



Єднання
заради дії



RESEARCH
ON LOCAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS:

HOW ARE IDPS INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY LIFE?

INTRODUCTION

Local self-government bodies and executive authorities may develop and approve local targeted programs aimed at solving pressing territorial community problems, including supporting and strengthening the social protection of certain categories of citizens. Such powers are defined in the [Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine"](#) Articles 26, 27, and 59.

Local targeted programs that provide material assistance or social services usually have regulations defining the procedure for implementing them, and the categories of citizens who can receive material assistance or social services in the community. The recipients of such additional support are usually **members of a territorial community** who permanently reside therein. However, national legislation does not define the terms "territorial community member" or "permanent residence". It should also be noted that local self-government bodies are not authorized to interpret such basic terms.

In accordance with the [Law of Ukraine No. 1871-IX of November 05, 2021, "On the Provision of Public \(Electronic Public\) Services for Declaring and Registering a Place of Residence in Ukraine,"](#) and the [Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 265 of February 07, 2022 "Some Issues of Declaring and Registering a Place of Residence and Maintaining Registers of Territorial Communities"](#), every community has created and maintains a register of territorial communities; a database designed to store, process, and use information to register persons residing in the territory of the relevant administrative-territorial unit. Thus, the only way to confirm a person's residence in a territorial community, and hence membership therein, is through a registered place of residence, as clearly defined by law.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are people who do not live at their registered place of residence. Therefore, they cannot participate in general meetings or public hearings, submit local initiatives, create self-organization bodies, vote on public budget projects, or use other tools of local democracy. This also means that they are not covered by local targeted programs aimed at supporting members of a territorial community, which creates some discrimination.

The statute of a territorial community may contain a definition for territorial community members that may also include IDPs. A passport for a local targeted program or a regulation on the procedure for its implementation may also contain a definition of "territorial community members", which may include IDPs.

METHODOLOGY FOR RESEARCHING LOCAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS ON THE INCLUSION OF IDPS



The goal of this study:

- Analyze the statutes of target communities, local target programs, and other local regulations on the recognition of IDPs as members of a territorial community;
- Implement a comparative analysis of existing and promising practices for including IDPs in the local self-government of host territorial communities;
- Identify obstacles to accessing social support tools for vulnerable categories of IDPs in host communities.



The study topic:

discrimination against IDPs regarding the right to directly participate in local government, as well as the right to receive social support (including financial support) provided by local targeted programs and other local regulations.



The study analyzes:

- statutes of territorial communities;
- existing local targeted programs and other local regulations (provisions, decisions, orders, action plans, etc.) aimed at social support (including financial support) for certain vulnerable categories of citizens.



Objectives of the study:

1. Determine whether local communities include IDPs as members of a territorial community in accordance with the territorial community statute; and, whether their needs and interests are taken into account when creating and implementing local targeted programs.
2. Study and analyze local targeted programs aimed at supporting and strengthening social protection for vulnerable categories of citizens, in particular, support for certain categories of IDPs (children under 18 and elderly people, people in need of additional medical care, people with disabilities).
3. Identify the need for amendments to local targeted programs and other local regulations in host communities to ensure that IDPs can benefit from them.
4. Check whether existing local targeted programs are working and whether they are provided with adequate financial and organizational resources.



Research methods and tools:

1. Legal analysis of local regulations published on official government websites.
2. Analysis of reports, statistics; and responses to requests made in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information".
3. Analysis of executive authority and local self-government body official websites.
4. Expert interviews with representatives of territorial community local authorities.

 The geography scope of the study covers 25 communities in 15 Oblasts of Ukraine:



Sources of information:

1. Websites of territorial community executive authorities and local self-government bodies.
2. Official responses to requests in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information".
3. Statistical information obtained during interviews with experts on the number of IDPs.
4. Statutes of territorial communities.
5. Local regulations (provisions, programs, decisions, orders, action plans, etc.).
6. Transcripts of expert interviews with representatives of territorial community local authorities.



CONCLUSIONS BASED ON THE LEGAL ANALYSIS OF LOCAL REGULATIONS









The study included a legal analysis of 193 local legal acts for 25 communities in 15 Oblasts of Ukraine. The following groups of local regulations were selected for the study:







- statutes of territorial communities and certain associated provisions;
- programs and decisions related to the social protection of certain categories of citizens;
- programs and decisions exclusively related to IDPs;
- programs and decisions that include measures aimed at helping IDP children.

The analysis took into account changes made up to March 31, inclusive, which were published on the official websites of executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

Due to the use of different practices in the distribution of powers between executive authorities and local self-government bodies, the number of analyzed regulations varies from community to community (from 4 to 15).

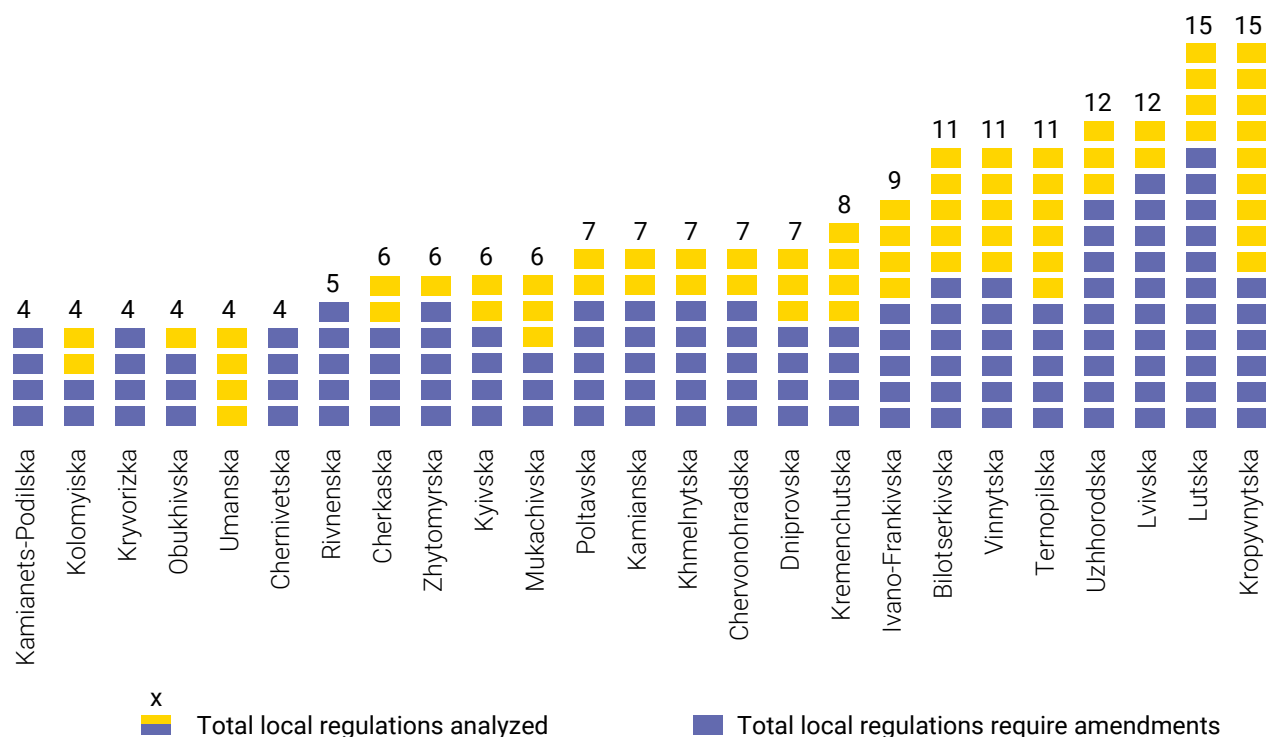
Analyzed local regulations

-  analyzed
-  statute
-  social protection of certain categories of citizens
-  contain measures aimed at helping IDP children
-  require amendment
-  relate exclusively to IDPs

Oblast / Community	Total local regulations		The number of regulations, per topic:			
						
Khmelnytska / Kamianets-Podilska	4	4	1	1	1	1
Ivano Frankivska / Kolomyiska	4	2	0	1	2	1
Dnipropetrovska / Kryvorizka	4	4	1	0	2	1
Kyivska / Obukhivska	4	3	1	0	2	1
Cherkaska / Umanska	4	0	0	0	2	2
Chernivetska / Chernivtsi	4	4	1	0	1	2
Rivnenska / Rivnenska	5	5	1	0	1	3
Cherkaska / Cherkaska	6	4	1	0	4	1
Zhytomyrska / Zhytomyrska	6	5	1	0	3	2
Kyivska / Kyivska	6	4	1	0	3	2
Zakarpatska / Mukachevska	6	3	1	1	1	3
Poltavaska / Poltavska	7	5	1	2	4	0
Dnipropetrovska / Kamianska	7	5	1	2	2	2
Khmelnytska / Khmelnytska	7	5	1	1	4	1
Lvivska / Chervonohradska	7	5	1	0	5	0
Dnipropetrovska / Dniprovska	7	4	1	1	3	2
Poltavska / Kremenchutska	8	4	1	2	5	0
Ivano-Frankivska / Ivano-Frankivska	9	5	1	1	5	2
Kyivska / Bilotserkivska	11	6	1	2	6	2
Vinnytska / Vinnytska	11	6	1	0	8	2
Ternopilska / Ternopilska	12	5	1	0	6	5
Zakarpatska / Uzhgorodska	12	9	6	2	3	1
Lvivska / Lvivska	12	10	1	2	7	2
Volynska / Lutska	15	11	1	1	10	3
Kirovohradska / Kropyvnytska	15	6	2	2	7	4
Total	193	124	29	23	97	45

Analyzed regulations, by community

The legal analysis of 193 local regulations revealed that 124 (65%) need to be amended.



Analysis revealed significant shortcomings in certain local regulation provisions that restrict the rights of IDPs to social protection and participation in local self-government (participation in general meetings or public hearings, submission of local initiatives, etc.), especially for IDPs who do not have their place of residence registered in the community or do not have their information in the territorial community register.

According to part one of Article 1 of the [Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine”](#), a territorial community is a group of residents united by permanent residence in a village, town, or city that is an independent administrative unit; or, a voluntary association of residents of several villages that have a single administrative center. Thus, all residents of a territorial community can take a direct role in solving local issues. Neither executive authorities nor local self-government bodies have the right to narrow this concept by artificially defining membership in a territorial community based on certain criteria. Such actions contradict the European Convention on Human Rights and the Law of Ukraine “On Principles of Preventing and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine” and may contain signs of discrimination (direct, indirect, or harassment).

In addition, the following identified shortcomings create conditions for violations under Article 119 of the Budget Code of Ukraine, in particular, misuse of budget funds.



Identified shortcomings that restrict the rights of IDPs:

1. The vast majority of statutes do not provide for IDPs who are not included in the Register of Territorial Communities as residents/inhabitants/members of the territorial community (Kamianets-Podilska, Kyivska, Kremenchutska, Kryvorizka, Kropyvnytska, Lvivska, Mukachivska, Poltavska, Rivnenska, Ternopilska, Uzhhorodska, Khmelnytska, Chervonohradska, Cherkaska, and Chernivetska territorial communities).
2. Some statutes define IDPs as residents/inhabitants/members of a territorial community. At the same time, the right to participate in local self-government (participation in general meetings, public hearings, submission of local initiatives, etc.) can only be exercised by those who have registered residence in the territory of the community (Bilotserkivska, Vinnytska, Dniprovska, Zhytomyrska, Ivano-Frankivska, Kamianska, Lutsk, and Obukhivska territorial communities).
3. The statutes of some territorial communities do not specify the criteria for determining membership in a territorial community (Kyivska, Mukachivska, Uzhhorodska, and Chervonohradska territorial communities) or the definition is unclear, for example: "members of the territorial community of the city are all residents who are registered as permanent residents on the territory of the administrative-territorial units of Kremenchuk" or "members of the territorial community of Rivne are citizens of Ukraine who permanently or temporarily reside within the city, are registered as permanent residents, and are not restricted in their rights."
4. There was no free access on the community's official website (Kryvorizka and Umanska territorial communities) to the statute and regulations governing the mechanism for providing assistance, benefits, compensation, and services. Thus, it was impossible to conduct a legal analysis of how accessible these materials are for IDPs.
5. Most local targeted programs aimed at social support for certain vulnerable categories of citizens do not apply to IDPs who are not included in the Register of Territorial Communities.
6. Some programs have additional conditions and restrictions for IDPs to benefit from them, for example:
 - "Have been registered for at least one year in the Unified Information Database on Internally Displaced Persons at the place of actual residence within the Lviv City Territorial Community";
 - "Benefits and assistance are provided to persons registered on the territory of the Kamianske City Territorial Community, and in some cases, to persons who do not have a registered place of residence on the community's territory, but have been living on its territory for the last 5 years";
 - "Some internally displaced persons who were registered after March 13, 2022, and are in difficult life circumstances can receive food packages, hot meals, and individual personal hygiene products" (Khmelnytska territorial community);
 - "Compensation may be denied if an internally displaced person has lived for less than one year within the city of Kyiv or within one region according to the database";

- "Internally displaced persons who are registered in the settlements of the Ivano-Frankivsk City Territorial Community starting from March 1, 2022, but not less than 6 months before the birth of a child, are entitled to receive assistance";
- "The comprehensive city social program 'Turбота' applies to citizens whose place of residence is registered on the territory of the Rivne City Territorial Community (in some cases, as an exception, who de facto reside)", it is unclear what is meant by "some cases".

7. In some communities, IDPs are not defined by local targeted programs as socially vulnerable.
8. Some local regulations contain incorrect, outdated terminology for "internally displaced person", for example:
 - "Involuntarily displaced persons" (Lutska territorial community);
 - "Temporarily displaced citizens" (Kamianets-Podilska territorial community);
 - "Forcibly displaced due to the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine" (Kremenchutska territorial community);
 - "Refugees" (Ternopil'ska territorial community);
 - "Displaced from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and the areas of the anti-terrorist operation" (Kyiv'ska, Uzhhorod'ska, and Vinnytska territorial communities);
 - "Internally displaced persons from the temporarily occupied territory in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts, and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol" (Chernivetska territorial community).
9. Some local regulations contain contradictory provisions, e.g., recognizing that they apply to IDPs, but at the same time contain grounds for refusing to register persons who have not provided a document certifying an address for the place of registration in the community. At the same time, the respective lists of such regulations do not provide for the possibility of providing a certificate of IDP registration (Uzhhorod'ska, Khmelnytska, Chervonohrad'ska, and Kropyvnytska territorial communities).
10. Some communities do not provide free meals to children who are internally displaced or to those classified as affected by hostilities and armed conflicts (Lviv'ska).

It is worth noting that successful practices have also been identified. These should be taken into account when developing local regulations aimed at supporting certain socially vulnerable categories of the population, including IDPs.

List of local regulations aimed at supporting IDPs

Community	Name of the legal act
Bilotserkivska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program of Support for Internally Displaced Persons for 2023-2025 • On Organizational Support for Implementing the Program for Support of Internally Displaced Persons for 2023-2025
Dniprovka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Program of Support for Internally Displaced Persons for 2022-2026
Ivano-Frankivska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations on the Coordination Center for Interaction with Internally Displaced Persons in the Ivano-Frankivsk City Territorial Community
Kamianska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program of Support for Internally Displaced Persons for 2022 • Program of Support for Internally Displaced Persons for 2023-2025
Kolomyyska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program "Providing support to internally displaced and/or evacuated persons in connection with the introduction of martial law for 2023"
Kremenchutska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program of Support for Internally Displaced and Evacuated Persons for 2023 • On the Provision of Food Packages to Internally Displaced Persons Registered in the Kremenchuk City Territorial Community
Kropyvnytska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Benefits for Internally Displaced Persons in Cultural Institutions • On the Exemption of Internally Displaced Persons from Paying the Cost of an Administrative Service that is Credited to the Budget of the Kropyvnytskyi City Territorial Community in 2022
Lutska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Approval of the Procedure for Free Provision of Food to Internally Displaced Persons
Lvivska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection Program for Internally Displaced Persons • Program for "Reimbursement of Funeral Expenses for Internally Displaced Persons Who Died on the Territory of the Lviv City Territorial Community and Were Under Retirement Age at the Time of Death, Did Not Work, Were Not in Service, and Were Not Registered as Unemployed with the State Employment Center"
Poltavska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the Provision of Dental Prosthetics Services to Privileged Categories of Internally Displaced Persons, Amendments to the Program "Preferential Dental Prosthetics for Certain Categories of Citizens of the Poltava City Territorial Community for 2022" • On Approval of the Targeted Comprehensive Program for Supporting Internally Displaced and/or Evacuated Persons
Uzhgorodska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program of Social Protection and Support of Internally Displaced Persons for 2022 • Program of Social Protection and Support for Internally Displaced Persons for 2023-2025
Khmelnyska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Procedure for Providing Free Food Packages and Personal Hygiene Products to Internally Displaced and/or Evacuated Persons
Cherkaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program of Support for Internally Displaced/Evacuated Persons in Cherkasy Due to the Introduction of Martial Law



However, communities do not have a unified approach to developing such regulations and identifying measures to support IDPs.

Some local targeted programs do contain an extensive set of measures for material, social, and psychological support for IDPs (Kamianska, Dniprovska, Uzhhorodska, and Poltavska territorial communities).

Most programs adopted by communities, however, contain only one or two measures that provide services or material assistance to IDPs:

- Transportation of internally displaced and/or evacuated persons from the Chernivtsi railway station to the state border of Ukraine (Chernivetska territorial community);
- Exemption from paying the cost of an administrative service (Kropyvnytska territorial community);
- Provision of food packages and individual personal care products (Khmelnyska and Cherkaska territorial communities);
- Carrying out routine repairs and/or purchasing materials to equip places of temporary residence for internally displaced and/or evacuated persons (Kolomyiska territorial community);
- Allocation of funds for purchasing housing for IDPs (Kremenchutska territorial community);
- Provision of a one-time financial assistance to IDPs (Lvivska territorial community).

In some communities, the **existing local regulations** were **amended** to **extend their application to IDPs**, including the following:

1. Regulations on the procedure for providing one-time targeted financial assistance to individual citizens at the expense of the Uman City Territorial Community budget, on providing one-time targeted financial assistance to IDPs.
2. Regulations for the territorial centers of the Kremenchuk City Territorial Community social services regarding the free provision of social services to IDPs.
3. The Procedure for Providing Persons with Electronic Tickets "Social Card of Ternopil Citizen" on a Free of Charge Basis" in terms of including IDPs in the list of persons in the preferential category.
4. Procedure for free dental prosthetics for privileged categories of citizens in the Ternopil City Territorial Community regarding the inclusion of IDP veterans on the list of privileged categories that can receive free dental prosthetics services (those whose actual place of residence/stay is in the Ternopil City Territorial Community settlements).
5. Program for developing urban passenger transport and communication in Kropyvnytskyi for 2021-2024, to include IDPs in the list of privileged categories enjoying free public transport in the Kropyvnytskyi City Territorial Community.
6. Program "Health of Vinnytsia Residents for 2022-2024" Vinnytsia City Territorial Community, to extend its effect to IDPs registered with the City Council's Department of Social Policy.
7. Comprehensive city social program "Turbota" of the Rivne Territorial Community, providing financial assistance to IDPs.
8. The list of social services and conditions for their provision by the structural units of the Territorial Center for Social Services (provision of social services) in Rivne, regarding the possibility for IDPs to use all services provided by Center's structural units for the relevant categories of citizens.

9. Regulations on the territorial center for social services in Cherkasy on receiving social services in the territorial center by citizens who actually reside in Cherkasy or foreigners and stateless persons, including refugees and IDPs who legally reside in Cherkasy, are in difficult life circumstances, and need social services.
10. The procedure for providing one-time financial assistance to certain categories of the population in the Ivano-Frankivsk City Territorial Community regarding the right to receive such assistance by IDPs.



GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Make appropriate amendments to the statutes of territorial communities in order to ensure that IDPs registered and residing on the territory of communities are able to exercise their right to participate directly in local self-government.
2. Amend the relevant local targeted programs, as well as local regulations that determine the procedure for implementing measures and providing services, benefits, assistance, and compensation to certain categories of the population; in order to remove obstacles to the receipt of services, benefits, assistance, and compensation by certain categories of the population, including persons registered in a territorial community as IDPs.
3. Make appropriate changes, in particular in terms of terminology, to ensure that the provisions in local regulations are in line with current legislation on IDPs.
4. Review the content of existing local targeted programs and provide for appropriate measures to support IDPs, in order to strengthen the social protection of IDPs.
5. Ensure that local regulations are published on the official websites of executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

Legal justification

- Article 33 of the Constitution of Ukraine. Everyone who legally resides on the territory of Ukraine is guaranteed freedom of movement and free choice of place of residence.
- Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”. An internally displaced person’s certificate of registration certifies the place of residence of an IDP.
- Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On Freedom of Movement and Free Choice of Residence in Ukraine”. Citizens of Ukraine, as well as foreigners and stateless persons legally residing in Ukraine, are guaranteed freedom of movement and free choice of residence on its territory, except for restrictions established by this Law.
- Law of Ukraine “On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine”.
- Article 38-1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine”. Narrowing the content and scope of the right of persons with disabilities to preferential transportation is not allowed.
- Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government”. Citizens of Ukraine exercise their right to participate in local self-government by belonging to their respective territorial communities.

Any restriction on the right of a citizen of Ukraine to participate in local self-government, specifically, **making it dependent on the length of residence in a relevant territory, is prohibited.**

The proposed amendments will also ensure that local regulations are brought in line with the provisions of Article 64 of the Law of Ukraine, “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine,” and avoid violations of Article 119 of the Budget Code of Ukraine.

Technical note on expert interviews

The interviews with experts were conducted by the Fama Research Agency between December 2022 and March 2023.



Data collection method: in-depth interviews.



Objectives of the study:

1. Identify existing local targeted programs and regulations aimed at supporting IDPs in a host community.
2. Investigate the specifics of local targeted programs aimed at supporting IDPs (funding, number of users, channels of information about the program, etc.).
3. Determine how local social support programs take into account the needs of IDPs.
4. Identify obstacles that prevent IDPs from receiving social services in a host community.
5. Identify existing promising practices and proposals for the inclusion of IDPs in a host community's local government.



Target audience: representatives of executive bodies of local self-government dealing with IDPs in target communities.



Selection criteria: targeted recruitment.



Total number of interviews: 44.



Two interviews: Bilotserkivska, Dniprovska, Zhytomyrska, Kamianets-Podilskyi, Kolomyiska, Kremenchutska, Kropyvnytska, Lutska, Lvivska, Obukhivska, Poltavska, Rivnenska, Ternopil'ska, Uzhhorodska, Umanska, Khmelnytska, Chervonohradska, Cherkaska, Chernivetska.



One interview: Vinnytska, Ivano-Frankivska, Kamianska, Kyivska, Kryvorizka, Mukachivska.

In some communities, only one interview was conducted due to limited opportunities to recruit participants from the target population sample.

NOTE, that the testimonies of local government officials may differ from the figures in the documents and on the Internet.

MAIN RESULTS

Number of local targeted programs in communities funded from local budgets

Community	Number of programs	
	approved	focused exclusively on IDPs
Umanska	9	
Chervonohradska	9	
Dniprovska	6	1
Lutska	6	
Ternopilska	6	
Cherkaska	6	1
Bilotserkivska	4	1
Vinnytska	4	
Kolomyiska	4	1
Kremenchutska	4	
Uzhhorodska	4	1
Ivano-Frankivska	3	
Kyivska	3	
Kryvorizka	3	
Kropyvnytska	3	
Obukhivska	3	
Chernivetska	3	
Kamianska	2	1
Poltavska	2	1
Rivnenska	2	
Khmelnytska	2	
Zhytomyrska	1	
Kamianets-Podilska	1	
Lvivska	1	
Mukachivska	1	

! IMPORTANT

The quantitative data collected in this study **has a number of significant limitations:**

- In some communities, local government representatives may not have had complete information or may have been responsible for only a certain part of the community (for example, a city district, as in the case of Kyivska and Kremenchutska communities); so their testimonies are not representative of the entire community.
- Sometimes, the testimonies of respondents from the same community differed. If the community did not provide official statistical documents (which could be used to verify the correct information), we presented both indicators with a slash (/).
- In terms of the number of social service users, some experts might mention the number of applications, while others might mention the number of individuals using the service, as data processing methods differ from community to community.
- Respondents named different periods of data collection: for the last year, for the entire period, or no specified period at all.
- Some communities did not provide a single indicator for the number of users (mostly IDPs). This situation is caused by the fact that some respondents may not have all the information about the community or do not keep statistics on the total number of users. For example, respondents from the Chervonohradska community listed the number of users for each service. Such indicators were aggregated and marked in the table. Also described in more detail were the services and institutions whose indicators were taken into account. It should be noted that this data is not accurate, as it does not cover the full range of services provided in the community.

Given the existing limitations, **it is not recommended conducting comparative analyses of quantitative data or considering all indicators to be true.**

The largest number of programs were recorded in Umanska and Chervonohradska communities. Each of them has nine active targeted programs. The lowest number was recorded in Mukachivska, Lvivska, Kamianets-Podilska, and Zhytomyrska communities, with one per community.

Only one of the recorded programs had ceased to operate in 2023, which was in the Vinnytska community.

Programs targeted exclusively at IDPs were recorded in Bilotserkivska, Dniprovska, Kamianska, Kolomyiska, Poltavska, Uzhhorodska, and Cherkaska communities. Some targeted programs have also been amended since the beginning of the full-scale invasion to include IDP-related items. For the most part, respondents believe that there is no need to modify programs to include IDP needs, as IDPs generally have the same access to services as local residents. No other legal acts related to IDPs were recorded in any of the communities.



Funding for programs is rarely reduced; often, implementation costs have increased compared to 2022.

Total number of social service users in communities



Total number of users of social services¹




Data collection period

Community			Data sources
Bilotserkivska	999	2022	The "Turbota" program
Vinnyska			no data available
Dniprovsk	9,992/~400,000	2022/ all time	Territorial Center/Department of Social Protection
Zhytomyrska	11,000	2022	Center for Social Services
Ivano-Frankivska	24,685	2022	Department of Social Policy, Ivano-Frankivsk City Council Executive Committee
Kamianets-Podilsk			no data available
Kamianska	6,069	2022	Social protection programs for the population of the Kamianske City Territorial Community for 2022-2026; document provided by respondents
Kyivska	1,000	2022	The "Care. Towards the residents of Kyiv" program, Department of Social Protection, Darnytskyi District
Kolomyiska	1,193	2022	Territorial Center, social taxi service, homeless shelter
Kremenchutska			no data available
Kryvorizka	330,000	2022	Department of Labor and Social Protection at the Department of Social Policy
Kropyvnytska			no data available
Lutska	~55,000	2022	Department of Social Services for Family, Children, and Youth, Lutsk City Council
Lvivska			no data available
Mukachivska	3,000	2022	Department of Social Protection of the Population, Mukachevo City Council
Obukhivska	4,200	2022	Social Protection Department, Obukhiv City Council Executive Committee
Poltavska			no data available
Rivnenska			no data available
Ternopilsk	186,889	-	Territorial Center
Uzhhorodska			no data available
Umanska	~25,000 / 18,000	2022	Program "Turbota", Department of Labor and Social Protection
Khmelnytska			no data available
Chervonohradska	~2,400	2022	Territorial Center, Center for Social Services
Cherkaska	26,500	2022	Department of Social Development of Cherkasy City Council
Chernivetska	3,578	2022	Number of appeals to the Chernivtsi Turbota Municipal Center




¹ The ~ symbol marks the indicators covering the total number of recipients of individual services; the slash (/) marks the indicators provided by various experts.

Number of registered IDPs and social service users from among IDPs in communities (according to data provided by respondents)

 Number of registered IDPs in the community²

 Number of IDP users³

 Data collection period

Community				Data sources
Bilotserkivska	~16,000	~520	2023	Program to Support Internally Displaced Persons
Vinnytska	45,782	~5,110	2022	Vinnytsia City Territorial Center for Social Services, Vinnytsia City Center for Social Services, City Center for Social and Psychological Rehabilitation of Children and Youth with Functional Disabilities
Dniprovska	~185,000	736	2022	Territorial Center
Zhytomyrska	11,953	no data available		Zhytomyr City Center for Social Services
Ivano-Frankivska	42,132	no data available		Department of Social Policy of the Executive Committee of Ivano-Frankivsk City Council
Kamianets-Podilska	~22,000 / 36,000	no data available		Kamianets-Podilskyi City Center for Social Services for Family, Children and Youth
Kamianska	~27,100	~23,132	2022	Program of Support for Internally Displaced Persons for 2022-2026, City Employment Center
Kyivska	no data available	200	2022	The "Care. Towards the Residents of Kyiv" program at the Darnytskyi District Department of Social Protection
Kolomyiska	14,500	3,000	2022	Unified Center for Rehabilitation and Social Services
Kremenchutska	31,365	10,700	all the time	Accounting data from the Department of Social Protection for the Kriukivskyi District Population
Kryvorizka	72,366	~36,000	all the time	Department of Labor and Social Protection, Department of Social Policy
Kropyvnytska	26,234	~1,385	not specified	Data from the Kropyvnytskyi City Council Department of Social Policy on residence in temporary shelters, Territorial Center
Lutska	~76,000 ⁴	22,000	2022	Lutsk City Council Department of Social Services for Family, Children and Youth
Lvivska	107,500	~36,000	2022	Administrative Services Center
Mukachivska	~7,000			no data available
Obukhivska	~8,600	9,047	2022	Social Protection Department, Obukhiv City Council Executive Committee

² The ~ symbol marks the indicators that do not cover the actual number of IDPs in the community, the slash (/) marks the indicators provided by various experts.

³ The * symbol marks the indicators that cover the number of recipients of individual services.

⁴ Data for the Volynska Oblast.



Number of registered IDPs in the community²



Data collection period



The number of users from among IDPs³

Community				Data sources
Poltavska	~60,000	26,257	2022	Department of Social Protection, financial assistance for living expenses
Rivnenska	15,896	~14 073	2022	Number of IDPs who received food, food packages, financial assistance, reimbursement of burial costs, and/or rehabilitation services at the Krok Center
Ternopil'ska	30,233 / 29,989	47,463	not specified	Number of IDPs who received humanitarian aid, medical services, and preferential meals for children in schools and kindergartens
Uzhhorodska	~28,000	16,348	2022	Center for Social Services
Umanska	~12,800	~8,100	2022	Department of Labor and Social Protection
Khmeln'ytska	39,263 / 37,765	31,652	2022	Administrative Services Center
Chervonohradska	~6,800	~2,223	2022	Territorial Center, Center for Social Services
Cherkaska	<30,000	no data available		Department of Social Development of Cherkasy City Council
Chernivetska	44,925	no data available		Department of Social Policy of Chernivtsi City Council

Social service recipients from among IDPs in all communities are mostly women.

The main channels for obtaining information about services are Facebook pages and the Telegram channels for institutions. Hotline numbers and booklets available at service centers were also mentioned.

Discrimination against IDPs receiving social services has rarely been recorded. For example, in Ternopil'ska and Obukhiv'ska communities, IDPs were restricted from using the "Turbota" program; and in the Chernivetska community, access to material benefits under the "Zakhyst" program was restricted. In the rest of the communities, it is enough to provide an IDP certificate to receive the service.

Usually, the needs of IDPs in communities are taken into account by conducting a survey among IDPs who come to institutions to register or receive services. In this way, it is possible to identify the actual needs of IDPs. For example, representatives of Zhytomyr'ska, Kamianets-Podil'ska, Kremenchutska, Lutska, and Poltav'ska communities declared they use this approach.

There have been cases when IDPs' needs were taken into account in developing policies for IDPs through public hearings involving IDPs and relocated NGOs.

The services IDPs demand the most are in-kind assistance (food, clothing, hygiene products, etc.); temporary accommodation and assistance in finding housing; targeted financial assistance (including reimbursement of medical expenses); psychological counseling; inpatient and home care (for elderly IDPs and people with disabilities); document restoration; information center consultations; and, employment assistance.

IDP self-government organizations in communities

 other IDP self-governance organizations

Community	Existence of		Existing self-government organizations
	IDP Council		
Bilotserkivska	—	+	NGO “Soniakh”
Vynnytska	—	+	IDP Support Center “Ya Mariupol”
Dniprovska	—	—	
Zhytomyrska	—	+	NGO “Myr Na Doloni”
Ivano-Frankivska	—	+	NGOs “Mariupol”, “Donbas”
Kamianets-Podilska	+	—	
Kamianska	+	+	Names not identified
Kyivska	—	—	
Kolomyiska	—	+	NGO “Feniks” (current status unknown)
Kremenchutska	—	+	Public organization of activists from the city of Popasna
Kryvorizka	+	+	CSO “Aegis Center”, CSO “I am Mariupol”
Kropyvnytska	—	+	NGO “Ya Mariupol”, “Vik Shchastia”, “Universytet Tretioho Viku”, Slavic Cultural Center “Gogle 87”
Lutska	—	+	CF “SSS”
Lvivska	—	+	Center for Support of Internally Displaced Persons
Mukachivska	+	—	
Obukhivska	—	—	
Poltavska	+	+	Working group on IDPs
Rivnenska	—	+	Sloviansk Employment Center
Ternopilska	+	+	IDP Hub
Uzhhorodska	+	+	Coordination Council for Internally Displaced Persons
Umanska	—	+	NGO “Slovianski Mriyi”, NGO “Charivnyi Pendel”, initiative group for the creation of NGOs “IDP Council” and “Uman – Nash Dim”, NGO “Shliakh Dobra”, Hub “Avdiivka. Vilni Liudy. Tak Bulo, Tak Bude”
Khmelnyska	+	+	“I am Mariupol”
Chervonohradska	+	+	NGO “Diy-Ya-Ty”, NGO “Mist 3.10”, Caritas Kramatorsk
Cherkaska	+	—	
Chernivetska	+	+	VONA Career Hub, Vilna Hub, Youth Residence



IDP councils operate in Kamianets-Podilska, Kamianska, Kryvorizka, Chernivetska, Uzhhorodska, and Cherkaska communities. They often include representatives of local authorities, NGOs, and IDPs themselves.

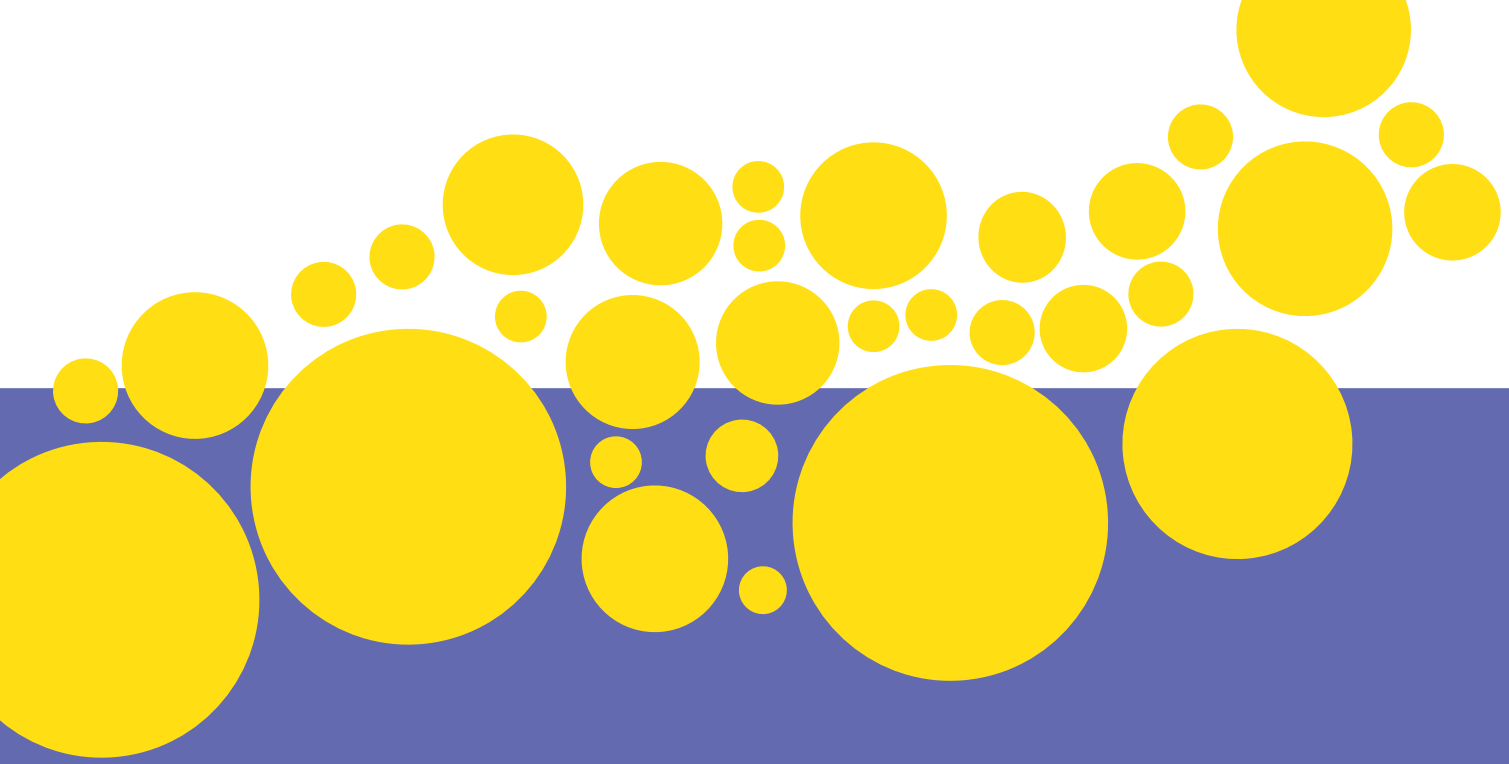
Communities without IDP Councils are considering setting one up. However, in some territorial communities, this idea has been rejected altogether (such as in Obukhivska and Poltavska communities).

Other forms of self-government were also mentioned, including NGOs created by IDPs directly in the community, relocated NGOs, relocated institutions, and employment in local government.

Only a small number of respondents spoke about the gender composition of institutions. However, those who have such information indicated that the participants in various institutions of self-government are predominantly women.

Among the proposed ways to further involve IDPs in self-government are the following:

- Employing IDPs in the community;
- Organizing cultural events;
- Cooperating with civic organizations founded by IDPs;
- Identifying IDPs interested in self-governance and interviewing them for inclusion in target groups in city departments;
- Involving IDPs in the IDP Council;
- Creating a Council of Relocated Businesses;
- Integrating IDP children into local educational institutions.



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This research was made possible as part of the United Voices in Action program implemented by IREX, together with the Charity Foundation "Stabilization Support Services" and with support from the U.S. Department of State.

