

# AREA-BASED ASSESSMENT

## LVIVSKA OBLAST

### Ukraine

**February 2023**



## Context – Lvivska Oblast



**Key arrival and transit hub.** Around 247,000 IDPs were registered as of January 2023.



Close to **10% of registered IDPs** were hosted in **collective sites** (CSs). Around 23,000 IDPs in 243 CSs were identified as active.



**Recovery activities** are required to cope with a protracted displacement situation.



Multiple **types of actors** are involved (international actors, public actors, and civil society).

## Research questions



What are the **short and long-term needs** of IDP households in CSs, IDP households outside CSs, and non-IDP households?



Which **local and international actors** are responding to meet those needs and how do they coordinate?



In what ways could the local response be further **supported**?

# Methodology



**Mixed-method** approach

## Quantitative component

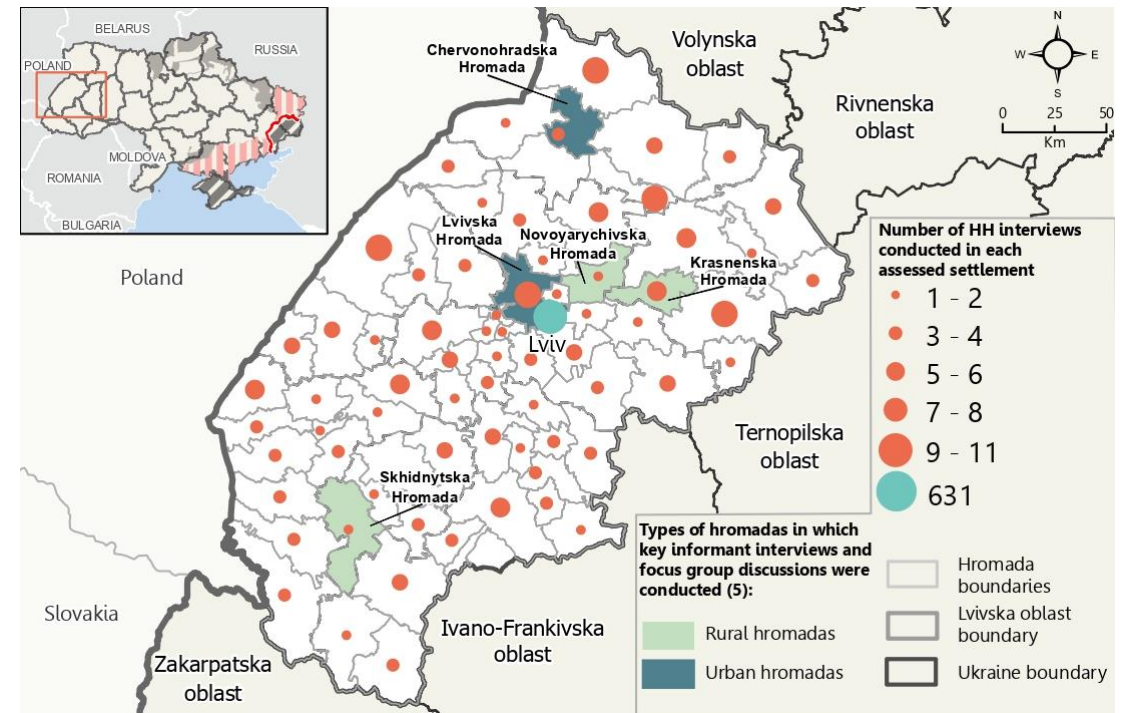
- Households survey - **1,287** HHs interviews
- 75** local actors' key informant interviews (LA-KIIs)

## Qualitative component

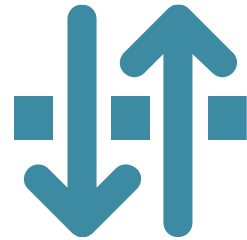
- 14 Public service providers' key informant interviews (PSP-KIIs)
- 8 Local actors' focus group discussions (LA-FGDs)
- 2 International actors' focus group discussions (IA-FGDs)

# Geographical coverage

- ✓ 184 **settlements** throughout the oblast.
- ✓ Five **priority hromadas** (2 urban – 3 rural).



# Displacement Dynamics and Social Cohesion



# FINDINGS

## Number of IDPs in Lvivska oblast

January 2023: **247,000 IDPs** were officially registered, according to the Ministry of Social Policy.  
(Total population number Lvivska oblast: **2,478,134**).



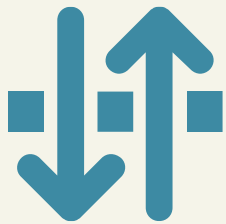
*What is the share of displaced population officially registered as IDPs?*

IDP HHs in CSs: 97%.

IDP HHs outside CSs: 91% (89% in Lviv city; 94% outside Lviv city).

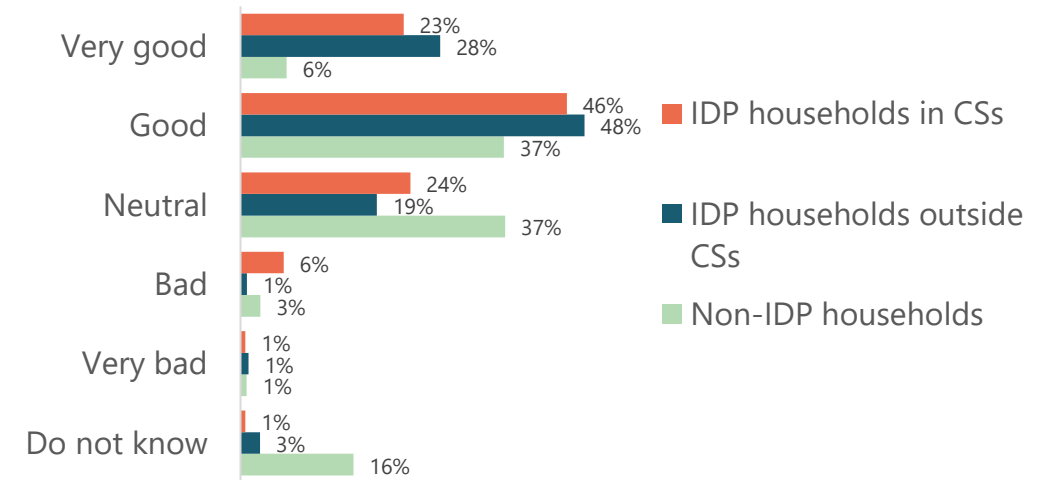
## Movement intentions

- 6% of IDP HHs in CSs and 7% of IDP HHs outside CSs reported a **clear intention to move again** in the next month.
- ATM Round 5 (December 2022)<sup>1</sup>: 73% of HHs surveyed in Lviv city reported an intention to **return to their habitual residence** in the future.



## Social cohesion

- **IDP households were more likely than non-IDP households to perceive positive social cohesion in the oblast.**



## Factors influencing social cohesion:

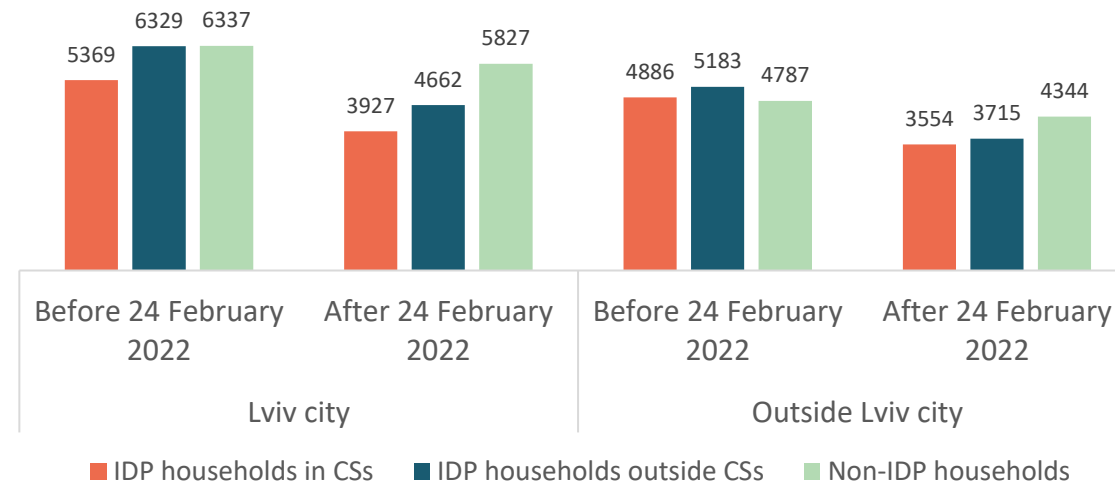
- ✗
  - Language
  - Perceived bad behaviours
  - Perceived unwillingness to work
- ✓
  - Working together
  - Integration activities

# Demographics, vulnerabilities, and socioeconomic needs

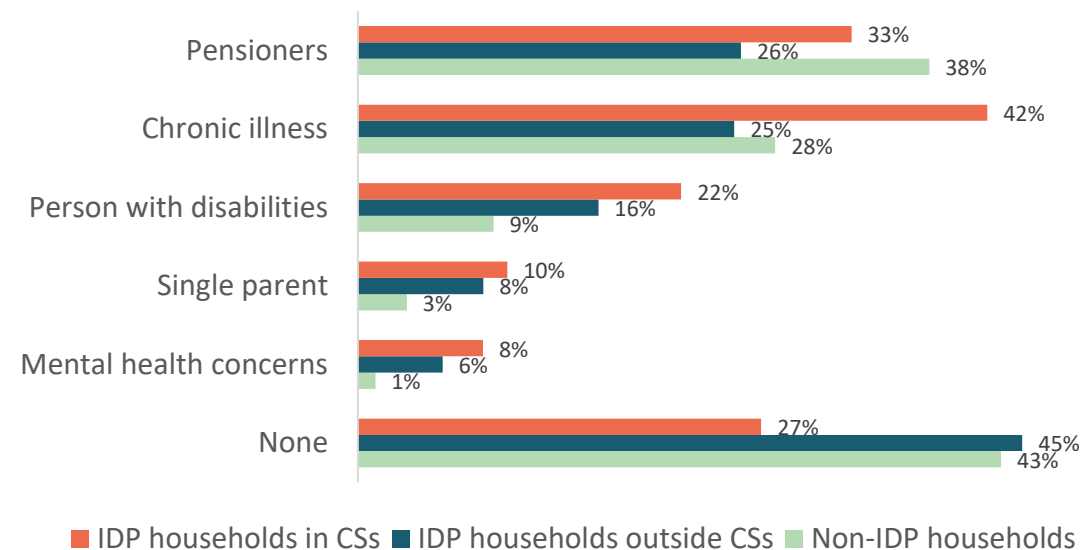


# FINDINGS

- IDP HHs were more **fragile in terms of their socio-economic situation.**



- IDP HHs in CSs were characterised by additional **vulnerabilities.**



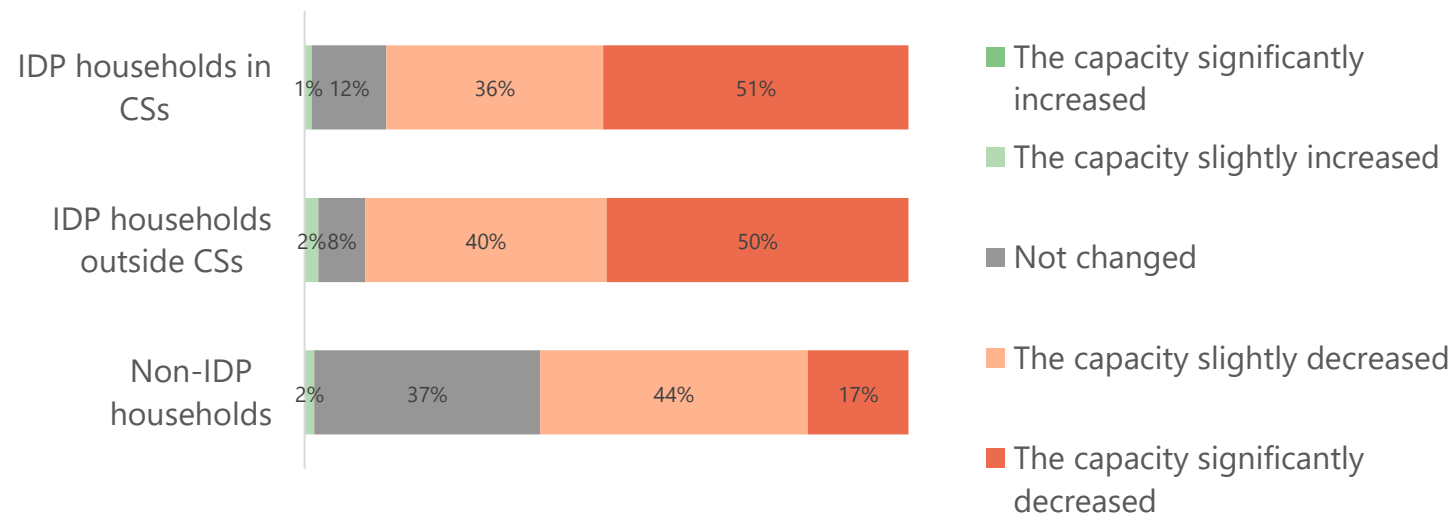




## Employment

- Before 24 February 2022: **59%** of IDP respondents in CSs reported being employed, and **71%** of IDP respondents reported this outside CSs.
- Since they arrived in Lvivska oblast: only **14%** of IDP respondents in CSs, and 29% of IDP respondents outside CSs, were able to find a (new) job.
- Close to a **fifth** of IDP households reported a need for **employment support** (19% of IDP households in CSs; 21% of IDP households outside CSs).

- Capacity of HHs to **meet their basic needs** has fallen drastically.



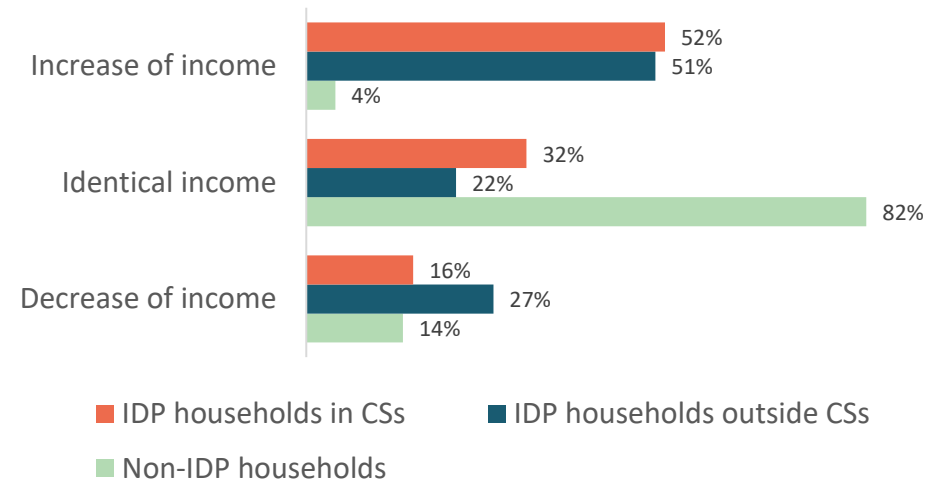


## Food Security

- A third of IDP HHs reported not having adequate access to food (34% in CSs; 30% outside CSs).
- This issue was particularly reported by IDP HHs living outside Lviv city (44% in CSs; 34% outside CSs).

- IDP HHs with very low income were more likely to see their incomes **increase** rather than decrease.

Very low income = UAH 0-3,000  
[~ EUR 77] per HH member monthly



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue delivering financial and in-kind assistance to vulnerable individuals, either displaced or non-displaced.
- Maintain efforts to merge MPC programming into existing social protection programmes which have the potential to further cover the needs comprehensively, while avoiding gaps and duplications.
- Incentivise IDPs to be more active within their host community, for instance by promoting requalification & retraining initiatives and volunteer initiatives.



# Housing, CCCM, and Shelter



# FINDINGS

- Almost a **fifth** of IDP HHs reported barriers in accessing **long-term accommodation solutions** in Lvivska oblast.

Lviv city: 28% of HHs in CSs; 26% of HHs outside CSs.

Outside Lviv city: 12% of HHs in CSs; 10% of HHs outside CSs.

- It raises important issues regarding the **sustainability** of CSs and the private housing market.



## Private Housing

- Increase of **prices** in the rental market of Lvivska oblast.
  - Flatfy (LUN project)<sup>2</sup>: rent prices have almost doubled (+96%) between October 2021 and May 2022.
  - HH survey: rent prices paid by IDPs are higher than non-IDPs. In Lviv city: UAH 7,124 [~ EUR 181] vs UAH 5,329 [~ EUR 136].



## Collective sites

- Many CSs do not represent a viable **long-term alternative**.
  - CSM findings (December 2022)<sup>2</sup>: numerous CSs do not offer access to necessary utilities.
  - FGDs in Lvivska oblast: buildings are often unfit for winter living conditions which disturbs initial activities.
- IDPs in CSs are characterised by additional **vulnerabilities**.
  - Raises protection concerns.
  - HH Survey: only 19% of HHs with vulnerable members reported access to dedicated areas.
  - CSM findings (November 2022)<sup>3</sup>: 45% of CSs lack arrangements for the mobility of vulnerable people.
- Absence of **regulations** on site management.
  - FGDs in Lvivska oblasts: there is a lack of “legal basis” to frame responsibility sharing or accommodation standards.
- No **guarantees** regarding long-time stay.
  - R2P findings<sup>4</sup>: 24% of CSs in Lvivska oblast elaborate written agreements to guarantee minimum time of stay.
  - HH Survey: a significant proportion of IDPs in CSs cannot stay “indefinitely” in their current CS.

## RECOMMENDATIONS



- Prioritise the **sustainability** of housing solutions. In line with this, CSs should be considered as one of the last resorts for IDP households. <> Exit Strategies.
- Support the **scale-up** of new and existent local initiatives that provide more durable and secure forms of tenancy and ownership, for instance through social housing programmes.
- Include sustainable housing alternatives into a broader **inter-cluster discussion**, looking to meet simultaneously the socioeconomic and social integration needs of displaced households.
- When necessary, improve the **living conditions** of displaced households in their current accommodation when no alternatives for re-housing are possible and/or the accommodation holds the potential to provide a sustainable solution.

# Access to Basic Services





# FINDINGS

## Overview

- PSP-KIs reported a surge in **demand** for their services, and a decrease in their **capacities**.
- However, almost all PSP-KIs affirmed to be able to **adapt** and meet the needs of beneficiaries to this day.



## Administrative services

- PSP-KIs: administrative service centres are now providing a **full range** of their services (land sector, immigration, etc.).
- HH survey: a **majority** (90%) of HHs do not face barriers in accessing administrative services.



## Healthcare

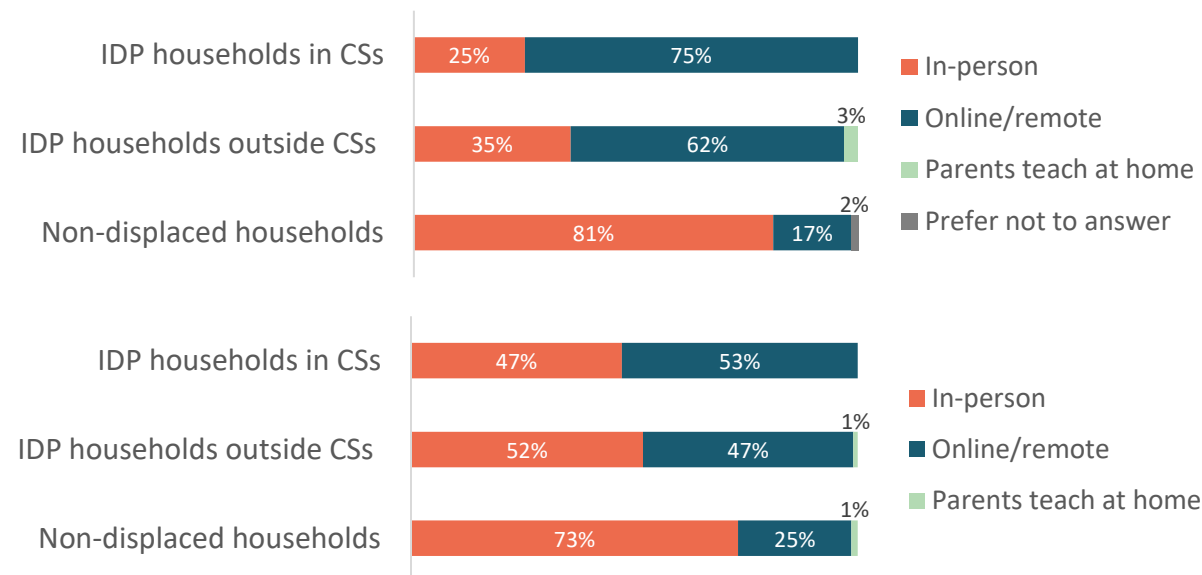
- PSP-KIs: the **workload** has drastically increased due to the increase of patients (IDPs and military personnel) and the rise of pathologies specific to the context of hostilities.
- PSP-KIs: the healthcare system did not collapse. The **outflow of staff** is mostly under control. The main problem remains the **power outages**.
- HH Survey: access to healthcare does not appear to be fully provided. A significant proportion of HHs reported difficulties in accessing **medicine items** (50% of IDS HHs in CSs) or **general medical care** (25% of IDP HHs in CSs).
- HH Survey: there is a stark need for **mental healthcare support** for IDP HHs outside Lviv city (11% of IDP HHs in CSs; 8% of IDP HHs outside CSs).



## Education

- PSP-KIs: the **workload** has drastically increased since 24 February 2022 and numerous educational facilities lack **capacities** (bomb shelters and equipment for remote learning). However, most PSP-KIs reported being able to provide services in a comprehensive manner. **Semi-online classes** help to mitigate a series of risks related to online learning.
- HH Survey: school attendance is not a generality for children in the oblast. 16% of IDP HHs with children outside CSs reported that their children were **not enrolled in an education programme** (10% for IDP HHs in CSs; 7% for non-IDP HHs).

- **Non-IDP children are much more likely to be attending in-person schooling than IDP children.**

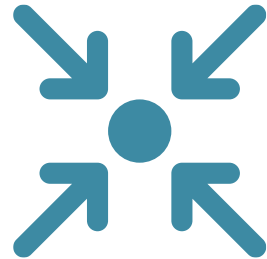




## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support healthcare institutions in purchasing **highly specialised medical equipment**, in particular for hospitals opening new units, for instance cardiac or neurosurgical care.
- Provide enhanced **MHPSS attention** to displaced households in remote areas of the oblast.
- Assist in the installation and accommodation of **bomb shelters** in educational facilities, improving possibilities to provide in-person education to children.
- In the case of online classes as a primary learning modality, supporting educational facilities' capacities in terms of equipment and arrangements for **remote learning**, for instance laptops, tablets and strong internet connection.

# Humanitarian response & Coordination trends



# FINDINGS

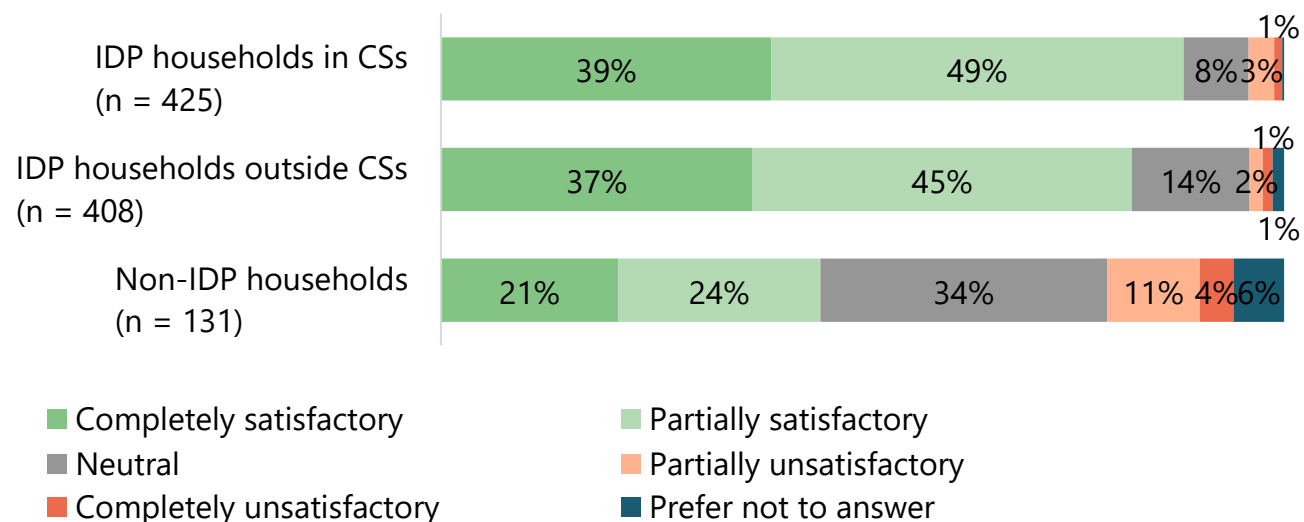
- Local actors are for the most part capable of ensuring access to assistance and basic services. However, due to a lack of resources, many could face difficulties in maintaining their activities in the long run.

	Local civil society organisations	Local public actors	Businesses	All
	(n = 48)	(n = 21)	(n = 6)	(n = 75)
Funding	81%	63%*	17%	75%
Collaboration with partners	48%	71%	33%	53%
Food supplies for distribution	48%	43%	33%	45%
Transport	38%	52%	33%	41%
NFI supplies for distribution	44%	33%	17%	39%
Equipment	31%	29%	33%	31%
Personnel	25%	37%*	0%	24%
Training	27%	24%	0%	24%

- Local and external actors coordinate their activities in Lvivska oblast effectively. This is made possible in part by the proactive role of oblast authorities. However, collaboration and information sharing between the different types of actors could be further improved.



- Non-IDP households were significantly less likely to **benefit from assistance**. Among households who reported a decrease in their capacity to meet basic needs, only 5% of non-IDP HHs reported receiving humanitarian aid (vs 80% of IDP HHs in CSs, and 64% of IDP HHs outside CSs).
- In addition, their overall **level of satisfaction** with the response was lower.



# RECOMMENDATIONS



- Pursue ongoing efforts to **formally establish** the contours of the collaboration with oblast authorities, for instance through the signing of memorandums of coordination, and provide **comprehensive visibility** regarding activities implementation, for instance by sharing activity plans.
- **Strengthen, systematise, and standardise** existing information channels and reporting links between the different types of actors.
- Reduce **barriers** faced by small local organisations seeking to link with the international humanitarian system, for instance by lowering compliance requirements.
- Ensure that local actors are assisted with the necessary **resources** to continue providing their assistance in the long run.



**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**