

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN ZAKARPATSKA

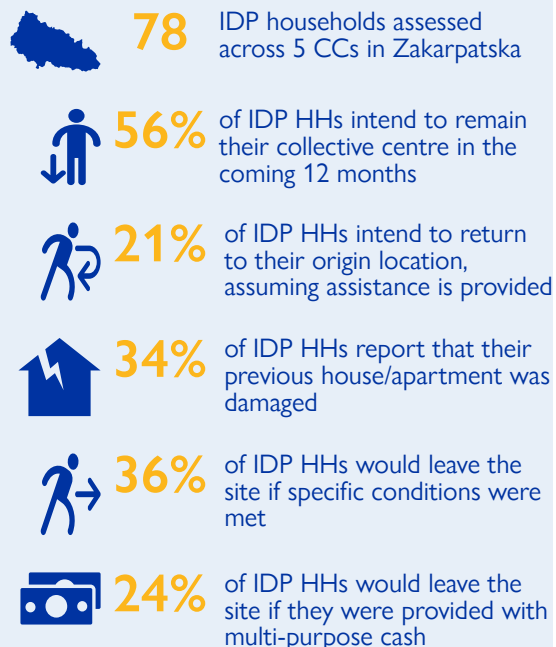
OVERVIEW

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



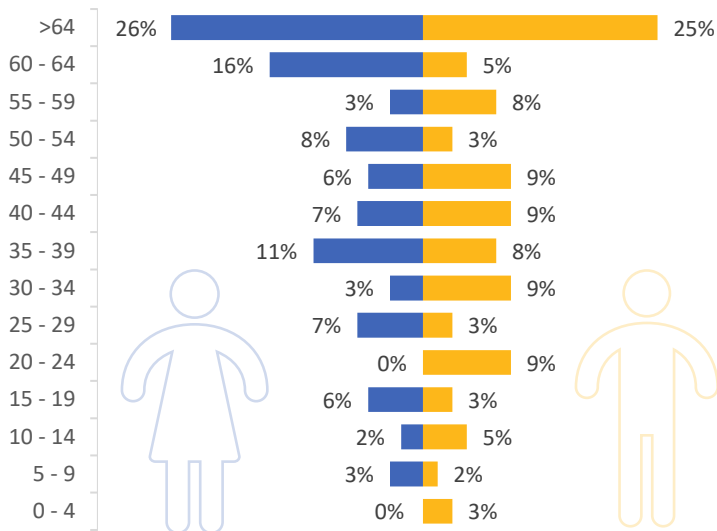
KEY FIGURES



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)

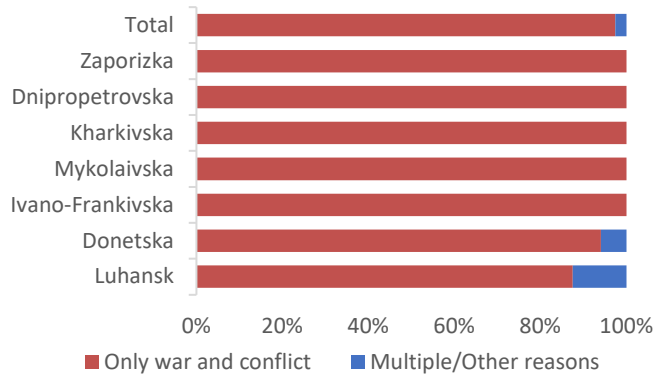


Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 78 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was two individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska oblasts (both 27%), followed by Donetska (22%). The vast majority of HHs (86%) had been 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)

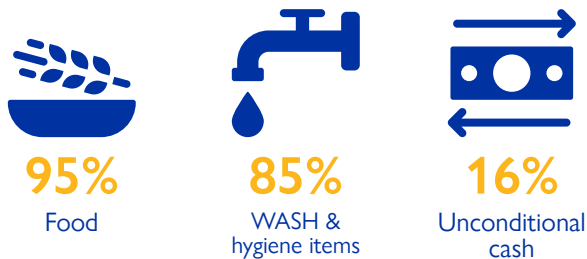


The vast majority of HHs (97%) in Zakarpatska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 3 of the 5 assessed sites; however, 7% of HHs in the remaining 2 sites were displaced due to multiple reasons, predominantly for financial reasons or due to lack of access to livelihood 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



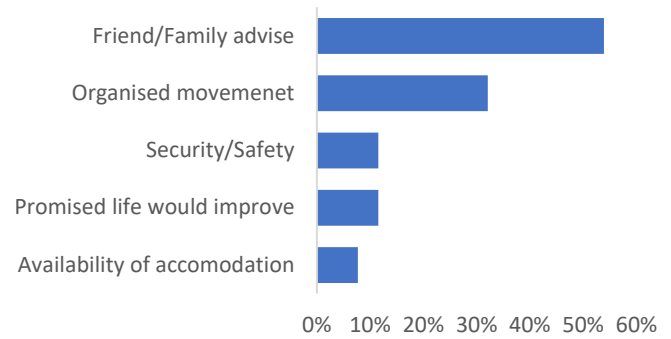
Overall, 94.9% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. 15.4% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 60.3% between one and three months ago, 17.9% between three and six months and 1.3% between six months and a year ago. 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



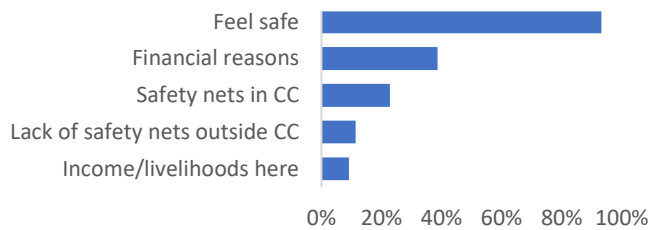
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. Of these, 56% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 21% to return to their original homes, 23% to relocate within the same oblast, and none expressed an intention 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)

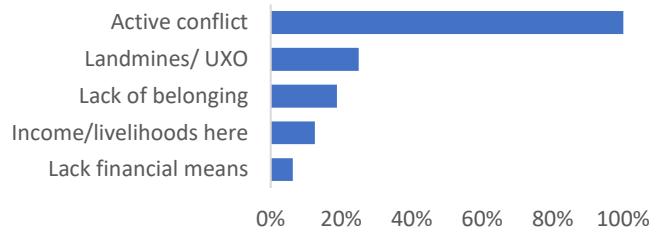


Future Intentions: Return



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)

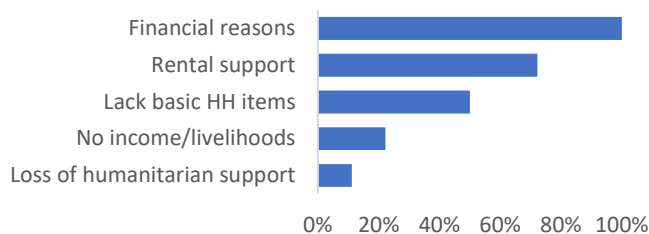


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



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.

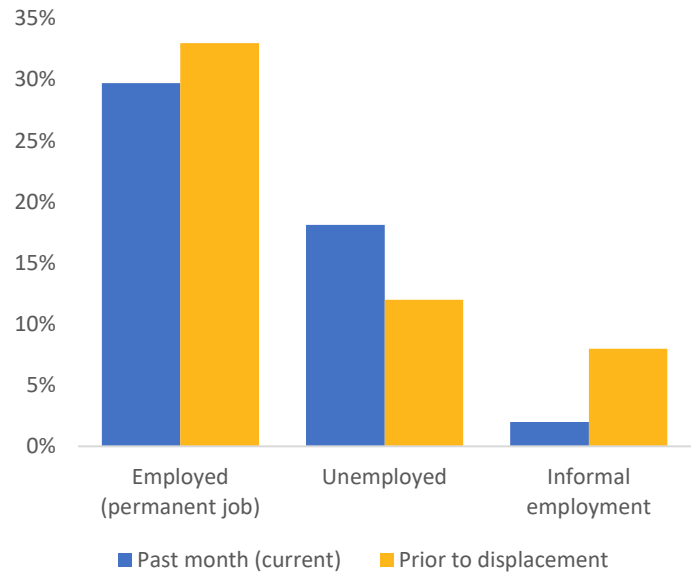
1. Multi-purpose cash	24%
2. Cash-for-Rent for 6 to 12 months	23%
3. Transportation assistance	15%
4. Livelihoods support	12%
5. Information on availability of services and assistance	8%



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).

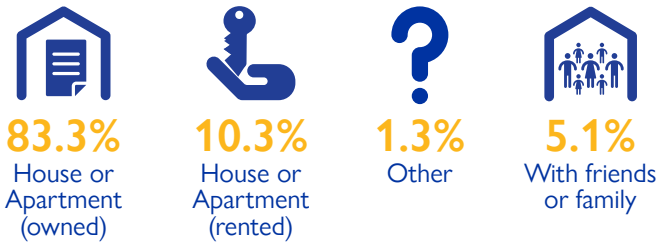
Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter

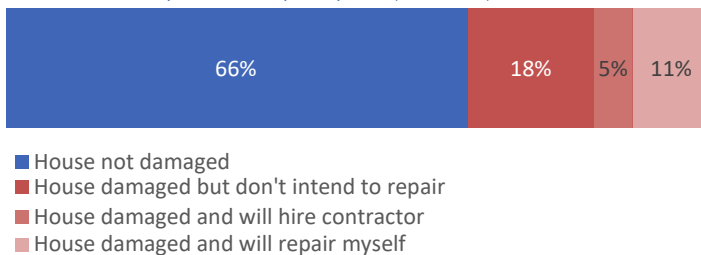


Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (83%), while 10% lived in a rented house or apartment, 5% lived with friends or family and 1% had other living arrangements.



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