

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Profiling | December 2023 | Dnipropetrovska

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN DNIPROPETROVSKA

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 Dnipropetrovska oblast. 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



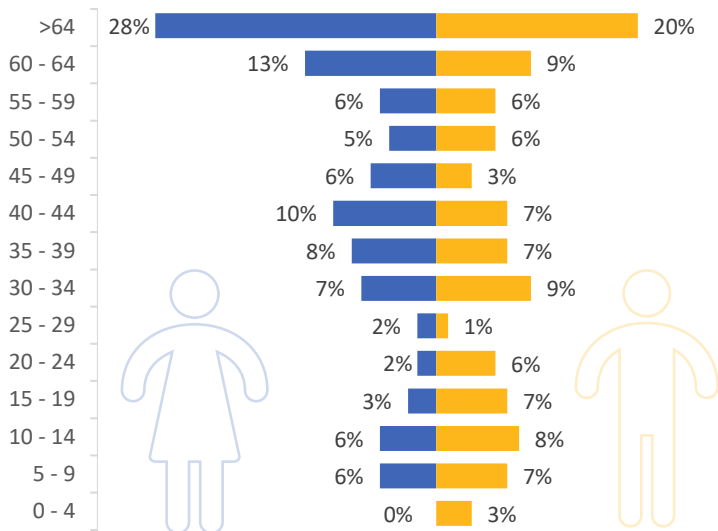
KEY FIGURES



Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals)

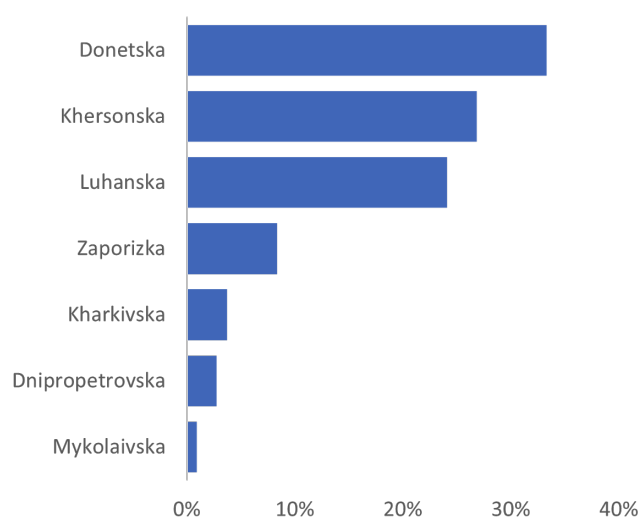


Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 195 individuals: 109 females and 86 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 48% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 35% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 17% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all five collective centres is 45.

Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)

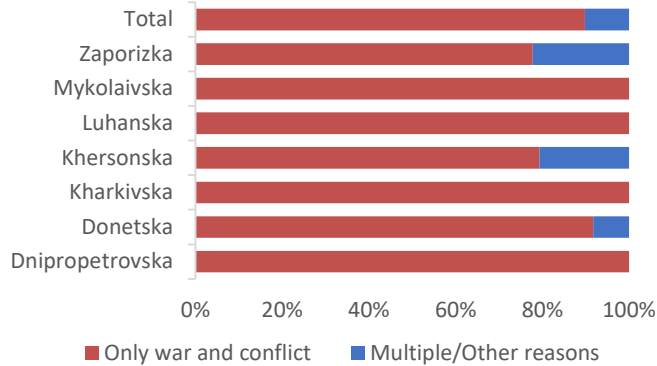


Across all 5 collective centres, there were a total of 108 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was 2 individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Donetska oblast (33%), followed by Khersonska oblast (27%) and Luhanska oblast (24%). The vast majority of HHs (90%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 10% of HHs had been displaced from a third location. On average, HHs have lived in their current site for 16 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



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



Nearly all HHs (90%) in Dnipropetrovska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 1 of the 5 assessed sites. However, a low percentage of HHs in the remaining 4 sites were also displaced due to other reasons, predominantly due to lack of accommodation. Findings in this oblast vary very slightly from other assessed oblasts, for example in Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska, where a higher 92% moved only for conflict-related reasons and Poltavska, where 94% moved for the same reason.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



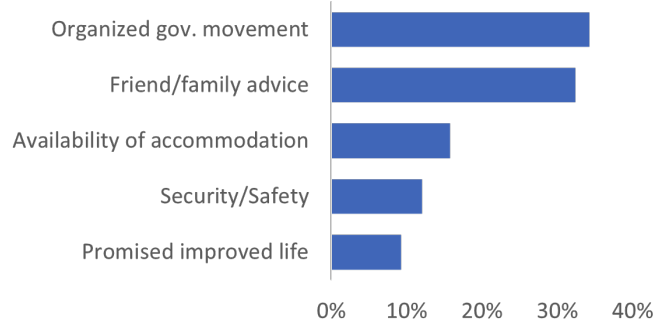
Overall, 94% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. A significant 55% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 25% between one and three months ago, 3%, between three and six months ago, and 9% six months to a year ago. 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)

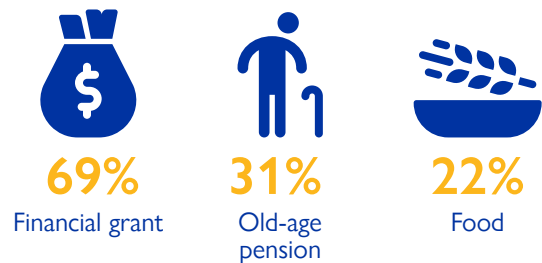


Among the IDP households surveyed, many reported multiple factors influencing their choice of current collective centre. This reflects the complexity of their decision-making process. Specifically, 34% of the households mentioned they were guided by an organized government movement; 32% were influenced by advice from friends or family, and 16% chose based on the availability of accommodation.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 93% of IDP HHs reported that they had received some kind of government assistance, and 97% of IDP HHs reported that someone from the HH is registered as an IDP at social services. Of the 6% of IDP HHs who were not receiving government assistance, the highest proportion reported that they did not know how to apply or where. Of those who had received government assistance, the top three types are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



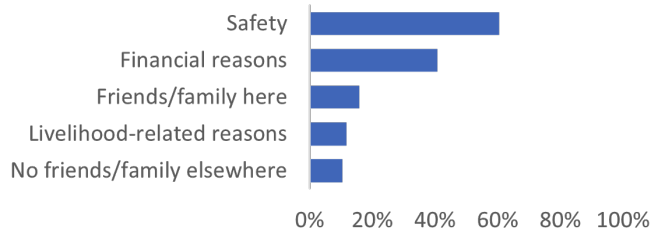
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 70% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 12% to return to their original homes, 9% to relocate within the same oblast, and 5% expressed an intention to move to a different oblast. The rate of IDP HHs intending to remain in their current location was higher than reported in other oblasts, such as Ternopilska oblast (65%), Kyivska (57%), and Lvivska (49%). The rate of IDP HHs intending to return was much lower than in other oblasts: Ternopilska (27%), Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska (28%), Lvivska (29%), Kyivska (33%).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Among the 70% of IDP HHs in Dnipropetrovska who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 61% 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 41%, followed by the presence of safety nets, mentioned by 16%. Other reasons underlying intentions to remain included not wanting to leave current job and lack of social networks elsewhere.

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

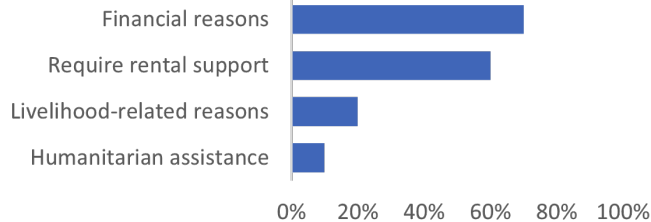


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 9% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast, of which 70% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 60% due to requiring rental support.

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. 67% of IDP HHs reported that they would not be willing to move regardless of any assistance that could be provided to them. However, 25% reported that they would leave upon the condition of receiving multi-purpose cash assistance, 14% upon receiving cash for rent for 6 - 12 months, 10% with transportation assistance, 6% with livelihoods support, and 5% if they were given house rehabilitation support. On average, HHs reported a willingness to move within 2 months, however this varied between 1 and 12 months across different sites.

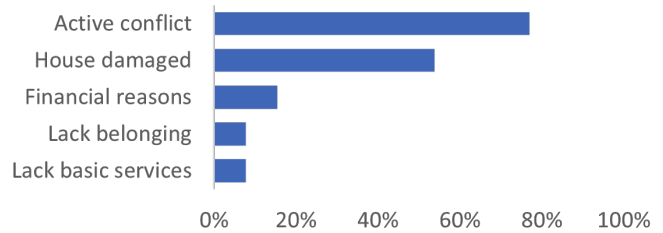
| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Multi-purpose cash assistance | 25% |
| 2. Cash for rent for 6 - 12 months | 14% |
| 3. Transportation assistance | 10% |
| 4. Livelihoods support | 6% |
| 5. House rehabilitation support | 5% |

Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 12% 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 in Dnipropetrovska was found to be ongoing active conflict, reported by 77% of IDP HHs intending to return, followed by shelter damage, reported by 54%, and financial considerations, which was reported by 15%. Other reasons why HHs did not want to return included a lack of a sense of belonging and lack of basic services in the origin.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

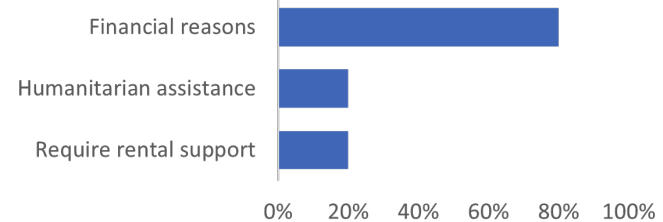


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



Overall, 5% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave to a different oblast, of which 80% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 20% due to potential loss of humanitarian assistance and due to requiring rental support.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Problems with Current CC



Among the surveyed IDP households, 70% reported no problems at their current site, while 30% reported problems. A lower rate of IDP HHs in Dnipropetrovska reported facing problems in their site as compared to in other oblasts, such as in Lvivska (57%), Khmelnytska (46%), and Zakarpatska (41%), suggesting better living conditions. The most frequently reported problems in assessed sites in Dnipropetrovska was charging for accommodation (9%), followed by lack of heating (6%), hygiene/sanitation problems (6%), lack of adult recreational areas (5%), and humanitarian aid interruptions (4%). The table below details the top problems with assessed sites across the oblast.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Charging for accommodation | 9% |
| 2. Lack of heating | 6% |
| 3. Hygiene/sanitation problems | 6% |
| 4. Lack of adult recreational areas | 5% |
| 5. Humanitarian aid interruptions | 4% |

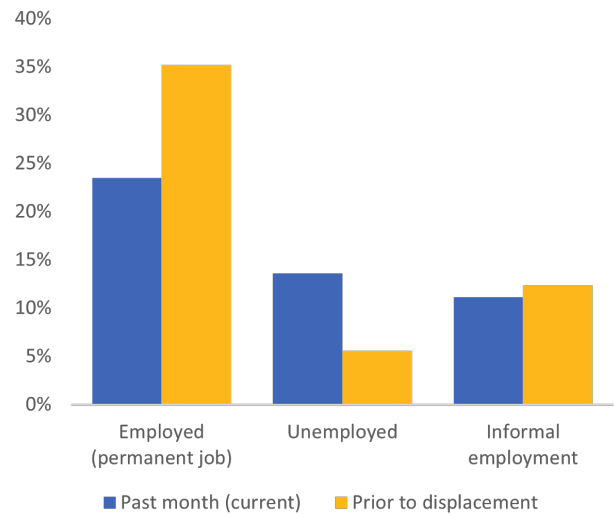


Livelihoods

38% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement, with the highest rates among those previously in Mykolaivska (100%) and Kharkivska oblasts (75%). A lower 8% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted due to physical damage to their business, with the highest rates among those previously in Mykolaivska (100%) and Luhansk oblasts (23%). 46% of IDP HHs reported that they did not believe they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next move, 33% believed that they could return, 6% that they partially could, and 14% were unsure. Of the 46% who believed that they could not return to employment activities, 22% cited high unemployment rates in place of origin, and 20% cited loss of physical capital (e.g. building or tools).

At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (14%) compared to before their displacement (6%), and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (23% compared to 35%).

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 (86%), 8% lived in a rented house or apartment, 5% lived with friends or family, and 1% had other living arrangements.



86%

House or Apartment (owned)



8%

House or Apartment (rented)



1%

Other



5%

With friends or family

75% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was damaged. 33% reported that they intend to hire a contractor to conduct repairs, 18% intend to conduct repairs themselves, and 25% do not intend to repair their home (the remaining 25% reported that their house was not damaged).

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

32% of IDP HHs who don't intend to repair their damaged house reported that they do not have a future housing plan. Nearly all (92%) of IDP HHs who intend to repair their homes plan to fund repairs with financial assistance that they hope to receive from the government or humanitarian sector.

Social Cohesion



93% 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 types were verbal abuse (reported by 75% of those who had experienced discrimination), denial of public services (13%), and physical threats (13%). 40% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 33% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 26% were neutral about it. Overall, 17% of IDP HHs reported that sociocultural differences have impacted their ability to find employment.

Access to Information



The highest percentage of IDP HHs reported that they inform themselves about assistance to pursue displacement solutions via social media (58%), followed by site managers (41%), and social networks in current place (41%). 72% reported that there was no information they required but were unable to obtain. Nonetheless, 28% reported that they required information. The most frequently reported need was found to be information on housing support (e.g. cash for rent or repairs) (14%), followed by information on access to government assistance in future location (11%), and information on access to legal aid services (8%).

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