

DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs IN COLLECTIVE SITES

Situation Overview

Qualitative and quantitative data collected within REACH assessments in 2023

December 2023

DATA SOURCES

1. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

Data collection: July 2023.

Geographic coverage: Government-controlled areas (24 oblasts and 105 raions).

Sample: 13,322 households + 2,038 households living in collective sites

Methodological considerations: representativity at 95%/7% at national level + macro-regions for general and CCCM populations

2. Durable Solutions Assessment in Collective Sites (DSA)

Data collection: June 2023 (Round 1) + November 2023 (Round 2).

Geographic coverage: 4 settlements (Dnipro City, Vinnytsia City, Uzhhorod, and Mukachevo).

Sample: 951 IDP households in CSs (Round 1) and 720 IDP households in CSs (Round 2).

Methodological considerations: longitudinal analysis, purposive sampling

3. Collective Sites Monitoring Round 10

Data collection: October 2023.

Geographic coverage: Government-controlled areas

Sample: 1,136 Key Informant Interviews with Collective sites' managers.

Methodological considerations: purposive sampling.

4. Qualitative Assessment in Collective Sites

Data collection: September 2023.

Geographic coverage: 12 oblasts.

Sample: 12 focus group discussions with people living in collective sites + 12 KIIs with civil society organisations and local authorities

Limitation: The various assessments used for the consolidated findings outlined in this output were not designed as one study, therefore data of different assessments are not methodologically comparable. At the same time, all the sources converge, which confirms the high level of validity of all the mentioned studies.

1. MOVEMENT DYNAMICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

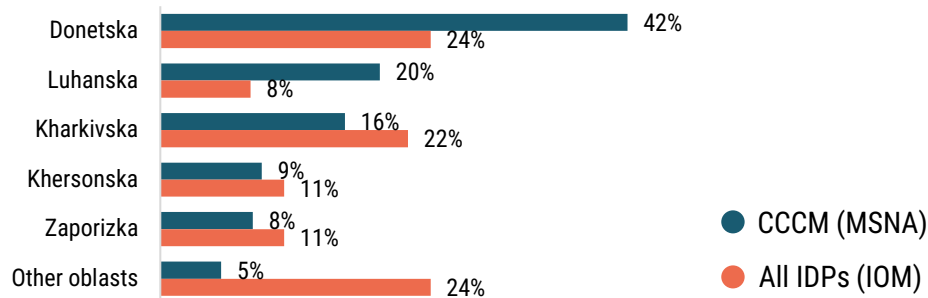
1.1. The majority of IDPs living in collective sites originate from areas impacted by the ongoing active hostilities. More than third of them were displaced to the western region.

Estimated number of IDPs in Ukraine:
(IOM DTM) **3.7 Million**

Estimated number of them living in
collective sites (CSs):
(CCCM Cluster, IOM DTM) **~109,000**

Estimated proportion: **2.9%**

Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs

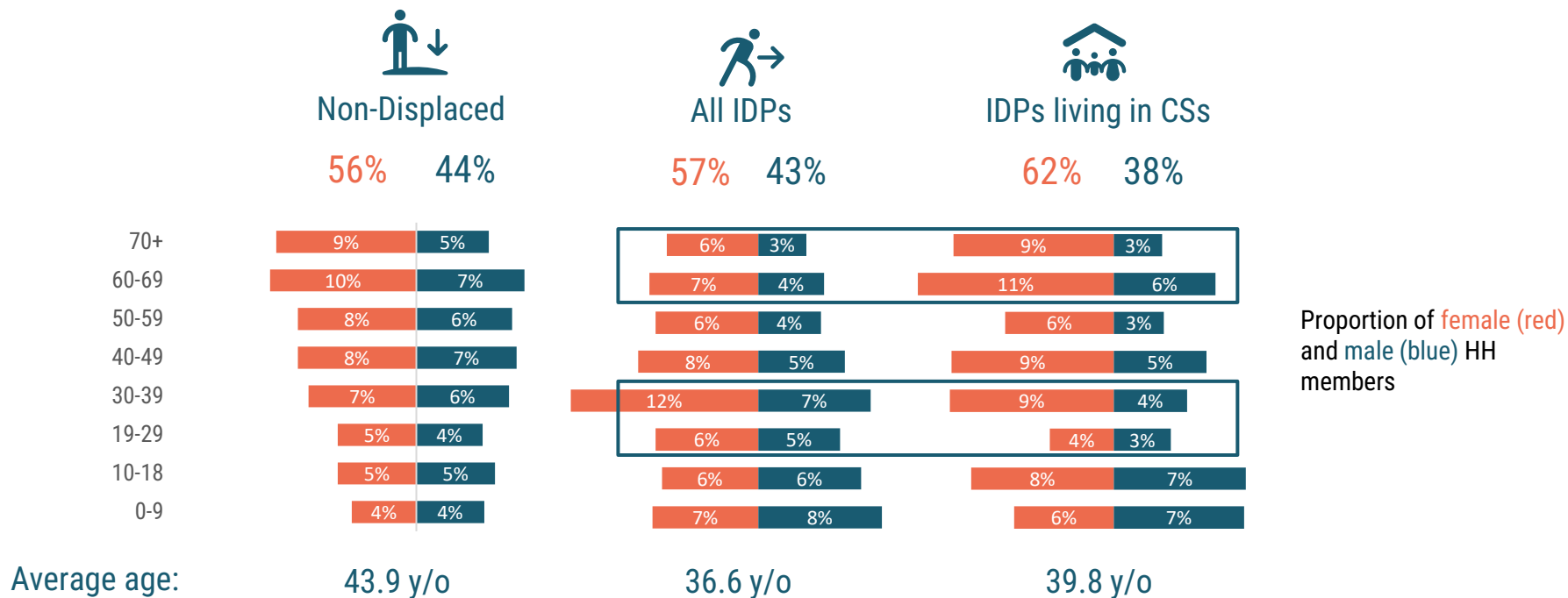


Oblasts hosting IDPs

	IDPs in CSs	All IDPs
Lvivska	16%	4%
Dnipropetrovska	16%	14%
Zakarpatska*	9%	4%
Chernivetska*	7%	2%
Kharkivska	5%	13%
Poltavska	5%	6%
Vinnytsia	4%	3%
Kirovohradska*	4%	3%
Cherkaska	4%	3%
Zaporizka	4%	6%
Ivano-Frankivska*	4%	2%
Kyivska Oblast	3%	8%
Rivnenska*	3%	1%
Odeska Oblast	3%	7%
Mykolaivska	1%	3%
Chernihivska	1%	2%
Kyiv City	0%	10%

Sources: CCCM Cluster Master list, IOM GPS (R14), and IOM Area Baseline Assessment* (R29)

1.2. IDPs living in collective sites tend to be older compared to IDPs living out of the collective sites. Additionally, there is a lower proportion of individuals aged 18 to 39 years within the collective site population.



1.3. Older people, people with disabilities, single-parent families and children are the most represented vulnerable groups in the collective sites.

Children



28% / 27% / 19%

~30,847
children live in CSs

Older people (60+)



28% / 20% / 30%

~30,956
older people live in CSs

Individuals under 65 with disabilities



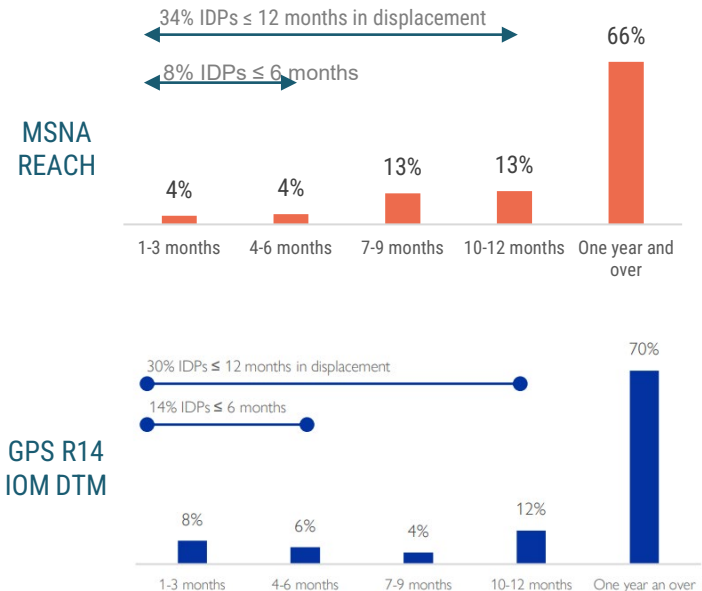
11% / 10% / 8%

~10,099
working-age people reported
disabilities

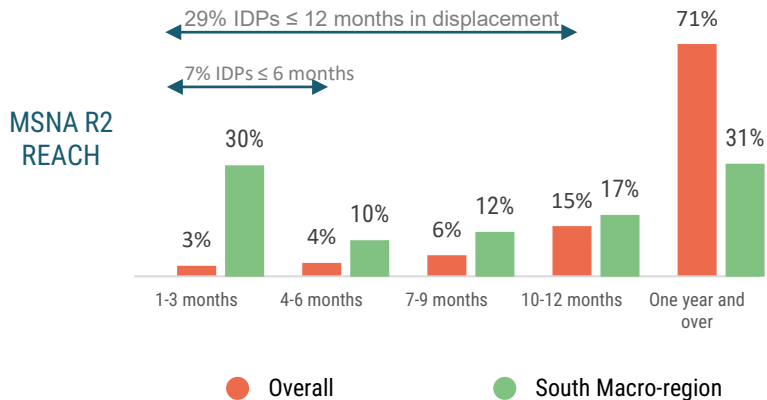
- CCCM population
- All IDPs
- Non-Displaced

1.4. Typically, people live in collective sites for a period longer than a year, indicating that collective sites serve as long-term housing rather than temporary shelter.

All IDPs

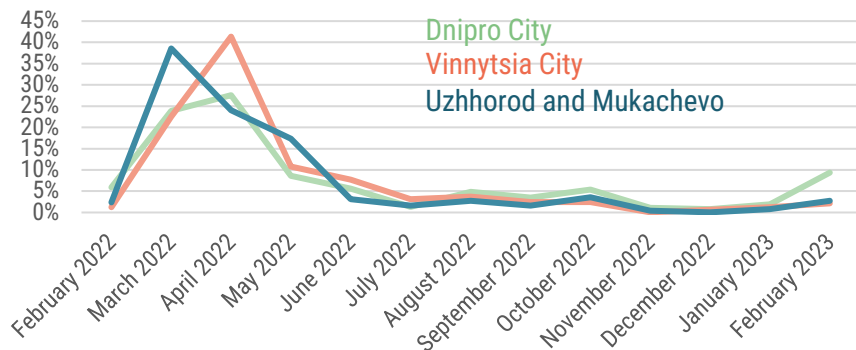


IDPs living in CSs

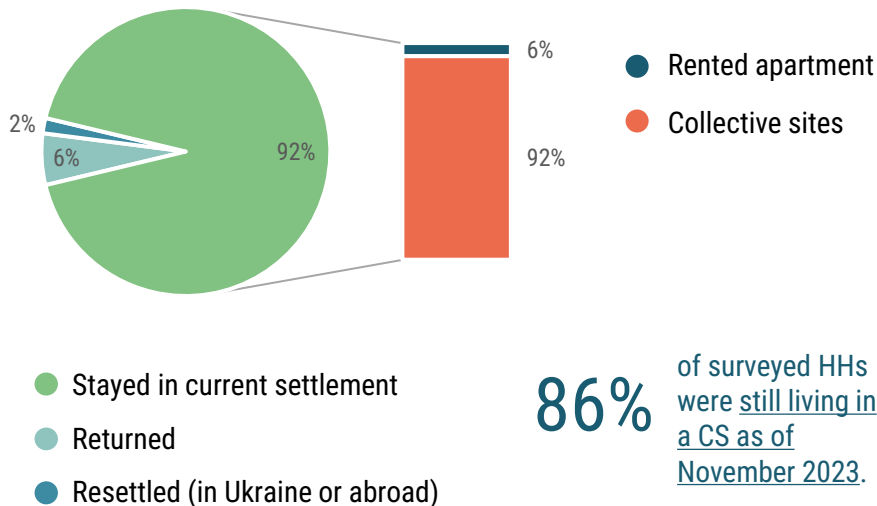


1.5. Most people living in CSs have been residing in the collective sites since the first months of the full-scale invasion. In most cases, they were not able to move out the collective sites in 2023, as suggested by longitudinal analysis.

Time of arrival of IDPs in CSs in the current settlement



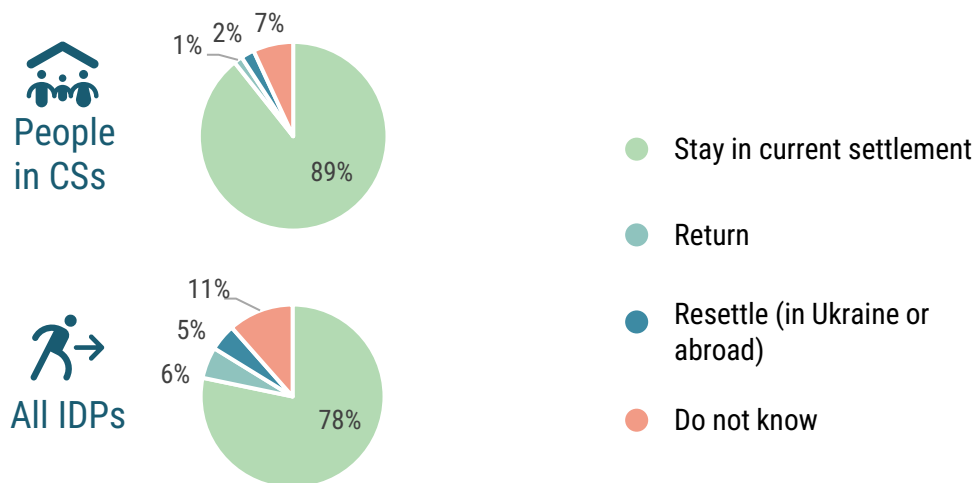
Movements between June 2023 and November 2023



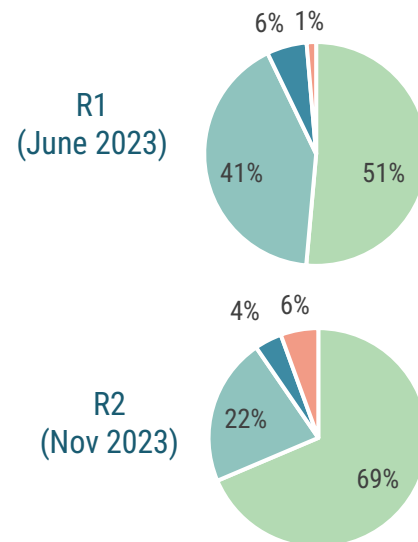
Source: Durable Solutions Assessment in collective sites, Round 1 and Round 2

1.6. People living in collective sites more frequently reported an intention to stay in their current settlements than generally IDPs, and over time, this intention becomes more widespread and long-term.

For middle-term (3-6 months) – MSNA



For the upcoming 12 months – DSA

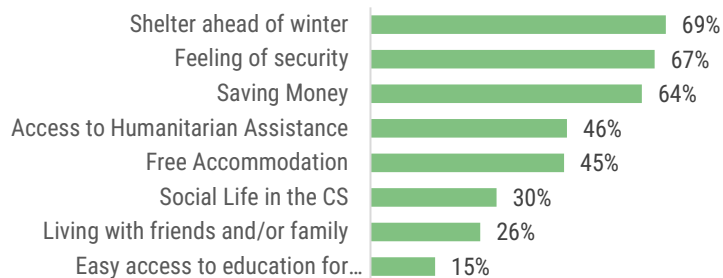


1.7. The majority (93%) of people living in CSs reported that they do not plan leaving CSs, as long as they do not go back to their settlement of origin.



Quantitative – DSA

Most reported reasons for willingness to stay in CS [n=572]



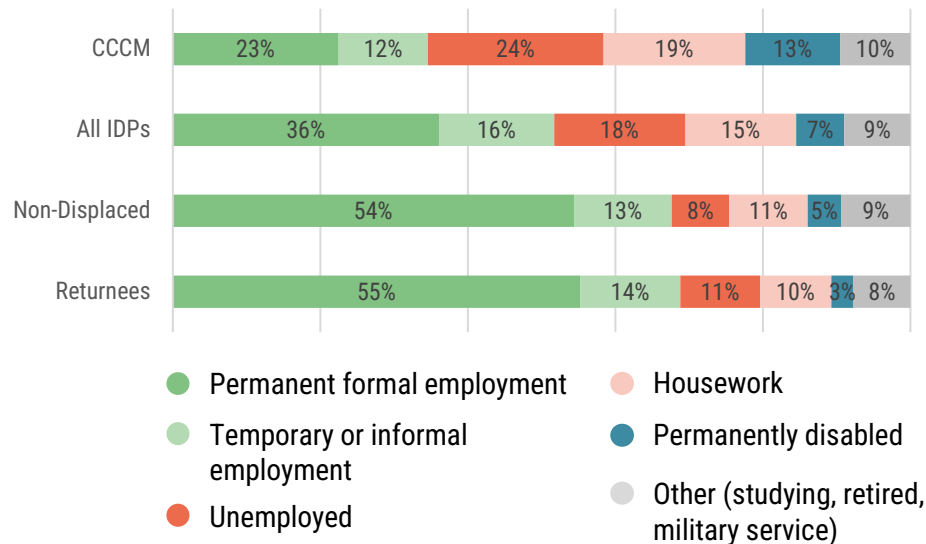
Qualitative study

- IDPs generally expressed a desire to go back to their settlement of origin but have nowhere viable to return.
- In this context, the majority of IDPs reported having no intention to move out of their CS.
- The most emphasized barriers are the lack of housing alternatives (high costs, lack of tenure security) and financial limitations.
- Some factors also play a role in wanting to remain in the CSs, such as **reasonable living conditions, a sense of safety, and free accommodation**. Convenient location, access to humanitarian aid, and availability of services (education, healthcare), were also mentioned.

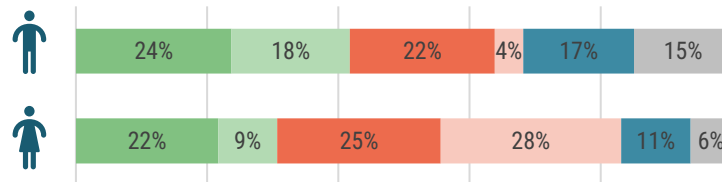
2. ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT, LIVELIHOOD, AND SUSTAINABLE INCOMES

2.1. The employment rates of the working-age population (particularly, women) is lower for those who live in the collective sites compared to IDPs outside the collective sites and the non-displaced population.

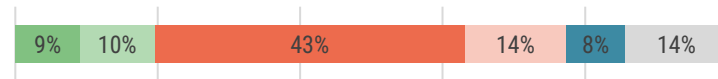
Employment Status of working-age HH members (18-59 years old)



Gender Discrepancies

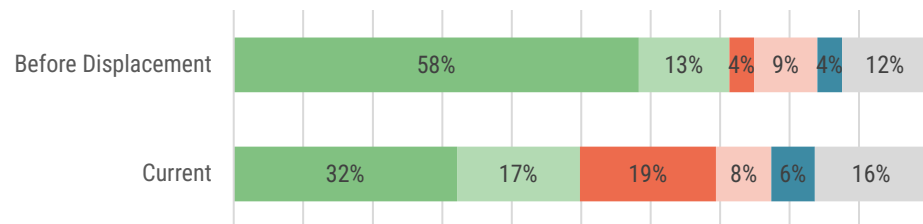


Outlier: South Macro-region



2.2. About half of IDPs in collective sites who were employed before displacement could find jobs after displacement. They more frequently found informal jobs.

Employment status prior to displacement, and current, for working-age people living in CSs



- Permanent formal employment
- Temporary or informal employment
- Unemployed
- Housework
- Permanently disabled
- Other (studying, retired, military service)

61% of working-age IDPs in CSs who were employed before their displacement, are currently **employed**.

64% of those with permanent formal employment before displacement are still **employed**, vs **45%** for those with a temporary or informal job.

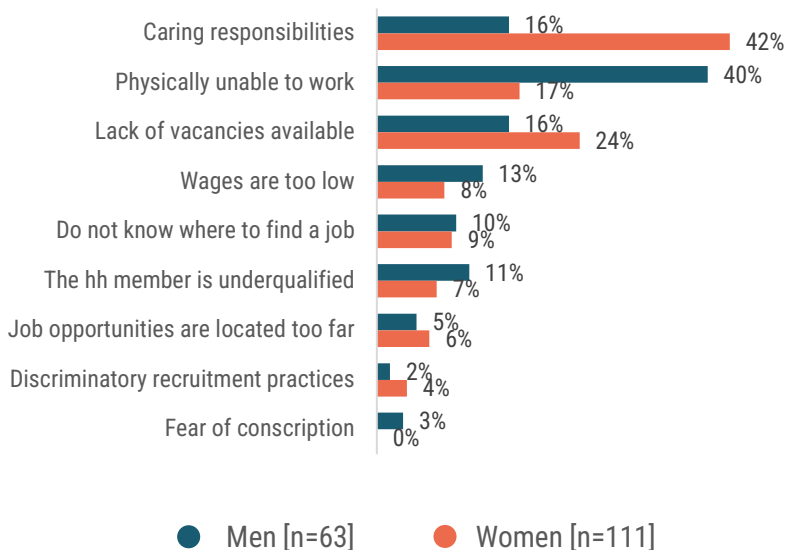
72% of those with a high educational level are **employed**, vs **53%** for those with a technical or low educational level. And when they work, **80%** do so in a similar sector, vs **63%** for those with a technical or lower educational level.

39% of working IDPs are still working for the same employer. For 32% of them, it is done remotely.

2.3. Among the key barriers to employment for employable people were caring responsibilities, low wages, and a lack of adequate vacancies available.



Quantitative – DSA



Qualitative – CSM

- **Caring responsibilities:** Difficulty of placing children in kindergartens.
- **Lack of adequate vacancies:** the inadequacy of IDPs' skills with the job market.
- **Wages too low:** Some participants indicated that most jobs available were low-paid but also physically demanding.
- **Reluctance from employers:** Employers can be reluctant to hire IDPs due to the uncertainty of their situation, inadequate proficiency in Ukrainian, or when IDPs reach retirement or pre-retirement age.
- **Remoteness:** IDPs residing in remote areas mentioned the lack of transportation options and the unavailability/price of public transport.
- **Lack of information/support:** Participants from several FGDs complained about the lack of livelihood programs, info, and legal support.

2.4. Lack of interest in being employed, fear of conscription, and uncertainty regarding the return were also mentioned as barriers towards employment.



Attitude towards job seeking

- **Job search instability and emotional challenges:** In more than half of the FGDs, a couple of participants reported a reluctance to look for work due to their challenging emotional and psychological state, along with the uncertainty of their situation.
- **Search for flexible options:** The uncertainty also impacts the priorities of job seekers, less prone to seek permanent employment.
- **Fear of conscription:** Some working-age males prefer to avoid official employment for fear of being drafted.



Working conditions

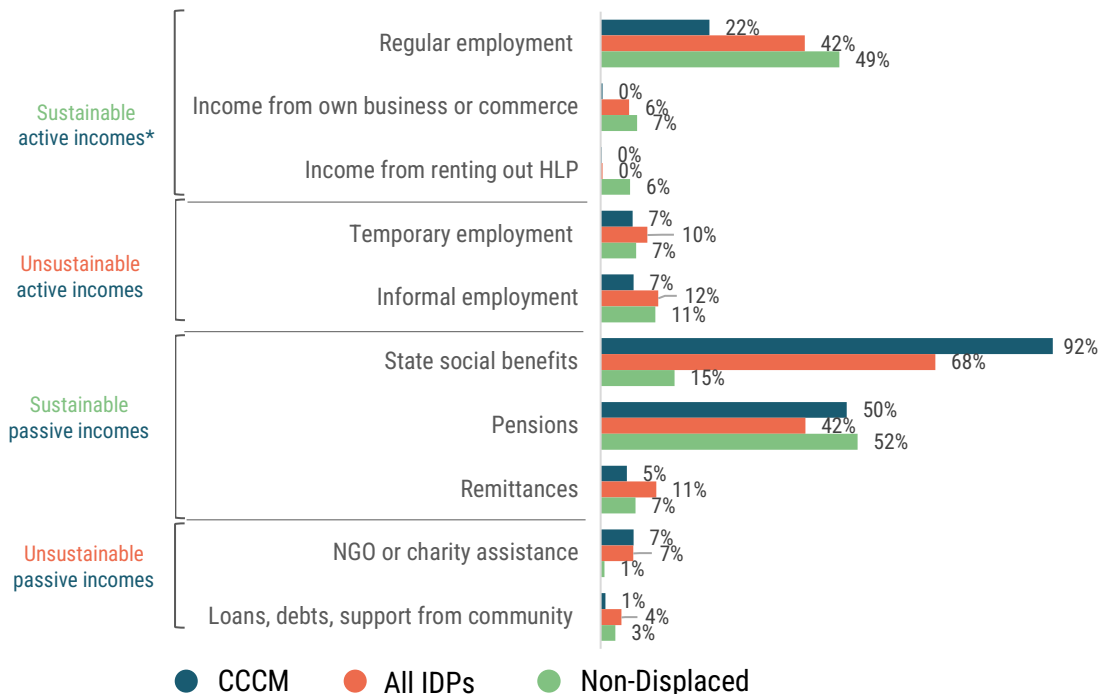
- **Low salaries and bad working conditions:** In nearly half of the FGDs, participants complained about low salaries (+ delays) and physically demanding working conditions.
- **Salary increases and good working conditions:** A few FGD participants noted good working conditions and increases in their salaries.



Preferable support

- **Increased financial support:** This was voiced by several participants as a preferable support from authorities and humanitarian organisations.
- **(Informational) support in finding a job:** Direct support in the job search such as retraining was specifically mentioned by participants. It also includes informational support regarding job and retraining opportunities.
 - *"I would like to change my profession to a more modern one, retraining courses, computer courses. But where to apply? How much it will cost? I need someone to explain it to me individually".*
- **Incentives to employers:** KIs mentioned existent programs such as the state compensation program for employers who hire IDPs.
- **Day-care centres for children:** KIs emphasized this as a crucial step to allow parents to engage in active job searches. Mentioned were made of existing priority enrollment programmes.

2.5. Only 22% of IDP households in collective sites have incomes from regular employment, while the rest rely on unsustainable active income, pensions or social benefits.



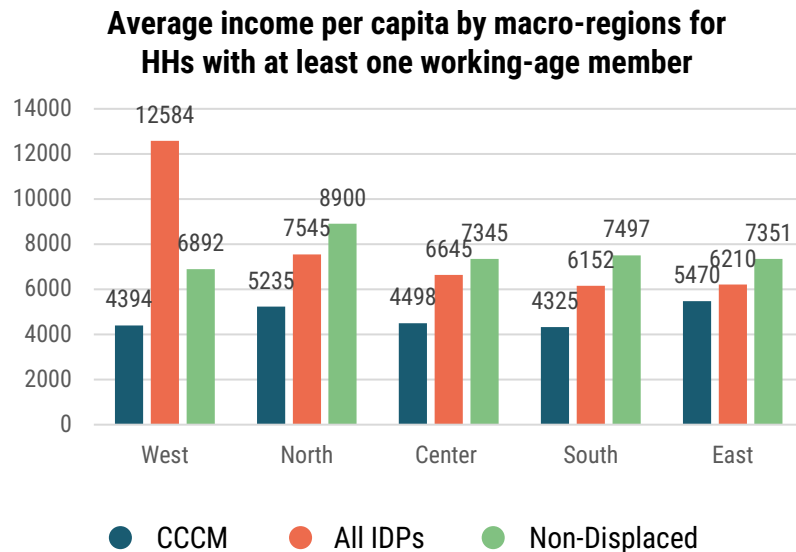
Respondents could choose more than one option

22% of CCCM IDP HHs earn incomes through regular employment. It concerns 31% of IDP HHs in CSs with at least one working-age adult.

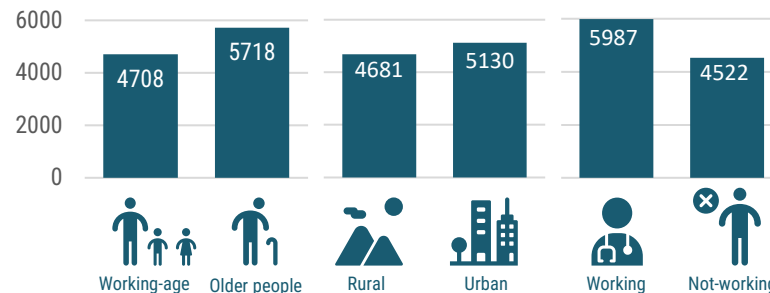
7% of CCCM IDP HHs earn incomes through informal employment. It concerns 10% of IDP HHs in CSs with at least one working-age adult.

78% of IDP HHs in CSs rely either on unsustainable or passive incomes exclusively, versus 57% for all IDPs, and 44% for the Non-Displaced.

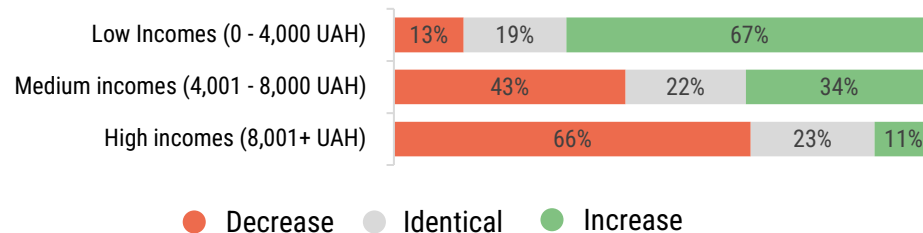
2.6. People living in the collective sites have the lowest income levels compared to IDPs outside of the collective sites and non-displaced population.



Average per capita income, IDPs in CSs



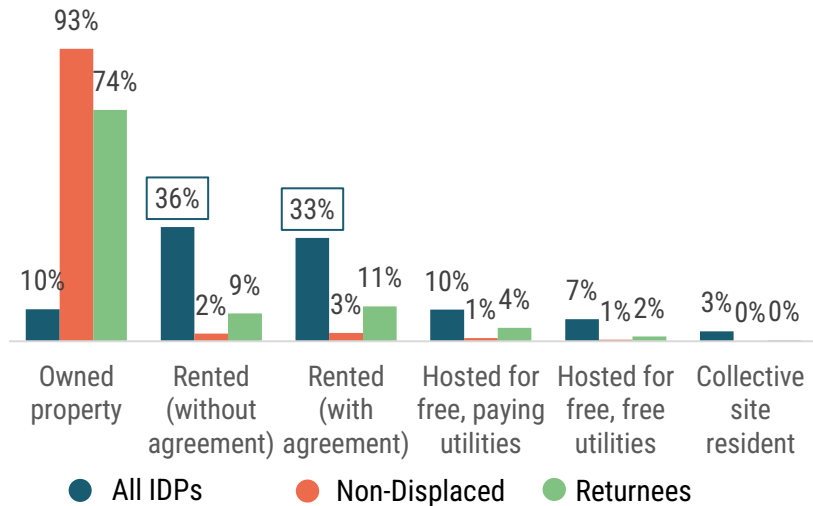
Reported changes in the income levels after the displacement, IDPs in CSs, mix



3. ACCESS TO HOUSING

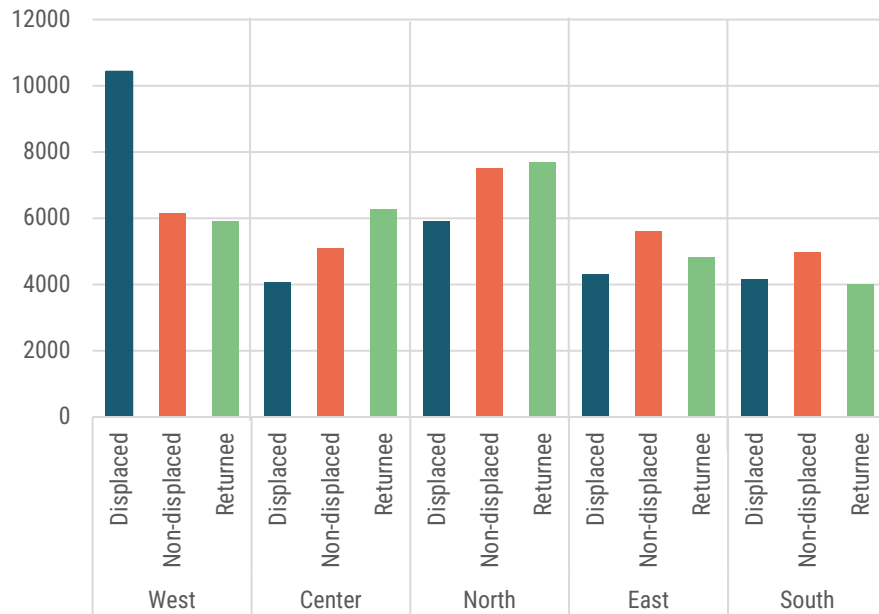
3.1. Displaced households in West face heightened housing vulnerability due to high rents compared to other regions and population groups.

Types of housing, by displacement status (MSNA-2022)

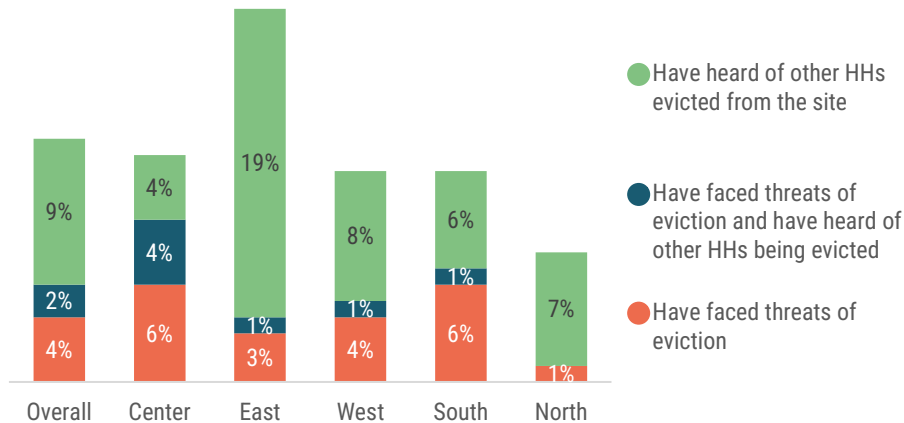


1,138 UAH Average monthly fee per resident

Household's monthly rent expenditures over the last 30 days before data collection, by displacement status and macro-region, UAH



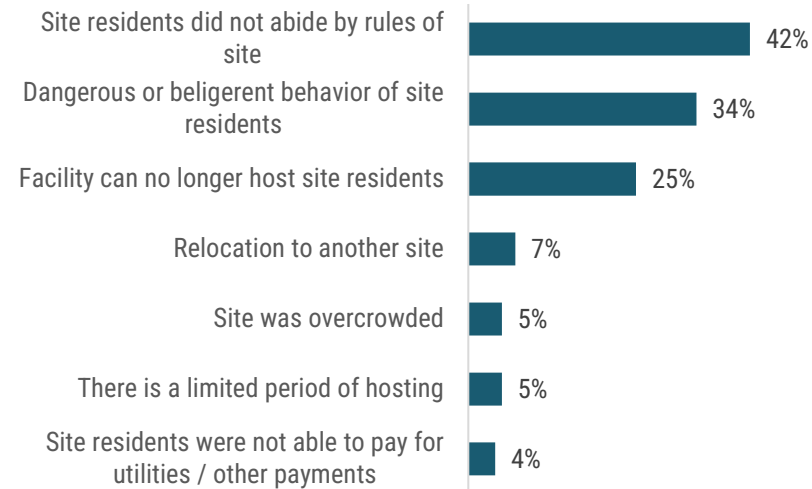
3.2. Fifteen per cent of displaced households in collective sites reported eviction threats.



"Our biggest fear is the possibility of relocation from the CS. At first, women with children were relocated, and then pensioners, but the attitude towards the latter is worse. Previously, there were rumors that the school could resume educational activities, it came from the regional council."

Participant of FGD with older people and PwD

Reasons for eviction reported by CCCM population, MSNA-CCCM



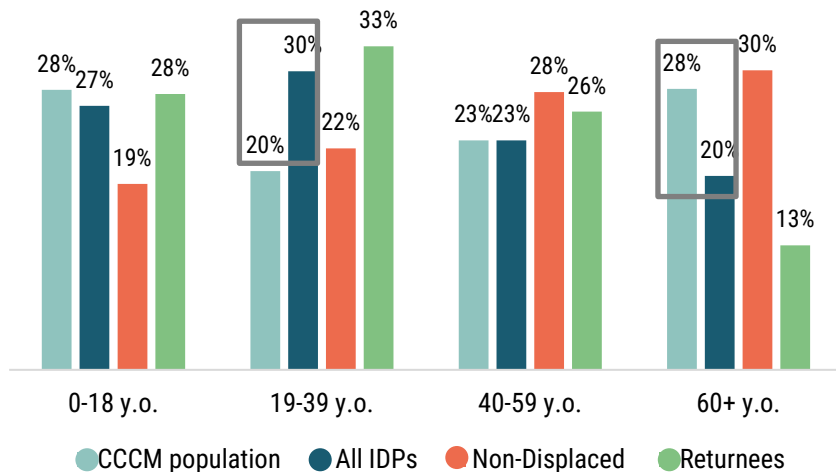
3.3. Families with children and older people are the main vulnerable categories among IDPs in need of housing assistance.

Average household size

- 2.8 Displaced HHs
- 2.4 Non-displaced HHs
- 2.7 Returnee HHs



Age distribution of HH members, by displacement group



Vulnerability categories of HH members, by displacement group

	Children (0-18)	Elderly (60+)	Disabled (under 65)	HHs with single parents
CCCM population	28%	28%	11%	15%
All IDPs	27%	20%	10%	10%
Non-Displaced	19%	30%	8%	4%
Returnees	28%	13%	8%	9%

- Most FGD participants believe that obtaining housing outside of CSs is crucial for achieving durable solutions in area of displacement: *"My whole family lives in this CS. When we have our own housing, we will move out."*

4. SOCIAL COHESION

4.1. Generally, IDPs living in CSs tend to highlight positive relationships with host communities. Nevertheless, challenges arise, particularly prevalent in the western regions.

"[Positive factor of social cohesion] is a creation of additional jobs at relocated enterprises. Relocated enterprises (112 in the [Chernivetska obl]), most of which are industrial, have provided jobs to local residents"

Representative of local authorities (KII)

"We don't have many acquaintances in Lviv, but we have good relations. They [local residents] helped us, we are in touch, everything is fine. The higher the culture of a person, the better the relationship."

Participant of FGD with people of working age (18-59)

"Unfortunately, there are not enough resources [for organizing social activities] even for local residents."

Representative of NGO (KII)

"There is some competition between locals and IDPs (in particular, in terms of jobs). The dissatisfaction of the locals: "they themselves invited the Russians to Kherson, and now they have come to Vinnytsia and taken away our jobs".

Participant of FGD with people displaced for more than 9 months

SOCIAL COHESION FACTORS

Positive factors mentioned during FGDs and KIIs

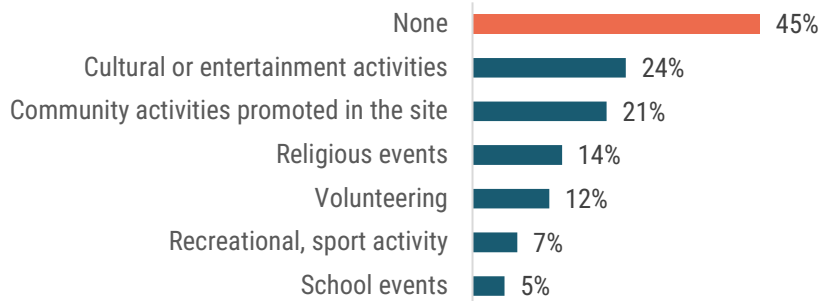
- Sense of trust from IDPs towards local population
- Contribution of IDPs to the host community
- Education of children in the local educational institutions
- IDP Initiative groups
- Employment of IDPs by the local community and vice versa

Negative factors mentioned during FGDs and KIIs

- Lack of trust towards IDPs
- Language difficulties
- Competition for humanitarian aid or jobs (reported by KIIs)
- Reported different mentality
- Absence of social activities
- Lack of interest from IDPs
- Limited resources of the host community (KIIs)

4.2. Fifty-five per cent of IDP households in collective sites reported at least one HH member engaging in social activities with people outside collective sites.

Participation in social activity with people living outside the sites

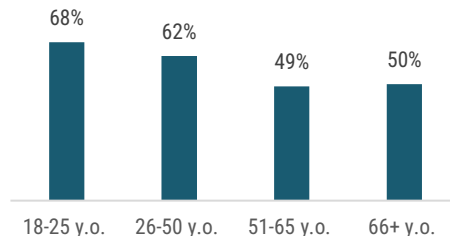


IDP HHs in CS with children more frequently reported participation in social activities (**67%**) in comparison with those HHs **without children** (**48%**).

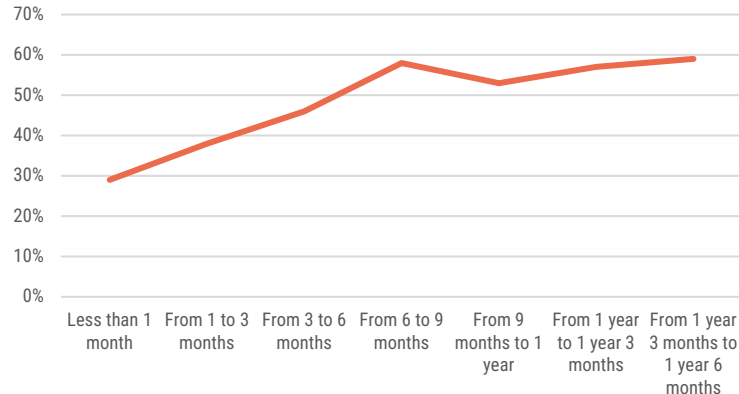
"The fact that children study in Lviv schools has a positive impact, parents have to go to meetings, participate in the life of the school. That is, the integration of parents takes place through children."

Representative of local authorities (KII)

Participation in social activity with people living outside the sites, by age of head of household

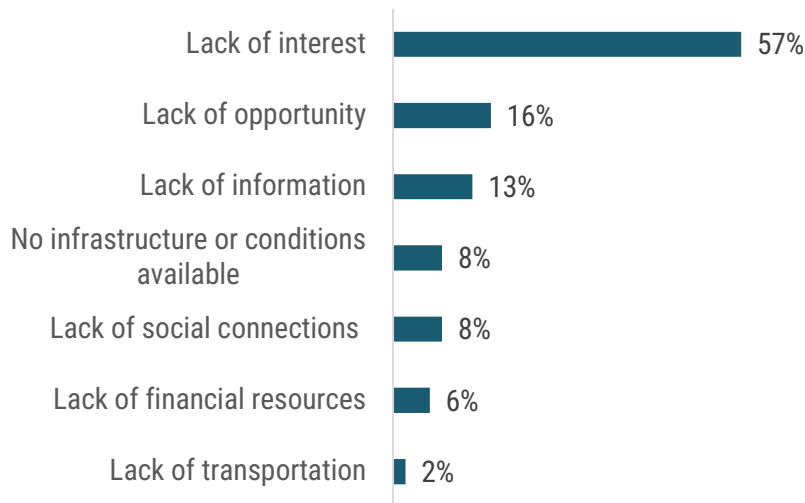


Participation in social activity with people living outside the sites, by length of the household displacement



4.3. Lack of interest, limited opportunities, and insufficient access to information are the main obstacles to engaging in social activities.

Reasons for not participating in social activities



I don't take part in joint events with the local community – I have no desire. Communication in the CS is enough."

Participant of FGD with older people and PwD (Khmelnyska obl)

"No social activities are organized. In any case, gatherings of a large number of people are not allowed for security reasons."

Participant of FGD with female-headed HHs from Dnipropetrovska obl

"It is very important to be involved in public and political discussions. I know that the residents of CS in Novoselivka created their own organization to cooperate with volunteers, with humanitarian organizations. We need an active person who can get something from the authorities."

Participant of FGD with people displaced for more than 9 months

4.5. More tailored support has to be provided by authorities and NGOs working at the local level to enhance social cohesion effectively.



Assistance related to finding a job



Medical services and psychological assistance



Housing support



Strengthening community engagement



Language courses

"The IDPs' employment [is a main area of support]: the city lacks certain qualified specialists. If they will have been provided with housing and work, qualified specialists would stay."

Participant of FGD with older people and PwD

"[There is a need] to hold some joint activities for adults. For example, gather all of us - men [sit] in front of a big TV and watch football or boxing together. We have a stadium; we can hold a joint football match."

Participant of FGD with male IDPs

THANK YOU!