

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

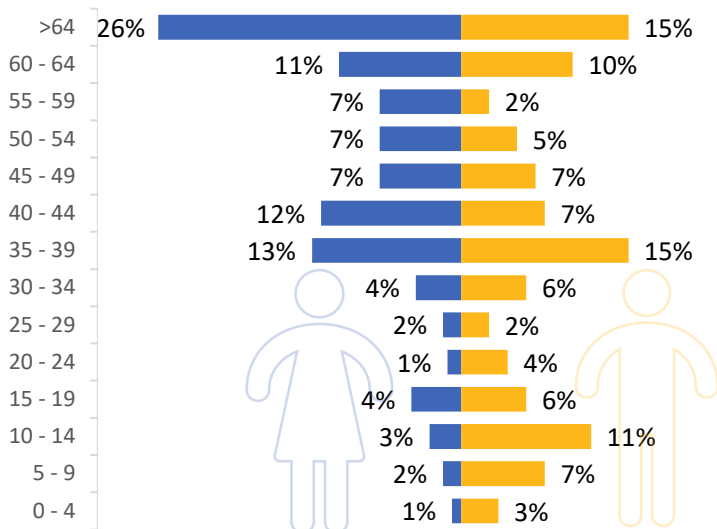


57% of IDP HHs report that their previous house/apartment was damaged

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)

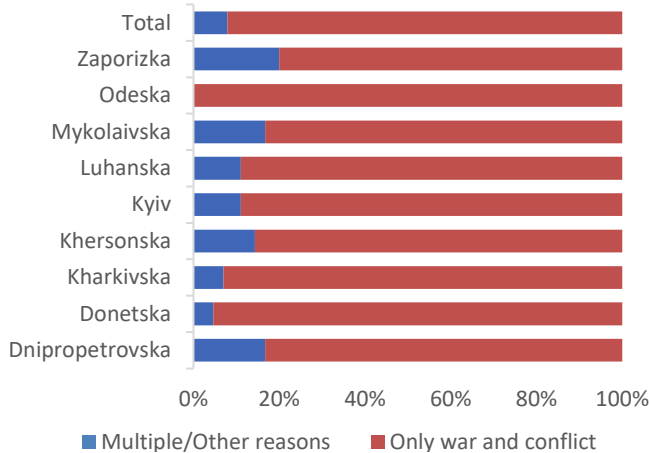


Across all ten collective centres, there were a total of 203 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was three individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Donetska Oblast (43%), followed by Kharkivska (28%), and Luhanska (9%). All HHs assessed were in CCs in urban areas; 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



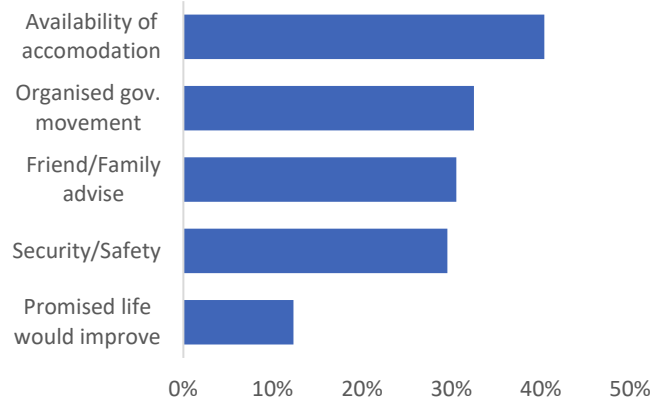
Overall, 92% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. 33% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 41% between one and three months ago, 11% between three and six months and 6% between six months and a year ago. 7% of IDP 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)

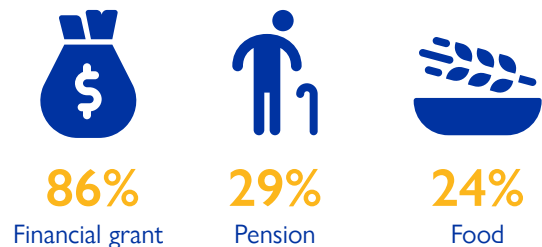


40% of IDP HHs reported that they chose their current collective centre due to the availability of accommodation, 33% reported that their choice was based on an organised government movement, 31% due to advice from friends or family, 30% because they felt the collective centre was safe, and 12% due to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



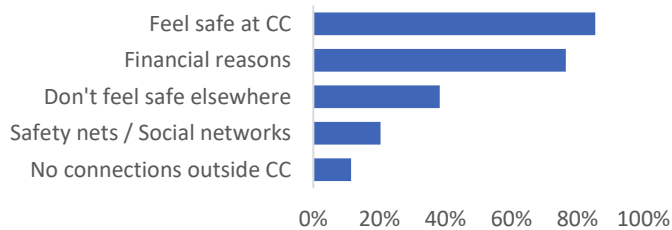
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 61% reported that they intended to stay at their current collective centre, 28% reported that they intend to return, 9% intend to leave but remain in the same oblast and 2% intend to leave to 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)

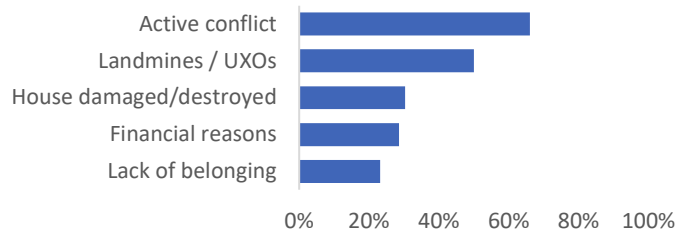


Future Intentions: Return



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)

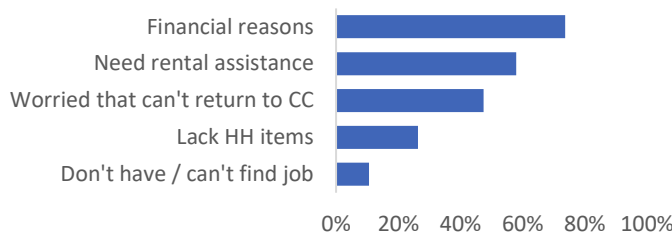


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



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)

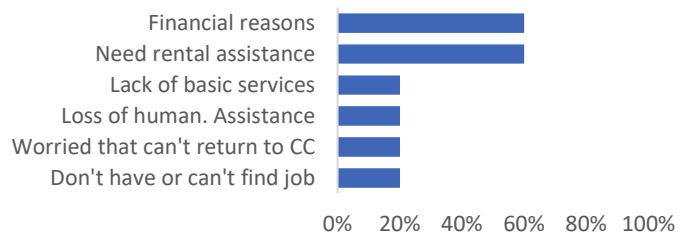


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



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%

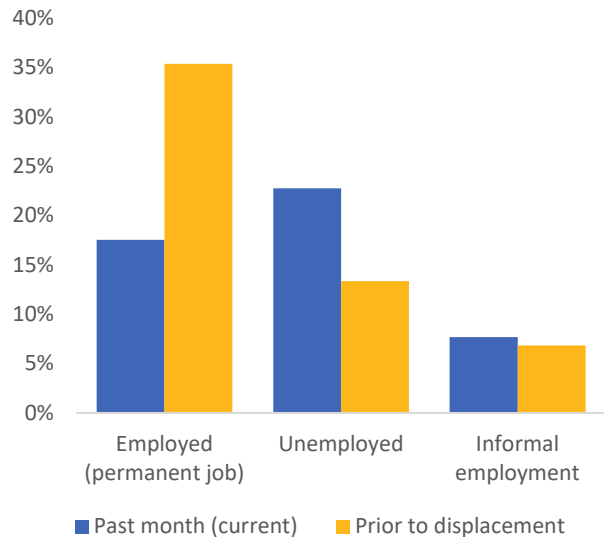


Livelihoods

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

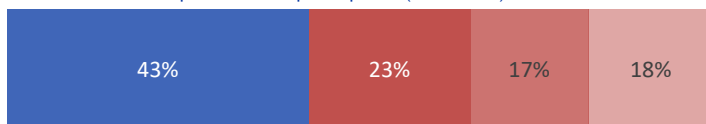


2%

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)



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

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