

Since the annexation of the Crimea and the beginning of the armed conflict in the Donbas, Ukraine has faced the challenge of intense internal displacement. At the same time, the country is in the process of decentralization, transferring more responsibilities to community level.

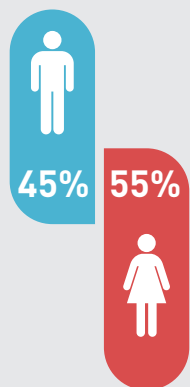


COMMUNITY STABILIZATION ASSESSMENT IN EASTERN UKRAINE

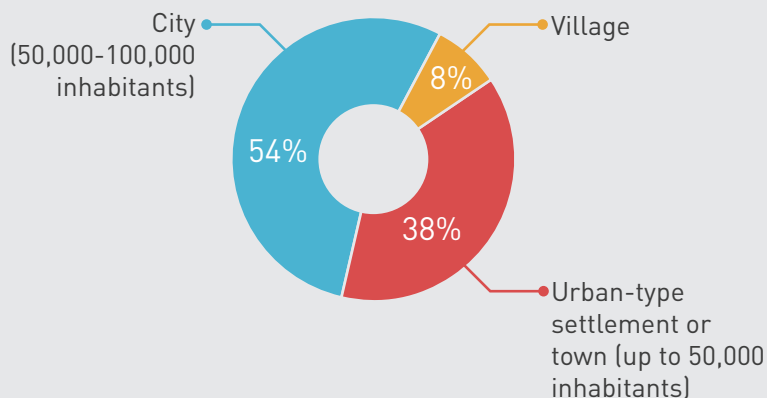
The survey was conducted in 34 communities and towns (up to 100,000 residents) in May-June 2016 in six regions of Ukraine – namely Donetsk (government-controlled areas), Luhansk (government-controlled areas), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Odesa. Nine of them were “return communities” – which were temporarily occupied by armed groups in spring - summer 2014 and then returned under control of Ukraine, – and 25 communities conventionally called “displacement communities”, both receiving a large number of IDPs. The surveyed sample was 2,900 respondents, residents of cities and urban-type villages, with quota by gender, age and size of the settlement. Around 4% of the respondents were IDPs. For certain questions 450 IDPs were interviewed additionally in six above mentioned regions.

Socio-Demographic Profile of Respondents

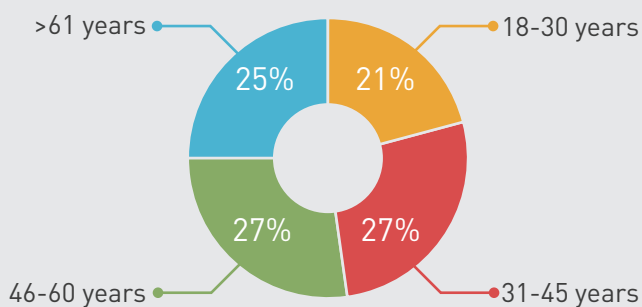
Sex



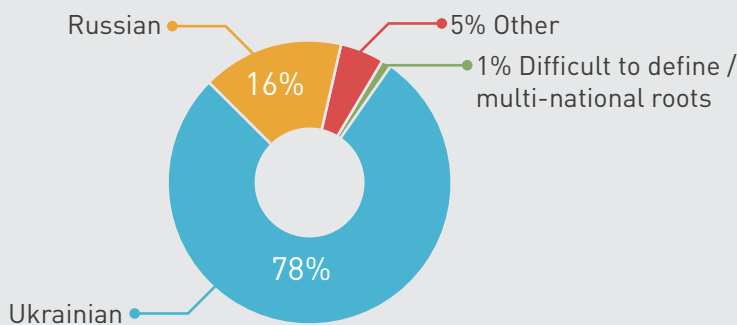
Settlement type



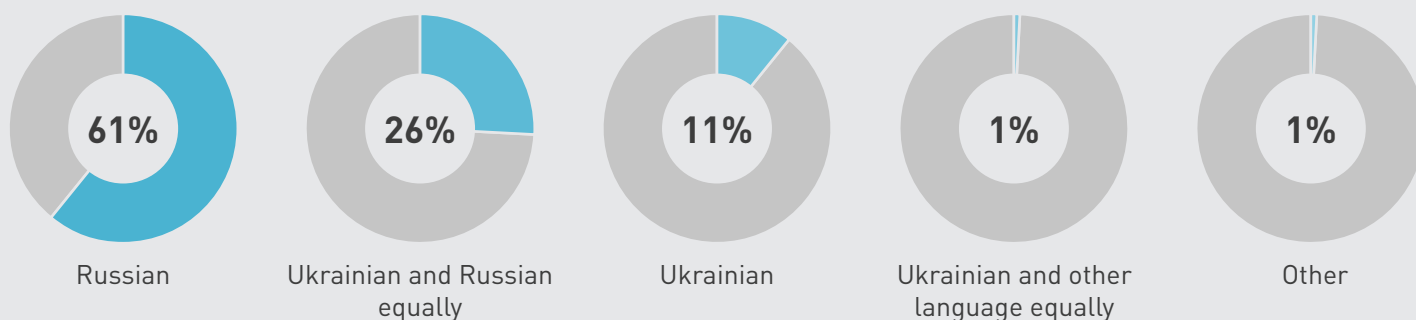
Age



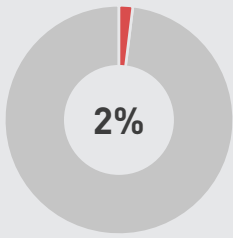
Nationality



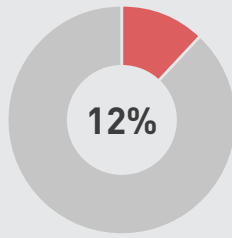
Language



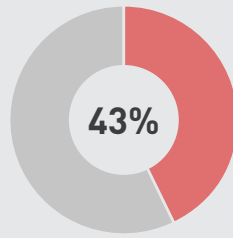
Education



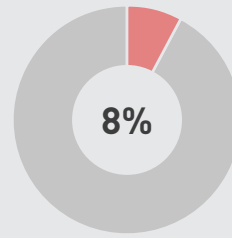
Primary / High school partially completed



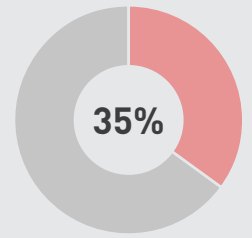
High school completed



Vocational education



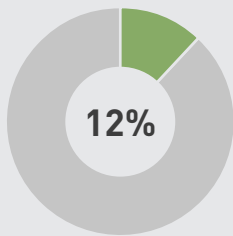
Incomplete higher education



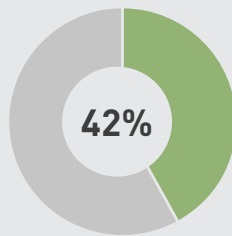
Higher education

Economic Profile of Respondents

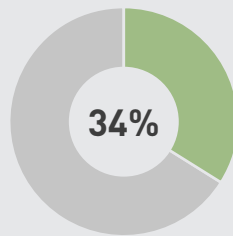
Self-assessment of household financial condition



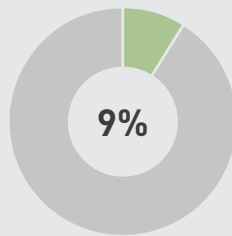
Do not have enough money even for food



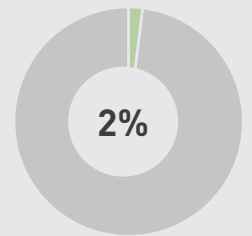
Have enough for food, but not enough for clothing



Have enough for food and clothing, but not enough for household appliances and expensive products



Have enough for household appliances and expensive products, but not enough for purchase of a car or apartment

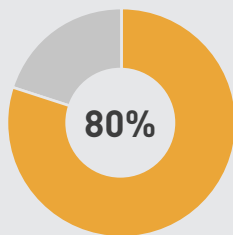


Can afford any purchases

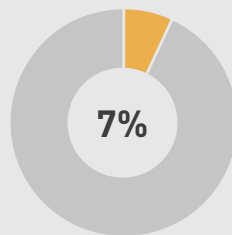
20% of the elderly (61+) stated they do not have enough money even for food

53% of IDPs stated they have enough for food and clothing, but not enough for household appliances and other products

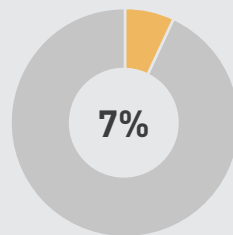
Housing type



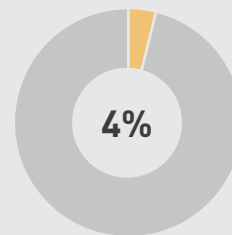
Private apartment / house



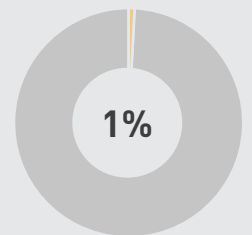
Renting place to live



Living at relatives, friends, acquaintances' place



Living in a place provided by the state

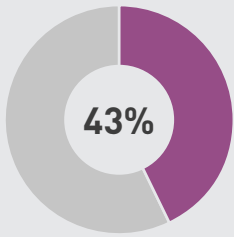


Living in a place provided by volunteers

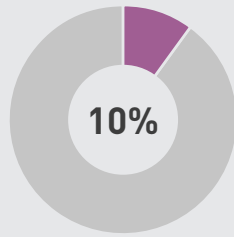
85% of local residents have their own house or apartment

4% of IDPs have their own house or apartment

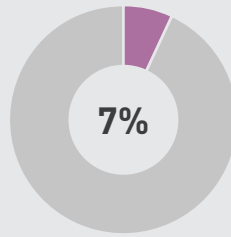
Employment



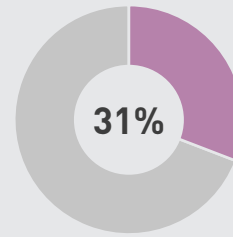
Full employment



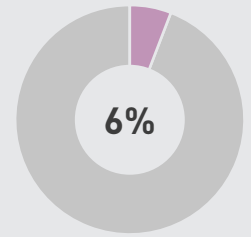
Part-time employment



Take care of household / family



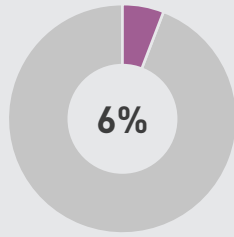
Pensioner by age



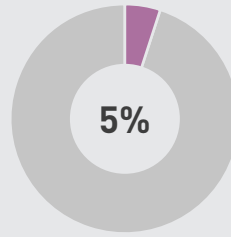
Pensioner by disability



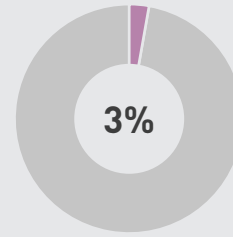
9% of young people are unemployed, looking for a job



Unemployed, but not looking for a job



Unemployed, but looking for a job



Student



15% of IDPs are unemployed, looking for a job



50% of men are employed full time



IDPs are four times more often unemployed and looking for a job (15%), than local residents (4%).

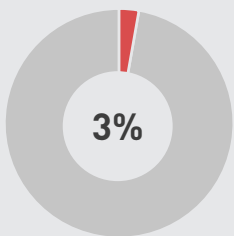


36% of women are employed full time

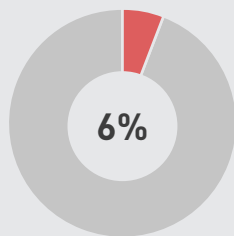
Community Development and Social Cohesion

Return communities have lower level of social cohesion and closeness among community members (49%), than the displacement communities (58%).

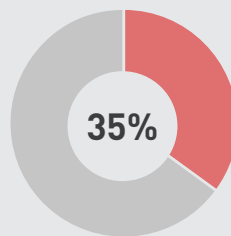
Social cohesion and attitude among people in community



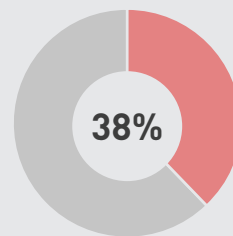
Very distant



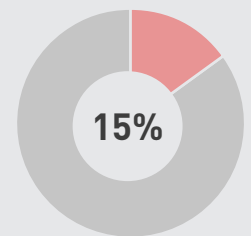
Somewhat distant



Neither distant nor close



Somewhat close

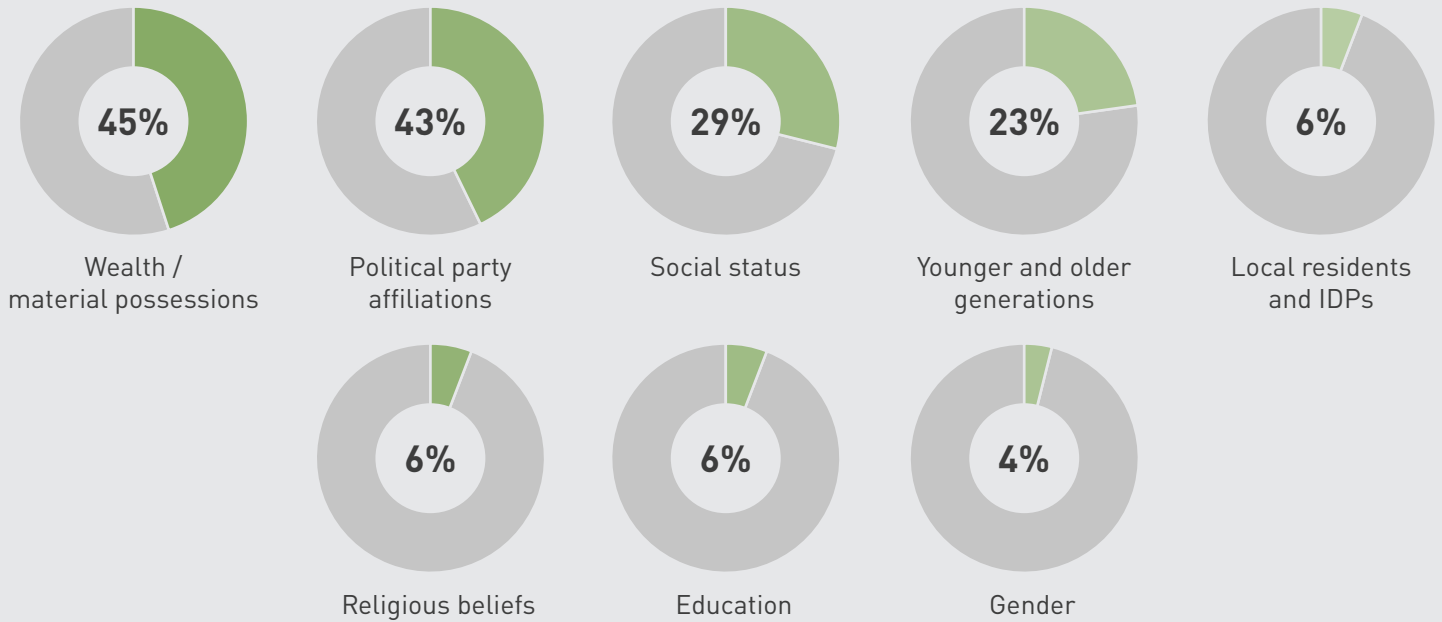


Very close

There is more closeness between people living in rural areas (65%) than between urban dwellers (54%).

Reasons for social tensions in the community

(more than one answer was possible)



45% of young people aged 18-30 stated the differences in political affiliations

43% of young people aged 18-30 stated the differences between younger and older generations

Closeness to different groups of people

(1 - minimum; 5 - maximum)



- Rich and wealthy people
- People of the different political views
- Poor, socially vulnerable people
- Residents of the same oblast
- Inhabitants of the same settlement
- Youth
- IDPs
- Elderly people
- People of the same political views
- Family

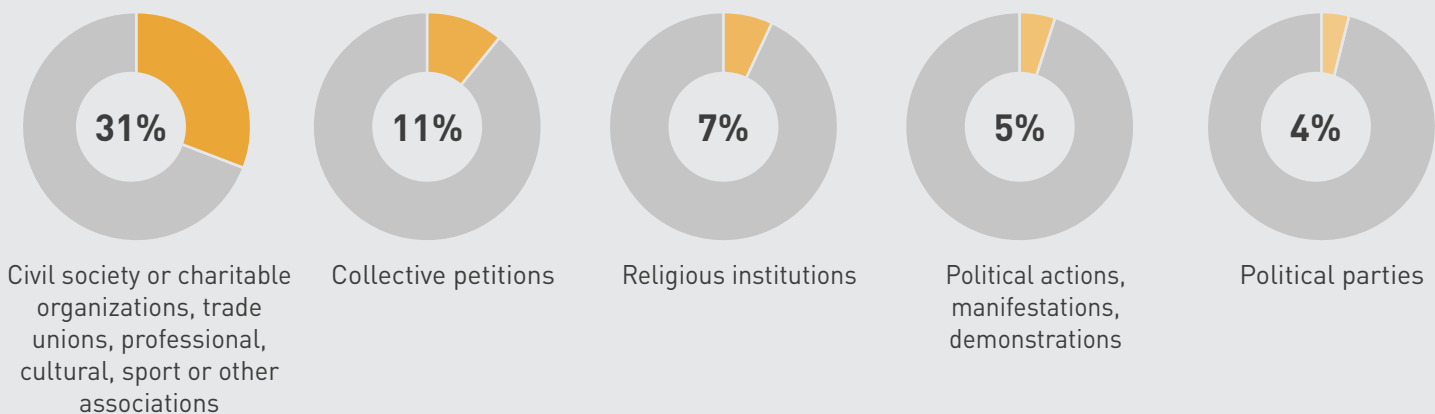
Affiliation to different institutions

(1 – minimum; 5 – maximum)



- Political parties
- Courts
- Law-enforcement agencies
- Media
- Church and Religious organisations
- Ukrainian Army and National Guard
- Local authorities
- Social Protection departments
- Health care facilities
- School and pre-school facilities

Participation in political and community life



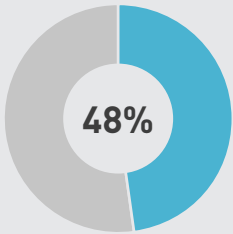
44% IDPs and villagers are active in civil society activities

0% of IDPs stated about their participation in the work of political parties

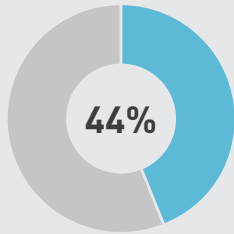
IDP Integration in Host Communities

15% noted about social tension and discontent (8% felt tension when surveyed, 7% felt tension before but not at the moment)

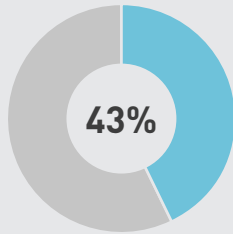
Reasons of social tension and discontent in respondents' view



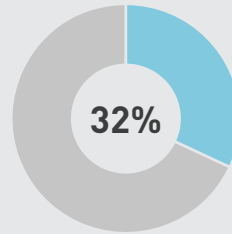
Different political views



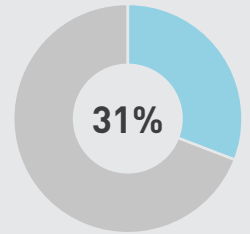
Impression that IDPs do not want to work, relying on assistance



Belief that IDPs get more assistance than the local community



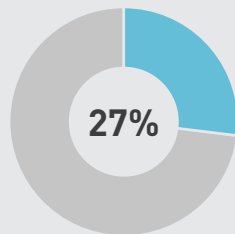
Negative attitude of locals towards IDPs



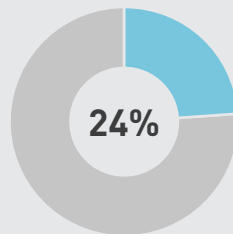
Negative attitude of IDPs towards locals

51%

of men stated that IDPs do not want to work



Different values, culture of communication



IDPs take away the working places

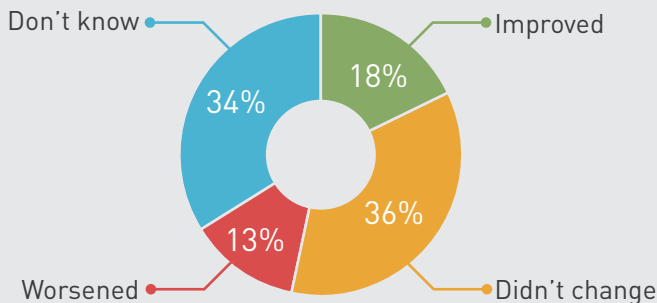
45%

of women think that IDPs receive more assistance than locals

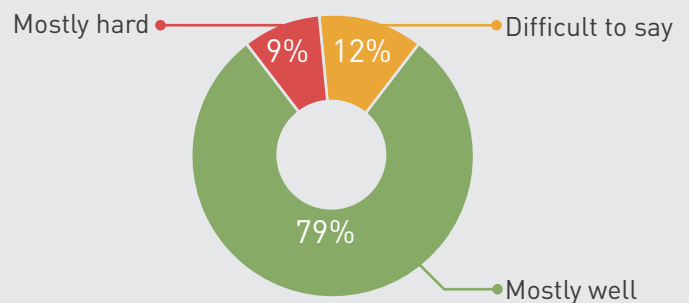
Key reason of social tension in return communities (49%): IDPs get more assistance than the locals who really need it.

Key reason of social tension in displacement communities (49%): different political views.

How has the life of IDPs changed during the past six months?



How do IDPs integrate into the local community?

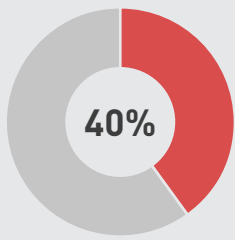


43% of people aged 46-60 know nothing about IDPs

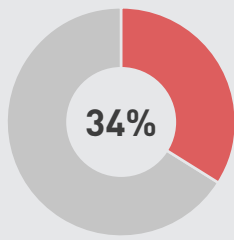
24% of IDPs stated that they have difficulties in the process of integration

Interviews with IDPs, Beneficiaries of IOM Projects

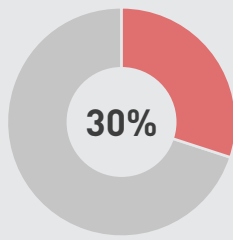
IDPs' main challenges



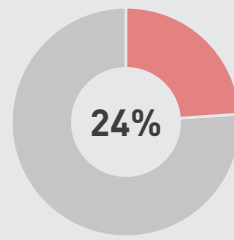
Lack of affordable and appropriate housing options



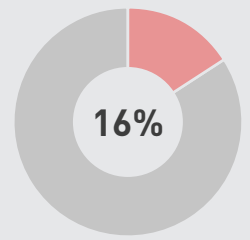
Lack of employment in professional field with decent income



Lack of resources to get medical care for family members



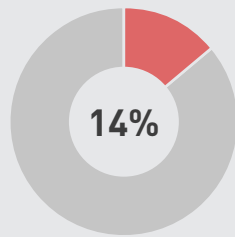
Lack of resources to repair the existing dwelling



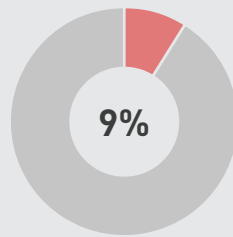
Lack of employment

57%

of IDPs residing in the rural areas stated about lack of money to repair their houses



Difficulties to obtain or renew documents

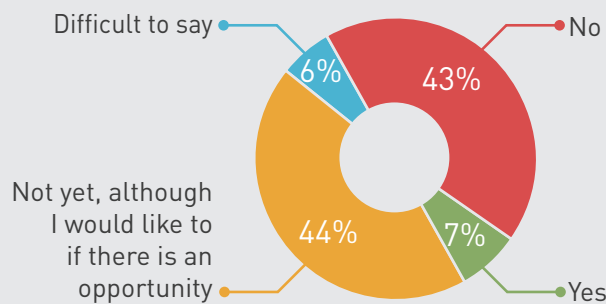


No essential problems

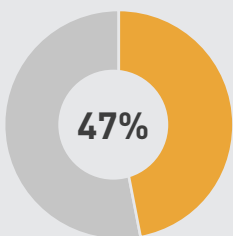
39%

of IDPs aged 18-30 stated facing difficulties in finding employment in professional field or with decent income

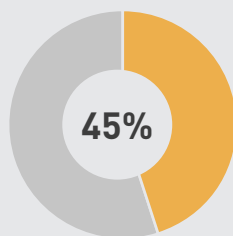
Plans to move again



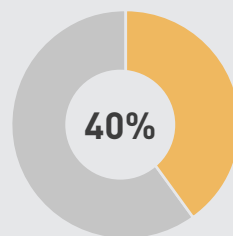
Key reasons for further movement



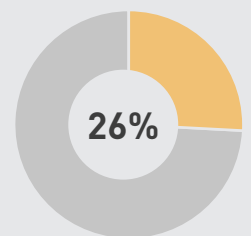
Bad living conditions, not enough money to rent or buy a house



Limited job opportunities



Desire to return home



Limited educational opportunities for children

37%

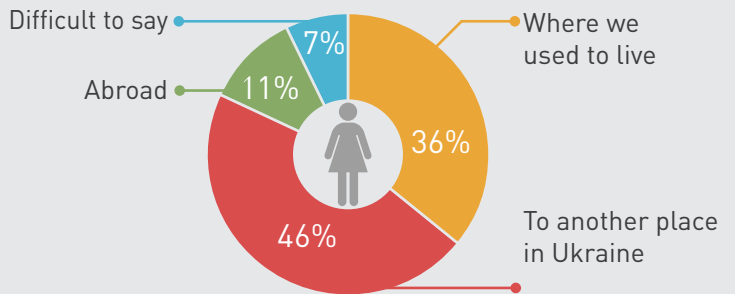
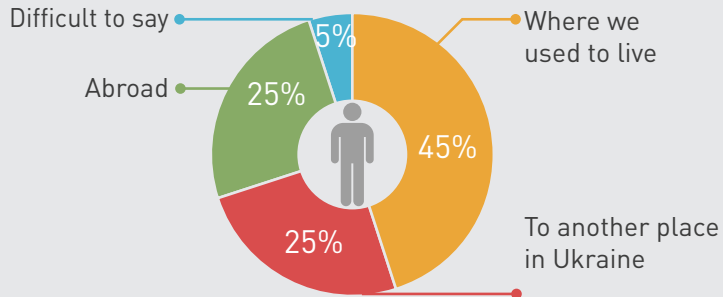
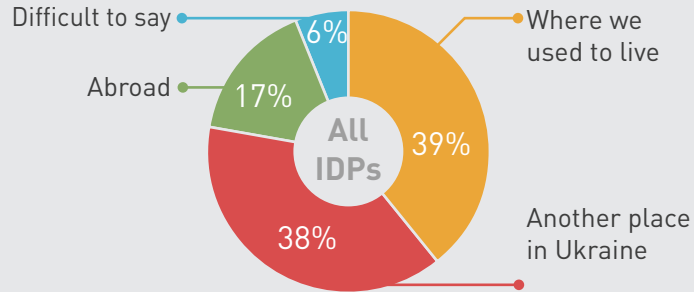
of men

49%

of women

said they would like to move due to limited opportunities to find a job with decent salary

Destination for further movement



This assessment was conducted by GfK Ukraine in the framework of the EU-funded project “Comprehensive Stabilization Support to IDPs and Affected Population of Ukraine”, implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).