

Rehousing Ukrainian IDPs, 2014-2021

Dr. Emily Channell-Justice
Director, Temerty Contemporary Ukraine Program
Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute



TEMERTY
CONTEMPORARY
UKRAINE PROGRAM
UKRAINIAN
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE
HARVARD
UNIVERSITY

Internal Displacement in Ukraine since 2014

Nearly 1.5 million people displaced from Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts as well as Crimea

But the number of registered IDPs does not necessarily accurately reflect the number of people in need, especially with respect to housing



Інформація про облікованих внутрішньо переміщених осіб

станом на 5 травня 2021



Особи

УСЬОГО: **1 466 077**

1 190 163

Сімей

195 119

Дітей до 18 років

392 588

Осіб працездатного віку

51 509

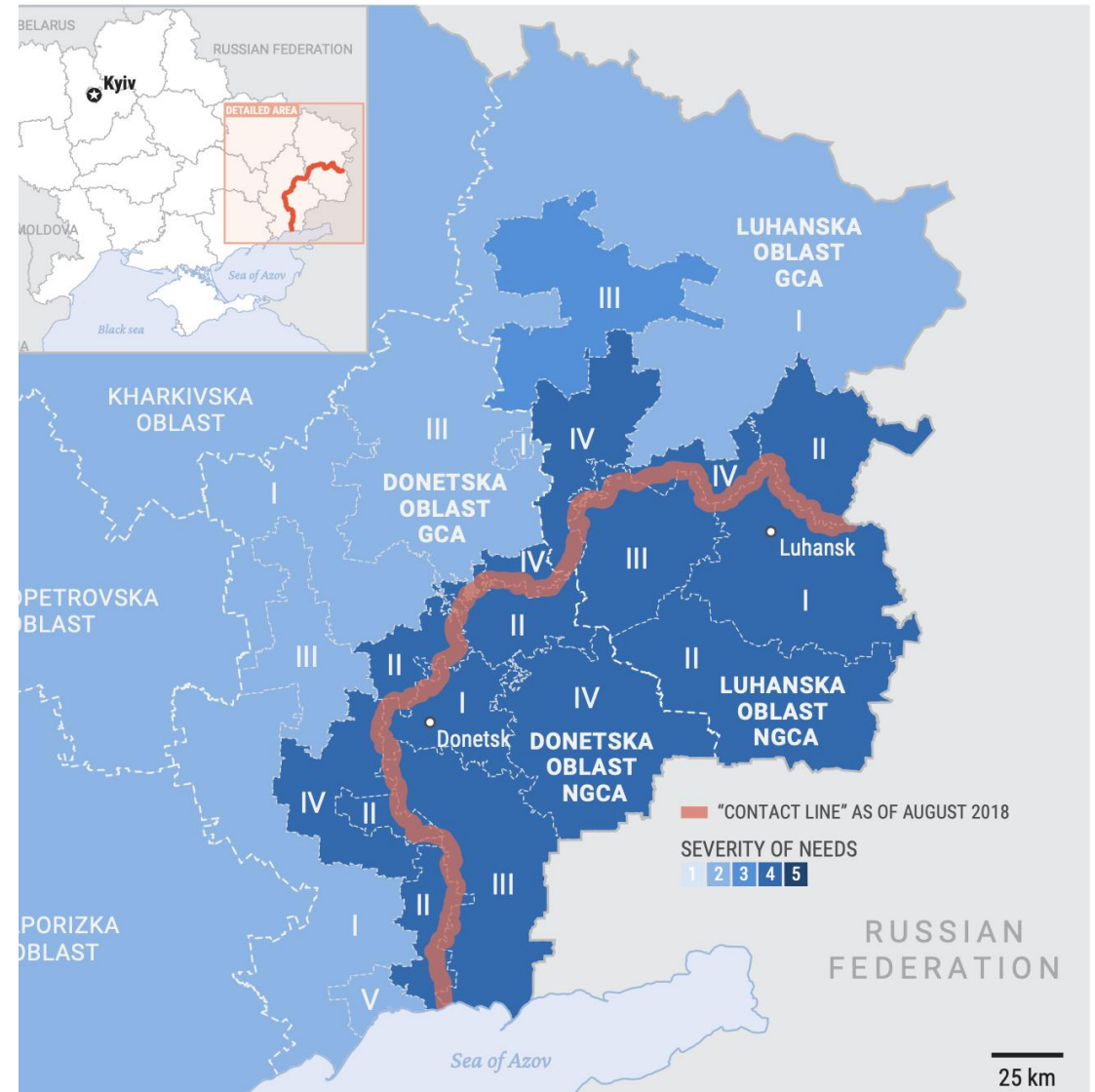
Осіб з інвалідністю

Key questions for IDPs, 2014-2021

What is the status of housing for internally displaced people?

This includes the status of housing in their home communities (the place they left) and the status of housing in the host communities

What is the status of housing for people still living in the temporarily occupied territories (TOTs)?



SHELTER DAMAGE IN GCA&NGCA



over **40,000**

homes damaged

during four years of conflict

WINTERIZATION NEEDS

In GCA



34% Donetsk urban



58% Donetsk rural



29% Luhansk urban



43% Luhansk rural

stated not having enough
winter supplies

COLLECTIVE CENTRES

60% of IDPs

struggle

to afford rising cost
of rent and utilities

in current resident areas



Humanitarian needs assessment, 2018

Ministry for the Question of the Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories anticipated that 625 families would be compensated for their homes that had been destroyed in 2011. The Ministry also guaranteed 125 million UAH for the provision of temporary housing for IDPs (at least 325 families)

Iryna Pavlyk, UN Women

- “First, the biggest challenge [for IDPs] would be lack of permanent accommodation. Renting housing is expensive. And getting a good job is hard. These are two first most common challenges, they are interconnected. So basically, it's really hard to get a good job, especially if you're a woman. Due to many reasons, for example, Donetsk Oblast is a very industrial area with lots of mines where traditionally men are expected to work, and [they get] a better salary and lots of factories and plants. Also men are more welcome there so, especially for IDP women it is really hard to get a good job and that often gets them into being dependent on their partner or spouse or other family members, and that often leads to some manifestation of domestic and gender-based violence. So this economic component, it's all it's all linked.” (2021)

Alina
Stailovska,
Caritas
(Mariupol)

- “In Mariupol, we have local people who have one problem. There are displaced people, they will have other problems. But displaced people and local people have one shared problem—economic problems. The economic problems existed before and up to the conflict. Even in the villages, where there was no work, that was the main problem for them, but when the conflict began, this problem became much worse. So local people and displaced people have a common problem, which is losing work. And then the problems that differentiate the displaced people from the local people is the problem of housing. If the local population has their own housing, the displaced people don’t. So we had a lot of people who lived in Donetsk, and in Donetsk they were middle-class people, so they had middle-class homes, cars. And then they lost everything, they moved to Mariupol. They lost this economic security. For example, in Mariupol, they have this kind of work that allows them to live from paycheck to paycheck, and they lose their housing security and their economic security. Nobody received housing, there is no state program.”

Key issues facing Ukrainian government in 2021

- Lack of unified database on damaged/destroyed housing
- Lack of clarity around opportunities for IDPs with respect to housing security
- Lack of economic security for IDPs contributing to further housing insecurity
- At the same time that IDPs were trying to integrate into their host communities, they had to keep IDP status in order to keep their claim on their property in the temporarily occupied territories