

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KYIVSKA

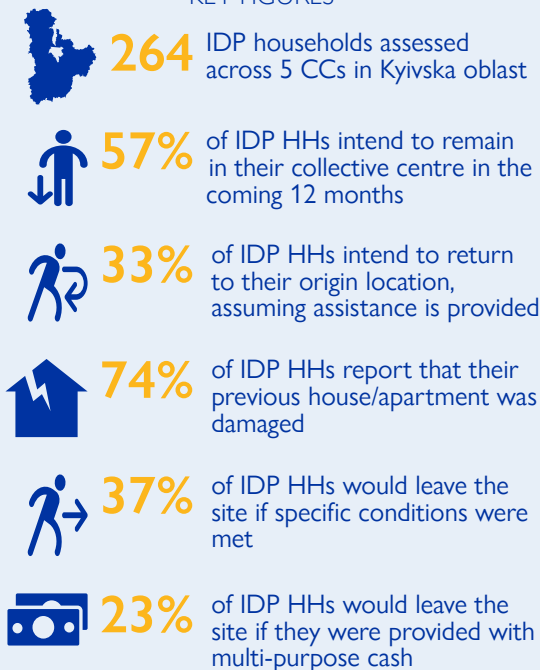
OVERVIEW

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 Kyivska 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



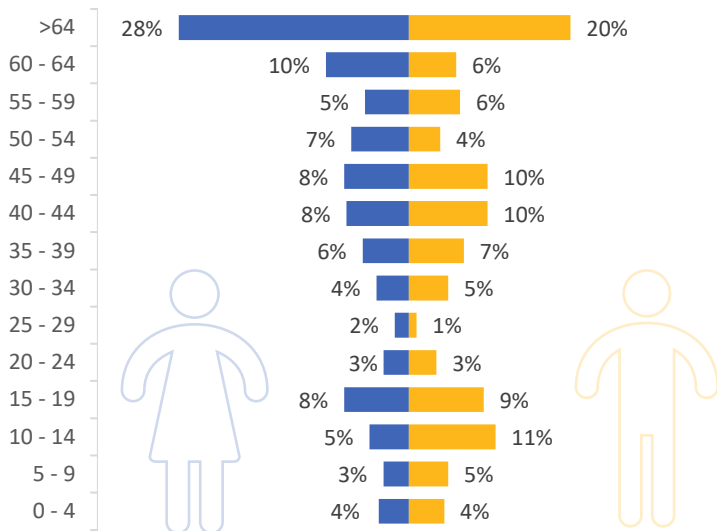
KEY FIGURES



Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 562 individuals: 355 females and 207 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 60% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 25% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 15% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all five collective centres is 44.

Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)

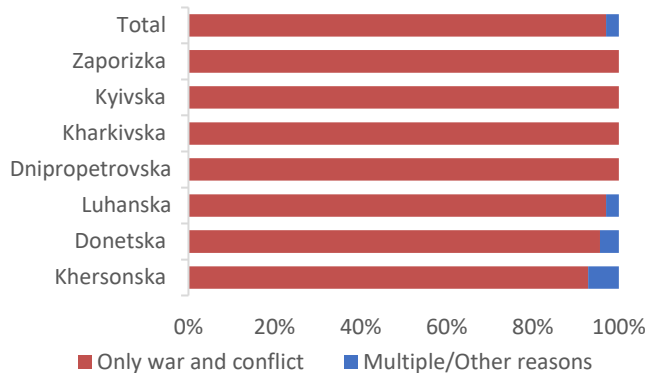


Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 264 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was two individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Luhanska oblast (51%), followed by Kyivska oblast (21%) and Donetska oblast (17%). The vast majority of HHs (84%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 16% of HHs had been displaced from a third location. On average, HHs have lived in their current site for 10 months.

Reasons for Displacement (Push Factors)



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



Nearly all HHs (97%) in Kyivska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 2 of the 5 assessed sites. However, between 4 and 5% of HHs in the remaining 3 sites were also displaced due to other reasons, predominantly due to not having a shelter. The majority of those displaced for this reason were from Luhanska oblast. Kyivska oblast findings vary slightly from those previously assessed in Lvivska (where all HHs moved for conflict-related reasons) and from those in Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivetska, where a lower 92% only moved for the same reasons.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



Overall, 96.6% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. A significant 57.2% reported that they had received assistance in the past month and 28.0% between one and three months ago. Rates of relatively recent receipt of assistance are much higher in Kyivska oblast as compared to previously assessed oblasts. Of those who had received humanitarian assistance, the top three types received are as follows:



96%

Food



75%

WASH & hygiene items



51%

NFIs



76%

Financial grant



50%

Food



34%

Old-age pension

Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



57%

Remain



33%

Return



9%

Leave but remain in oblast



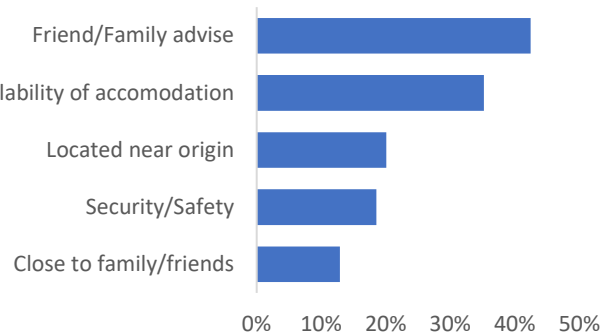
0%

Leave to different oblast

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, 42% of the households mentioned they were guided by advice from friends or family; 35% were influenced by the availability of accommodation, with this factor being more significant for IDP HHs from Luhanska oblast (48%); and 20% chose based on the site's proximity to their area of origin, with a notable 94% of IDP HHs from Kyivska oblast prioritizing this factor.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 94% 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 11 IDP HHs (6%) who were not receiving government assistance, 5 reported that they had tried but didn't receive any answer, 3 managed to make an application but weren't approved, and 3 lost their payment without notification. Of those who had received government assistance, the top three types are as follows:

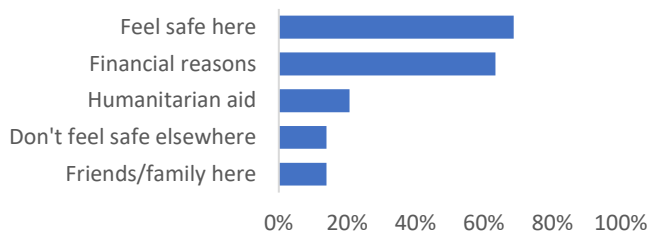
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 57% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 33% to return to their original homes, 9% to relocate within the same oblast, and none expressed an intention to move to a different oblast (the remaining 1% intended to leave to a different country). The rate of IDP HHs intending to remain in their current location was lower than reported in Ternopilska oblast (65%) but higher than reported in Lvivska (49%). The rate of IDP HHs intending to return was higher than reported in Ternopilska (27%), Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska (28%) and Lvivska oblasts (29%).

Future Intentions: Remain in CC



Among the 57% of IDP HHs in Kyivska oblast who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 8% cited safety as their main reason for doing so. The second most frequently cited reason was financial considerations, reported by 63%, followed by the presence of humanitarian aid at the site, mentioned by 21%. Notably, IDP HHs in Kyivska oblast showed a stronger inclination to remain due to financial reasons (63%) compared to those in Zakarpatska (39%) and Lvivska oblasts (54%).

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

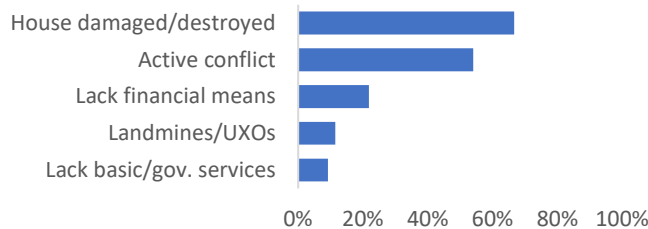


Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 33% of IDP HHs reported that they intended to return to their area of origin. Rates of intending to return were higher in Kyivska oblast than in any of the other previously assessed oblasts (Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Chernivetska, Lvivska & Ternopilka). HHs who had been displaced from another location within the oblast had the highest rate of intending to return (62%). Around two thirds of IDP HHs (67%) who intended to return stated that they were currently unable to do so due to their home having been destroyed or damaged. Around one half of IDP HHs (54%) cited the ongoing active conflict and 22% reported a lack of financial means.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

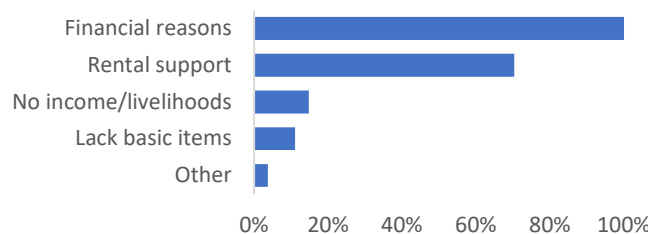


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 9% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast. All IDP HHs reported that they cannot leave on the day of being surveyed due to financial reasons, and around three-quarters (70%) 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



Around three-quarters of IDP HHs (74%) reported that they had not experienced any problems with the site in which they are living. However, the remaining 26% of IDP HHs who did face issues reported a wide variety of problems, which varied both within and between sites. Being charged for accommodation was the second-most frequently reported problem (10%); however, this problem was reported in only one site, by all IDP HHs. In another site, nearly all IDP HHs (94%) reported that they had not experienced any problems. The table below details the top 5 problems, as reported by IDP HHs.

1. Lack of Privacy	13%
2. Charging for accommodation	10%
3. Lack of adult recreational areas	3%
4. Hygiene/Sanitation areas	2%
5. Lack of child recreational areas	2%

Required Conditions for Leaving CC



All IDP HHs were surveyed about the conditions needed for them to willingly relocate from their current sites. While 63% stated they would not relocate regardless of offered assistance, around one-quarter (23%) indicated a willingness to move with multipurpose cash assistance, and nearly one in five would relocate if they received rent assistance for 6 to 12 months (18%) or house rehabilitation support (17%). Additionally, 15% would consider moving with transportation assistance, and 4% with help in finding employment. IDP HHs whose previous homes were not damaged had the highest rates of reporting that they would not leave under any conditions (74%), while IDP HHs with damaged homes reported higher rates of requiring multipurpose cash, cash-for-rent, or house rehabilitation support. All IDP HHs originally from Mykolaivska and Odeska oblasts report that they do not wish to leave regardless of any support provided. Multipurpose cash assistance is most reported by IDP HHs originally from Khersonka (43%) and Dnipropetrovska oblasts (33%), cash for rent by those originally from Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska oblasts (33%), and house rehabilitation support mostly by those originally from Kyivska (47%) and Kharkivska oblasts (33%). Preferences also varied significantly across sites. For instance, 40% at one site would relocate for house rehabilitation support, compared to only 6% at another. Overall, although variation is found based on multiple factors, the findings strongly suggest that the most important conditions for leaving the site are related to finances and housing, which imply that support around durable solutions should be framed around these factors. On average, HHs expressed a willingness to relocate within 4 months if their conditions were met, although this varied between 2 to 7 months across sites. The table below presents the most selected conditions for leaving.

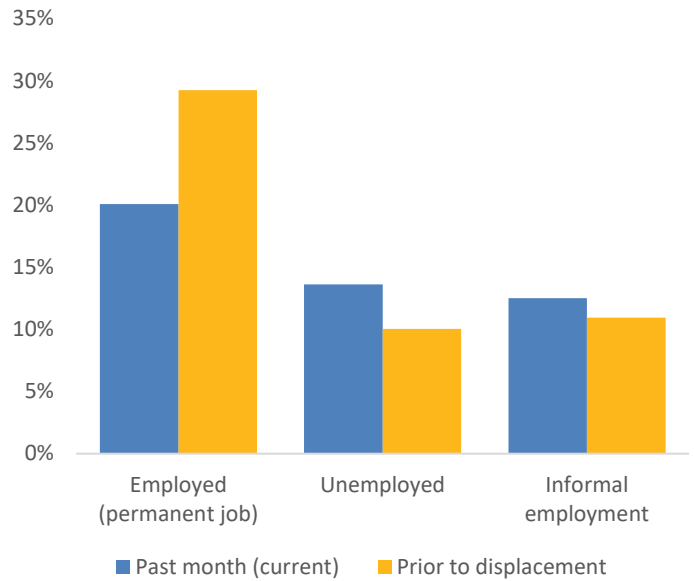
1. Multi-purpose cash	23%
2. Cash-for-Rent for 6 to 12 months	18%
3. House rehabilitation support	17%
4. Transportation assistance	15%
5. Livelihoods support	4%



Livelihoods

39% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement, with the highest rates among those previously in Kharkivska (67%) and Zaporizka oblasts (63%). A lower 12% 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 Khersonka (29%) and Zaporizka oblasts (25%). Over one-quarter of IDP HHs (28%) reported that they did not believe they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next move. Of these, 28% believed that they could return, 7% felt they partially could, and 37% were unsure. Of the 28% who believed that they could not return to employment activities, half (49%) reported that this was due to old age, disability, or injuries that rendered them unable to work, and around one quarter (23%) due to the loss of physical capital (e.g., building, tools) required for their previous professional activity. At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (14%) compared to before their displacement (10%), and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (20% compared to 29%).

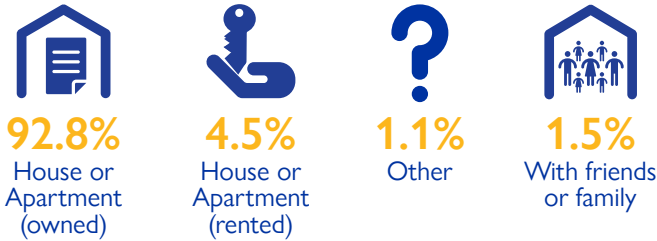
Employment status prior to displacement & current (% of individuals, 18+)



Shelter



Overall, the majority of IDP HHs previously lived in a house or apartment that they owned (92.8%), 4.5% lived in a rented house or apartment, 1.5% lived with friends or family, and 1.1% had other living arrangements.



Three-quarters (74%) of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was damaged. This rate of shelter damage was much higher than reported in other oblasts. 41% reported that they intend to hire a contractor to conduct repairs, 14% intend to conduct repairs themselves, and 19% do not intend to repair their home (the remaining 26% reported that their house was not damaged).

Status of house/apartment in prior place (% of HHs)



Three-quarters (73%) of IDP HHs who don't intend to repair their damaged house (19%) reported that they do not have a future housing plan. Nearly all (96%) of IDP HHs who intend to repair their homes (55%) plan to fund repairs with financial assistance.

Social Cohesion



94% 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 language-related discrimination (reported by 33% of those who had experienced discrimination) and verbal abuse (27%). 56% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 16% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 28% were neutral about it. The rate of IDP HHs reporting difficulties in social integration was highest among those previously in Khersonka oblast (36%). Overall, only 4% 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 site managers (70%), followed by social networks in their current location (53%). Over two-thirds of IDP HHs (69%) reported that there was no information they required but were unable to obtain. However, the highest proportion (13%) required further information on housing support measures, including repair schemes and cash for rent provisions. This finding, along with the previously explored shelter findings, underlines the importance of housing support across collective centres in Kyivska oblast.

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