

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM & NRC's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | September 2023 |

NRC



NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN LVIVSKA

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 Lvivska. This report follows, and is supplemental to, the previous report which explored findings in Ivano-Frankivsk and 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. Data collection for this report was conducted by NRC.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE



5

CCs assessed

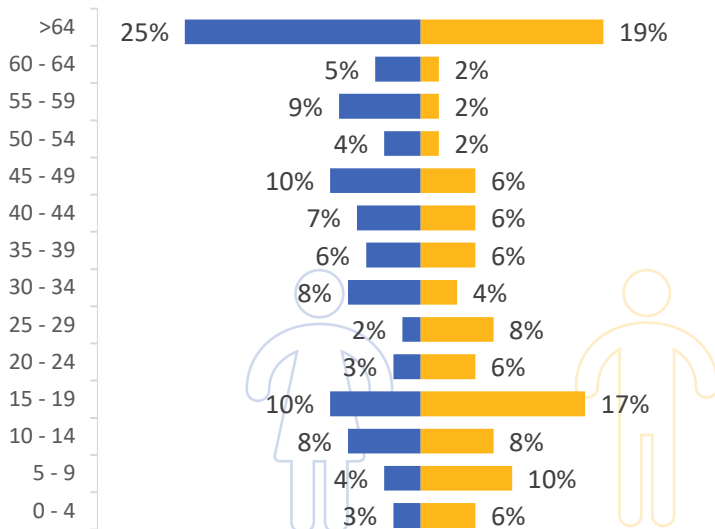


in Lvivska oblast

Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals by sex)



Across the five assessed sites, there were a total of 157 individuals: 105 females and 52 males. The individual age distribution shows that the elderly make up a relatively high proportion of the total population, as can be seen by the population pyramid above. In total, almost one quarter of the IDPs in the selected collective centres (23%) are over the age of 64 - and this percentage is even higher when considering only females (25%).

KEY FIGURES



80

IDP households assessed across 5 CCs in Lvivska oblast, covering 157 individuals



49%

of IDP HHs intend to remain their collective centre in the coming 12 months



29%

of IDP HHs intend to return to their origin location, assuming assistance is provided



55%

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

Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)

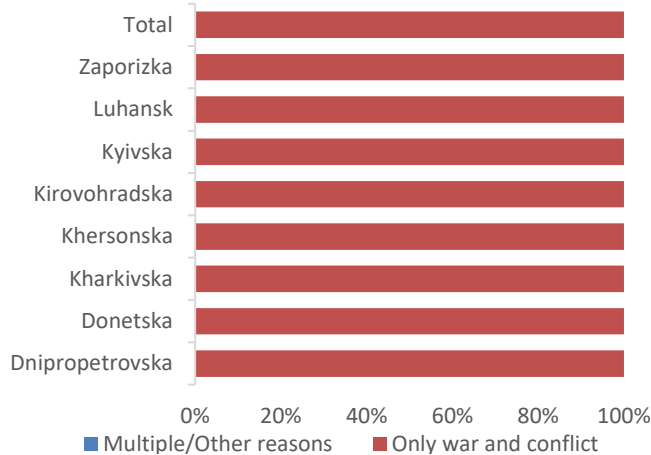


Across all five sites, there were a total of 80 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was two individuals (slightly lower than in previously assessed sites in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska (three individuals)). The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Donetsk Oblast (44%), followed by Kharkivska (23%), and Luhanska (21%). Three quarters of HHs (75%) had lived in their previous location for their whole life, and on average HHs have lived in the site in which they are currently located for 14 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



Reasons for being displaced by previous place (% of HHs)



All HHs (100%) across assessed sites in Lvivska were displaced from their previous place only due to war/conflict. This varies from the findings from the previously assessed in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska, where 8% of HHs reported other motivating factors for their displacement on top of war and conflict.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



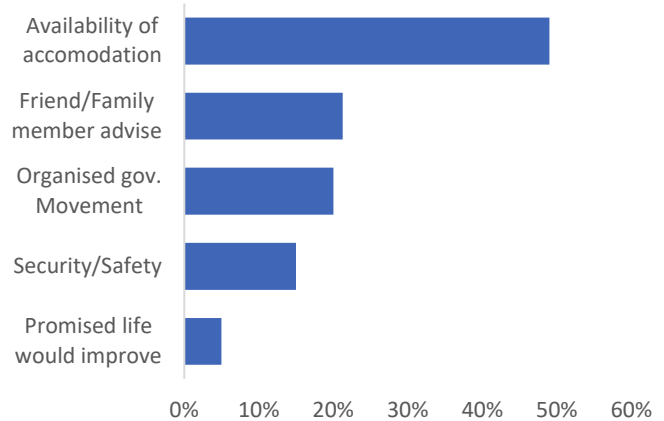
Overall, 97% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year, while 3% reported not receiving any assistance. 59% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 15% between one and three months ago, 18% between three and six months and 6% between six months and a year ago. Of the 97% who received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Reasons for Displacement (Pull Factors)



Reasons for coming to current CC (% of HHs)

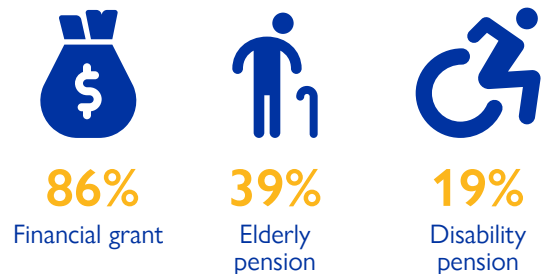


Nearly half (49%) of IDP HHs reported that they chose their current collective centre due to the availability of accommodation, 21% reported that their choice was based on advice from friends or family, 20% due to an organised government movement, 15% due to perceived security and safety benefits, and 5% due to the promise that life would improve.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 96% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, 3% were not, and 1% preferred not to say. All IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 96% who had received government assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



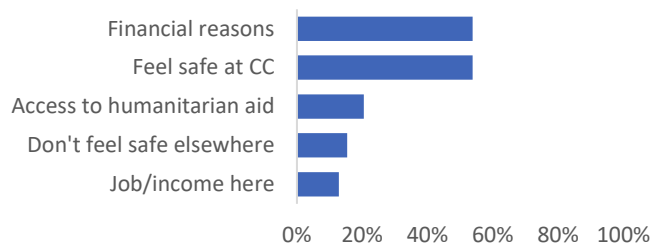
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. Just under half (49%) reported that they intended to stay at their current collective centre, which is a much lower rate than in previous findings in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska, where 61% intended to remain. 29% reported that they intended to return, 20% intended to leave but remain in the same oblast (a higher rate than the 9% reported in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska), and 2% intended to leave to a different oblast. Rates of intending to return are highest (50%) amongst IDP HHs previously in Khersonska oblast, and lowest (18%) amongst those previously in Luhansk oblast.

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Overall, 49% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to remain in their current collective centre over the coming 12 months. Over half (54%) selected this option due to financial reasons and because they felt safe in the site. Around one in five HHs (21%) intended to remain due to access to humanitarian aid, 15% reported that they didn't feel safe elsewhere, and 13% reported that they had access to a job or another form of income in their current location.

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

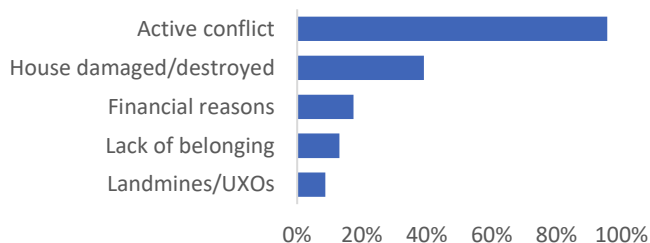


Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 29% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin. Nearly all HHs (96%) who intended to return reported that they were unable to do so now due to active conflict, 39% reported that they couldn't due to their house being damaged or destroyed, 17% for financial reasons, 13% due to a lack of a sense of belonging, and 9% due to the presence of landmines or UXOs in their area of origin.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

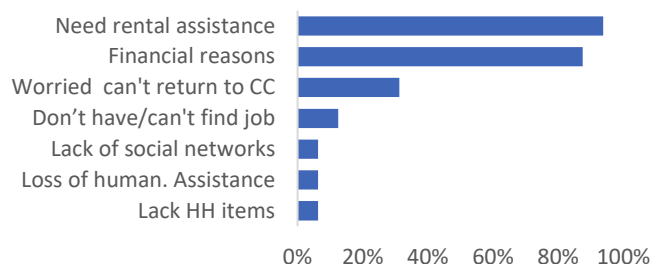


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 20% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast. Nearly all (94%) reported that they cannot leave today due to needing rental assistance and 88% reported that they lack the financial recourse to make this move.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)

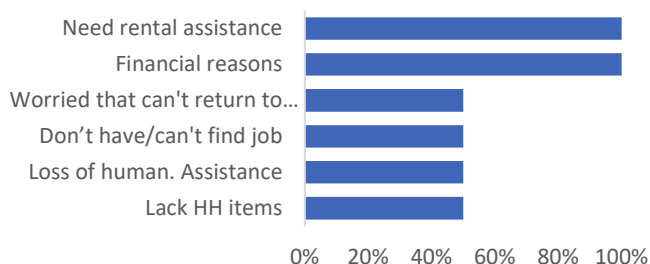


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



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 were lack of financial recourse (100%) and needing rental assistance (100%).

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. Half of the IDP HHs (50%) reported that they would leave the CC if certain conditions were met. The top required conditions for leaving the site are as follows:

1. Cash-for-Rent for 6 months	34%
2. Multipurpose cash	31%
3. Transportation Assistance	23%
4. Information about services and assistance in new area	4%
5. Options to relocate to site nearer to area of origin	1%
6. ID documentations	1%
7. Other	1%

Problems with Current CC



43% of IDP HHs reported that they did not face any problems with their shelter. However, 16% reported other problems (which were primarily lack of non-food items (NFIs), 11% reported being charged for accommodation, 10% reported hygiene and sanitation issues, 9% reported interruption to humanitarian aid, and 6% reported no employment or income. The top reported problems with the site are as follows:

1. Other (primarily lack of NFIs but check)	16%
2. Charging for accommodation	11%
3. Hygiene/Sanitation issues	10%
4. Interruption to humanitarian aid	9%
5. No employment or income	6%
6. Prefer not to say	5%
7. Tensions with host community	5%

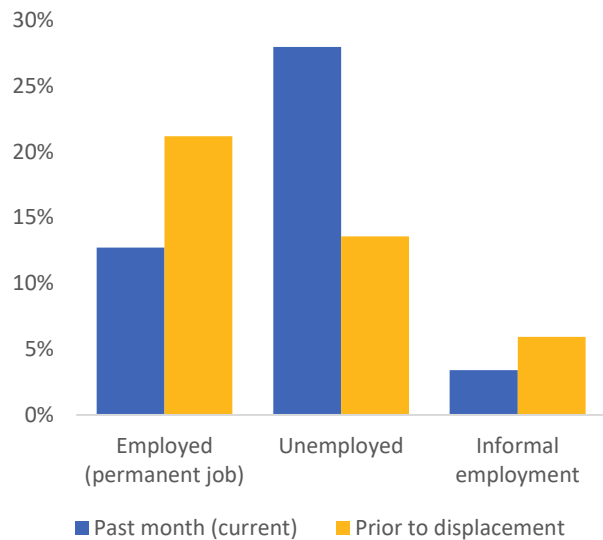


Livelihoods

49% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement — rates of which were highest among those previously in Kyiv (100%) and Dniprpetrovsk oblasts (67%). A much lower 6% 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 Donetsk oblast (11%). 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 (the same percentage (33%) reported that they believed they could, while 28% were unsure).

At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18 and over) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (28%) as compared to prior to their displacement (14%). Conversely, IDPs reported lower current levels of being in permanent employment (13% compared to 21% prior to their displacement) and temporary (informal) employment (3% compared to 6%).

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



Shelter



Overall, the majority of IDP HHs (93%) previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned, while 5% lived in a rented house or apartment, 3% had other living arrangements, and none previously lived with friends or family.



93%

House or Apartment (owned)



5%

House or Apartment (rented)



3%

Other

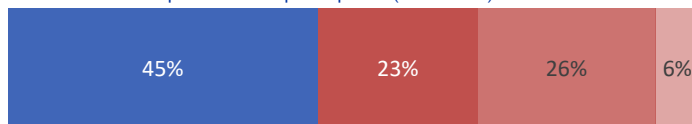


0%

With friends or family

45% 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 55%, however, reported that their accommodation was damaged: 23% reported that they don't intend to repair, 26% intend to hire a contractor to repair and 6% 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

Nearly all (95%) of the 26% of HHs who intended to repair their house by hiring a contractor reported that they will fund this by waiting for assistance from the government, UN, or NGOs. On the other hand, 80% of those who intend to repair their house themselves reported that they will fund this with their own savings or wages.

Social Cohesion



35% of IDP HHs reported that they had experienced some type of discrimination from the host community. The most frequently reported type of discrimination experienced was language-related discrimination, which was reported by 26% of HHs, followed by verbal abuse, reported by 5%. 29% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location (a much lower rate than the 56% reported in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska), 22% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 47% were neutral. 25% of IDP HHs reported that social and cultural differences have impacted the HH's ability to work — the rate of which was highest (100%) among those previously in Kirovohradska oblast.

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 (60%), followed by their social networks in their current location (49%) and international actors (45%). The most important information that HHs were not able to get was found to be information regarding access to humanitarian assistance in the new location (21%), followed by information on the security situation (16%), government assistance (15%), and housing assistance (15%).

For more information on the assessment or further details on the methodology, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int