

Annex 4

Collective Centre IDP Durable Solution Assessment Methodology

Structure:

1. Background
2. Objectives
3. Target Group
4. Level of analysis
5. Themes
6. Data collection methods
7. Steps
8. Annexes

Analysis of the existing data from the collective centres database

Step 1 and step 2 in details

Decision/actions needed from the working group on Step 1 and Step 2

This document outlines a proposed way forward for the Collective Centre IDP Durable Solutions Assessment based on observations and outcomes of the JIPS mission in July 2016. It has been drafted as a basis for discussion with members of the working group.

Background:

According to an assessment organized by the Shelter Cluster on Collective Centres in May 2016, there are 219 collective centres hosting IDPs, which represent a population of approximately 6,500 individuals. 23% of the population of these centres is currently living in Kiev, 17% in Donesk. Other regions with a high number of collective centres are Kharkiv and Odessa. According to this report and based on an assessment from REACH: “Women and children constitute over 73 per cent of IDPs residing in collective centres, over 13 per cent residents are elderly”.¹

The need for a better understanding of durable solutions ‘options’ for IDPs living in collective centres was identified by Shelter cluster and protection partners. This was further confirmed during the workshop organized by the Shelter Cluster on July 11th, 2016 during JIPS mission.

The rationale on the prioritisation of the displaced population living in collective centres is that they are likely to be amongst the most vulnerable group. In addition, there is a limited focus of humanitarian and development actors on collective centres as it represents a small percentage of the displaced population. Moreover, the identified use of the data to be collected during this assessment is clear and could have a direct impact on the lives of IDPs concerned. Finally, this exercise, given its relatively small scale, should be feasible in a fairly short timeframe and within existing resources.

Objectives of the assessment:

Suggested objectives of the assessment are as follow:

1. To understand the situation of the population residing in Collective Centres.
2. To inform response in support of IDPs in prioritized Collective Centres to help secure durable alternative solutions.
3. To develop a national strategy in face of increasing risk of Collective Centre closures including capacity building element.

Target Groups:

The main target group of this assessment is the displaced population living in the 219 collective centres that have been listed by the Shelter Cluster. Discussion with various stakeholders has highlighted the need more specific disaggregated data for elderlies, and working age population. Further analysis could also focus on place of habitual residence prior to displacement.

¹ Global Shelter Cluster, Collective Centres in Ukraine, May 2016.

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/cc_factsheet_may_2016_eng_final_release.pdf

A second target group is the non-displaced population living in these collective centres, this could be used as a useful comparative group.

Level of analysis:

Given the proposed objectives of the assessment, there are two level of analysis: the collective centres and the households living in. Both can be used for analysis (collective centre level and population level).

Given the need for a feasible exercise and the fairly short timeframe given, it is necessary to select a handful of those centres. A thorough selection will only take place if a strong mapping exercise of the collective centres is done. The existing database of collective centres from the Shelter Cluster should be updated, additional information should be collected and if other collectives centres are not in this database, they should be added.

Selection of the collective centres will focus primarily on those facing threat of eviction. Additional criteria of selection should be refined based on a more final overview of the collective centres database (a short analysis of the collective centres database is in Annexe and should help in the selection process).

The Shelter Cluster uses the following definition for the collective centres: “Collective centres lack a recognized definition, but the following definition applies in nearly all cases: Collective centres are pre-existing buildings and structures used for the collective and communal settlement of the displaced population in the event of conflict or natural disaster. In the Ukrainian context, these pre-existing buildings and structures should be classified as those pre-designed for long-term stay and those that are not”. This definition needs to be discussed and agreed on with the working group before starting the update of the CC database.

Themes:

Possible themes to cover during the household assessment could cover the following topics:

Indicators for IASC	Themes
Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement	Family composition and separation due to displacement
Core Profiling Data and Displacement/Migration Analysis	Access to information (quality of information, information on NGCA, information on place of origin and housing)
Access to employment and livelihoods	Credit and debt (in place of origin and place of displacement)
Adequate standard of living (adequate access, on a sustainable basis to food, water, health care, sanitation, basic shelter and housing, education)	Land and Housing tenure
Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the overall population	Community participation and organization in collective centers
Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the overall population	Voting and political participation
Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement	Movement in and out of collective centers
Access to employment and livelihoods	Access to formal and informal work opportunities
Core Profiling Data and Displacement/Migration Analysis	Social cohesion
Access to employment and livelihoods	Information on social benefits
Adequate standard of living (adequate access, on a sustainable basis to food, water, health care, sanitation, basic shelter and housing, education)	Perception/threats of eviction

All themes are directly linked with the IASC framework on Durable Solutions for IDP.

Data collection methods:

Four main data collection methods are suggested for this exercise. All methods would bear a strong durable solution component, using the durable solutions indicators:

1. Key informant interviews with collective centres representative/staff:

These interviews should be conducted in each collective centres listed in the Shelter Cluster Collective Centre Database. A short questionnaire could be used to update information from the existing database

and providing gender and age breakdown of the population (IDPs and non-IDPs) in the centres. Additional information on the management of those centres could be added.

2. Household survey with population of the selected collective centres:

Once relevant collective centres has been agreed on with the partners, the household survey will aim at covering the totality of the population within selected centres with an in-depth questionnaire that will aim at better understanding the capacities and way forward for the population given the existing solutions.

3. Focus Group Discussions with displaced:

Focus group discussions with relevant population groups such as elderly, youth, displaced, etc.

4. Interviews with local authorities:

Interviews with local authorities responsible for the collective centers/displaced population should be added as a final phase of the assessment process.

Steps:

Step	Main activities	Description	Status
1	DESK REVIEW	Review of existing data, possible baseline data and information, themes already covered in previous surveys on collective centers, etc. Most of the desk review work is already done and will be used during the building of the main forms. Mapping: it will be necessary to crosscheck the list of collective centres from the Shelter Cluster with partners (sharing the list with a few selected partners for example).	
2	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS & UPDATE OF COLLECTIVE CENTRES DATABASE	Refine and standardize the existing Questionnaire and Update the collective centers database collecting additional information on the centers (infrastructures, service, etc.) Done face to face or over the phone by the data collection team. This step should start as soon as possible following the update of the list of collective centres. A questionnaire, using the already developed one from previous update, to which a few indicators should be added (more detailed gender/age breakdown, management conditions, etc.) should be refined and approved with partners. Following this step, a series of phone calls or face to face interview should be done with collective centres staff/management. The use of existing resources from partners (phone call centres from IOM for example) could be extremely useful to get a rapid result.	
3	PRIORITY SELECTION OF THE COLLECTIVE CENTRES	Select the CC based on the result of the update of the database (KI). Step 2 should result in a clearer view of the current population in the centres. Cleaning and analysis of the data collected during step 2 is necessary and will orientate the forms to be used on step 5, 6 and 7. Following this step, the working group should be able to identify the criteria of selection for the assessment. The main criteria should be, as discussed with the working group, the threat of evictions .	
4	THEMES AND INDICATORS	The development of the household survey form should be done based on the agreed-upon themes and indicators from the working group. This will particularly be looking at the IASC durable solution framework.	
5	HOUSEHOLD SURVEY	Full coverage of the selected collective centers with household surveys based on IASC framework and selected indicators to inform solutions options. Prior to survey, information campaign with the target centres is necessary and should be coordinated with operational partners to ensure a speedy process. A training of the enumerators and a piloting of the form in one location will be needed before the launch of the survey.	
6	TARGETED FGDs DEPENDING ON INDICATORS AND GAPS	Focus group discussions with relevant population groups (elderly, youth, displaced, etc.) to access required information not feasible through HH survey. It could render a very interesting result to provide additional information and complement the household surveys.	
7	INTERVIEWS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES	Interviews with local authorities responsible for the collective centers/displaced population is a way to provide a view from the municipality and might be able to suggest potential solutions that the humanitarian and development community might not be aware of.	

8	DATA PROCESSING, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING	Cleaning and analysis of the data gathered during the household survey, the targeted FGDs and the interviews with local authorities based on an analysis plan agreed with the working group. Necessary discussion in the working group on data availability and data protection. The analysis phase is followed by the reporting phase.	
9	CONTINUED TRAINING	Training of the staff in charge of conducting additional assessment in case of new eviction threats.	

Annex:

Analysis of existing data from the collective centres database:

A. Typology:

There are approximately 219 collective centres listed by the Shelter Cluster. Definitions differ and a typology of those centres is necessary.

Category 1. Building designed for long-term living:

- Buildings with all necessary facilities where regular family may stay for long term (i.e. dormitories, communal apartments)
- Institutions for short-term medical or recreational stay (i.e. sanatoria, summer camps, resorts)
- Specialized residential institutions for long-term living of people with special needs (i.e. elderly care homes, orphanages, psycho-neurological centres).

Category 2. Buildings NOT designed for long-term living:

- Non-residential buildings (former offices), churches, barracks etc.

Based on the collective centre database provided the Shelter Cluster, the first category of collective centres represents 95% of all collective centres and more than 99% of the IDP population in collective centres. It should however be noted that the database is missing population data on some of those centres.

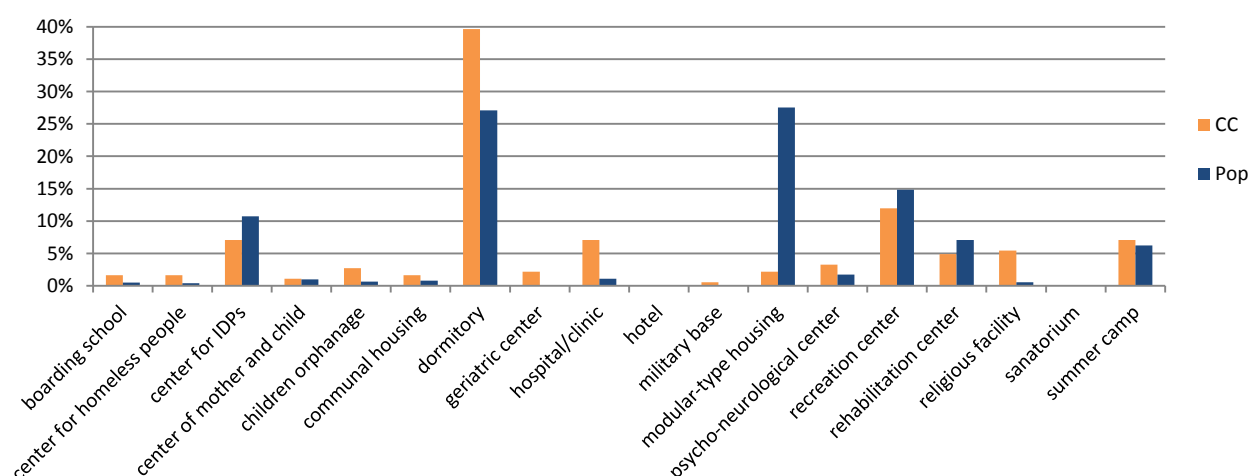
Table 1: distribution of collective centres and population in collective centres by type of centres:

	Centres	Population	Eviction Site	Eviction Pop
TOTAL	219	6528	219	6528
Not suitable for stay	10	26	0	0
Suitable for stay	209	6502	15	793
Building with all necessary facilities	95	1893	7	157
Specialized Institutions for long-term stay	23	1465	1	233
Specialized Institutions for short-term stay	90	3144	7	403

B. Initial use of the structures:

40% of collective centres former (or current) dormitories, representing 30% of the population. Though very few in number (less than 5% of centres), modular-type housing is hosting nearly 30% of the population. Recreational centres are the third largest structure hosting IDP with 15% of the population.

Graph 1: distribution of collective centres and population in collective centres by initial use:



C. Threat of eviction:

15 Centres (7% of all centres), all part of the first category of centres are facing an eviction threat according to the database, which amounts for 793 persons (12% of the IDP population in collective centres).

D. Size of the centres:

An analysis of the size of the collective centres gives two indications (table below): 1. Most collective centres are small structures or at least hold a small number of IDPs under 20 members. 14 centres are hosting a total of 3,454 people, 53% of the total IDP population living in collective centres. 2. The collective centre database is missing population data for 91 centres. Those centres are still considered open in the collective centre report of May 2016.

Table 2: distribution of collective centres and population in collective centres by size of centres:

	Centres #	Centres %	Population #	Population %
Less than 20 members	60	27%	482	7%
Between 20 and 50 members	35	16%	1143	18%
Between 51 and 100 members	19	9%	1449	22%
More than 100 members	14	6%	3454	53%
Sub-total	128	58%	6528	100%
Missing information	91	42%	NA	NA
Total	219	100%	6528	100%

It's also interesting to cross the size of the centres with the potential threat of eviction (as shown in table below). 6 of the 15 centres at risk of eviction are part of the small size centres (less than 20 members) but represent only 48 persons out of the 793 persons at risk of eviction.

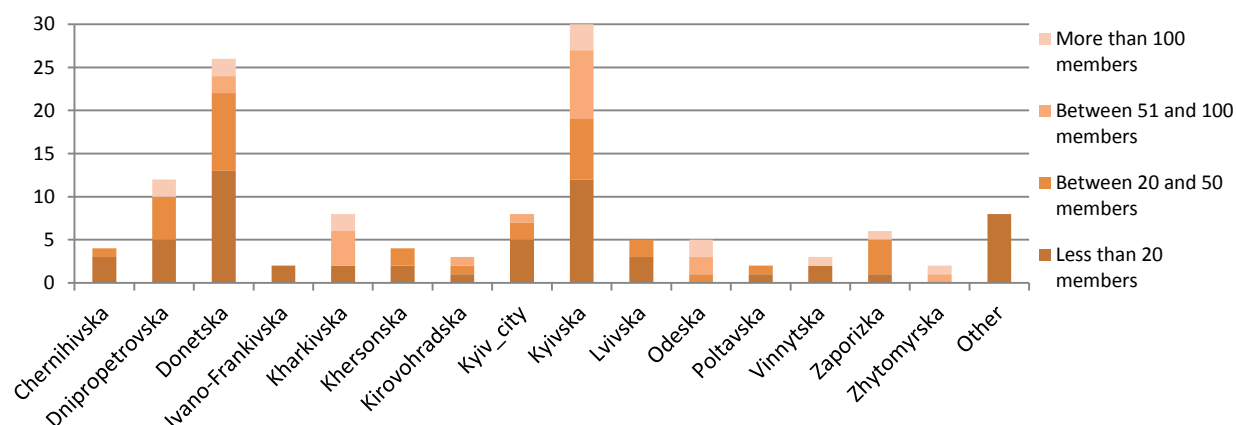
Table 3: distribution of collective centres and population in collective centres by size of centres and eviction threats:

	Threat of eviction? # of centres	Threat of eviction? # of persons
Less than 20 members	6	48
Between 20 and 50 members	4	145
Between 51 and 100 members	3	196
More than 100 members	2	404
Sub-total	15	793
Missing information	117	NA

E. Geographic distribution:

From a geographic perspective, most collective centres are found in Donetsk, Kievsk, and Dnipropetrovska. However, the distribution of the population shows 5 main areas: Kievsk, Donetsk, Kharkivsk, Odeska, and Dnipropetrovska. Which indicates a large presence of small collective centres in some Oblast. Distribution of the collective centres and population by collective centres is at the end of this annex.

Graph 2: distribution of collective centres by size and Oblast:



F. Population data:

Population data available are limited due to lack of population data in nearly half of the collective centres. However, the table below gives an indication of the gender breakdown by type of collective centres. From this table, it's not clear whether specialized institutions are hosting a greater part of the most vulnerable population. (Note that % in the gender breakdown don't add up given the fact that some collective centres provided overall figures without breakdown.

	Centres #	Population #	Male %	Female %	Children %	Disabled %	Elderly %
Non-residential buildings	10	25	40%	40%	20%	12%	4%
Building with all necessary facilities	95	1893	26%	37%	25%	5%	16%
Specialized Institutions for long-term stay	23	1465	18%	30%	37%	4%	2%
Specialized Institutions for short-term stay	90	3144	20%	29%	25%	8%	11%

Distribution of the collective centres and population in collective centres by Oblast:

	Centres #	Centres %	Population #	Population %
Cherkaska	3	1%	2	0%
Chernihivska	4	2%	64	1%
Chernivetska	5	2%	17	0%
Dnipropetrovska	30	14%	725	11%
Donetska	47	21%	1120	17%
Ivano-Frankivska	8	4%	14	0%
Kharkivska	9	4%	858	13%
Khersonska	6	3%	59	1%
Khmelnyska	3	1%	0	0%
Kirovohradska	7	3%	90	1%
Kyiv_city	8	4%	199	3%
Kyivska	32	15%	1509	23%
Luhanska	1	0%	5	0%
Lvivska	9	4%	68	1%
Mykolaivska	6	3%	0	0%
Odeska	6	3%	829	13%
Poltavska	7	3%	28	0%
Rivnenska	5	2%	15	0%
Sumska	6	3%	2	0%
Ternopils'ka	1	0%	0	0%
Vinnytska	4	2%	177	3%
Zakarpatska	1	0%	0	0%
Zaporizka	7	3%	502	8%
Zhytomyrska	4	2%	245	4%
	219	1	6528	1

Annex:

Steps 1 and 2 in details:

The steps 1 and 2 of the exercise is mostly focused on the mapping of the collective centres. Though the Shelter Cluster has already a extensive database with useful information on collective centres, it is likely that this list isn't complete. In addition, an agreement within the working group on the definition of a collective centre is needed in order to ensure that this list is complete.

This assessment shouldn't start as long as there is not a complete and agreed upon list of the collective centres in Ukraine. For this reason, the mapping exercise is key and should be split into a few steps:

- Agreeing on the definition of the collective centres.
- Updating of the existing collective centres list based on discussions with international and local partners as well as government counterparts. Adding collective centres to the list based on the agreed upon definition and partners' lists.
- Refining the existing collective centres Database questionnaire (Shelter Cluster) based on discussed themes and indicators (e.g debt, facilities, etc.) and develop an analysis plan.
- Conduct key informant interviews with collective centres staff/management (phone or face to face when possible)
- Data processing and data analysis of the updated database.
- Selection of the collective centres to be targeted by the Household surveys, FGDs and interviews with local authorities.

Key decisions/actions needed from the Working Group in steps 1 and 2:

Approves the ToRs of the Working Group.

Agree on Objectives of the Profiling.

Agree on a methodology for the collective centre durable solution assessment.

Agree on a Definition of Collective Centres.

Add to the existing Collective Centres database based on operational knowledge.

Agree on the questionnaire to be used during the update of the collective centres database.

Agree on a choice of themes and indicators to look at for the update of the collective centres database.

Agree on the selection of the collective centres to be assessed with household surveys, FGDs and interviews.