

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

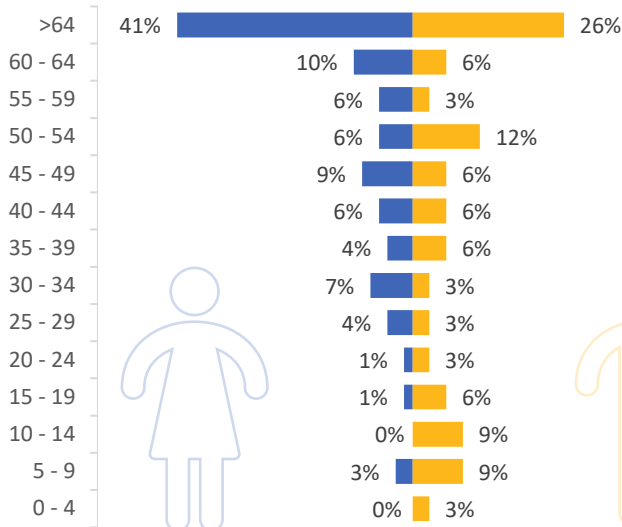


49% of IDP HHs would leave the site if they were provided with multi-purpose cash

Individual Demographic Overview



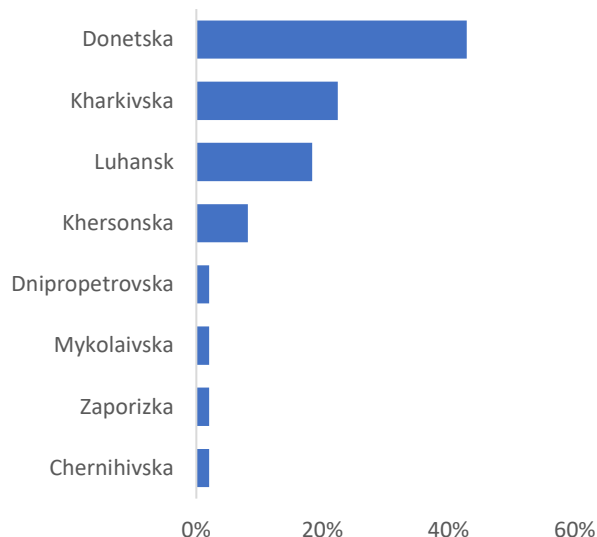
Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



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:



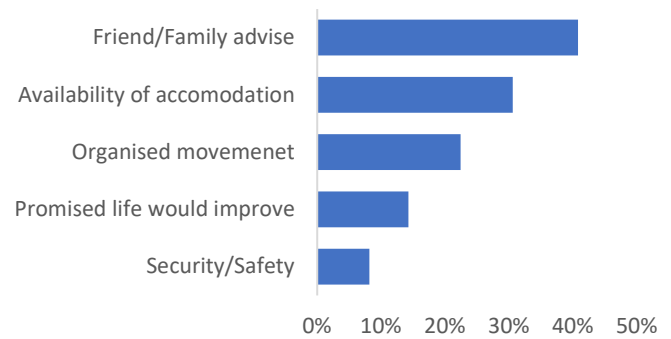
Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

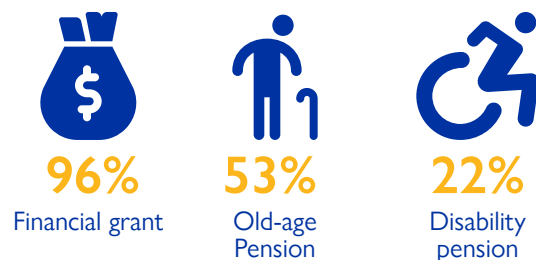


Among the IDPs HHs, 41% selected their current location based on recommendations from friends or family. Around 31% were influenced by the availability of accommodation, and 22% relocated due to organized government movements. Additionally, 14% moved with the expectation of an improved life, while 8% 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:



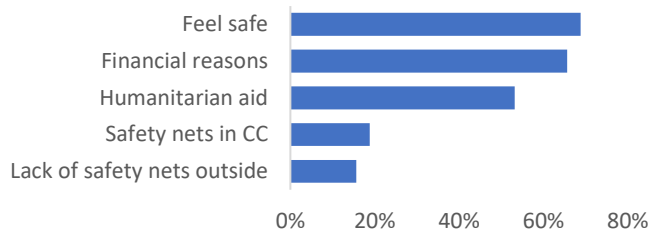
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. Of these, 65% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 27% to return to their origin location, 6% to relocate within the same oblast, and 2% to move to a different oblast. 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)

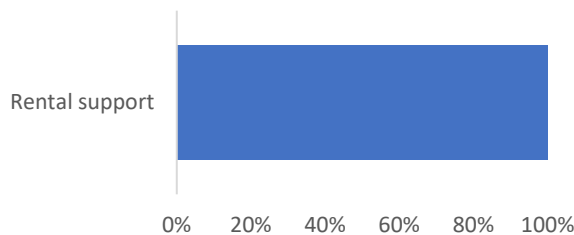


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



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.

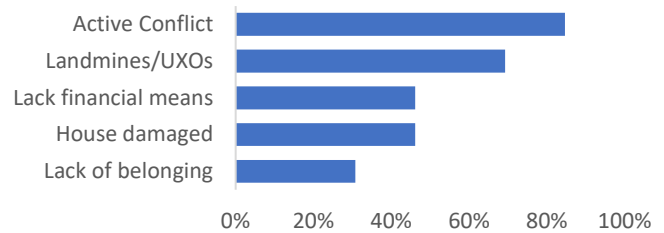
1. Multipurpose cash	49%
2. Cash-for-Rent for 6 months	27%
3. Transportation assistance	27%
4. Information on availability of services and assistance	8%

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)

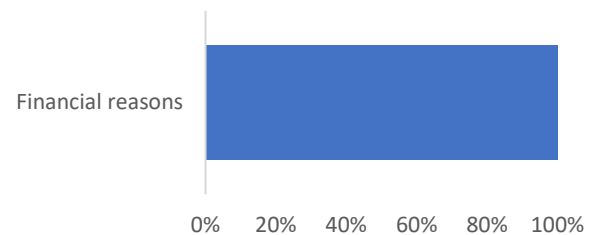


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



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.

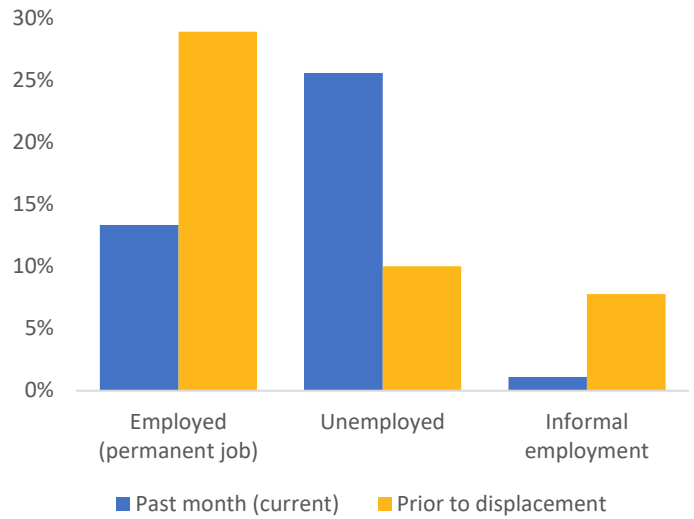
1. Hygiene/Sanitation	6%
2. Tensions with host community	6%
3. Charging for accommodation	6%
4. Interruption of humanitarian aid, privacy issue s& lack of employment or means of income	4%



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