other living arrangements, and 2% lived with friends or family.



87%

House or Apartment (owned)



8%

House or Apartment (rented)



3%

Other



2%

With friends or family

43% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was not damaged. A total of 57%, however, reported that their accommodation was damaged: 23% reported that they don't intend to repair, 17% intend to hire a contractor to repair and 18% intend to repair themselves.

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



IDP HHs who reported that their home had been damaged but they did not intend to repair it (23%) were further asked on their future housing plan. 43% reported that they intend to buy a new home, 11% reported that they will build a new home, and 11% reported that they will rent a new home.

Social Cohesion



73% of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any type of discrimination from the host community. The most frequently reported type of discrimination experienced was verbal abuse, which was reported by 22% of HHs. 56% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, while just 22% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult. The rate of IDP HHs reporting difficulties in social integration was highest among those previously in Mykolaivska Oblast (33%). 28% of IDP HHs reported that social and cultural differences have impacted on the HH's ability to work — the rate of which was highest among those previously in Odeska (50%), Luhanska (42%), Dniprovetska (33%), and Mykolaivska (33%) oblasts.

Access to Information



IDP HHs were asked about the way by which they inform themselves about their preferred solution for displacement and the most important information that they are not able to get. The majority reported that they inform themselves via social media (76%) and by their social networks in their current location (70%); the next most selected source of information was reported to be collective site managers (38%). The most important information that HHs were not able to get was found to be information regarding government assistance in the place of return or relocation (35%), closely followed by information regarding access to humanitarian assistance in the place of return or relocation (34%).

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM & NRC's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | September 2023 |

NRC

IOM
UN MIGRATION

NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN LVIVSKA

OVERVIEW

As part of the objective to find medium to long-term solutions for IDPs in collective centres (CCs), this report presents the results of a preliminary IDP profiling exercise which focused on understanding the situation of IDPs living in five collective centres in Lvivska. This report follows, and is supplemental to, the previous report which explored findings in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivitsi. The thematic areas explored, at both the individual and household level were demographics and vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, receipt of humanitarian or government assistance, future intentions over the next 12 months, required conditions for leaving the collective centre, shelter, livelihoods/employment situation, social cohesion and access to information. Data collection for this report was conducted by NRC.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



5

CCs assessed

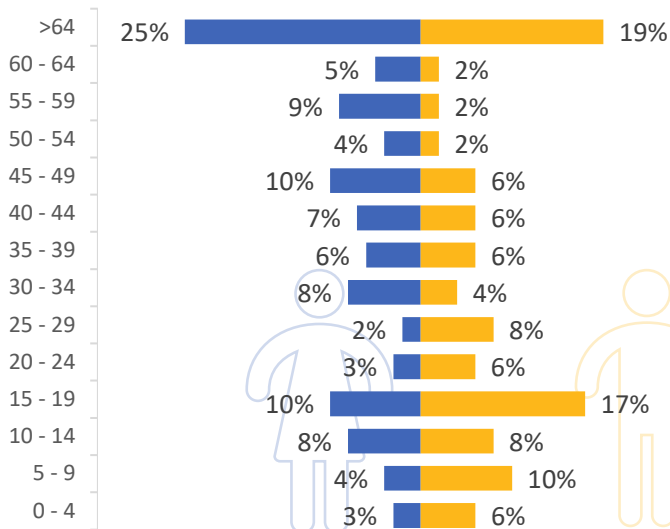


in Lvivska oblast

Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals by sex)



Across the five assessed sites, there were a total of 157 individuals: 105 females and 52 males. The individual age distribution shows that the elderly make up a relatively high proportion of the total population, as can be seen by the population pyramid above. In total, almost one quarter of the IDPs in the selected collective centres (23%) are over the age of 64 - and this percentage is even higher when considering only females (25%).

KEY FIGURES



80

IDP households assessed across 5 CCs in Lvivska oblast, covering 157 individuals



49%

of IDP HHs intend to remain their collective centre in the coming 12 months



29%

of IDP HHs intend to return to their origin location, assuming assistance is provided



55%

of IDP HHs report that their previous house/apartment was damaged

Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)

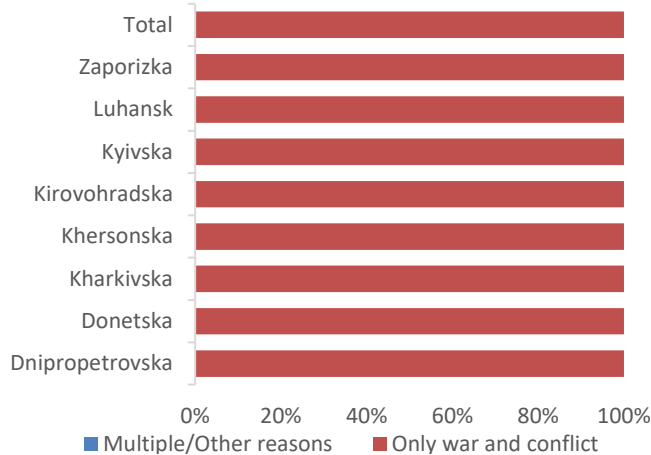


Across all five sites, there were a total of 80 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was two individuals (slightly lower than in previously assessed sites in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska (three individuals)). The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Donetska Oblast (44%), followed by Kharkivska (23%), and Luhanska (21%). Three quarters of HHs (75%) had lived in their previous location for their whole life, and on average HHs have lived in the site in which they are currently located for 14 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by previous place (% of HHs)



All HHs (100%) across assessed sites in Lvivska were displaced from their previous place only due to war/conflict. This varies from the findings from the previously assessed in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska, where 8% of HHs reported other motivating factors for their displacement on top of war and conflict.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



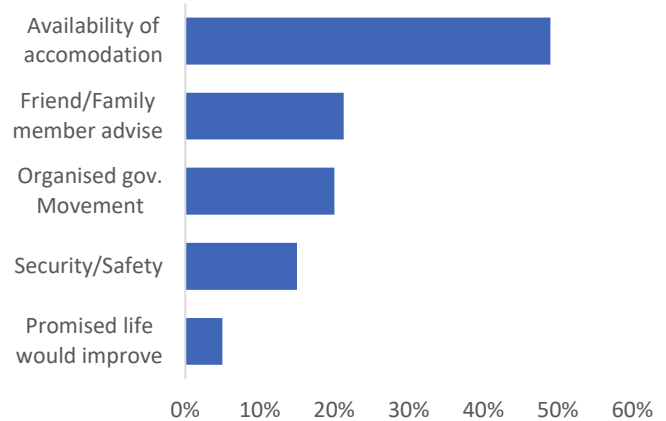
Overall, 97% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year, while 3% reported not receiving any assistance. 59% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 15% between one and three months ago, 18% between three and six months and 6% between six months and a year ago. Of the 97% who received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)



Nearly half (49%) of IDP HHs reported that they chose their current collective centre due to the availability of accommodation, 21% reported that their choice was based on advice from friends or family, 20% due to an organised government movement, 15% due to perceived security and safety benefits, and 5% due to the promise that life would improve.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 96% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, 3% were not, and 1% preferred not to say. All IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 96% who had received government assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



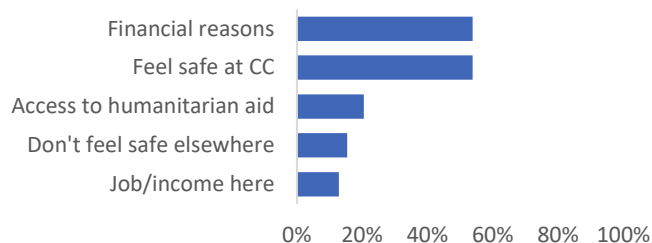
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. Just under half (49%) reported that they intended to stay at their current collective centre, which is a much lower rate than in previous findings in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska, where 61% intended to remain. 29% reported that they intended to return, 20% intended to leave but remain in the same oblast (a higher rate than the 9% reported in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska), and 2% intended to leave to a different oblast. Rates of intending to return are highest (50%) amongst IDP HHs previously in Khersonska oblast, and lowest (18%) amongst those previously in Luhansk oblast.

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Overall, 49% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to remain in their current collective centre over the coming 12 months. Over half (54%) selected this option due to financial reasons and because they felt safe in the site. Around one in five HHs (21%) intended to remain due to access to humanitarian aid, 15% reported that they didn't feel safe elsewhere, and 13% reported that they had access to a job or another form of income in their current location.

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

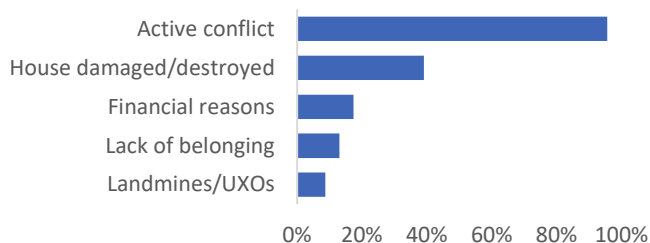


Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 29% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin. Nearly all HHs (96%) who intended to return reported that they were unable to do so now due to active conflict, 39% reported that they couldn't due to their house being damaged or destroyed, 17% for financial reasons, 13% due to a lack of a sense of belonging, and 9% due to the presence of landmines or UXOs in their area of origin.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

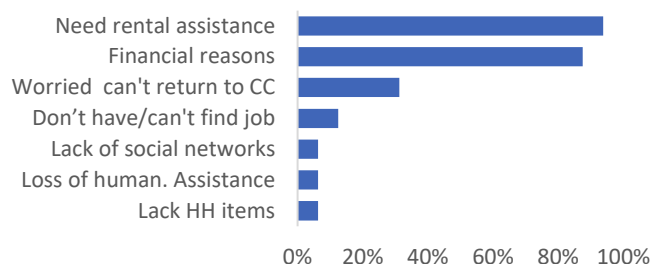


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 20% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast. Nearly all (94%) reported that they cannot leave today due to needing rental assistance and 88% reported that they lack the financial recourse to make this move.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)

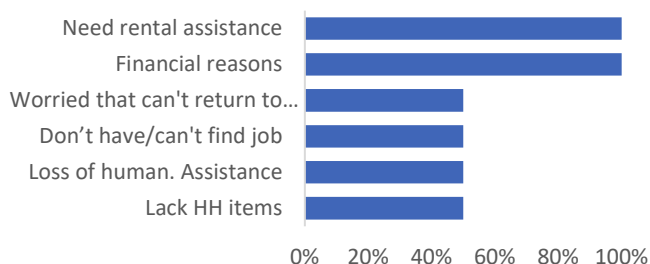


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



Overall, only 2% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave to a different oblast. Similarly to those HHs who reported leaving but staying in the same oblast, the most important reasons for not leaving today were lack of financial recourse (100%) and needing rental assistance (100%).

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were asked about the required conditions under which they would be able to leave the CC. The options provided were the following: cash for rent for 6 months, multipurpose-cash assistance, transportation assistance, options to relocate to site near origin, ID documentations, or information about services and assistance in their next location. Half of the IDP HHs (50%) reported that they would leave the CC if certain conditions were met. The top required conditions for leaving the site are as follows:

1. Cash-for-Rent for 6 months	34%
2. Multipurpose cash	31%
3. Transportation Assistance	23%
4. Information about services and assistance in new area	4%
5. Options to relocate to site nearer to area of origin	1%
6. ID documentations	1%
7. Other	1%

Problems with Current CC



43% of IDP HHs reported that they did not face any problems with their shelter. However, 16% reported other problems (which were primarily lack of non-food items (NFIs), 11% reported being charged for accommodation, 10% reported hygiene and sanitation issues, 9% reported interruption to humanitarian aid, and 6% reported no employment or income. The top reported problems with the site are as follows:

1. Other (primarily lack of NFIs but check)	16%
2. Charging for accommodation	11%
3. Hygiene/Sanitation issues	10%
4. Interruption to humanitarian aid	9%
5. No employment or income	6%
6. Prefer not to say	5%
7. Tensions with host community	5%

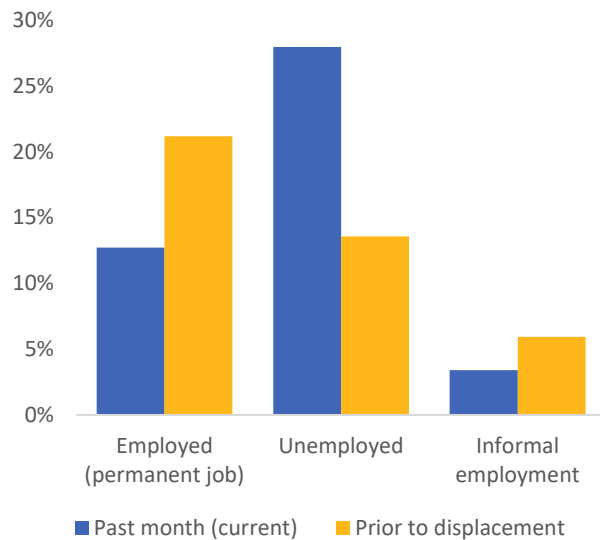


Livelihoods

49% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement — rates of which were highest among those previously in Kyiv (100%) and Dniprpetrovsk oblasts (67%). A much lower 6% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damage to their business — rates of which were also highest among those previously in Donetsk oblast (11%). One-third of IDP HHs (33%) reported that they did not believe that they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next step, whether that be return, relocation, or integration (the same percentage (33%) reported that they believed they could, while 28% were unsure).

At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18 and over) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (28%) as compared to prior to their displacement (14%). Conversely, IDPs reported lower current levels of being in permanent employment (13% compared to 21% prior to their displacement) and temporary (informal) employment (3% compared to 6%).

Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter

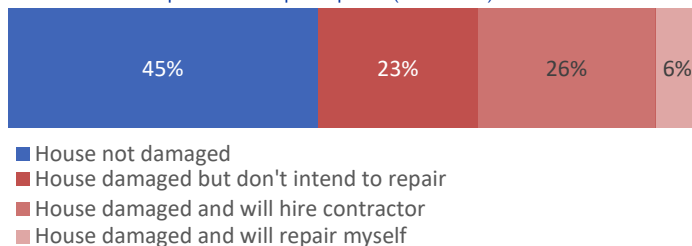


Overall, the majority of IDP HHs (93%) previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned, while 5% lived in a rented house or apartment, 3% had other living arrangements, and none previously lived with friends or family.



45% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was not damaged. A total of 55%, however, reported that their accommodation was damaged: 23% reported that they don't intend to repair, 26% intend to hire a contractor to repair and 6% intend to repair themselves.

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



Nearly all (95%) of the 26% of HHs who intended to repair their house by hiring a contractor reported that they will fund this by waiting for assistance from the government, UN, or NGOs. On the other hand, 80% of those who intend to repair their house themselves reported that they will fund this with their own savings or wages.

Social Cohesion



35% of IDP HHs reported that they had experienced some type of discrimination from the host community. The most frequently reported type of discrimination experienced was language-related discrimination, which was reported by 26% of HHs, followed by verbal abuse, reported by 5%. 29% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location (a much lower rate than the 56% reported in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska), 22% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 47% were neutral. 25% of IDP HHs reported that social and cultural differences have impacted the HH's ability to work — the rate of which was highest (100%) among those previously in Kirovohradska oblast.

Access to Information



IDP HHs were asked about the way by which they inform themselves about their preferred solution for displacement and the most important information that they are not able to get. The majority reported that they inform themselves via social media (60%), followed by their social networks in their current location (49%) and international actors (45%). The most important information that HHs were not able to get was found to be information regarding access to humanitarian assistance in the new location (21%), followed by information on the security situation (16%), government assistance (15%), and housing assistance (15%).

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | November 2023 |

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN TERNOPIL

OVERVIEW

As part of the objective to find medium to long-term solutions for IDPs in collective centres (CCs), this report presents the results of a preliminary IDP profiling exercise which focused on understanding the situation of IDPs living in five collective centres in Ternopil. The thematic areas explored, at both the individual and household level, were demographics and vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, receipt of humanitarian or government assistance, future intentions over the next 12 months, required conditions for leaving the collective centre (CC), shelter, livelihoods/employment situation, social cohesion and access to information. Data was collected by trained field teams via household interviews which aimed to survey all IDP HHs living in the assessed collective centres, in order to fulfill the aim of comprehensively understanding the situation of IDPs living in these sites. This report provides an overview of findings; however, further breakdowns (including at the site level) are also available. Data collection for this report was conducted by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



5
CCs assessed



in Ternopil oblast

KEY FIGURES



49 IDP households assessed across 5 CCs in Ternopil



65% of IDP HHs intend to remain their collective centre in the coming 12 months



27% of IDP HHs intend to return to their origin location, assuming assistance is provided



69% of IDP HHs report that their previous house/apartment was damaged



55% of IDP HHs would leave the site if specific conditions were met

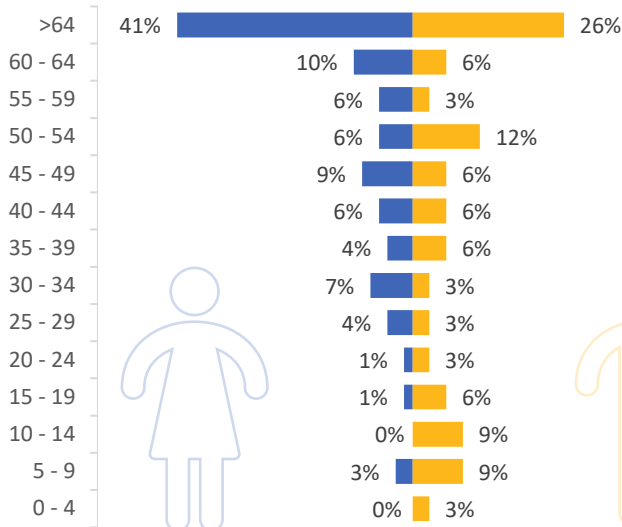


49% of IDP HHs would leave the site if they were provided with multi-purpose cash

Individual Demographic Overview



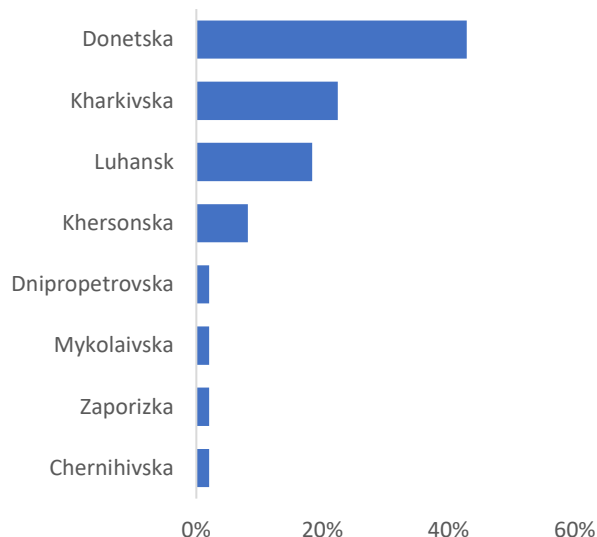
Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)



Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 102 individuals: 68 females and 34 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 55% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 36% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 9% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all collective centres is 52 years, but notably higher in one collective centre, where the average age is 58.

Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 49 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was two individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Donetska (43%), followed by Kharkivska (22%), and Luhansk (18%). The vast majority of HHs (90%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 10% of HHs had been displaced from a third location. On average, IDP HHs have lived at their current site for 17 months, a duration that was found to be quite consistent across all five sites.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by prior location (% of HHs)

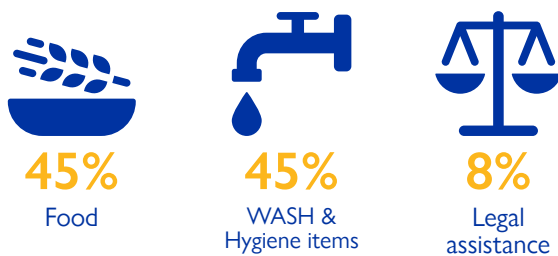


All IDP HHs in four of the five assessed collective centres reported that their displacement was solely a result of conflict-related reasons. Only one IDP HH in one of the sites reported that they also moved due to the impact of a lack of access to medical services. However, it should be noted that it is possible that the lack of medical services was exacerbated by the invasion. Findings in Ternopil oblast reflect general findings across other oblasts, where nearly all HHs are primarily displaced only due to the conflict.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



Overall, 94% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian aid in the past year, although 6% chose not to disclose this information. More specifically, 18.4% reported receiving assistance in the last month, 34.7% within one to three months, 14.3% between three and six months, and 26.5% received aid between six months to a year ago. Notably, compared to other regions, IDP households in Ternopil showed a lower frequency of recent humanitarian assistance but a higher incidence of assistance between six months to a year earlier. Of those who had received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



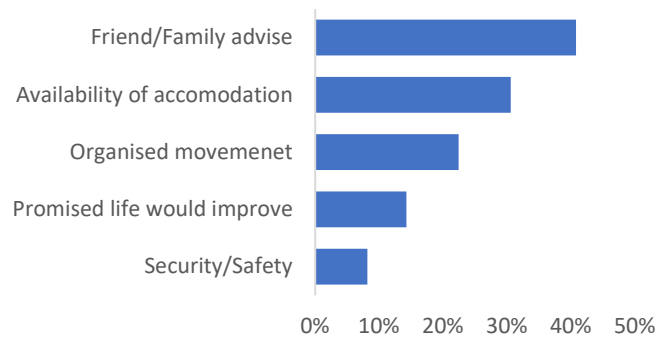
Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

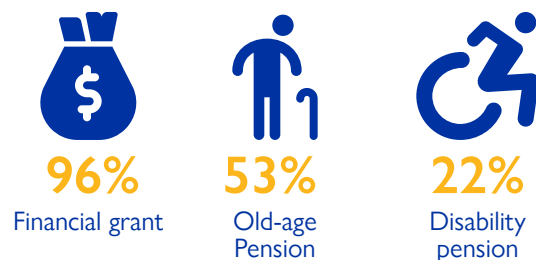


Among the IDPs HHs, 41% selected their current location based on recommendations from friends or family. Around 31% were influenced by the availability of accommodation, and 22% relocated due to organized government movements. Additionally, 14% moved with the expectation of an improved life, while 8% sought increased safety and security. These findings underscore the significance of community ties, the need for immediate shelter, and the impact of government-led relocation programs.

Government Assistance Received



All IDP HHs in Ternopil oblast reported that they had received some form of government assistance and that someone in the HH was registered as an IDP at social services. All but two of the assessed IDP HHs (96%) reported that they had received a one-off financial grant from the government, meanwhile 53% were receiving an old-age pension, and 22% a disability pension. 2 IDP HHs reported that they received government support for education. However, none reported that they received rental or housing repair assistance. The top three types of government assistance received are as follows:



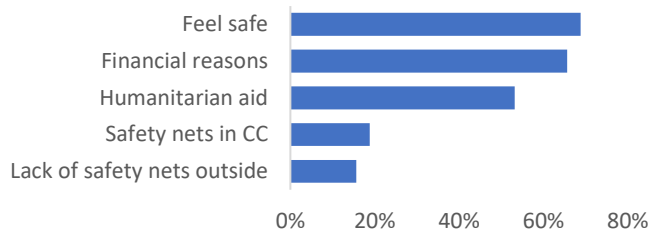
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. Of these, 65% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 27% to return to their origin location, 6% to relocate within the same oblast, and 2% to move to a different oblast. The rate of IDP HHs intending to remain in Ternopil (65%) was higher than those reported in Zakarpatska (56%), Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska (61% combined) and Lviv (49%). Higher intentions to remain in collective centres in Ternopil might be related to relatively better living conditions. Three-quarters (76%) of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any problems, (compared to 59% in Zakarpatska and 43% in Lviv).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Among the 65% of IDP HHs in Ternopil who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 69% cited safety as their main reason for doing so. Financial considerations, including the inability to afford rent, are the second most common reason, reported by 66%, followed by the presence of humanitarian aid at the site, mentioned by 53%. Notably, IDP HHs in Ternopil demonstrate a significantly higher tendency to remain due to the presence of humanitarian aid, in stark contrast to HHs in previously assessed Lviv (21%), Zakarpatska (7%), and Chernivtsi (7%).

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

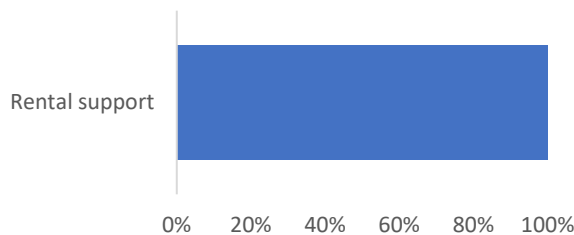


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 6% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast. All 100% of IDP HHs reported that they cannot leave today because they would need support in renting a house.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were asked about the required conditions under which they would be able and willing to leave the site in which they are living. Just under half of IDP HHs (45%) reported that they would not be willing to move regardless of any assistance that could be provided to them. A number of HHs further specified that cash for rent for 6 months is not enough because they would not have any means to live after that period of time. The table below details the IDP HHs' top conditions for leaving the site, the most selected of which was multi-purpose cash (49%). On average, IDP HHs reported a willingness to leave within 6 months if their conditions for moving were met.

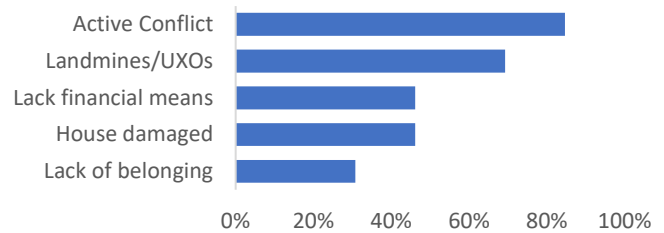
1. Multipurpose cash	49%
2. Cash-for-Rent for 6 months	27%
3. Transportation assistance	27%
4. Information on availability of services and assistance	8%

Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 27% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin but are currently hindered by various challenges. The most significant barrier to return include active conflict, reported by 85% of IDP HHs intending to return, and landmines or unexploded ordnances (UXOs), affecting around 69%. Additionally, nearly half (46%) cited financial constraints, and a similar percentage noted that their homes have been damaged, with around 23% completely destroyed. A sense of not belonging in their place of origin was also a concern for 31% of HHs.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

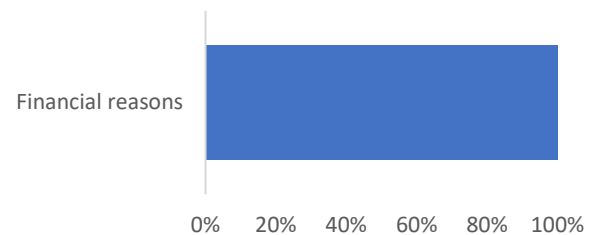


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 2% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast. All 100% of IDP HHs reported that they cannot leave today due to financial constraints.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Problems with Current CC



Among the surveyed IDP households, 76% reported no problems at their current site, a notably higher satisfaction rate compared to 59% in Zakarpatska and 43% in Lviv, suggesting better living conditions in Ternopil. However, three IDP HHs (6%) identified issues including hygiene and sanitation problems, tensions with the host community and being charged for staying at the site. Additionally, other issues that were reported included interruption to humanitarian aid, lack of privacy, and lack of employment or means to gain income — each reported by 2 HHs (4%). The table below details the top problems with current CCs.

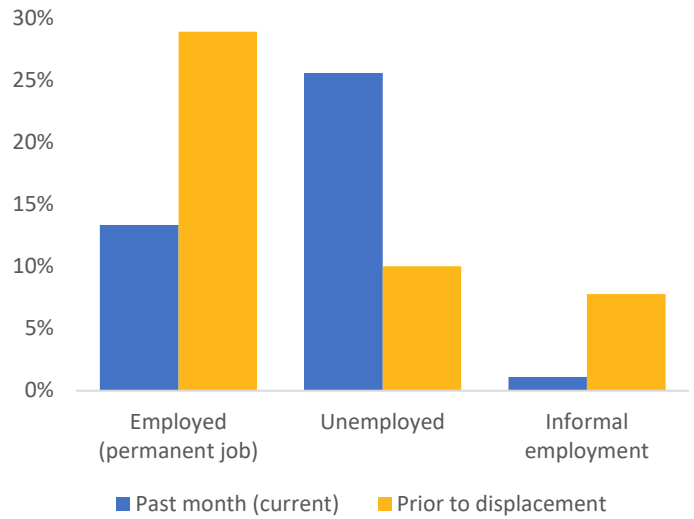
1. Hygiene/Sanitation	6%
2. Tensions with host community	6%
3. Charging for accommodation	6%
4. Interruption of humanitarian aid, privacy issue s& lack of employment or means of income	4%



Livelihoods

59% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement — rates of which were highest among those previously in Chernihivska (100%) and Dnipropetrovska (100%). A much lower 4% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damages — rates of which were also highest among those previously in Luhansk (11%) and Kharkivska (9%). One-quarter of IDP HHs (24%) reported that they did not believe that they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next step, whether that be return, relocation or integration (27% reported that they believed they could, 12% reported that they partially could, and 37% were unsure). Of the 24% who believed that they couldn't return to employment, 42% reported that this was due to the loss of physical capital (e.g. buildings, tools) required to perform their previous professional activity. At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (26%) compared to prior to their displacement (10%) and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (13% compared to 29%) and informal employment (1% compared to 8%).

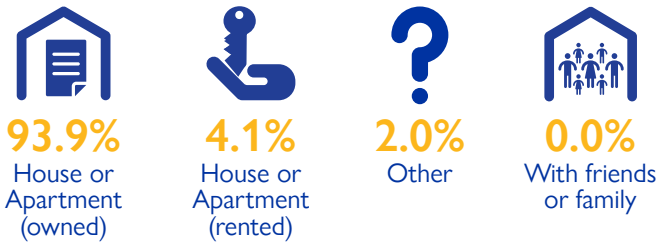
Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter



Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (94%), while 4% lived in a rented house or apartment, and 2% had other living arrangements.



31% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was not damaged. The rate of shelter damage was lowest among IDP HHs from Mykolaivska (0%) and Zaporizka (0%). A total of 69% reported that their accommodation was damaged: 25% reported that they don't intend to repair, 17% intend to hire a contractor to make repairs and 27% intend to make repairs themselves.

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



Of the 21 IDP HHs (44%) who intend to repair the house (either by themselves or via a contractor), 17 (81%) reported that they were aware of government schemes to rebuild homes; however, only 5 of these 17 had already applied for the compensation scheme. HHs who had not applied for compensation mostly reported that this was due to their origin area being occupied or not having access to formal documents.

Social Cohesion



80% of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any type of discrimination from the host community. Of the 20% who had experienced discrimination, the most frequently reported type was language-related discrimination, as reported by 70% of IDP HHs. 59% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 8% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 31% were neutral about it. The rate of IDP HHs reporting difficulties in social integration was highest among those previously in Luhansk (11%). Overall, 31% of IDP HHs reported that sociocultural differences have impacted on their ability to find employment.

Access to Information



The highest percentage of IDP HHs reported that they inform themselves on assistance to pursue displacement solution via social media (67%), followed by social networks in their current location (41%), then formal media (39%). 18% of IDP HHs cited the need for more information to be provided on the security situation in area of return or relocation and 12% for information on access to governmental assistance, support and compensation schemes.

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | November 2023 |

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN ZAKARPATSKA

OVERVIEW

As part of the objective to find medium to long-term solutions for IDPs in collective centres (CCs), this report presents the results of a preliminary IDP profiling exercise which focused on understanding the situation of IDPs living in five collective centres in Zakarpatska. The thematic areas explored, at both the individual and household level, were demographics and vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, receipt of humanitarian or government assistance, future intentions over the next 12 months, required conditions for leaving the collective centre (CC), shelter, livelihoods/employment situation, social cohesion and access to information. Data was collected by trained field teams via household interviews which aimed to survey all IDP HHs living in the assessed collective centres, in order to fulfill the aim of comprehensively understanding the situation of IDPs living in these sites. This report provides an overview of findings; however, further breakdowns (including at the site level) are also available.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



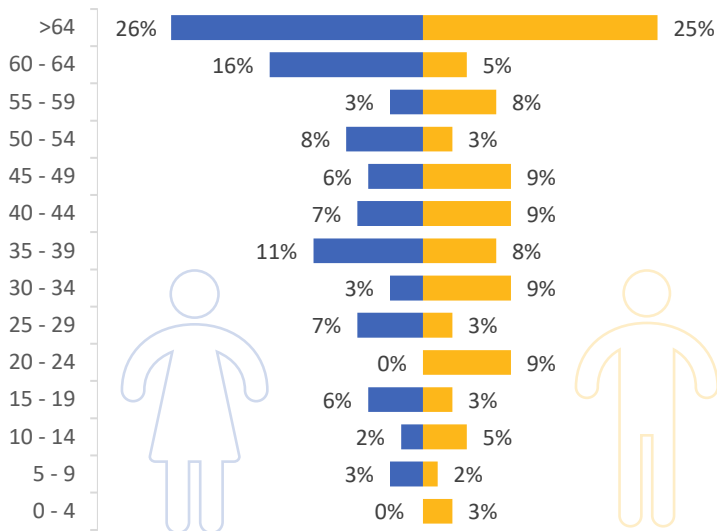
KEY FIGURES



Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 152 individuals: 87 females and 65 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 67% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 26% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 7% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all collective centres is 47.

Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)

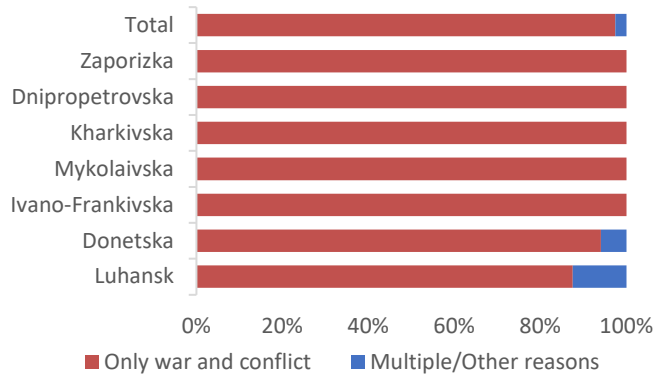


Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 78 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was two individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska oblasts (both 27%), followed by Donetska (22%). The vast majority of HHs (86%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 14% of HHs had been displaced from a third location. On average, HHs have lived in their current site for just over one year (13 months).

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by previous oblast (% of HHs)

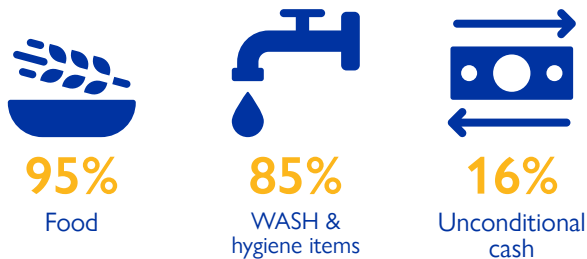


The vast majority of HHs (97%) in Zakarpatska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 3 of the 5 assessed sites; however, 7% of HHs in the remaining 2 sites were displaced due to multiple reasons, predominantly for financial reasons or due to lack of access to livelihood opportunities. These findings vary slightly from those previously assessed in Lvivska oblast, where all HHs moved for conflict-related reasons, and from those in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska, where a slightly lower 92% only moved for the same reasons.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



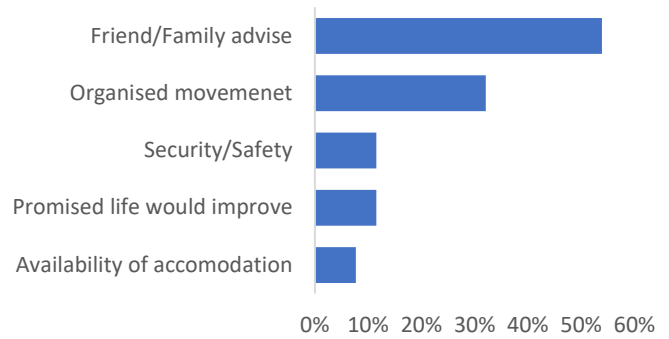
Overall, 94.9% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. 15.4% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 60.3% between one and three months ago, 17.9% between three and six months and 1.3% between six months and a year ago. 5.1% of IDP HHs reported that they had not received any humanitarian assistance. Of those who had received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

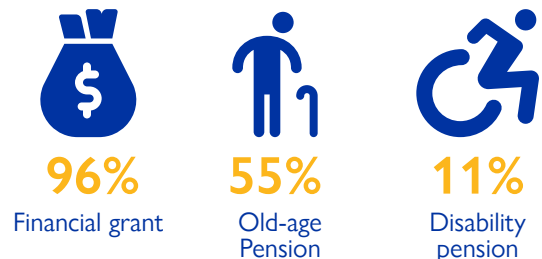


Among the IDP households surveyed, many reported multiple factors influencing their choice of current collective centre. This reflects the complexity of their decision-making process. Specifically, 54% of the households mentioned they were guided by advice from friends or family, 32% were influenced by an organised government movement, 12% chose based on the security or safety provided by the site, and another 12% were motivated by the promise that life would improve.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 97% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, and 99% of IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 2 IDP HHs (3%) who were not receiving government assistance, one reported that they were not able to provide the relevant documentation and the other had recently returned so hadn't applied yet. Of the 97% who had received government assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



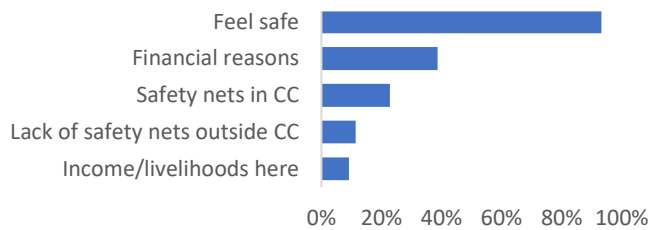
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. Of these, 56% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 21% to return to their original homes, 23% to relocate within the same oblast, and none expressed an intention to move to a different oblast. The rate of IDP HHs intending to remain in Zakarpatska (56%) was higher than those in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska (61% combined) but lower than in Lviv (49%). Conversely, the rate of intending to return from sites in Zakarpatska was lower on average compared to Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska (28%) and Lviv (29%).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Among the 56% of IDP HHs in Zakarpatska who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 92% cited safety as their main reason for doing so. The second most frequently cited reason was financial considerations, reported by 39%, followed by the presence of safety nets at the site, mentioned by 23%. Notably, IDP HHs in Zakarpatska showed a stronger inclination to remain due to perceived safety compared to those in Lviv, where only 54% selected safety as their primary reason for staying.

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

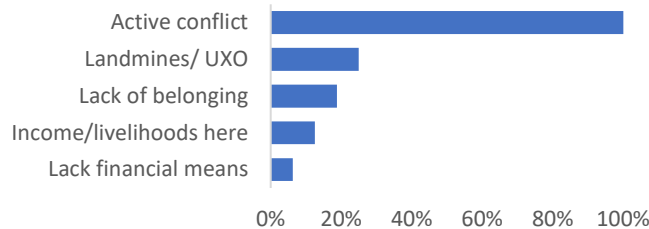


Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 21% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin. This intention was highest among those who were previously in the Zaporizka oblast, with 29% expressing a desire to return. However, no households previously from the Ivano-Frankivska, Luhansk, and Mykolaivska oblasts reported an intention to return. All IDP HHs who intended to return stated that they were currently unable to do so due to the ongoing conflict. Additionally, a quarter cited a lack of safety as their origin areas were contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

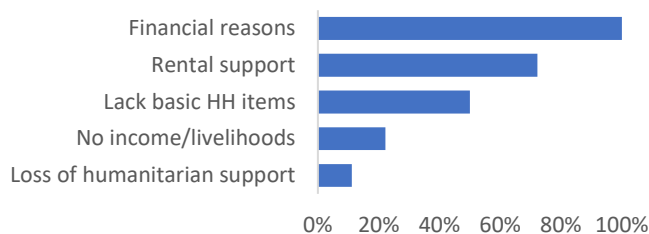


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 23% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast. All IDP HHs reported that they cannot leave on the day of being surveyed due to financial reasons, and around three-quarters (72%) reported that they worry about not having any financial assistance for housing upon leaving.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Problems with Current CC



Over half of IDP HHs (59%) reported that they had not experienced any problems with their current sites. However, the remaining 41% of IDP HHs who did face issues reported a wide variety of problems, which varied both within and between sites. The most frequently reported problem was that the site was located in too remote of an area (12%). However, this problem was only reported in one site, albeit by a significant 50% of the IDP HHs in that site. Lack of adult recreational areas, tensions with local communities, and interruption to humanitarian aid were the second-most reported problem with sites, each reported by 8% of IDP HHs. The below table lists the top five problems across all sites:

1. Site located in remote location	12%
2. Lack of adult recreational areas	8%
3. Tensions with local community	8%
4. Interruption of humanitarian assistance	8%
5. Threat of site closure or eviction	5%

Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were asked about the required conditions under which they would be able and willing to leave the site in which they are living. Just under two-thirds of IDP HHs (64%) reported that they would not be willing to move regardless of any assistance that could be provided to them. However, around one quarter of HHs reported that they would leave the CC under the conditions of receiving multi-purpose cash assistance (24%) or cash for rent for 6 to 12 months (23%). 15% reported that they would move if provided with transportation assistance, 12% if they received support in finding a job, and 8% if they were informed about basic services and assistance in the new location. However, required conditions to leave varied greatly across sites. In one site, all IDP HHs reported that they did not want to leave regardless of any support provided. In contrast, at another site, only one-third of IDP HHs stated they would not move, and a significant 83% indicated they would relocate if they received either cash for rent or multi-purpose cash assistance. On average, IDP HHs reported a willingness to leave within 10 months if their conditions for moving were met. However, this time period also varied greatly between sites, with one site reporting that they would leave within 5 months and another site reporting that they would need up to 14 months. The table below details the top five conditions for leaving the site selected by IDP HHs.

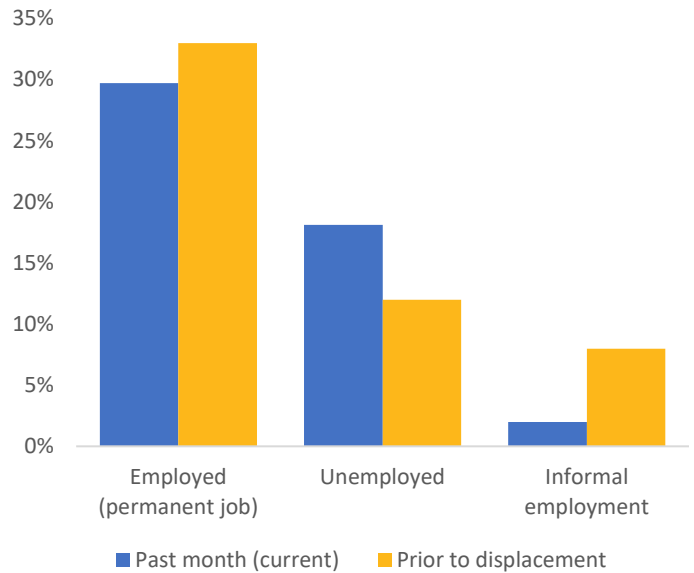
1. Multi-purpose cash	24%
2. Cash-for-Rent for 6 to 12 months	23%
3. Transportation assistance	15%
4. Livelihoods support	12%
5. Information on availability of services and assistance	8%



Livelihoods

50% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement — rates of which were highest among those previously in Zaporizka (81%) and Luhansk (75%). A lower 21% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damage to their business — rates of which were also highest among those previously in Zaporizka (38%) and Luhansk (25%). One-quarter of IDP HHs (24%) reported that they did not believe that they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next step; however, 21% believed that they could return, 15% felt they partially could, and 40% were unsure. Of the 24% who believed that they could not return to employment activities, one quarter (24%) reported that this was due to the loss of physical capital (e.g., building, tools) required to perform their previous professional activity. At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (18%) as compared to prior to their displacement (12%), and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (30% compared to 33%). Current unemployment was mostly related to caring responsibilities and a lack of available opportunities (both reported by 36% of unemployed individuals).

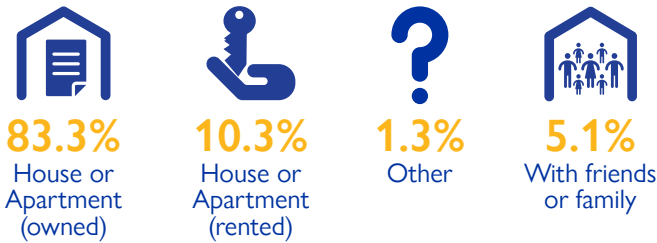
Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter

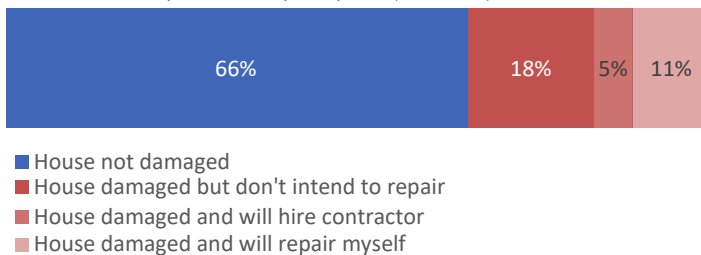


Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (83%), while 10% lived in a rented house or apartment, 5% lived with friends or family and 1% had other living arrangements.



66% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was not damaged. The rate of shelter damage was lowest among IDP HHs from Mykolaivska (0%) and Zaporizka (5%). A total of 34% reported that their accommodation was damaged: 18% reported that they don't intend to repair, 5% intend to hire a contractor to make repairs and 11% intend to make repairs themselves.

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



IDP HHs who reported their house damaged but did not intend to repair it (18%) were further asked on their future housing plan, to which 77% reported that they don't have a future housing plan, and 15% reported that they wanted to relocate to another site.

Social Cohesion



90% of IDP HHs reported that they had not experienced any type of discrimination from the host community. Of those who had experienced discrimination, the most frequently reported type was language-related discrimination, as reported by 50% of IDP HHs. 63% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 15% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 19% were neutral about it. The rate of IDP HHs reporting difficulties in social integration was highest among those previously in Mykolaivska (50%). Overall, 17% of IDP HHs reported that sociocultural differences have impacted on their ability to find employment. The rates of this being reported were highest among those previously in Zaporizka (33%).

Access to Information



The highest percentage of IDP HHs reported that they inform themselves on assistance to pursue displacement solution via social networks in their current location (85%), followed by social media (62%), then social networks in their origin location (40%). Overall, around half of IDP HHs (49%) reported that there was no information that they required but were unable to obtain. However, 26% cited the need for more information on social protection measures, 23% on the security situation in area of return or relocation, 22% on access to humanitarian assistance, and 21% of access to government assistance.

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int