

OVERALL FINDINGS COLLECTIVE CENTRE PROFILING

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN POLTAVSKA

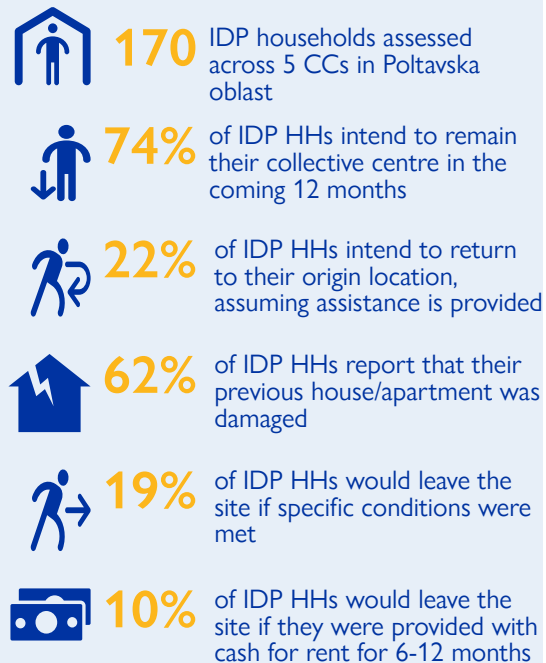
OVERVIEW

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 Poltavka 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



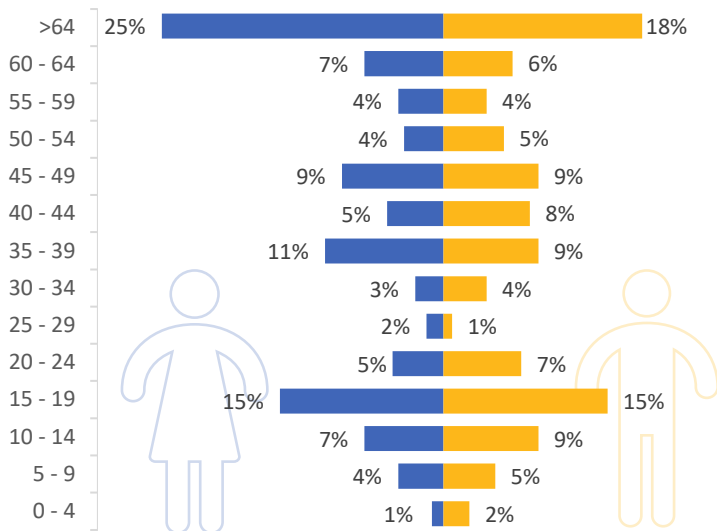
KEY FIGURES



Individual Demographic Overview



Population Pyramid (% of individuals)



Household (HH) Demographic Overview



Previous Oblast (% of HHs)



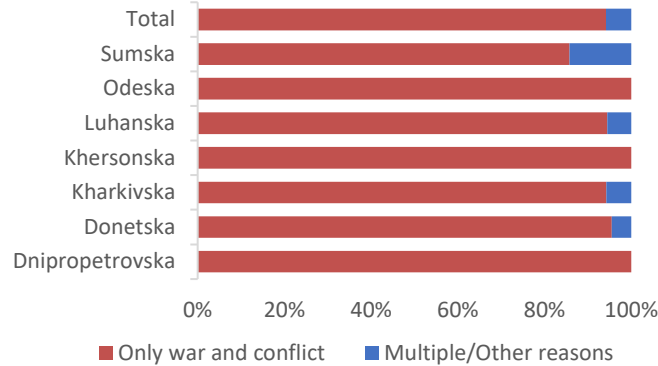
Across all five collective centres, there were a total of 327 individuals: 198 females and 129 males. As presented by the population pyramid above, elderly persons make up a relatively high proportion of the total population. Overall, 53% of the population are working-age (between ages of 15 and 64), 29% are elderly dependents (above the age of 64), and 18% are child dependents (below the age of 15). The average age across all five collective centres is 42.

Across all 5 collective centres, there were a total of 170 assessed households (HHs), of which the average HH size was 2 individuals. The highest proportion of HHs were previously in Kharkivska oblast (41%), followed by Donetska oblast (39%) and Luhanska oblast (11%). The vast majority of HHs (88%) had been displaced from their place of origin, while the remaining 12% 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 (94%) in Poltavska were displaced due to the conflict. This was the case for all HHs in 2 of the 5 assessed sites. However, a low percentage of HHs in the remaining 3 sites were also displaced due to other reasons, predominantly due to educational reasons. Findings in this oblast vary very slightly from other assessed oblasts, for example in Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska, where a lower 92% moved only for conflict-related reasons and Dnipropetrovska, where 90% moved for the same reason.

Humanitarian Assistance Received



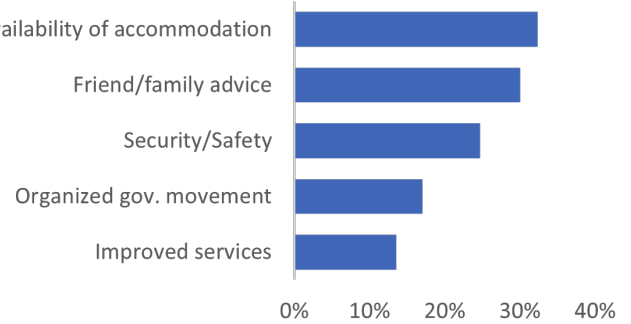
Overall, 92% of IDP HHs reported that they had received humanitarian assistance at some point over the last year. A significant 57% reported that they had received assistance in the past month, 19% between one and three months ago, 11%, between three and six months ago, and 5% six months to a year ago. 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)

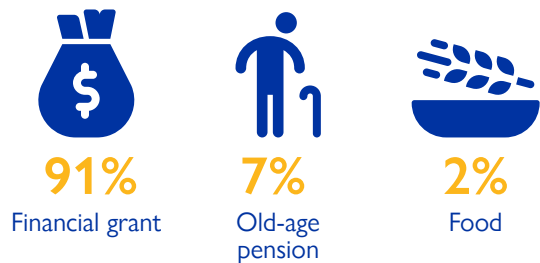


Among the IDP households surveyed, many reported multiple factors influencing their choice of current collective centre. This reflects the complexity of their decision-making process. Specifically, 32% of the households mentioned they were guided by the availability of accommodation; 30% were influenced by advice from friends or family, and 25% chose based on improved security or safety.

Government Assistance Received



Overall, 92% 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 6% of IDP HHs who were not receiving government assistance, the highest proportion reported that they did not receive assistance in spite of applying. Of those who had received government assistance, the top three types are as follows:



Future Intentions over upcoming 12 months



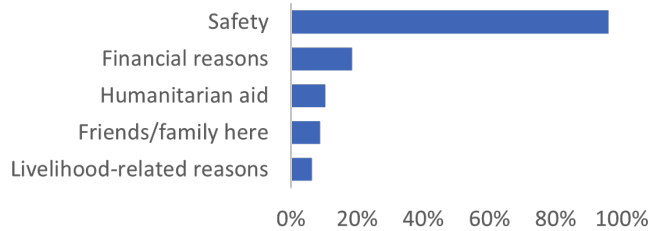
IDP HHs were asked about their future intentions over the coming 12 months, assuming assistance was provided. 74% reported an intention to stay at their current collective centre, 22% to return to their original homes, 4% to relocate within the same oblast, and 1% expressed an intention to move to a 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 74% of IDP HHs in Poltavska who intend to stay in their current collective centre, 96% 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 18%, followed by the presence of humanitarian aid, mentioned by 10%. Other reasons for intending to remain included presence of social networks and not wanting to leave work opportunities in current place.

HH reasons for intending to remain (% of HHs)

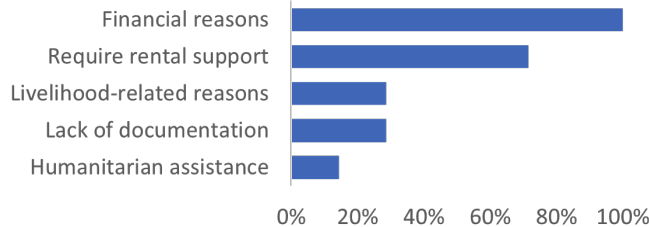


Future Intentions: Leave but stay in same Oblast



Overall, 4% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave but remain in the same oblast, of which 100% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 71% 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. 81% of IDP HHs reported that they would not be willing to move regardless of any assistance that could be provided to them. However, 10% reported that they would leave upon the condition of receiving transportation assistance, 10% upon receiving cash for rent for 6 - 12 months, 7% with multi-purpose cash assistance, 4% with house rehabilitation support, and 4% if they were given livelihoods support. On average, HHs reported a willingness to move within 8 months, however this varied between 1 and 24 months across different sites.

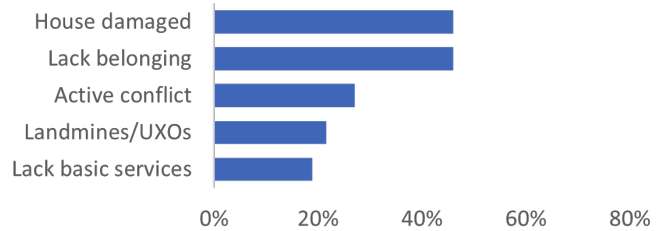
1. Transportation assistance	10%
2. Cash for rent for 6 - 12 months	10%
3. Multi-purpose cash assistance	7%
4. House rehabilitation support	4%
5. Livelihoods support	4%

Future Intentions: Return



Overall, 22% 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 Poltavska was found to be shelter damage and a lack of a sense of belonging (both reported by 46%), and ongoing active conflict, which was reported by 27%. Other reasons why HHs couldn't return presently included the presence of landmines or UXOs and a lack of basic services.

HH reasons for not returning today (% of HHs)

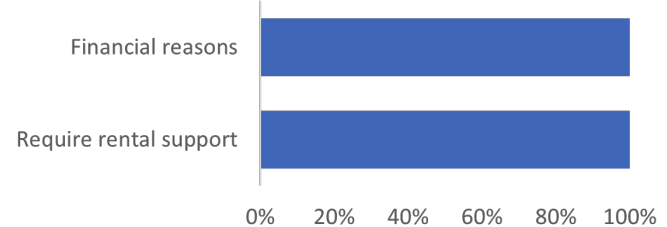


Future Intentions: Leave to a different Oblast



Overall, 1% of IDP HHs reported that they intend to leave to a different oblast, of which 100% reported that they cannot leave now due to financial considerations and 100% due to requiring rental support.

HH reasons for not leaving today (% of HHs)



Problems with Current CC



Among the surveyed IDP households, 85% reported no problems at their current site, while 15% reported problems. Problems are less frequently reported in Poltavska as compared to in other oblasts, such as Khmelnytska (46%), Dnipropetrovska (30%), Kyivska (26%), and Zakarpatska (41%), suggesting better living conditions in the oblast. The most frequently reported problem in assessed sites in Poltavska was humanitarian aid interruptions (4%), followed by lack of adult recreational areas (3%), no employment or income (3%), lack of access to health services (2%), and undignified living condition (2%). The table below details the top problems with assessed sites across Poltavska.

1. Humanitarian aid interruptions	4%
2. Lack of adult recreational areas	3%
3. No employment or income	3%
4. Lack of access to health services	2%
5. Undignified living condition	2%

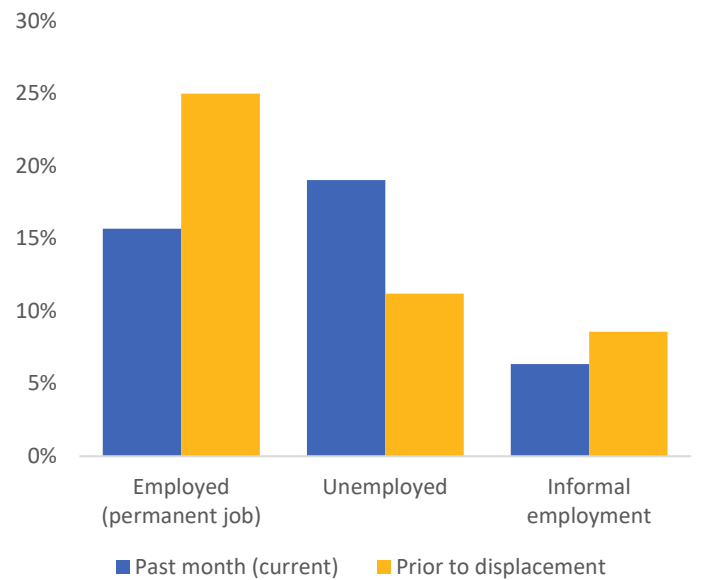


Livelihoods

42% of IDP HHs reported that their employment activities were interrupted by displacement, with the highest rates among those previously in Odeska (100%) and Dnipropetrovska oblasts (50%). A lower 16% 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 Kharkivska (19%) and Donetsk oblasts (17%). 14% of IDP HHs reported that they did not believe they would be able to return to their employment activities upon their next move, 28% believed that they could return, 5% that they partially could, and 52% were unsure. Of the 14% who believed that they could not return to employment activities, 25% cited business closures, and 25% cited loss of physical capital (e.g. building or tools).

At the individual level, IDPs (aged 18+) reported higher rates of being currently unemployed (19%) compared to before their displacement (11%), and lower current levels of being in permanent employment (16% compared to 25%).

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 (81%), 4% lived in a rented house or apartment, 14% lived with friends or family, and 1% had other living arrangements.



81%

House or Apartment (owned)



4%

House or Apartment (rented)



1%
Other

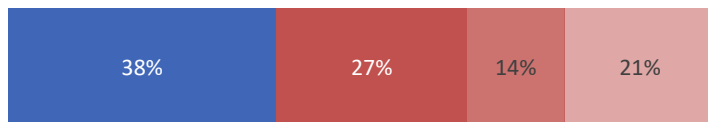


14%

With friends or family

62% of IDP HHs who previously lived in either their own or a rental house/apartment reported that their former accommodation was damaged. 14% reported that they intend to hire a contractor to conduct repairs, 21% intend to conduct repairs themselves, and 27% do not intend to repair their home (the remaining 38% 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

77% of IDP HHs who don't intend to repair their damaged house reported that they do not have a future housing plan. Nearly all (78%) 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



97% 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 40% of those who had experienced discrimination), denial of public services (20%), and language-related discrimination (20%). 36% of IDP HHs reported that it would be very easy or easy to integrate into their current location, 42% reported that it would be difficult or very difficult, and 20% were neutral about it. Overall, 20% 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 (69%), followed by social media (59%), and social networks in current place (22%). 75% reported that there was no information they required but were unable to obtain. Nonetheless, 25% reported that they required information. The most frequently reported need was found to be information on access to government assistance in future location (6%), followed by information on food distributions (6%), and information on NFI distributions (5%).

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



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