

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES AND ANALYSIS

IDP Intentions Survey - Georgia



INTENTIONS SURVEY ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS: VOICES OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN GEORGIA



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), June 2015

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*Cover Photo: Displaced widow living in a collapsing collective center in Tbilisi
(Photographer: Irakli Pirveli)*

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ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS: VOICES OF
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
IN GEORGIA**

June 2015

Georgia

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ACRONYMS

IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ISSA	Institute of Social Studies and Analysis
MRA	Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia
TAT	Tbilisi Administered Territory
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

With the aim of promoting that voices and perceptions of internally displaced persons on voluntary return and alternate durable solutions are heard, UNHCR commissioned an Intentions Survey among IDPs in Georgia. The survey was carried out by the Institute of Social Studies and Analysis (ISSA). Two thousand and one (2,001) internally displaced persons were interviewed by ISSA between October-December 2014 in Tbilisi and ten regions of Georgia. The survey accounted for IDPs originating from all districts of Abkhazia and South Ossetia currently living in various housing conditions, including collective centers, cottage settlements, and in private housing.

Two thousand and one (2,001) IDPs in Georgia have shared with the reader of this document their aspirations, thoughts and feelings regarding their future. For many of them, this was an important step in their own reflection process on returning home, integration, and relocation in displacement. While conducting a survey sounds like a very technical exercise, for the IDPs involved it was an emotional journey as interviewers steered women, men, girls, and boys through the 63 questions of the six-page questionnaire. Tears were shed in memory of the past and as hopes for a better future were expressed. IDPs trusted the survey process and opened their doors, hearts and minds to ensure that the survey results will help to shape their future destiny in a way that reflects their desires.

By commissioning this survey, UNHCR aimed to de-mystify the issue of voluntary return of internally displaced persons in Georgia and to place the issue of voluntary return in the context of local integration and relocation as durable solutions. The results of the survey provide an evidence base for future action. UNHCR suggests that the survey results be used not with a political lens, but by focusing on what the displaced people really want. Their wishes and intentions are diverse and thus the response needs to be multi-faceted so as to do justice to the complex considerations that drive the search of the internally displaced in Georgia for the most appropriate durable solution.

The purpose of the survey is best summarized in the following quote:

“Many years after any conflict, it is always very difficult for people to make up their minds about returning voluntarily or not. This is not a decision that those affected by conflict take lightly. People who have been displaced outside or inside their own country always need accurate information. A key prerequisite for people to make an informed choice is their ability to move without obstacle to the place from which

they have been displaced. When discussing voluntary returns, it is important to focus on facts and on people's needs, not on theoretical considerations or myths. It is also important to understand the concerns of everyone as well as the potential fears, in particular of the affected people, not only those displaced, but also those of the host communities to which some people would return voluntarily.

An intentions survey is a standard tool used to assess who has the intention to return voluntarily to their place of origin and who wants to stay where they are. The survey includes the sort of information that IDPs have or do not have in order to make a decision. It will also include information about those who feel integrated where they are. Why do we use this tool? It is very simple; we should not have to decide for the displaced persons what the best solution is for them. I hope that this intentions survey will help us to listen to their voices and to their intentions."

*~Vincent Cochetel, Director, UNHCR Regional Bureau
for Europe, 18 March 2015*

Through this survey and report, internally displaced persons have spoken. Now it is up to all stakeholders to support the realization of durable solutions with the voices of the often voiceless in mind.

METHODOLOGY¹

The fact that this survey was conducted, the survey methodology, the way the survey was conducted and the manner in which the survey results were compiled and presented in this report reflect UNHCR standards of best practice globally. Qualitative and quantitative research methods were used for the development of the interview questionnaire and for survey implementation. In preparation for the questionnaire, focus group discussions were organized with IDPs from Abkhazia, IDPs from South Ossetia, with entities taking policy decisions related to IDPs, and with representatives of NGOs working on issues concerning IDPs. Following the focus group sessions, ISSA tested the survey instrument by conducting 20 pilot interviews, based on which small adjustments were made to the questionnaire. The final survey questionnaire was comprised of 63 closed² and semi-closed questions. Once the questionnaire was finalized, interviewer supervisors were trained by ISSA analysts and field coordinators. These supervisors then trained additional interviewers in the respective regions. Following face-to-face interviews, data was entered into SPSS (Version 15) software and processed for the analytical report.

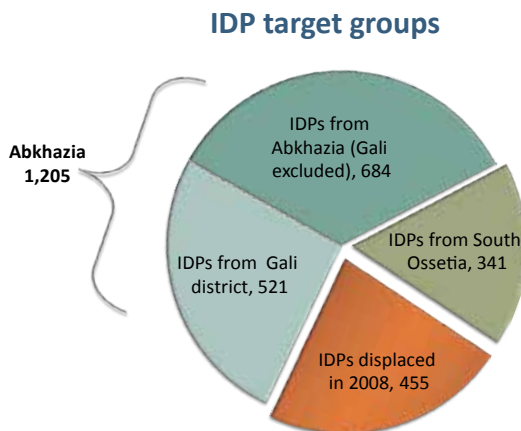
¹ Although the term voluntary return is not reflected in the questionnaire, interviewers were trained and instructed to explain to each interviewee that survey questions relate to return of a voluntary nature only. The meaning of each durable solution: integration, relocation, and voluntary return was explained to each interviewee. UNHCR staff monitored interviews to verify that these concepts were clearly introduced and well understood.

² Closed questions are queries eliciting a "yes" or "no" response.

When planning and conducting this Survey, UNHCR and ISSA followed the draft UNHCR Guidelines on the Protection of Personal Data and Information³ (2015) and the Guidelines adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1990 Concerning Computerized Personal Data Files. While the UN General Assembly Guidelines are mainly addressed to States they also explicitly apply to personal data files kept by governmental and international organizations, including UNHCR. The key principles of the Guidelines are lawfulness and fairness; accuracy; interested-person access; non-discrimination; purpose-specification; proportionality; respect the rights of the data subject; security and confidentiality; and accountability and supervision.

DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia (MRA) there were 257,989 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Georgia at the time the survey was conducted, of these 223,715 IDPs were registered from Abkhazia and 34,274 from South Ossetia.⁴



To understand the integration prospects of IDPs and their perceptions on voluntary return to the area of origin,⁵ four target groups were studied:

- a) IDPs from South Ossetia;
- b) IDPs displaced during the 2008 conflict;

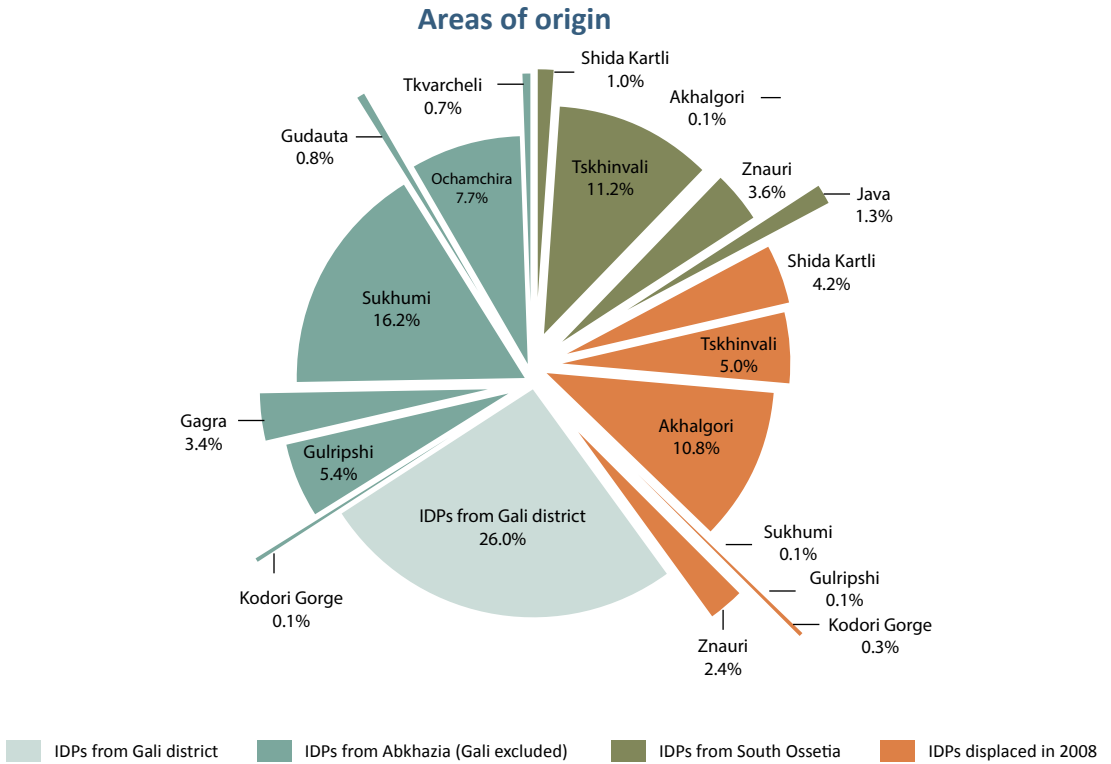
³ UNHCR Policy on the Protection of Personal Data of Persons of Concern (replacing UNHCR Confidentiality Guidelines of 2001), UNHCR Department of International Protection, May 2015.

⁴ The cited IDP statistics were provided to ISSA in October 2014 by the Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia (MRA) at the time that the survey was being conducted. As of January 2015, the number of IDPs in Georgia was registered at 262,009 (Population of Concern to UNHCR Georgia, January 2015).

⁵ Throughout the document “area of origin” refers to the place of residence before initial forced displacement.

- c) IDPs from Gali district, Abkhazia;⁶
- d) IDPs from other districts of Abkhazia.

IDP target groups are from the following areas of origin, with specifications by district:



The majority of interviewees were between the ages of 25-39 or 40-59 at the time of displacement. This trend is observed in all target groups except for among IDPs from Gali where most respondents were minors at the time of displacement (38.8%).

Age and gender disaggregation of interviewed IDPs

Age	Gender of Interviewed IDPs		Total
	Female	Male	
16-24	4.9%	4.0%	8.9%
25-39	16.7%	11.1%	27.7%
40-59	25.7%	14.9%	40.6%
60+	15.3%	7.5%	22.8%
Total	62.6%	37.4%	100.0%

⁶ As geographical divisions in Abkhazia have changed over time, the use of the term Gali/Gali district in this report refers to the geographical definition of Gali district at the time the intentions survey was conducted.

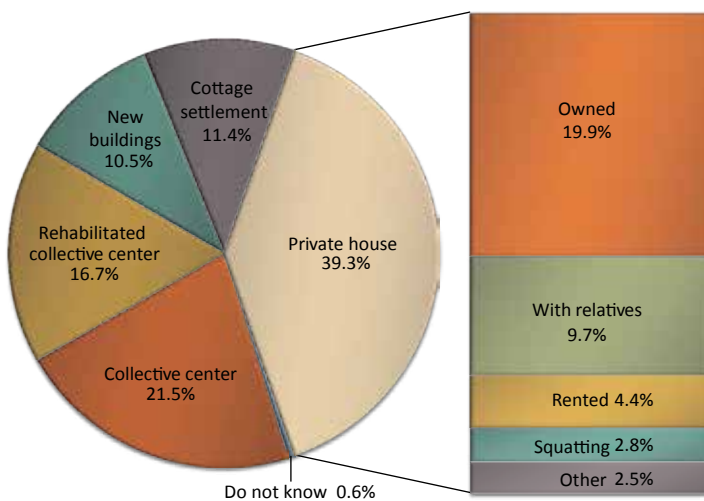
⁷ The breakdown to the right of the pie chart represents the percentages of IDPs owning, living with relatives, renting, squatting, or other, among IDPs living in private houses (39.3%).

The study covered IDPs displaced from Abkhazia and South Ossetia at different times and currently living in collective centers (including privatized, rehabilitated and not renovated), cottage settlements, and private accommodation.

Following displacement, IDPs found various types of temporary housing, some of which they still occupy twenty years later, while awaiting a durable housing solution. 39.3% of the IDPs interviewed live in private housing. Of these, 19.9% own their homes, 9.7% live with relatives, 4.4% are renting, and 2.8% are squatting. 21.5% of respondents live in non-rehabilitated collective centers, 16.7% in rehabilitated collective centers, 11.4% of respondents live in cottage-type settlements and 10.5% in newly constructed buildings, located mostly in Batumi and Poti.

40.9% of interviewees live in Tbilisi, an almost equal percentage live in other towns, and 18% live in villages. IDPs from South Ossetia predominantly settled in Tbilisi as well as in the cottage settlements of Shida Kartli and the neighboring Mtskheta-Mtianeti region. Almost half of interviewed IDPs from Abkhazia settled in Tbilisi and a third in the Samegrelo region. This group of IDPs has the highest representation across all regions of Georgia.

Type of accommodation in displacement

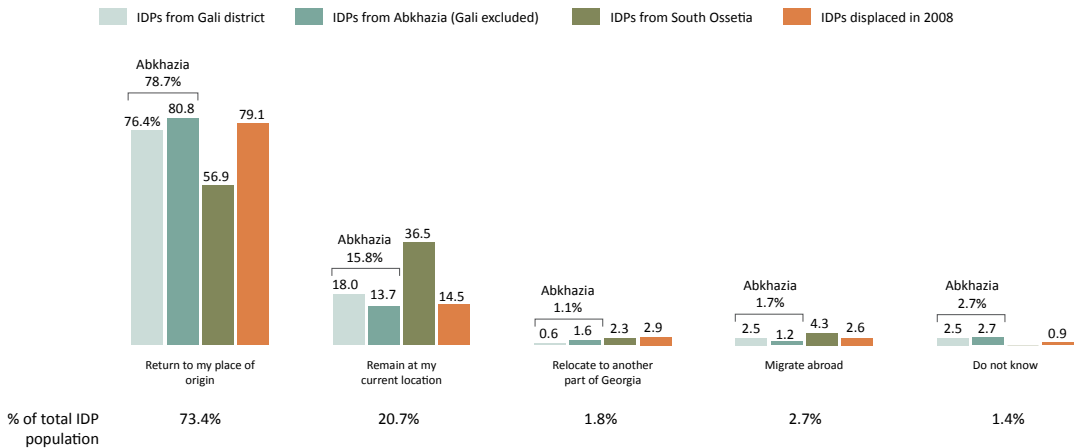


SURVEY FINDINGS

Questions were posed to interviewees regarding three main durable solution options for IDPs:

- **Voluntary Return:** sustainable and voluntary return to the area of origin;
- **Integration:** sustainable local integration in areas where IDPs take refuge;⁸
- **Relocation:** sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).

Intentions of IDPs concerning return, integration or relocation



INTEGRATION

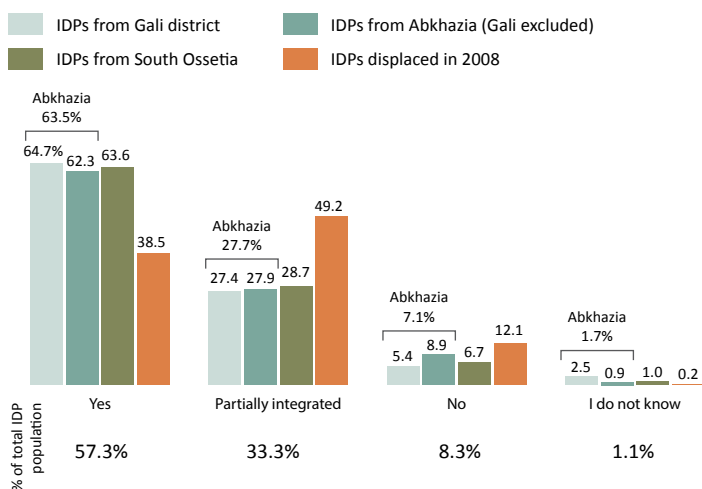
The term “integration” refers to sustainable local integration in the areas where IDPs have taken refuge and is defined in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. “Settlement” or “being settled” is, in the minds of IDPs and in the local context, associated with ownership of accommodation, which is just one, though important, factor in integration.

- ✓ *The majority of respondents (57.3%) feel fully integrated, a third (33.3%) feel partially integrated, while 8.3% feel that they are not integrated. When compared with other target groups, IDPs displaced in 2008 are the least integrated in their current place of residence.*

⁸ The definitions are taken from the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. The Brookings Institution, April 2010.

- ✓ *IDPs living in Tbilisi and other urban areas attest to a higher level of integration than those living in villages. This suggests urban locations support integration of IDPs more than rural areas.*
- ✓ *Older respondents demonstrate a lower level of integration than younger respondents: only 47.9% of respondents who are 60 and older feel fully integrated, while 70.6% of respondents in the age group 16-24 indicate that they are fully integrated.*
- ✓ *Responses from female IDPs indicate that they are only slightly more integrated (59.5%) than male respondents (53.8%).*
- ✓ *IDP families with a higher monthly average family income show a greater level of integration, while families with lower average monthly incomes feel only partially integrated or not integrated.*
- ✓ *According to IDPs, full integration is possible if they are provided with, first of all, livelihoods⁹ (46.3%) a house/apartment in good condition (20.4%), medical services (10.7%), and security (7.5%).*

Do you consider yourself locally integrated?



- ✓ *Relating to integration, IDPs in all four target groups expressed the least concerns regarding access to documentation, security, participation in public issues, adapting to local communities and establishing personal contacts (friends, acquaintances).*

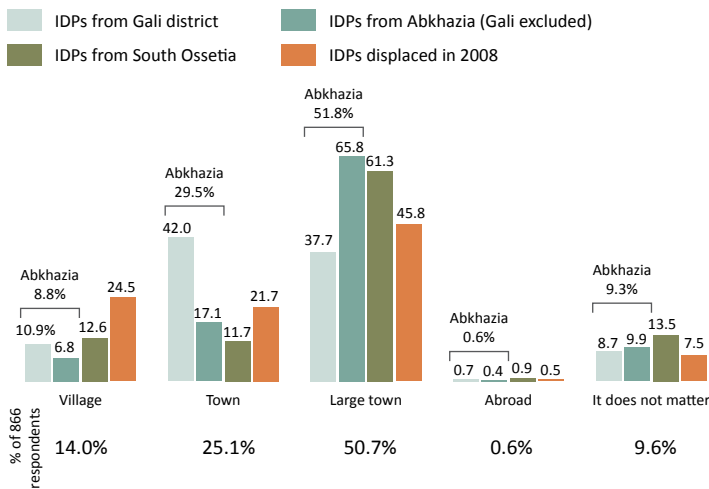
⁹ In this context, employment is figured as an element of livelihoods. In general “Livelihoods are activities that allow people to secure the basic necessities of life, such as food, water, shelter and clothing. Engaging in livelihoods activities means acquiring the knowledge, skills, social network, raw materials, and other resources to meet individual or collective needs on a sustainable basis with dignity. Livelihoods activities are usually carried out repeatedly within an income stream such as agriculture, pastoralism, fishing, employment within a market sector, or as an entrepreneur. Ideally, people work within one or multiple streams providing goods and services to a market economy based on cash exchange or barter. Work provides the basis for their food security and self-reliance, adding stability, prosperity and peace to the community at large.” UNHCR Global Strategy for Livelihoods (2014-18), UNHCR Division of Programme Management and Support (DPSM), 2014. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/530f107b6.pdf>

- ✓ One of the most pressing problems according to IDP respondents is the inability to visit family members, relatives, friends and acquaintances who live in the area of origin.
- ✓ Half of interviewed IDP families (50.9%) do not own a house, apartment or plot of land on the territory controlled by Georgia.

RELOCATION

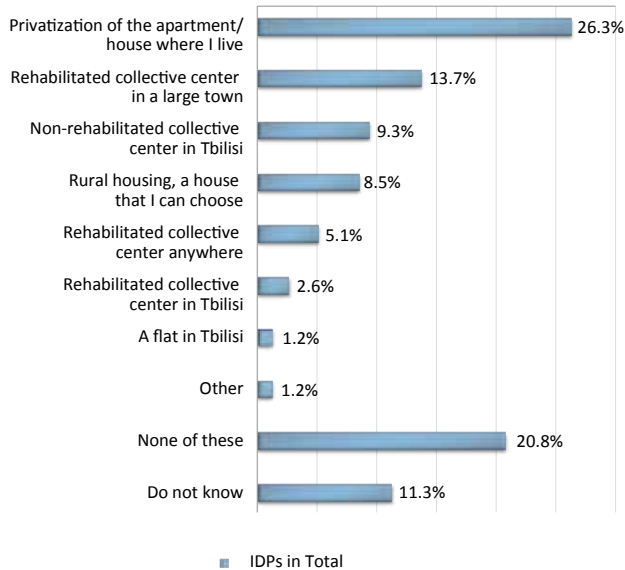
- ✓ The majority (57.1%) of IDPs do not want to relocate, while 42.9% want to relocate. IDPs displaced in the 1990s from South Ossetia are less willing to relocate than other target groups.
- ✓ The number of IDPs who do not want to relocate is greatest in Tbilisi (72.6%). Among IDP respondents living in other towns within the country, about half want to relocate, and the majority (63.9%) of IDPs living in villages want to relocate.

If you want to relocate, which option do you prefer?



- ✓ The percentage of IDPs wanting to relocate is relatively higher among respondents who are 16-24 (51.7%) and 25-39 years old (50.6%) and lower among respondents who are 40-59 years old (41.8%), and is especially low among those 60 years or older (32.1%).
- ✓ One of the factors influencing the desire to relocate is family income: IDP families with a lower average monthly family income (417 GEL) are more likely to want to relocate than those with a higher average monthly family income (481 GEL or more).

If you are offered a durable housing solution from the government, what is your preference?



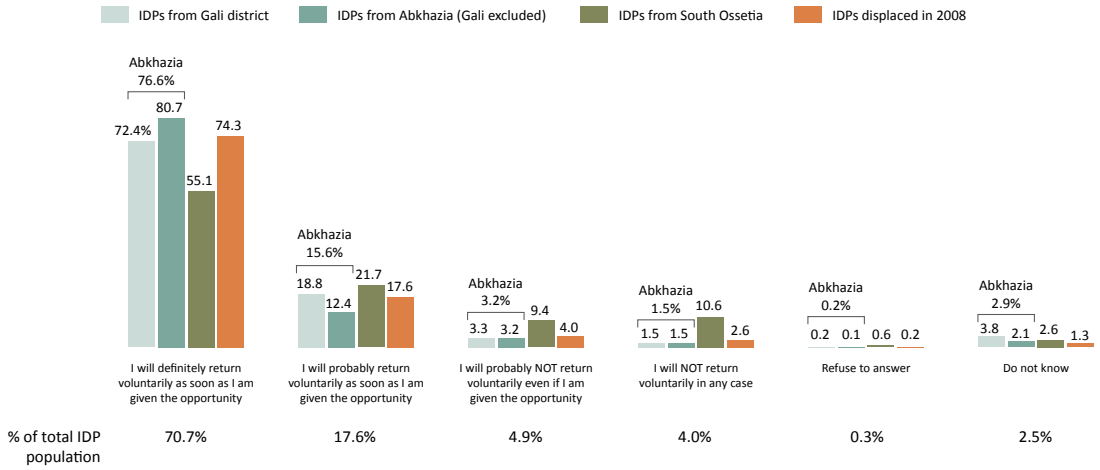
- ✓ *Half the respondents who want to relocate stated that they would prefer to live in a large town, while a quarter stated that they would prefer to live in a regional center. IDPs from Gali are more likely to want to live in a regional center (namely in Zugdidi, considering the proximity to Gali district); and 14% of all IDP respondents want to relocate to a village.*
- ✓ *The main reasons IDP respondents want to relocate are: livelihoods (51.9%) and better housing conditions (26.4%).*

VOLUNTARY RETURN

- ✓ *A significant majority of respondents want to voluntarily return to their area of origin. Four options measuring willingness to return voluntarily were offered:*
 - 1.) *I will definitely return voluntarily;*
 - 2.) *I will probably return voluntarily;*
 - 3.) *I will probably not return voluntarily; and*
 - 4.) *I will not return voluntarily.*

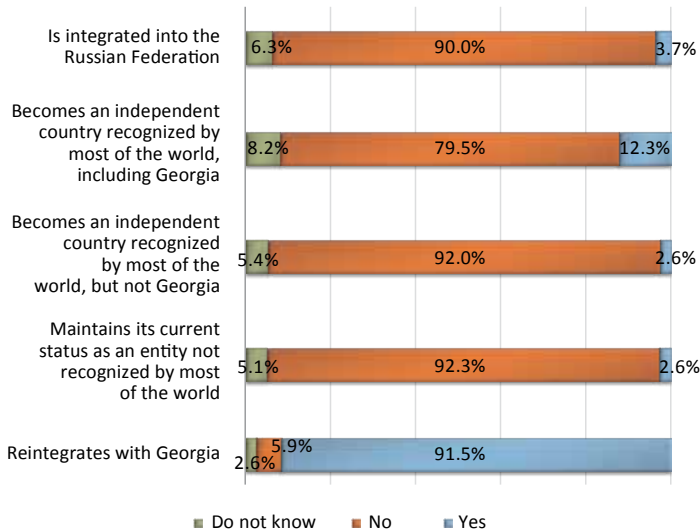
In the sample, the total percentage of IDPs willing to return voluntarily was 88.3%, while only 4% definitely do not want to return voluntarily, 4.9% will probably not want to return voluntarily and 2.5% do not know.

Would you like to return voluntarily to your area of origin permanently?



- ✓ 2.6% indicated that they wish to return to the area of origin voluntarily, if it “maintains its current status quo as an entity not recognized by most of the world.” Among the 2.6% are persons from all areas of origin.

Would you consider returning to your area of origin permanently if it...



- ✓ 42.8% of respondents do not believe that voluntary return will be possible in the coming ten years.
- ✓ IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) had the greatest desire to definitely return voluntarily (80.7%), while this desire is relatively lower among IDPs from South Ossetia

displaced in the 1990s (55.1%). The option “I will definitely return voluntarily” is also shared by more than 70% of IDPs from Gali and those displaced in 2008.

- ✓ 91.5% of respondents think of voluntary return as an option if Abkhazia or South Ossetia reintegrate with Georgia, whereas 12.3% want to return voluntarily even if Abkhazia or South Ossetia become independent states recognized by the world including Georgia.
- ✓ The desire to return voluntarily correlates with age: respondents in the age groups of 16-24 and 25-39 less often state the position “I will definitely return voluntarily” (58.9% and 66.7% respectively) in comparison with older generation IDPs (78.4% of respondents aged 60 years or older have a firm desire to return voluntarily).
- ✓ More males responded positively to voluntary return (76.9%) than females (70.1%).
- ✓ The loss of property in the area of origin was listed as the top reason for not wanting to return voluntarily (62.4%).
- ✓ In all four target groups, the top reasons for the desire to return voluntarily were: 1.) I want to return voluntarily because I have emotional connections with the place where I lived prior to displacement (30.9%); 2.) I want to return voluntarily because my house and property are there (28.7%); 3.) I want to return voluntarily because my relatives’ graves are there (26%).

Priority reasons for desire to voluntarily return

What are the main reasons you want to return voluntarily?	Total	Displaced in 2008	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
I have an emotional connection with my area of origin	71.9%	77.3%	77.5%	67.5%	66.5%	67.0%
My house and property are there	66.9%	70.3%	63.0%	68.1%	65.5%	66.8%
Graves of relatives are there	60.6%	69.1%	64.9%	59.7%	49.7%	54.7%
Family and relatives are there	19.4%	12.7%	8.4%	16.6%	38.1%	27.3%
Social and economic opportunities	12.4%	24.4%	6.1%	11.0%	7.4%	9.2%
Other	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.2%	0.1%
Do not know	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%

- ✓ More than half the respondents think that they will be able to permanently and voluntarily return to the place where they lived prior to displacement. This position is relatively less often stated by IDPs from Gali.
- ✓ The majority of respondents (70.7%) state that their family members share their attitudes towards voluntary return.
- ✓ Among the preconditions for voluntary return, the most important are security (19%) and livelihoods (13%), followed by voluntary return to their own house/apartment (12.9%), and protection of civil rights (12.7%).

- ✓ *During the last five years, 21.4% of respondents visited their areas of origin.*
- ✓ *The majority of respondents (81.8%) want to visit their area of origin given security guarantees.*
- ✓ *44.8% of respondents have contact with the people living in their area of origin. IDPs from Gali and those displaced in 2008 have relatively more contact, while IDPs from South Ossetia and Abkhazia (Gali excluded) displaced in the 1990s have less contact.*



INTRODUCTION

With the aim of promoting that Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) voices and perceptions on voluntary return and alternate durable solutions are heard and in order to inform programming relating to persons of concern, UNHCR commissioned this IDP Intentions Survey for Georgia. The survey was conducted by the *Institute of Social Studies and Analysis (ISSA)*. Two thousand and one (2,001) IDPs were interviewed by ISSA between October and December 2014 in Tbilisi and ten regions of Georgia. The survey accounted for IDPs originating from all districts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia who are currently living in various housing conditions, including collective centers, cottage settlements, and private housing.

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By commissioning this survey, UNHCR has sought to de-mystify the issue of voluntary return of IDPs in Georgia and to place the issue of voluntary return in the context of local integration and relocation as durable solutions. The results of the survey provide an evidence base for future action. UNHCR suggests that this document be read not with a political lens, but by focusing on what the displaced people really want. Their wishes and intentions are diverse and thus the response needs to be multi-faceted so as to do justice to the complex considerations that drive the search of IDPs in Georgia for the most appropriate durable solution.

The purpose of the survey is best summarized in the following quote:

“Many years after any conflict, it is always very difficult for people to make up their minds about returning voluntarily or not. This is not a decision that those affected by conflict take lightly. People who have been displaced outside or inside their own country always need accurate information. A key prerequisite for people to make an informed choice is their ability to move without obstacle to the place from which they have been displaced. When discussing voluntary

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1. METHODOLOGY

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purpose-specification; proportionality; respect of the rights of the data subject; security and confidentiality; and accountability and supervision.¹

The **main objective** of the survey was to generate and analyze quantitative data and qualitative information about the intentions of voluntary return or durable solutions, other than voluntary return, of IDPs from South Ossetia and Abkhazia. The findings are intended to help stakeholders to identify the progress of durable solutions for IDPs in Georgia and to support the implementation of the durable solutions strategy.

1.1. Target Groups

To understand the integration prospects of IDPs and their perceptions on voluntary return to the area of origin, the following target groups were studied:

- a) IDPs from South Ossetia;
- b) IDPs displaced during the 2008 conflict;
- c) IDPs from Gali district, Abkhazia²;
- d) IDPs from other districts of Abkhazia.

The study covered IDPs living in collective centers (including privatized, newly built, rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated collective centers), cottage settlements, and private accommodation. The perceptions of IDPs displaced at different times from Abkhazia and South Ossetia were also examined.

Sample Model

The **sample size** used for this survey was 2,001 (two thousand and one) respondents, and is representative of all IDPs in Georgia taking into account area of origin and place of current residence, disaggregated by the regions of Georgia and various types of housing conditions. To identify and locate IDPs to be interviewed, ISSA requested a list of current addresses of IDP households in Georgia from the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees (MRA). This database was used as a reference to prepare the primary sample frame for the selection of IDPs.

The primary sampling unit consisted of a distribution of IDPs per region and per type of housing (collective center, cottage settlement, private housing) and was sorted according to the data provided by the MRA. Once housing units were selected per region, the secondary sampling unit was chosen by randomly selecting IDP households by area of origin. The final sampling unit was the selection of individuals within households

1 UNHCR Policy on the Protection of Personal Data of Persons of Concern (replacing UNHCR Confidentiality Guidelines of 2001), UNHCR Department of International Protection, May 2015

2 As geographical divisions in Abkhazia have changed over time, the use of the term Gali/Gali district in this report refers to the geographical definition of Gali district at the time the intentions survey was conducted.

using the Kish Table³ approach, allowing for a random sampling by age and gender. The resulting lists of individuals from the final sampling were those who were interviewed.

The overall margin of error for the survey is 2.2%, with a 95% reliability of sampling. The average margin of error for each subgroup is 4.5%.

Table № 1.1a Number of IDPs interviewed and margins of error

Target groups	Number of interviews	Margins of error (95% reliability)
IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	684	3.7%
IDPs from Gali district	521	4.2%
<i>Total IDPs from Abkhazia</i>	<i>1,205</i>	<i>2.8%⁴</i>
IDPs displaced during the 2008 conflict	455	4.6%
IDPs from South Ossetia (displaced in the 1990s)	341	5.3%
Total	2,001	2.2%

1.2 Research Methodology

Qualitative and quantitative research methods were used for the development of the interview questionnaire and during survey implementation.

Questionnaire and Sample Model

A qualitative research methodology was used in the preparation of the interview questionnaire and the post-interview sessions with interviewers. In preparation for the questionnaire, focus group discussions were organized with the following participants to determine key indicators affecting IDP perceptions:

1. One focus group discussion with IDPs from Abkhazia;
2. One focus group discussion with IDPs from South Ossetia plus IDPs from Shida Kartli displaced in 2008;
3. One focus group discussion with entities taking policy decisions related to IDPs: community leaders and representatives of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees (MRA);
4. One focus group discussion with representatives of NGOs who are working on issues concerning IDPs.

Each focus group consisted of eight to nine members and lasted between one-and-a-half to two hours. A guideline for group discussions was designed by ISSA analysts.

3 The technique involves constructing a list of eligible individuals at a particular address, disaggregated by age, and then selected according to the serial number of the address itself. The system is devised so that all individuals in a household have an equal chance of selection. (L. Kish, 'A Procedure for Objective Respondent Selection Within the Household', Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1949).

4 The margin of error is lower for this group, and will be presented throughout the data results, alongside results for respondents from Gali and other districts of Abkhazia.

Recorded focus group discussions were transcribed and analyzed in order to identify measurable indicators with which to structure the questionnaire.

A post-interview breakout session was conducted with interviewers who worked in Tbilisi and ten regions of Georgia to discuss their observations on IDP reception of the questionnaire and accounts of personal histories, and to share other relevant information not covered by the questionnaire. These findings are a part of the qualitative portion of this study and interviewer observations during the process are included throughout the report.

Preparation for field work

Following the focus group sessions, ISSA tested the survey instrument by conducting 20 pilot interviews based on which, small adjustments were made to the questionnaire. The final survey questionnaire was comprised of 63 closed⁵ and semi-closed questions. Once the questionnaire was finalized, interviewer supervisors were trained by ISSA analysts and field coordinators. These supervisors then trained additional interviewers in the respective regions in October 2014.

Field work

Table № 1.2a Survey location: number of interviews per region

Region	Total no. of interviews
Tbilisi	799
Samegrelo–Zemo Svaneti	514
Shida Kartli	209
Mtskheta – Mtianeti	117
Kvemo Kartli	117
Imereti	113
Adjara	51
Kakheti	21
Racha Lechkumi-Kvemo Svaneti	20
Guria	20
Samtskhe Javakheti	20
Total	2,001

Quantitative research through survey interviews was implemented through face to face interviews. 2,001 IDPs were interviewed among the four target groups of IDPs based on their area of origin. Overall, 56 interviewers were recruited to cover Tbilisi and ten regions of Georgia, under the guidance of ten supervisors. Interviews were conducted between 17 November and 5 December 2014. Each region had one supervisor responsible for training and supervising one to nineteen interviewers. Each interviewer conducted between nine and 46 interviews. Field controls took place

⁵ Closed questions are queries eliciting a “yes” or “no” response.

parallel to field work. 10% of interviews underwent field control (200 interviews) in order to ensure the high quality of data results. UNHCR protection staff visited field sites to monitor interview progress and further train interviewers on site as needed.

Data processing and analysis

In the framework of the survey, the ISSA statistician developed a matrix for data entry into the SPSS program. Once data entry was completed, the entire database was cleaned and the survey data was processed and analyzed through SPSS (version 15), using both descriptive and analytical statistics⁶. At the final stage, the analytical report was developed. While most tables and diagrams in the report represent the answers of all 2,001 IDPs interviewed, certain questions were only posed to a smaller group who responded positively to a previous question. For these cases, the number of respondents is indicated as N=908 respondents, in all other tables and diagrams the total is either indicated as “N=2001” or “IDPs in total.”

Data weighting of all results has been applied at the data analysis level, with the following weighting coefficients: IDPs from South Ossetia- 0.97889, IDPs from the 2008 conflict- 0.73699, IDPs from Gali- 1.42045, and IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) - 1.10092. “Within statistics, weighting is used to correct disproportional sample sizes and adjust the collected data to represent the population from which the sample was drawn (<http://en.statistik-tutorial.de/tutorials/weighting-spss.html>).”

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERVIEWED IDPS

According to the Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia (MRA) there were 257,989 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Georgia at the time the survey was conducted, of these 223,715 IDPs were registered from Abkhazia and 34,274 from South Ossetia.⁷

2.1 Areas of Origin⁸

A total of 2,001 IDPs were interviewed within the framework of the study. The resulting data throughout this report is representative of each target group. For the distribution of the target groups interviewed, please see Diagrams № 2.1a and 2.1b. The number

6 Descriptive statistics in the analysis are those representing general findings on all of the respondents (total IDPs). Analytical statistics display correlations across target groups for comparative purposes.

7 The cited IDP statistics were provided to ISSA in October 2014 by the Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia (MRA) at the time that the survey was being conducted. As of January 2015, the number of IDPs in Georgia was registered at 262,009 (Population of Concern to UNHCR Georgia, January 2015).

8 Throughout the document “area of origin” refers to the place of residence before initial forced displacement.

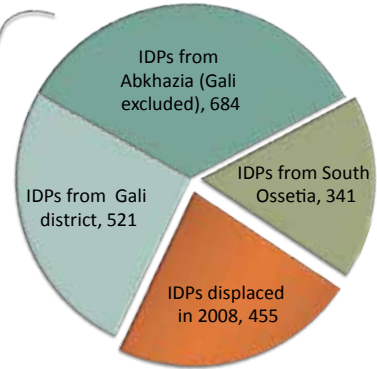
of interviews conducted per target group is as follows:

1. IDPs from the Gali district in Abkhazia, 521 respondents;
2. IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded), 684 respondents (this includes IDPs displaced from Gulripshi, Gagra, Sukhumi, Gudauta, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, and Kodori Gorge);
Total IDPs from Abkhazia interviewed: 1,205
3. IDPs from South Ossetia, 341 respondents (includes IDPs displaced from Tskhinvali, Java, Znauri, Akhagori, and Shida Kartli);
4. IDPs displaced during the 2008 conflict, 455 respondents (includes IDPs from Shida Kartli, Akhagori, Tskhinvali, Znauri, Gulripshi, Sukhumi, and Kodori Gorge).

IDP target groups

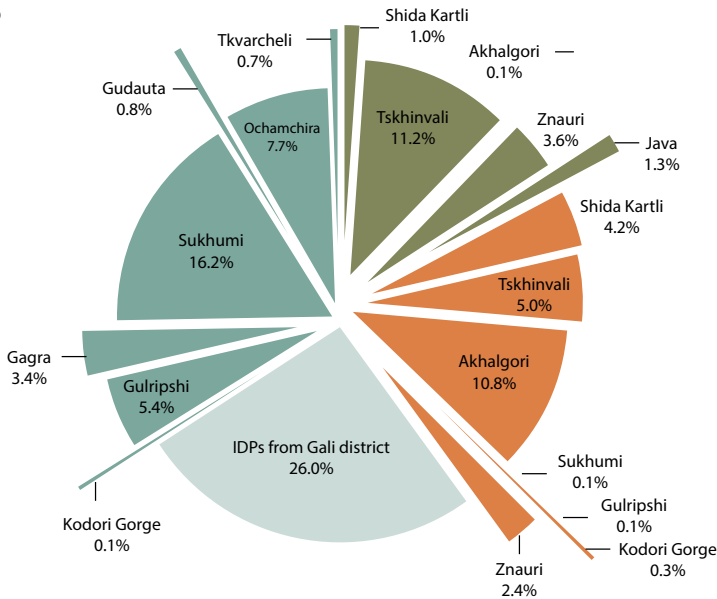
Diagram №2.1a

Abkhazia
1,205



Areas of origin

Diagram №2.1b



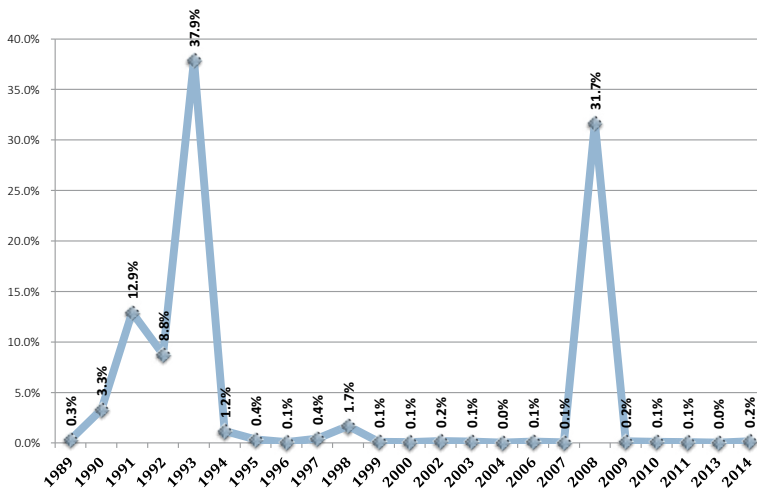
IDPs from Gali district
 IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded)
 IDPs from South Ossetia
 IDPs displaced in 2008

The largest displacement occurred in the early 1990s. The majority of the interviewed IDPs⁹ became displaced between 1990-1994 (64.1%) or in 2008 (31.7%) (see Diagram № 2.1c).

9 “Interviewed IDPs,” “interviewees,” and “respondents” are used interchangeably throughout the report and refer to the 2,001 IDPs who took part in the survey.

Date of last displacement

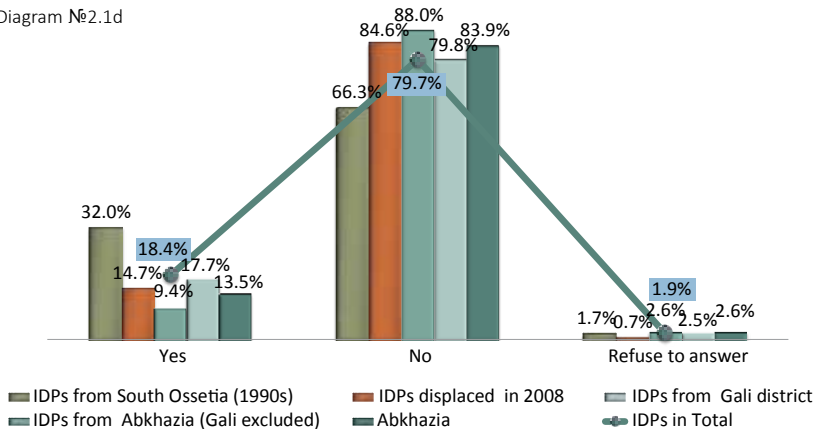
Diagram №2.1c



Many IDPs were subsequently displaced, following voluntary return. The highest percentage of IDPs (32%) who were displaced more than once are from South Ossetia, followed by the Gali population in Abkhazia (17.7%) and IDPs from districts in Abkhazia other than Gali (9.4%). Almost 15% of IDPs interviewed who were displaced in 2008 were displaced a second time (see Diagram № 2.1d).

Have you been displaced more than once?

Diagram №2.1d



The majority of IDPs from South Ossetia were displaced between 1989-1991, (63.6%). Of those displaced from South Ossetia, many were displaced a second time in 2008. The majority of IDPs from Abkhazia were displaced between 1992-1994, (91.3%) (see Table № 2.1a).

Table № 2.1a Date of last displacement

Last date of displacement:	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
1992 – 1994	47.8%	-	7.0%	93.9%	88.7%	91.3%
2008	31.7%	99.1%	27.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%
1989 – 1991	16.6%	-	63.6%	2.3%	1.0%	1.6%
1995 – 2003	3.1%	-	1.2%	2.5%	8.6%	5.6%
2009 – 2014	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.6%
2004 – 2007	0.2%	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The majority of IDPs interviewed were between the ages of 25-59 at the time of displacement. This trend is observed in all target groups except among IDPs from Gali where most respondents were minors at the time of displacement (38.8%) (see Table № 2.1b). 1.6%, or 32 of the 2,001 interviewees were born after displacement. Under the Law on IDPs in Georgia,¹⁰ individuals are eligible for IDP status “if one or both parents have and/or had IDP status, based on the consent from parent(s) or his/her other legal representative.” Across all groups displacement in the ages 18-24 was lower, most likely because this population was pursuing studies in Tbilisi or elsewhere.

Table № 2.1b Age at the time of displacement per IDP group

What was your age at the time of displacement?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
0-5 years	6.1%	-	8.8%	5.1%	10.4%	7.7%
6-17 years	19.1%	11.0%	16.4%	20.3%	28.4%	24.3%
18-24 years	13.6%	13.2%	15.5%	13.3%	12.3%	12.8%
25-39 years	28.6%	28.8%	29.6%	28.2%	27.6%	28.0%
40-59 years	26.0%	36.0%	22.6%	27.8%	17.8%	22.8%
60 years and older	5.0%	11.0%	5.3%	2.9%	1.3%	2.1%
Born after displacement	1.6%	-	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2.2 Place of Current Residence

The largest numbers of IDPs (out of a total of 2,001 respondents) were interviewed in Tbilisi (41.1%), Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti (22.6%) and Shida Kartli (12.0%). Respondents in the four target groups are distributed across Tbilisi and ten regions of Georgia.

¹⁰ Law of Georgia on Internally Displaced Persons – Persecuted from the Occupied Territories of Georgia. Chapter II. Article 6.p.2, 6 February 2014.

The following table offers a breakdown of the total IDP population statistics per region,¹¹ the IDPs interviewed per region, and their area of origin. The majority of IDPs reside in Tbilisi and the Samegrelo region (see Table No. 2.2a).

Table № 2.2a Total IDPs in Georgia per region and total IDPs interviewed per region of Georgia in area of current residence, and by area of origin

Place of residence: (region)	Total number of IDPs	% of IDPs interviewed by region	% of IDPs interviewed by area of origin and place of current residence	Area of Origin				
				Displaced in 2008	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
						Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali	Total Abkhazia
Tbilisi	98,019	41.1%		36.9%	60.7%	45.8%	21.3%	33.5%
Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti	84,219	22.6%		0.2%	-	29.1%	60.3%	44.7%
Imereti	24,608	5.0%		0.7%	1.5%	7.7%	10.0%	8.8%
Shida Kartli	16,450	12.0%		28.1%	16.7%	3.4%	0.2%	1.8%
Kvemo Kartli	12,354	7.4%		9.7%	19.1%	1.2%	-	0.6%
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	10,835	6.4%		24.0%	1.4%	0.4%	-	0.2%
Adjara	6,393	2.2%		-	-	3.3%	5.3%	4.4%
Samtskhe-Javakheti	2,283	0.8%		-	0.3%	2.5%	0.4%	1.4%
Kakheti	1,491	0.9%		0.4%	0.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%
Racha-Lechkhumi & Kvemo Svaneti	849	0.8%		-	-	2.6%	0.4%	1.5%
Guria	488	0.8%		-	-	2.2%	1.0%	1.6%
Total	257,989	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Respondents in the four target groups are distributed among the regions in the following manner:

1. The majority of IDPs¹² displaced during the 2008 conflict were interviewed in Tbilisi (36.9%), Shida Kartli (28.1%), and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (24%);
2. Among the IDPs from South Ossetia, 60.7% were interviewed in Tbilisi, about one fifth in Kvemo Kartli (19.1%), and 16.7% in Shida Kartli;

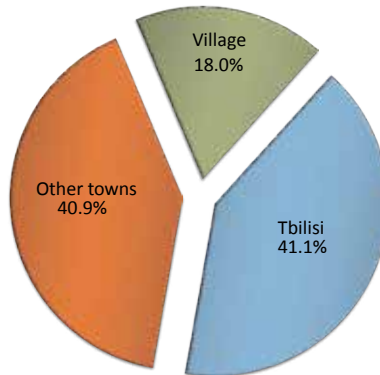
11 The referenced IDP statistical breakdown by region was provided to ISSA in October 2014 by the Ministry for Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia (MRA) at the time that the survey was being conducted.

12 Reference Diagram 2.1a.

3. Of the IDP respondents from Abkhazia (Gali excluded), almost half were interviewed in Tbilisi (45.8%) and 29.1% in Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti.
4. The majority of the IDP respondents from Gali were interviewed in Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti (60.3%), and more than a fifth, (21.3%), in Tbilisi.

Current locations of IDPs

Diagram №2.2a



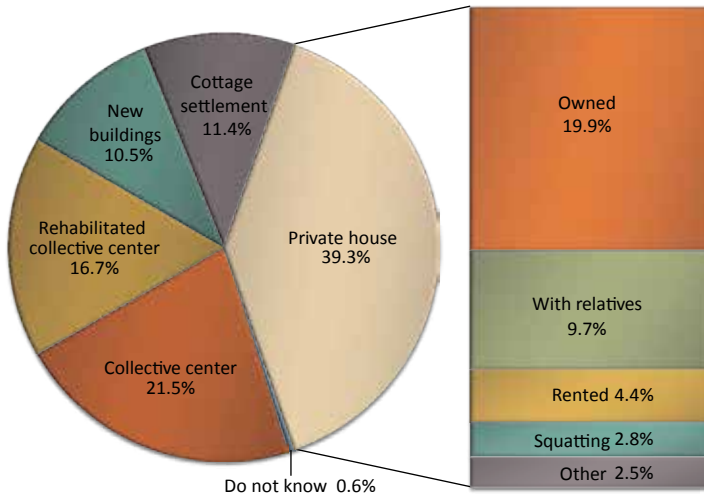
41.1% of interviewees live in Tbilisi, an almost equal percentage live in other towns, and 18% reside in villages. IDPs from South Ossetia predominantly relocated to Tbilisi, and in the cottage settlements of Shida Kartli and the neighbouring Mtskheta-Mtianeti region. Almost half of interviewed IDPs from Abkhazia moved to Tbilisi and a third to the Samegrelo region. This group of IDPs has the highest representation across all regions of Georgia. From UNHCR field monitoring (Racha, Svaneti, Tsageri, Lentekhi), it was found that many IDPs from Abkhazia had previous family ties and relatives in all regions of Georgia, including mountain regions, explaining their settlement with relatives in these areas following displacement. The population of Gali largely remained in the Samegrelo region (60.3%), maintaining proximity to Gali where movement to their former homes and lands is still possible. 20% of the Gali population settled in Tbilisi, 10% in Imereti, and 5% in Adjara.

Following displacement, IDPs found various types of temporary housing, some of which they still occupy twenty years later, while awaiting a durable housing solution. 39.3% of the IDPs interviewed live in private housing¹³. Of these, 19.9% own their homes, a further 9.7% live with relatives, 4.4% are renting, and 2.8% are squatting. 21.5% of respondents live in non-rehabilitated collective centers, 16.7% in rehabilitated collective centers, 11.4% of respondents live in cottage-type settlements, and 10.5% in newly constructed buildings, located mostly in Batumi and Poti.

¹³ The breakdown to the right of the pie chart in Diagram 2.2b represents the percentages of IDPs owning, living with relatives, renting, squatting, or other, among IDPs living in private houses (39.3%).

Type of accommodation in displacement

Diagram №2.2b



Differences in housing conditions can be identified depending on the date of displacement and area of origin. Interviewed IDPs who were displaced in 2008 mostly live in private houses/flats (47.9%) or in cottage settlements (37.1%). The data indicates that the housing situation of IDPs from the 1990s conflict, and especially those from Abkhazia, still largely seems unresolved, as many IDPs live in non-rehabilitated collective centers. Additionally, on average 20.9% of interviewed IDPs from Abkhazia received housing in new buildings. ISSA interviewers observed that IDP families often did not live at the addresses where they had been registered. It was found on site that often, IDPs were registered at the address of another family, and were actually living elsewhere. It was especially hard for interviewers to locate IDPs from Gali, and neighbours informed interviewers that these individuals had returned voluntarily to Gali. In cottage settlements, interviewers found that IDPs had other places to live, and that some IDPs were either renting their cottages or keeping them closed, while other cottages had families with 11-12 members. Such cases were especially common in the Tserovani and Tsilkani cottage settlements of Mtskheta-Mtianeti, where the majority of IDPs are from Akhlagori, displaced in 2008. Of the IDPs interviewed, between 15-22% of IDPs displaced in the 1990s are living in rehabilitated collective centers. IDPs from South Ossetia are over two times more likely to own a house than IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded). Table № 2.2b further details current accommodation by area of origin.

Table № 2.2b Location: type of current accommodation

Type of accommodation:	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Non-rehabilitated collective center	21.5%	4.8%	18.8%	26.8%	35.3%	31.0%
Rehabilitated collective center	16.7%	10.1%	19.4%	21.8%	15.5%	18.7%
New buildings	10.5%	-	-	18.7%	23.0%	20.9%
Cottage settlement	11.4%	37.2%	7.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
House/apartment	39.3%	47.9%	54.3%	31.3%	24.4%	27.8%
	Owned	19.9%	20.9%	29.0%	17.5%	14.9%
	Rented	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%	3.4%	4.1%
	With relatives	9.7%	17.4%	12.9%	3.9%	4.5%
	Squatting	2.8%	1.8%	3.8%	4.5%	2.8%
	Other	2.5%	3.3%	3.8%	1.9%	1.5%
Do not know	0.6%	-	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

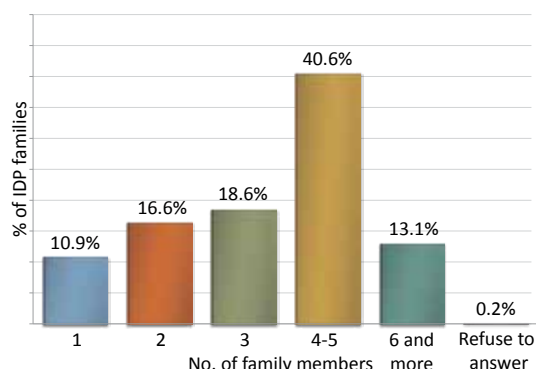
2.3 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Table № 2.3a Age and gender of IDPs interviewed

Age	Gender of interviewed IDPs		Total
	Female	Male	
16-24	4.9%	4.0%	8.9%
25-39	16.7%	11.1%	27.7%
40-59	25.7%	14.9%	40.6%
60+	15.3%	7.5%	22.8%
Total	62.6%	37.4%	100%

Diagram №2.3a

Family size



Of the interviewed IDPs, 62.6% were female and 37.4% were male. The highest percentage of interviewees (40.6%) were in the age range of 40-59 years, 27.7% were in the age range of 25-39 years, whereas more than a fifth were 60 years or older.

The study revealed that most IDP families across all target groups have extended families comprised of four to five members. The average family size is 3.68 and is similar to the average family size in Georgia of 3.6¹⁴.

Interviewed IDPs were asked to specify whether any of the following vulnerabilities exist in their families:

14 National Statistics Office of Georgia http://geostat.ge/cms/site_images/files/georgian/census/2002/IV%20tomi%20-%20Sinameurneobebis%20da%20ojaxebis

Table № 2.3b Potential vulnerabilities of IDP families¹⁵

Number of family members:	Total	Displaced in 2008	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Under 5 years	26.3%	26.8%	26.7%	22.5%	29.2%	25.8%
School/university student	40.9%	43.3%	40.8%	38.3%	41.5%	39.9%
Person with disability (I category)	3.3%	2.9%	2.1%	5.1%	3.3%	4.2%
Person with disability (II category)	7.5%	6.6%	6.7%	9.1%	7.5%	8.3%
Person with disability (III category)	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Person with disability (without official status)	2.4%	4.0%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%
Elderly person in need of care	3.8%	5.7%	3.8%	4.1%	1.7%	2.9%
Pensioner	42.0%	36.9%	39.0%	51.9%	40.1%	46.0%
War veteran	13.9%	20.7%	11.1%	17.7%	6.3%	12.0%
None of the family members fall within these categories	15.6%	15.4%	18.5%	11.5%	16.9%	14.2%

Certain trends were noted across all groups with minor differences:

- ✓ Over a quarter of interviewed families have children under five years old.
- ✓ 40.9% have at least one student studying at school or a higher education institution.
- ✓ 42% include family members of pension age, and the highest number of pensioners is among IDPs from Abkhazia.
- ✓ 13.9% include war veterans, similar in all target groups, except IDP families from Gali where only 6.3% include war veterans.
- ✓ 18% include persons with disabilities (total of persons with first, second and third categories of disability, those without official disability status, and elderly family members requiring special care). The number of persons living with disabilities is higher among IDPs originating from Abkhazia.
- ✓ 15.6% of respondents did not have any family members in the above listed vulnerability categories.

2.4 Economic Conditions

According to survey results, unemployment among interviewed IDPs is high at 40.3%. The total number of employed respondents is only 22.8%¹⁶.

This trend is similar among target groups; however, some differences were observed:

- ✓ The largest share of unemployed persons is among IDP’s from Gali, (49.1%), with only 15.4%¹⁷ of IDPs from Gali having answered that they have employment, as compared to 29.4% of IDPs from South Ossetia.

15 The question is multiple choice, therefore more than one answer was selected by some families; the sum of the answers exceeds 100%. For example, if 100 respondents choose two answers for a single question, the total number of responses will be 200. Throughout the report, these tables will be indicated as “multiple answer.”

16 This figure includes full-time regular work only, and cannot be compared to National Statistics figures which use different criteria to determine employment.

17 This figure includes the sum of public and private sector employment, self-employment, licensed-business ownership, farmers, those on maternity leave, and those on military service.

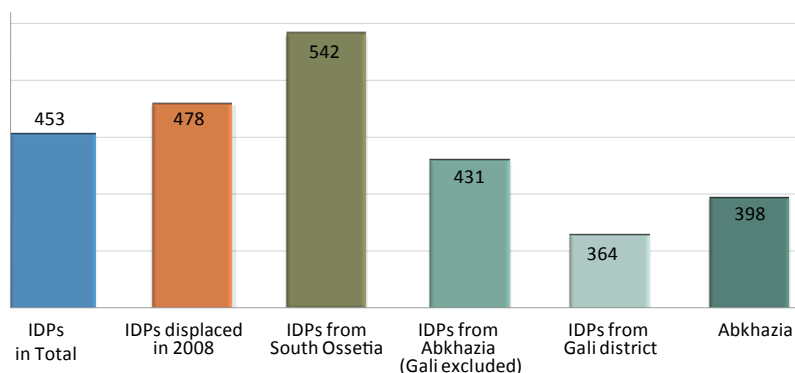
- ✓ In general, interviewed IDPs displaced from South Ossetia have a higher percentage of employment in the public and private business sectors than those from Abkhazia.
- ✓ Among IDPs interviewed from Abkhazia (Gali excluded), 30.1% are pensioners.
- ✓ Interviewed IDPs from Gali include a higher percentage of housewives than other groups, at 18%.

Table № 2.4a Employment status of interviewed IDPs by area of origin

Employment: ¹⁸	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Unemployed	40.3%	39.3%	37.8%	34.6%	49.1%	41.9%
Pensioner	20.8%	15.8%	18.2%	30.1%	18.8%	24.5%
Housewife (under pension age)	13.8%	11.6%	10.6%	14.9%	18.0%	16.5%
Employed in the public sector	10.1%	14.9%	10.6%	8.0%	6.9%	7.5%
Employed in a private licensed business	8.7%	8.1%	14.1%	8.6%	4.0%	6.3%
Seasonal work, one-time work	4.1%	6.8%	6.5%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%
Student in a higher education institution	3.9%	5.5%	4.4%	2.6%	3.1%	2.9%
Self-employed	3.1%	2.2%	3.8%	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%
Employed in the non-governmental sector	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Refuse to answer	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.6%	-	0.3%
Has own licensed business	0.1%	-	-	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Farmer	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	-	-
On maternity leave	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
On obligatory military service	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	-	-

Average monthly household income by area of origin (in GEL)

Diagram №2.4a



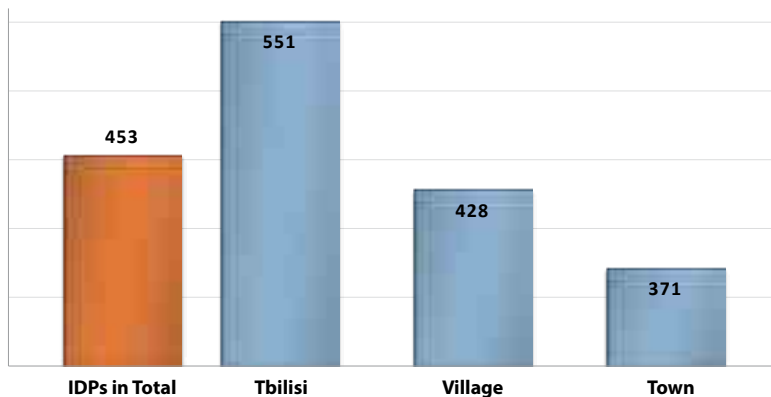
18 Multiple answer

According to the study, the average monthly income of IDPs is 453 GEL per household, where 40% of respondents have an average household size of four to five persons (see Diagram № 2.3a). In Georgia the average monthly income is 887 GEL¹⁹ per household and 247 GEL per person,²⁰ meaning that according to survey results IDPs earn on average about half the income that other Georgians earn.

IDPs from South Ossetia have the highest average income per month (542 GEL) while IDPs from Gali have the lowest (an average of 364 GEL). Among the average income total for all target groups, IDPs displaced in 2008 have a slightly higher average monthly household income of 478 GEL and IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) have a much lower average monthly household income at 431 GEL (see Diagram № 2.4a). In the post-interview breakout sessions, ISSA survey interviewers shared their impressions that a considerable number of IDPs were hiding their incomes and therefore eluded to mention additional income other than official wages or pensions. ISSA interviewers believe that respondents had more income than they revealed.

Average monthly household income of IDPs urban versus rural (in GEL)

Diagram №2.4b

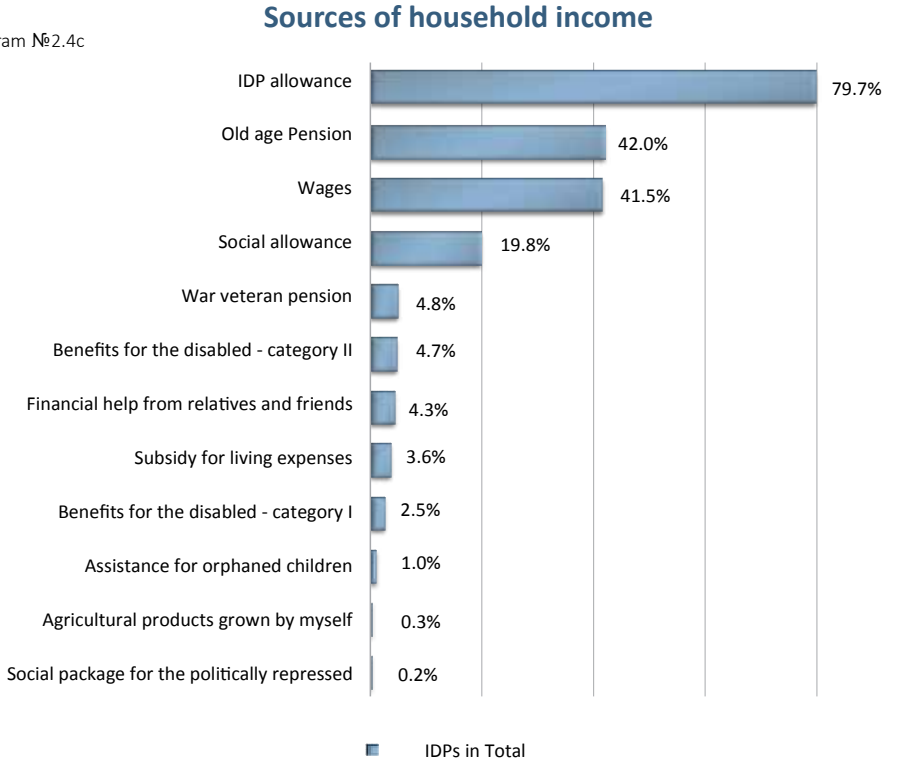


19 This figure includes cash and non-cash inflows, the figure for cash only is 774 GEL (2013 Statistics of Georgia, Integrated Household Survey).

20 National Statistics Office of Georgia. http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=182&lang=eng

IDPs living in Tbilisi have the highest average monthly income at 551 GEL. IDPs living in villages have an average monthly income of 428 GEL, which is higher than that of IDPs living in other towns (average: 371 GEL) (see Diagram №2.4b). This trend is confirmed by National Statistics where rural unemployment is much lower (6.5%) than urban unemployment (25.6%)²¹ as of 2013.

Diagram №2.4c



The major source of income for IDPs is IDP allowance (79.7% of respondents receive this allowance). 42% of IDPs listed pensions as their main source of income and 41.5% earn wages. Monetary social allowance is a source of income for almost a fifth of IDP families (See Diagram №2.4c).

This situation is similar in all four target groups (see Table № 2.4b). Significant differences were revealed only in regards to the following sources of income:

- ✓ Wages are more frequently a source of income for IDPs from Abkhazia (46%) than other groups.
- ✓ IDPs from South Ossetia (53.7%) rely on pensions as their main source of income in comparison with other target groups.
- ✓ Social allowance as a main source of income is higher for IDPs from Abkhazia

21 Employment and Unemployment 2013 (Annual). GEOSTAT 27.05.2014. http://geostat.ge/cms/site_images/_files/english/labour/employment%20and%20unemployment%202013%20press%20release.pdf

as compared to other groups (see Table №2.4b). It should be noted that the monetary social allowance is the alternative to the IDP allowance: a family cannot receive both IDP and social allowance at the same time and must choose one.

Table № 2.4b Sources of IDP family income by area of origin²²

All sources of income for families:	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
IDP Allowance	79.7%	78.5%	87.7%	75.9%	77.0%	76.4%
Wages	42.0%	36.9%	39.0%	51.9%	40.1%	46.0%
Old age pension	41.5%	49.7%	53.7%	34.8%	28.2%	31.5%
Social allowance	19.8%	18.5%	13.5%	22.8%	24.2%	23.5%
War veteran pension	4.8%	7.7%	4.4%	6.0%	1.3%	3.7%
Subsidy for living expenses (monthly monetary assistance for covering living expenses and utilities)	4.7%	5.1%	5.0%	2.2%	2.1%	5.7%
Financial help from relatives and friends	4.3%	5.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%
Social benefits for disabled persons (II category)	3.6%	4.4%	2.9%	5.7%	5.8%	2.2%
Social benefits for disabled persons (I category)	2.5%	1.8%	2.1%	4.2%	1.9%	3.1%
Assistance for orphaned children	1%	1.5%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Agricultural products self-grown ²³	0.3%	0.7%	-	0.4%	-	0.2%
Social package: for victims of political repression	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%

2.5 Top Concerns of IDP Respondents

Respondents were asked to select among problematic and most problematic issues among the listed problems.²⁴ The most problematic issues for IDPs are the lack of employment (32.5%), sub-standard housing conditions (27.9%), payment of bank loans/credits (9.8%) and access to medication (8.9%). Issues related to the educational system and school supplies are not of great concern to IDPs. The most frequently selected problems²⁵ are the lack of employment, access to medicines, sub-standard housing conditions, communal taxes, access to medical services, insufficient nutrition, lack of furniture, bank loans/credits, clothes, and money for entertainment (see Diagram № 2.5a).

²² Multiple answer.

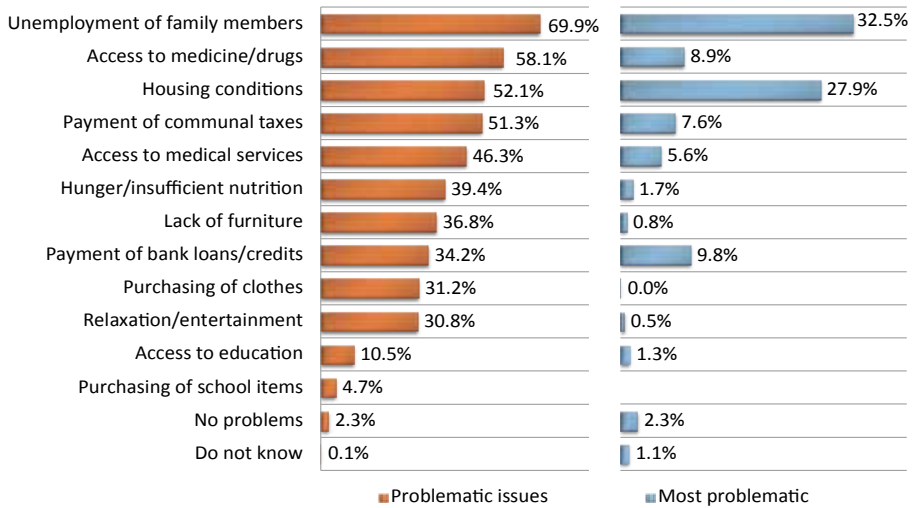
²³ The low income from agricultural products is not fully representative of the realities observed. IDPs continue to cultivate land.

²⁴ Questions were posed regarding problems faced by IDPs in order to inform future programmatic responses to the needs of IDPs.

²⁵ Refers to the orange column in Diagram 2.5a and demonstrates the most frequently selected options among multiple answers.

Problematic and most problematic issues of concern to IDPs

Diagram №2.5a



3. IDP PERCEPTIONS ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Questions were posed to interviewees regarding three main durable solution options for IDPs:

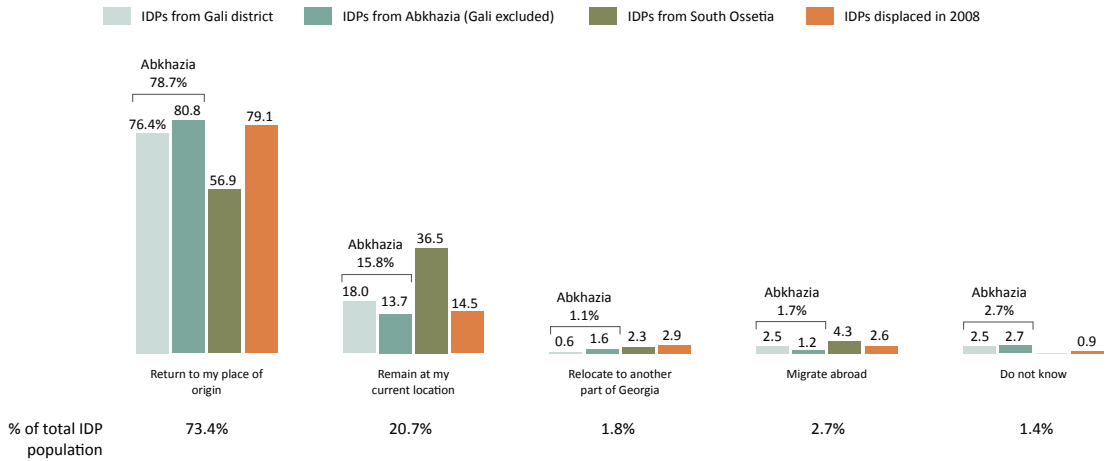
- **Voluntary Return:** sustainable and voluntary return to the area of origin;
- **Integration:** sustainable local integration in areas where IDPs take refuge;²⁶
- **Relocation:** sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country).

To understand the priorities of IDPs in Georgia, respondents were given the following options to prioritize according to their importance: to return voluntarily to their area of origin, to stay at their current place of residence (integration) or to move to another region within Georgia (relocation). As a result of respondents' suggestions, a further option was included: emigration abroad. Given the choice between the three durable solutions options IDPs overwhelmingly (73.4%) prioritized voluntary return. When asked if they want to return, 88.3% of all IDP respondents expressed a desire to return (see Diagram 3b). Integration is a priority for almost a fifth of respondents, and relocation for only 1.8%, while migration abroad is a priority for 2.7%. In comparison with other target groups, IDPs from South Ossetia were less likely to choose voluntary return and preferred to stay at their current place of residence.

²⁶ The definitions are taken from the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. The Brookings Institution. April 2010.

Intentions of IDPs concerning return, integration or relocation

Diagram №3a

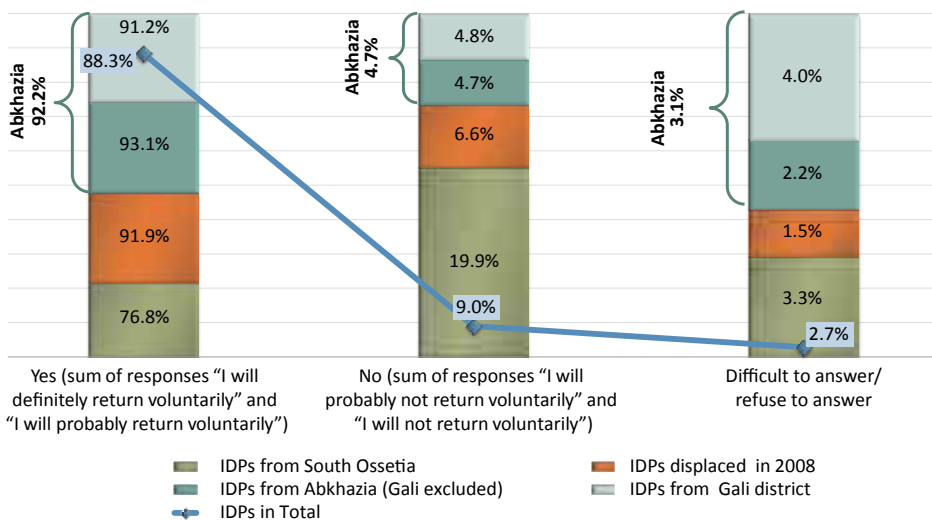


The study measured what influences the decisions of IDPs with regard to integration, relocation or voluntary return, and what conditions are important for them when considering these three options. A series of questions was asked related to each of the three durable solutions.

When asked separately on each of the three options, trends varied:

Would you like to return voluntarily to your area of origin?

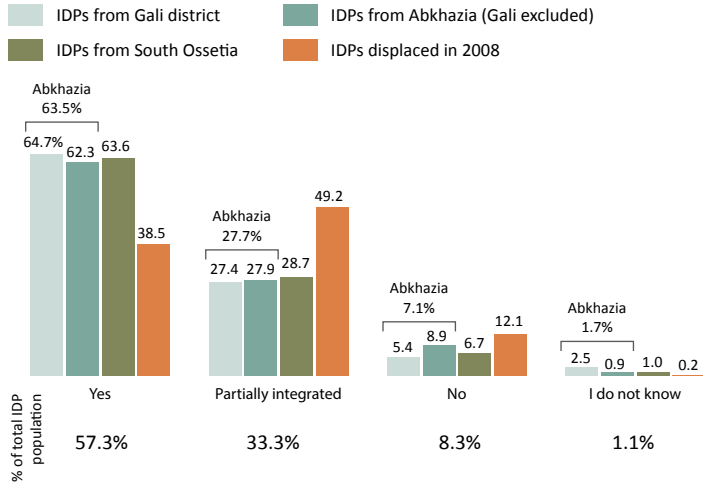
Diagram №3b



When asked to choose between the option of return and non-return, IDPs predominantly opted for return. There was a slightly lower positive response rate from IDPs from South Ossetia displaced in the 1990s.

Do you consider yourself locally integrated?

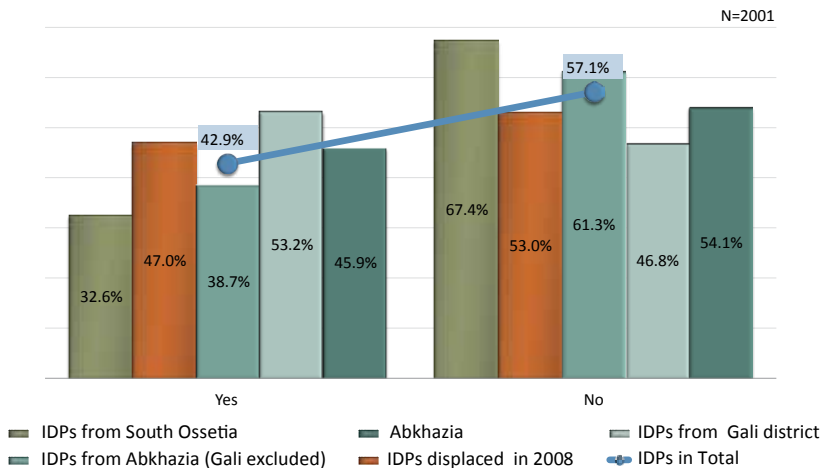
Diagram №3c



IDPs were asked to state whether they feel integrated, partially integrated, or not integrated. IDPs displaced in the 1990s feel most integrated, while IDPs displaced in 2008 feel only partially integrated, or not integrated at all. Very few IDPs stated that they do not feel integrated.

Do you want to relocate?

Diagram №3d



57.1% of IDPs prefer to stay at their current location in displacement, whereas 42.9% want to relocate with the majority wanting to relocate to urban centers.

3.1 Demographics and Intentions

The wish to return voluntarily did not vary significantly across various age and gender groups, however, differences were evident regarding the following categories:

Table № 3.1a²⁷ IDP intentions by gender

IDP intentions by gender:	Gender:	
	Female	Male
Voluntary return to the area of origin	72.8%	78.4%
Remain at the current place of residence	21.1%	16.4%
Relocate to another region in Georgia	1.7%	2.0%
Migrate abroad	2.3%	2.4%
Do not know	2.1%	0.8%
Total	100%	100%

Data analysis according to gender shows that male respondents expressed willingness to return voluntarily to the area of origin relatively more often than female respondents, while females preferred to stay at the current place of residence more than males (see Table № 3.1a).

Table № 3.1b IDP intentions by age group

IDP intentions according to age group:	16-24	25-39	40-59	60 +
Voluntary return to the area of origin	62.7%	66.6%	77.5%	79.1%
Remain at the current place of residence	24.4%	25.1%	18.4%	17.9%
Relocate to another region in Georgia	2.8%	3.3%	1.2%	0.6%
Migrate abroad	8.3%	3.6%	1.7%	0.2%
Do not know	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	2.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Respondents in the age groups 16-24 and 25-39 are less likely to want to return voluntarily than respondents in the age groups 40-59 and 60+ years.

Youth in the age group of 16-24 are more likely to want to migrate abroad than other age groups.

It is interesting that when dividing respondents into employed and unemployed, no significant differences were revealed with regard to attitudes towards voluntary return (see Table №3.1c).

Table № 3.1c IDP intentions by employment status

IDP intentions according to employment:	Employed	Unemployed
Voluntary return to the area of origin	71.9%	74.2%
Remain at the current place of living	21.2%	20.4%
Relocate to another region in Georgia	2.3%	1.6%
Migrate abroad	3.5%	2.1%
Do not know	1.1%	1.7%
Total	100%	100%

²⁷ Calculated by the number of respondents who listed any of the listed options as their top preference.

The survey results show that income slightly affects IDP attitudes towards voluntary return. IDPs who stated that they have a lower income prefer voluntary return at a higher rate than those with a greater income, whereas IDPs with more income prefer relocation or migration.

Table № 3.1d IDP intentions by average monthly family income

IDP intentions according to average monthly family income:	Voluntary return to the area of origin	Remain at the current place of residence	Relocate to another region in Georgia	Migrate abroad	Difficult to answer	Total
	440.14	483.21	504.73	602.93	389.09	453.23

4. INTEGRATION

The term “integration” refers to sustainable local integration in the areas where IDPs have taken refuge and is defined in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. “Settlement” or “being settled” is, in the minds of IDPs and in the local context, associated with ownership of accommodation, which is just one, though important, factor in integration.

In order to measure the perceptions of IDPs on durable solutions, it is important to understand how well they are integrated in the place where they currently reside. Integration is achieved when a number of basic rights are met, including security and freedom of movement, adequate standards of living, access to employment and livelihoods, and effective mechanisms to restore land and housing or obtain compensation for lost land and property.

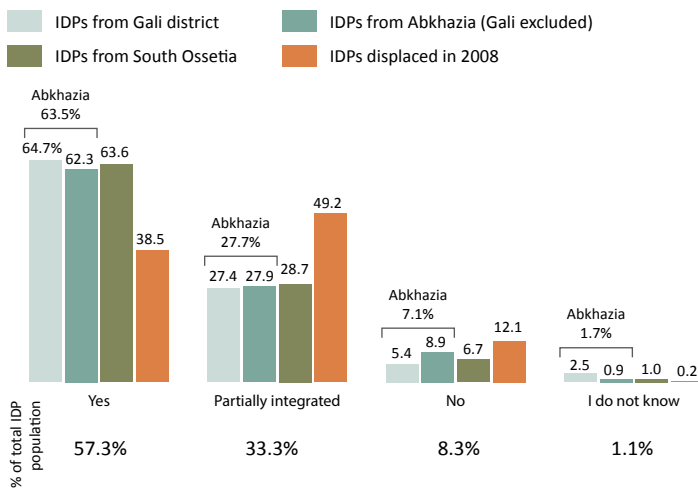
- ✓ *The majority of respondents (57.3%) feel fully integrated, a third (33.3%) feel partially integrated, while 8.3% feel that they are not integrated. When compared with other target groups, IDPs displaced in 2008 are the least integrated in their current place of residence.*
- ✓ *IDPs living in Tbilisi and other urban areas attest to a higher level of integration than those living in villages. This suggests urban locations support integration of IDPs more than rural areas.*
- ✓ *Older respondents demonstrate a lower level of integration than younger respondents: only 47.9% of respondents who are 60 and older feel fully integrated, while 70.6% of respondents in the age group 16-24 indicate that they are fully integrated.*
- ✓ *Responses from female IDPs indicate that they are only slightly more integrated (59.5%) than male respondents (53.8%).*
- ✓ *IDP families with a higher monthly average family income show a greater level of*

integration, while families with lower average monthly incomes feel only partially integrated or not integrated.

- ✓ According to IDPs, full integration is possible if they are provided with, first of all, livelihoods (46.3%) a house/apartment in good condition (20.4%), medical services (10.7%), and security (7.5%).
- ✓ Relating to integration, IDPs in all four target groups expressed the least concerns regarding access to documentation, security, participation in public issues, adapting to local communities and establishing personal contacts (friends, acquaintances).
- ✓ One of the most pressing problems according to IDP respondents is the inability to visit family members, relatives, friends and acquaintances who live in the area of origin.
- ✓ Half of interviewed IDP families (50.9%) do not own a house, apartment or plot of land on the territory controlled by Georgia.

Do you consider yourself locally integrated?

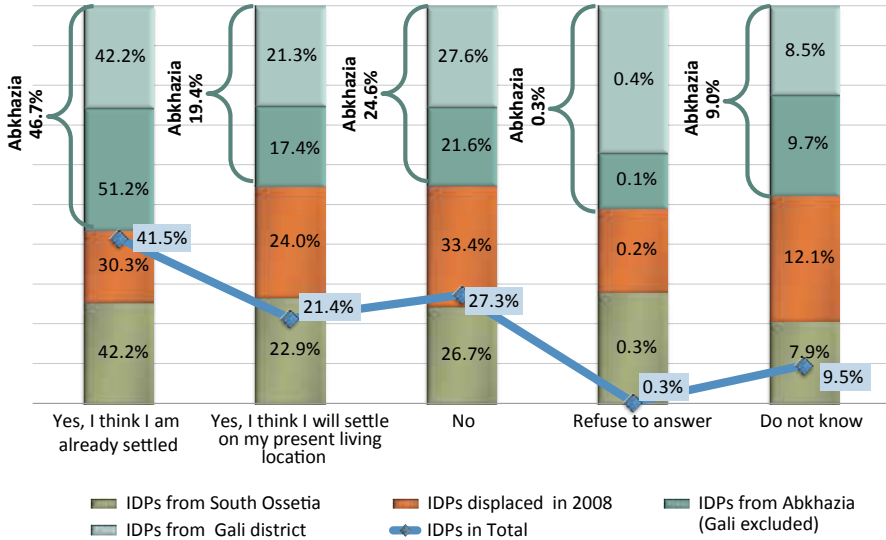
Diagram №4a



41.5% of respondents indicate that they are well integrated in their current place of residence. Compared with other target groups, IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) are most integrated (51.2%), whereas IDPs displaced in 2008 are least integrated in their current living places (30.3%), which is consistent with the time that has passed since initial displacement. More than a quarter of respondents (27.3%) do not feel integrated in their current place of residence. Among respondents, these figures are particularly high among IDPs displaced in 2008 (33.4%) (see Diagram № 4b).

Are you already settled or will you settle in the future in your present location?

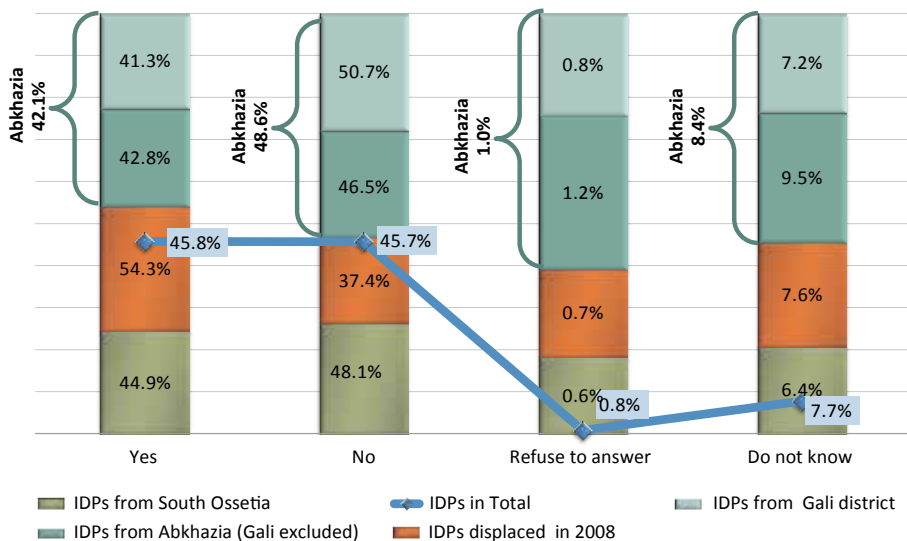
Diagram №4b



To understand IDP perceptions regarding integration, interviewees were asked whether they knew of other IDPs who had integrated; how they achieved this, and what type of housing they currently reside in. 45.8% of respondents stated that they know of IDPs who have integrated in their current place of residence, whereas almost the same percentage of respondents said that they do not. IDPs from 2008 (mostly from South Ossetia) had the highest rate of perceived integration of acquaintances (see Diagram № 4c).

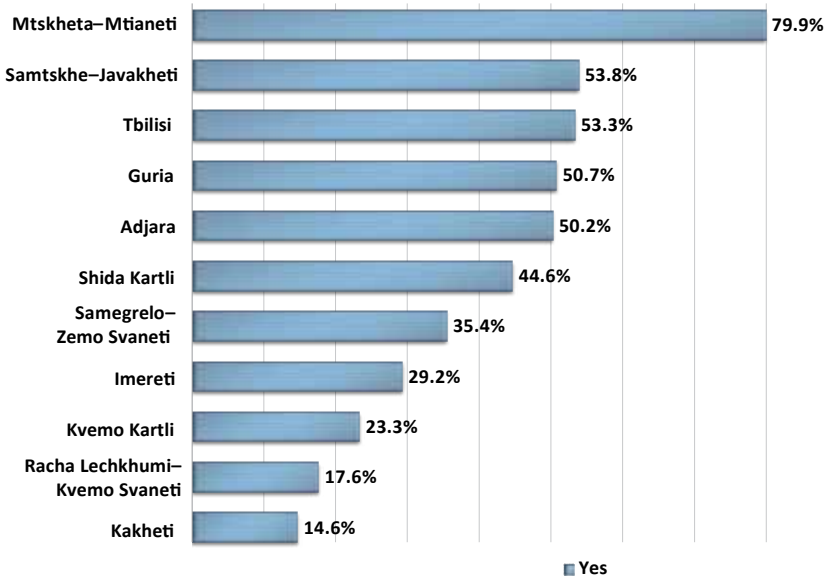
Do you know IDPs in the community who have settled permanently?

Diagram №4c



Do you know IDPs in the community who have settled permanently? (positive answers by current region of residence)

Diagram №4d



These findings were further analyzed by region to determine whether certain parts of Georgia are more favorable to integration than others. It was found that IDPs in Mtskheta-Mtianeti identified the most persons among their acquaintances (79.9% of respondents) that have settled in their current place of residence following displacement; whereas IDPs living in Racha and Kakheti have the fewest IDP acquaintances who integrated in their current places of residence (see Diagram № 4d).

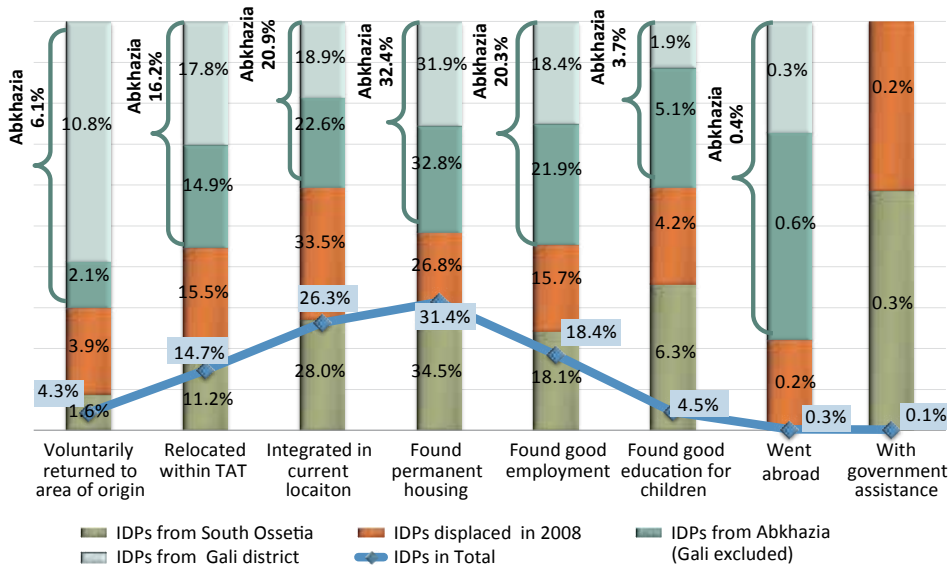
IDPs were asked if they know of other IDPs that have been able to settle following displacement. From a total of 908 respondents, 31.4% responded that they knew of IDPs who have settled by acquiring permanent housing. More than a quarter (26.3%) said that IDPs settled in their current places of residence through integration, especially those IDPs displaced in 2008. 18.4% of interviewed IDPs answered that integration was achieved upon finding employment. Relocation was perceived as a solution by 14.7% of interviewed IDPs. Few respondents knew of IDPs who had settled permanently through voluntary return to the area of origin (4.3%). 10.8% of IDPs from Gali indicated that they know persons who have voluntarily returned (see Diagram № 4e).²⁸

28 While most tables and diagrams represent the answers of all 2,001 IDPs interviewed, certain questions were only posed to a smaller group who responded positively to a previous question. For these cases, the number of respondents is indicated as N=908 respondents, in all other tables and diagrams the total is either indicated as “N=2001” or “IDPs in total.”

If you know IDPs in the community who have settled permanently, how did they do it?

Diagram №4e

N=908

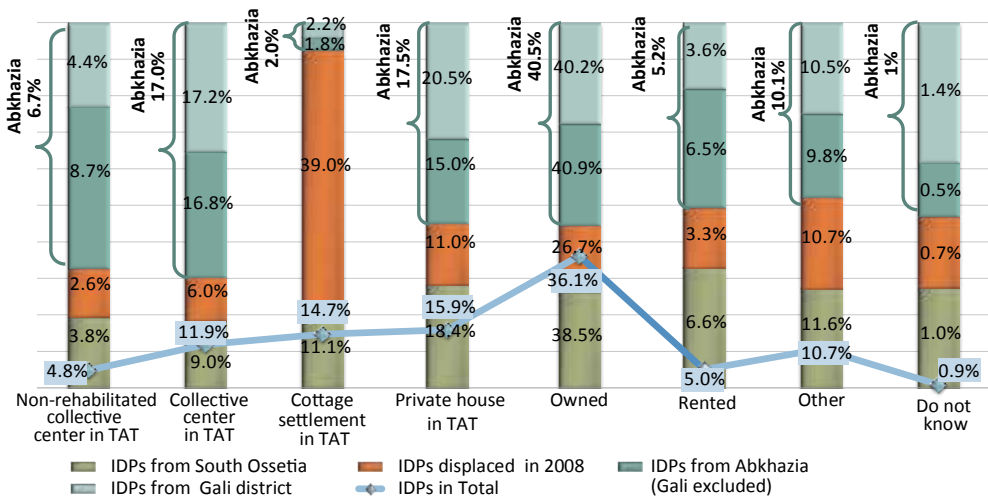


The majority of IDPs perceive ownership of a private house to be representative of permanent settlement (36.1%). IDPs from the 2008 conflict predominantly live in cottage-type settlements and therefore perceive IDPs among communities living in cottages as having permanently settled (see Diagram № 4e)²⁹.

If you know IDPs in the community who have settled permanently, where do they live?

Diagram №4f

N=908



29 This explains why IDPs perceive acquaintances as having settled in Mtskheta-Mtianeti, which hosts the largest cottage settlements in Georgia.

4.1 Demographics and Integration

In addition to the area of origin, the level of integration of IDPs in their current place of residence correlates with several other demographic variables including location of residence following displacement, age, gender, and income.

Urban versus Rural

The majority of respondents living in Tbilisi stated that they feel integrated, and the answers provided by respondents living in other towns are similar. Respondents living in villages tend to think that they are partially integrated (see Table № 4.1a).

Table № 4.1a IDP perceptions on integration by location: urban versus rural

Do you consider yourself locally integrated?	Place of settlement			Total
	Tbilisi	Town	Village	
Yes	63.3%	60.1%	37.3%	57.3%
Partially integrated	27.3%	30.8%	52.6%	33.3%
No	8.6%	7.5%	9.4%	8.3%
Do not know	0.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Age Factor

In all age groups the answer “I am fully integrated” dominates. However, the rate of full integration decreases as the age increases: 47.9% of respondents 60+ years consider themselves fully integrated, while 70.6% of 16-24 year old respondents say that they are fully integrated. Accordingly, the response rate of “partially integrated” and “non-integrated” is higher among adult respondents than among 16-24 years old respondents (see Table № 4.1b).

Table № 4.1b IDP perceptions on integration by age group

Do you consider yourself locally integrated?	Age group				Total
	16-24	25-39	40-59	60 and older	
Yes	70.6%	62.3%	56.2%	47.9%	57.3%
Partially integrated	22.0%	30.7%	33.7%	40.1%	33.3%
No	5.7%	6.8%	9.2%	9.3%	8.3%
Do not know	1.7%	0.2%	0.9%	2.7%	1.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

As the study shows, the level of integration is related to the respondents’ age at the time of displacement. Respondents who stated that they are fully integrated have a lower average age (28) at the time of displacement than those who feel partially or not integrated (aged 35).

Table № 4.1c IDP perceptions on integration by average age at the time of displacement

How old were you when you were displaced? (average age during displacement given by respondents)	Do you consider yourself locally integrated?			Total
	Yes, fully	Partially	I don't think I am integrated	
	28	35	35	31

Gender

More females answered to being fully integrated than males, while a higher percentage of males stated that they are only partially or not integrated.

Table № 4.1d IDP perceptions on integration by gender

Do you consider yourself locally integrated?	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Yes	59.5%	53.8%	57.3%
Partially integrated	31.8%	35.8%	33.3%
No	7.2%	10.1%	8.3%
Do not know	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Income

The data gathered also differs according to the average monthly household income. The study revealed that the average monthly household income of those integrated exceeds the average monthly household income of those who feel partially integrated, as well as those who are not integrated. Accordingly, the level of perceived integration also depends on income (see Table № 4.1e).

Table № 4.1e IDP perceptions on integration by average monthly household income

Average monthly household income:	Do you think that you are integrated with the society?			Total
	Yes, fully	Partially	I don't think I am integrated	
	494 GEL	409 GEL	385 GEL	455GEL

4.2 Conditions for Integration

Throughout the survey, IDPs were asked to share their perceptions of their own integration and their perception of IDPs who have attained durable solutions. To understand what drives these perceptions, IDPs were asked to specify what conditions were important to them in order to integrate in their current location. The majority of IDPs identified livelihoods³⁰ (46.3%) as the most important factor, followed by housing (20.4%), and

30 In this context, employment is figured as an element of livelihoods. In general “Livelihoods are activities that allow people to secure the basic necessities of life, such as food, water, shelter and clothing. Engaging in livelihoods activities means acquiring the knowledge, skills, social network, raw materials, and other resources to meet individual or collective needs on a sustainable basis with dignity. Livelihoods activities are usually carried out repeatedly within an income stream such as agriculture, pastoralism, fishing, employment within a market sector, or as an entrepreneur. Ideally, people work within one or multiple streams providing goods and services to a market economy based on cash exchange or barter. Work provides the basis for their food security and self-reliance, adding stability, prosperity and peace to the community at large.” UNHCR Global Strategy for Livelihoods (2014-18), UNHCR Division of Programme Management and Support (DPSM), 2014. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/530f107b6.pdf>

access to medical services (10.7%) (see Diagram № 4.2a). Answers were uniform across all IDP groups, with IDPs from Gali giving more weight to livelihoods, and IDPs from Abkhazia giving more weight to housing than other groups (see Table № 4.2a).

Important conditions for integration in current location

Diagram №4.2a

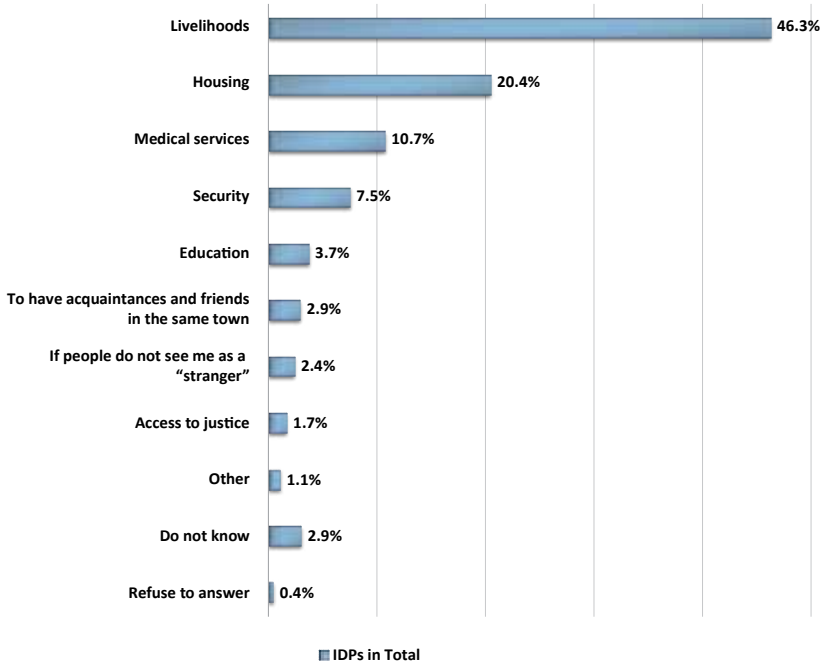


Table № 4.2a Conditions for integration in current location³¹

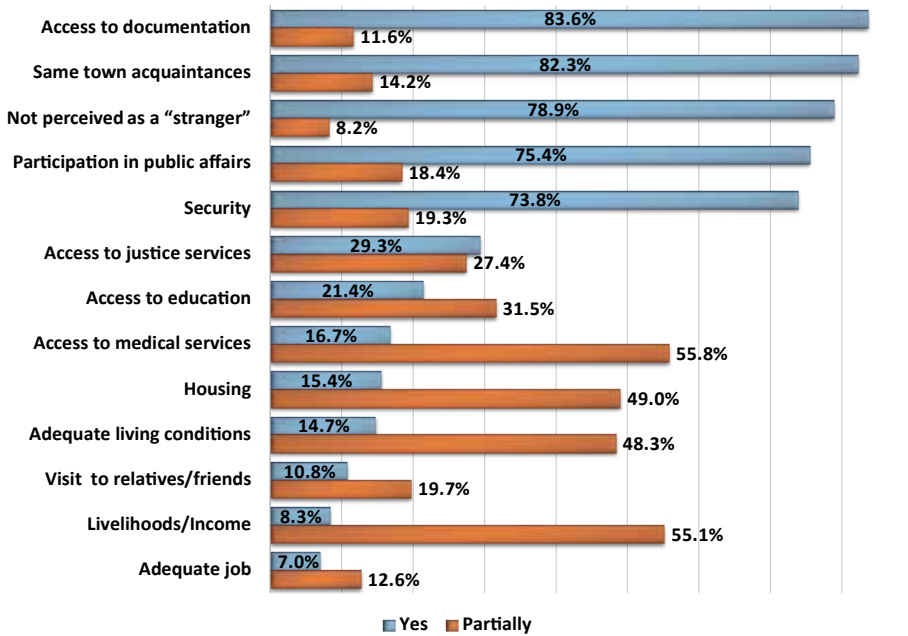
Which conditions will be important for you in order to ensure your integration in your current location?	Displaced in 2008	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
			Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Livelihoods	45.1%	45.7%	45.5%	48.3%	47.1%
House/apartment in good condition	6.2%	6.7%	8.1%	8.9%	19.7%
Access to medical services	19.7%	22.9%	20.0%	19.4%	10.6%
Security	4.4%	2.9%	4.0%	3.4%	8.5%
Access to education	11.8%	10.0%	11.5%	9.7%	3.7%
Acquaintances, personal contacts, friends	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
If people do not see me as a "stranger" (if I am not excluded from society)	3.0%	2.6%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%
Access to justice/legal services	2.4%	2.3%	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%
Other	1.4%	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
Refuse to answer	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Do not know	2.6%	3.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.1%

31 Multiple answer.

IDPs are most secure regarding access to documentation, security, access to justice, and feeling accepted in their environment. Other concerns are the inability to visit family members, relatives, friends and acquaintances still living in the areas of origin (see Diagram № 4.2b).³²

Availability of different conditions for integration

Diagram №4.2b



The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons provides the following criteria to determine whether a durable solution is achieved: safety and security; adequate standards of living; access to livelihoods; restoration of housing, land, and property; access to documentation; family reunification; participation in public affairs; and access to effective remedies and justice.

IDPs in Georgia indicated that they have access to documentation, participation in public affairs, and security while access to livelihoods, housing, and an adequate standard of living have been partially achieved. One of the most pressing problems according to IDP respondents is the inability to visit family members, relatives, friends and acquaintances who live in the area of origin. These data are similar across all four target groups.

32 Multiple answer.

Table №4.2b IDP perceptions on achievement of conditions for integration																									
	Displaced during the 2008 conflict				South Ossetia				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)				Gali district				Abkhazia								
	Yes	Partially	No	Difficult to answer	Total	Yes	Partially	No	Difficult to answer	Total	Yes	Partially	No	Difficult to answer	Total	Yes	Partially	No	Difficult to answer	Total					
Access to documents (total: yes- 83.6%)	85.1%	10.5%	2.0%	2.4%	100%	81.8%	13.5%	2.3%	2.4%	100%	83.3%	10.5%	2.3%	3.9%	100%	84.3%	11.9%	1.5%	2.3%	100%	83.8%	11.2%	1.9%	3.1%	100%
Having acquaintances, personal contacts and friends where I live (total: yes- 82.3%)	75.2%	21.1%	2.9%	0.8%	100%	83.3%	13.2%	2.9%	0.6%	100%	84.6%	10.7%	2.2%	2.5%	100%	85.8%	12.1%	0.8%	1.3%	100%	85.2%	11.4%	1.5%	1.9%	100%
People do not regard me as a 'stranger', I am not excluded from society (total: yes- 78.9%)	84.0%	9.0%	5.7%	1.3%	100%	79.2%	8.8%	11.4%	0.6%	100%	75.7%	7.5%	13.6%	3.2%	100%	76.8%	7.5%	11.3%	4.4%	100%	76.3%	7.5%	12.5%	3.7%	100%
I can participate in public issues (total: yes- 75.4%)	69.0%	22.4%	6.6%	2.0%	100%	70.7%	25.2%	2.9%	1.2%	100%	79.1%	13.9%	3.4%	3.6%	100%	82.7%	12.1%	2.7%	2.5%	100%	80.9%	13.0%	3.0%	3.1%	100%
Security (total: yes- 73.8%)	80.4%	16.7%	2.2%	0.7%	100%	70.7%	20.8%	7.3%	1.2%	100%	70.0%	19.9%	8.0%	2.1%	100%	74.1%	19.6%	4.6%	1.7%	100%	72.1%	19.7%	6.3%	1.9%	100%
Access to justice/legal services (total: yes- 29.3)	23.3%	23.1%	31.9%	21.7%	100%	29.6%	29.0%	15.8%	25.6%	100%	34.5%	30.0%	13.3%	22.2%	100%	29.8%	27.4%	13.2%	29.6%	100%	32.1%	28.7%	13.3%	25.9%	100%
Access to education (total: yes- 21.4%)	18.7%	20.0%	38.2%	23.1%	100%	21.7%	26.7%	22.6%	29.0%	100%	20.8%	36.8%	16.8%	25.6%	100%	24.4%	42.2%	13.4%	20.0%	100%	22.6%	39.5%	15.1%	22.8%	100%
Access to medical services (total: yes- 16.7%)	15.6%	48.4%	33.2%	2.8%	100%	16.7%	62.5%	19.1%	1.7%	100%	17.3%	54.1%	23.5%	5.1%	100%	17.3%	58.2%	20.0%	4.5%	100%	17.3%	56.1%	21.7%	4.9%	100%
Adequate housing conditions (total: yes - 15.4%)	16.0%	53.0%	30.5%	0.5%	100%	15.0%	50.7%	34.0%	0.3%	100%	14.6%	44.9%	39.8%	0.7%	100%	16.1%	47.4%	36.3%	0.2%	100%	15.4%	46.1%	38.0%	0.5%	100%
Adequate living conditions (total: yes - 14.7%)	14.2%	54.1%	30.5%	0.7%	100%	13.2%	49.3%	37.2%	0.3%	100%	14.9%	44.0%	40.6%	0.5%	100%	15.9%	46.1%	37.6%	0.4%	100%	15.4%	45.0%	39.1%	0.5%	100%
Ability to visit family members, relatives, friends and acquaintances (in the area of origin) (total: yes- 10.8%)	6.4%	13.0%	77.8%	2.8%	100%	5.9%	12.9%	80.6%	0.6%	100%	10.2%	20.5%	67.0%	2.3%	100%	20.3%	32.1%	45.9%	1.7%	100%	15.3%	26.3%	56.4%	2.0%	100%
Source of livelihoods/income (total: yes - 8.3%)	7.7%	60.4%	30.5%	1.4%	100%	7.6%	56.6%	34.6%	1.2%	100%	9.4%	46.8%	41.4%	2.4%	100%	8.6%	56.8%	32.4%	2.2%	100%	9.0%	51.8%	36.9%	2.3%	100%
Adequate job (total: yes- 7.0%)	9.0%	12.1%	75.8%	3.1%	100%	9.1%	12.9%	74.2%	3.8%	100%	5.3%	13.5%	74.1%	7.1%	100%	4.6%	12.1%	79.1%	4.2%	100%	4.9%	12.8%	76.6%	5.7%	100%

4.3 Current Housing Situation

The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees estimates that approximately 51,000 IDP families (~166,500 individual IDPs) remain in need of a durable housing solution.³³

56.2% of respondents stated that they had received housing or financial assistance intended for house or apartment purchase from the government or a non-governmental institution, while 32.4% of interviewees responded that they had not. Of the 56.2% who said they received shelter support, 54.4% have privatized or are in the process of privatizing (self-ownership of) their residences (see Table № 4.5a). In Georgia, 94.8% of households own a living space and/or land.³⁴

Among the IDPs interviewed, most (39.3%) live in private housing, 21.5% continue to live in non-rehabilitated collective centers, 16.7% live in rehabilitated collective centers, 11.4% live in cottage settlements, and 10.5% live in new buildings (see Diagram № 2.2b).

If offered a durable housing solution, 26.3% of respondents stated that privatization of their current housing is a priority, followed by relocation to a rehabilitated collective center in a large town (13.7%), relocation to a non-rehabilitated collective center in Tbilisi (9.3%), relocation to a village (8.5%), or relocation to a rehabilitated collective centers anywhere (5.1%) (see Diagram № 4.5a).

Since displacement, 43.9% of IDPs did not change housing or changed once, 27.1% changed twice, and 28% changed three or more times (see Table № 5a).

Among the respondents, IDPs from Gali have the highest rate of residency in non-rehabilitated buildings (35.3%) (see Table № 2.2b). However it is worth noting that ISSA interviewers found it especially hard to locate IDPs from Gali (including those registered as living in new buildings), and neighbours informed interviewers that these individuals had returned voluntarily to Gali. Only 14.1% of IDPs from Gali stated that they own or co-own a house/flat in Tbilisi Administered Territory; the lowest percentage among all IDPs (see Table № 4.3a).

Home Ownership in Georgia

Half of respondents, 50.9%, do not have a house, apartment or plot of land on the territory controlled by Georgia.

33 Email communication from Deputy Minister Ms. Gvantsa Shengelia, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees. 2 March 2015.

34 Email communication from Ms. Irma Gvilava, GeoStat. Integrated Household Survey: Statistics in Georgia. 2013. 14 May 2015.

Table № 4.3a Personal property ownership in Georgia (Tbilisi administered territory [TAT]) by area of origin

Do you own a house/ apartment or plot of land on the territory controlled by Georgia? n=2001	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Yes, house/flat, owned by my family	25.30%	20.90%	26.50%	29.00%	24.70%	26.80%
Yes, house/flat, owned by me	13.30%	7.80%	17.30%	16.90%	11.30%	14.10%
Yes, house/flat and land owned by my family	3.00%	7.80%	2.90%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
Yes, house/flat and land owned by me	2.20%	4.60%	2.90%	1.00%	0.20%	0.60%
Yes, house/flat, owned by my family and I am a co- owner	1.90%	0.90%	2.90%	1.30%	2.60%	2.00%
Yes, land, owned by family	1.40%	1.80%	3.20%	0.60%	-	0.30%
Yes, land, owned by me	1.10%	1.50%	2.30%	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%
Yes, land, owned by my family and I am a co-owner	0.30%	0.20%	1.10%	-	-	-
Yes, house/flat and land, owned by my family and I am a co-owner	0.30%	1.30%	-	-	-	-
No we/I do not have	50.90%	53.20%	40.30%	50.20%	59.80%	55.00%
Refuse to answer	0.30%		0.60%	0.10%	0.60%	0.40%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

25.3% of respondents stated that they have immediate family members who do own a house or apartment on Tbilisi Administered Territory (TAT) in Georgia. IDPs displaced in the 1990s from South Ossetia and Abkhazia (Gali excluded) are slightly more likely to own a house or apartment than IDPs from Gali or those displaced in 2008. Regarding land ownership according to survey results, IDPs displaced from South Ossetia (including those displaced during the 2008 conflict) are more likely to own land than IDPs from Abkhazia.

4.4 Durable Housing Solutions

Survey results indicate that almost a third of respondents have not received housing (house/apartment) or financial assistance intended for house or apartment purchase from the state or other organizations, while more than a half, (56.2%) had received housing from the state. This data is similar in all four target groups; however, data for South Ossetia is slightly different with a relatively higher number of IDPs from South Ossetia stating that they received financial assistance for house purchase than reported by IDPs from Abkhazia.

Table №4.4a Housing assistance received by area of origin

Have you received housing (house/flat) or financial assistance from the state or other organization/institution to buy a house/apartment?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Yes, I've received temporary housing from the state	56.2%	56.7%	49.6%	59.6%	58.7%	59.2%
No, I have not	32.4%	24.6%	31.3%	35.8%	37.4%	36.6%
Yes, I've received financial assistance to buy a house/flat from the state	7.9%	16.9%	11.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Yes, I've received financial assistance to buy a house/flat from other organization/institution	1.7%	0.4%	5.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
Yes, I've received temporary housing from other organization/institution	1.3%	0.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.4%
Refuse to answer	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

4.5 Preferences on Durable Housing Solutions

Among the 1,351 respondent IDPs who have received shelter support from the government, 54.4% have privatized³⁵ their allotted living space. The majority of those who privatized are IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) and IDPs displaced in 2008. Over half the IDP respondents from Gali have not yet privatized their living quarters.

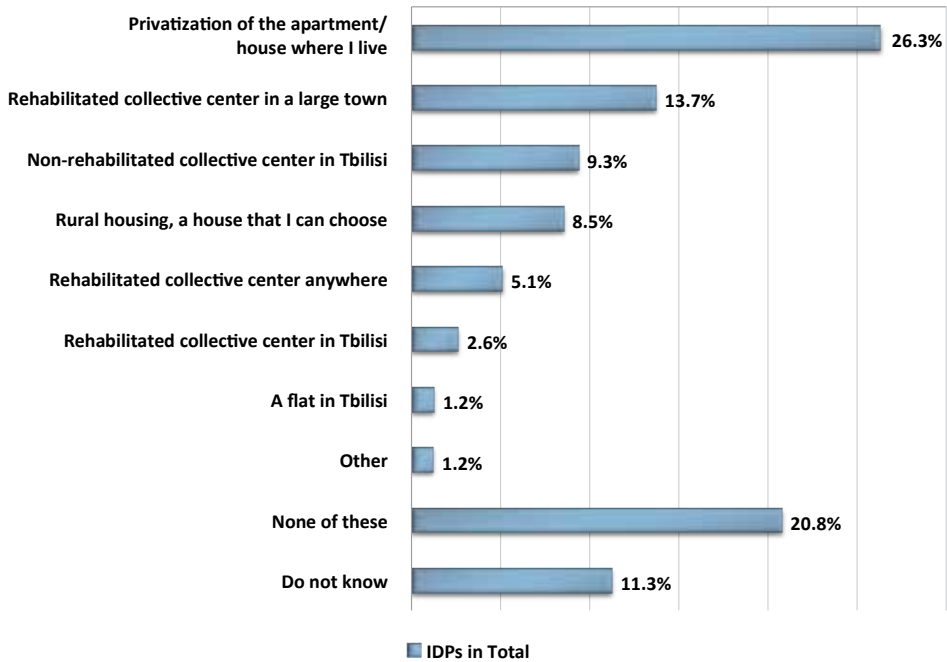
Table № 4.5a IDP ownership of housing in Tbilisi administered territory

If you received housing, do you or your family members own it or are in the process of gaining ownership? (a total of 1,351 respondents)	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Yes	54.4%	57.1%	54.3%	60.9%	44.6%	52.8%
No	43.2%	40.8%	43.5%	37.5%	51.7%	44.6%
Do not know	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	3.7%	2.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

³⁵ Privatization is a term used in Georgia to refer to the transfer of ownership of a living space.

If you are offered a durable housing solution from the government, what is your preference?

Diagram №4.5a



If offered a place to reside for a long-term period, IDPs indicated that they would prefer to privatize the housing where they are currently living (26.3%) or would choose to relocate to a rehabilitated collective center in a large town (13.7%), to relocate to a non-rehabilitated collective center in Tbilisi, (9.3%), or opt for a rural housing option (8.5%). A fifth of respondents stated that none of the listed options would be satisfactory for them (see Diagram №4.5a).

These data are similar in all four target groups. The majority, (37.7%) of respondents, selected relocation to other housing as their top preference. Collective center options in urban areas were the choice of preference for those who want to relocate, while 8.5% of IDPs and 16.1% of those displaced in 2008, mostly selected the village option. IDPs displaced in 2008 expressed the greatest desire to privatize their current housing (see Table №4.5b).

Table № 4.5b IDP preferences on durable housing solutions

If you are offered a durable housing solution from the government, what is your preference?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Privatization of the house/apartment where I live	26.3%	32.7%	24.6%	29.4%	18.6%	24.0%
Rehabilitated collective center in a large town	13.7%	11.7%	11.5%	15.9%	15.8%	15.8%
Non-rehabilitated collective center in Tbilisi	9.4%	12.7%	14.4%	6.6%	3.8%	5.2%
Rural housing, a house that I can choose	8.5%	16.1%	9.1%	3.4%	5.8%	4.6%
Rehabilitated collective settlement anywhere	5.1%	3.7%	2.3%	3.2%	10.9%	7.1%
Other	5.0%	2.7%	2.9%	3.5%	10.9%	7.2%
None of the above	20.8%	13.6%	27.6%	23.2%	18.7%	20.9%
Do not know	11.2%	6.8%	7.6%	14.8%	15.5%	15.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Communication regarding solutions

IDPs were asked about which channels of communication they find most effective for addressing their problems. The majority of respondents answered that the MRA is the most important entity with which communication is necessary in order to work towards solutions to their problems (32%). IDPs also highlighted communication with the local government, international organizations, and the central government³⁶ as important, as well as media coverage of their problems. Respondents' replies are similar across all target groups (see Table №4.5c).

Table №4.5c Communication of IDP concerns³⁷

How could your voice be better heard in the search for solutions for IDPs?	Total	Displaced in 2008	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Communication with the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees (MRA)	32.0%	30.1%	33.9%	31.7%	32.6%	32.1%
Communication with the local Municipality	15.9%	19.2%	15.0%	14.7%	14.4%	14.6%
Communication with international organizations	15.0%	15.8%	15.1%	16.2%	12.8%	14.5%
Media coverage of the problems	13.4%	14.0%	13.1%	12.8%	13.7%	13.2%
Communication with the central government	11.1%	11.2%	12.0%	11.6%	9.7%	10.7%
Meeting of IDPs with international organizations	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	0.1%	0.1%
Communication with UNHCR	0.02%	-	-	0.1%	-	0.05%
Do not know	12.3%	9.4%	11.0%	13.0%	16.7%	14.8%

36 This refers to Georgian government ministries other than the MRA.

37 Multiple answers.

5. RELOCATION

- ✓ *The majority (57.1%) of IDPs do not want to relocate, while 42.9% want to relocate. IDPs displaced in the 1990s from South Ossetia are less willing to relocate than other target groups.*
- ✓ *The number of IDPs who do not want to relocate is greatest in Tbilisi (72.6%). Among IDP respondents living in other towns within the country, about half want to relocate, and the majority (63.9%) of IDPs living in villages want to relocate.*
- ✓ *The percentage of IDPs wanting to relocate is relatively higher among respondents who are 16-24 (51.7%) and 25-39 years old (50.6%) and lower among respondents who are 40-59 years old (41.8%), and is especially low among those 60 years or older (32.1%).*
- ✓ *One of the factors influencing the desire to relocate is family income: IDP families with a lower average monthly family income (417 GEL) are more likely to want to relocate than those with a higher average monthly family income (481 GEL or more).*
- ✓ *Half the respondents who want to relocate stated that they would prefer to live in a large town, while a quarter stated that they would prefer to live in a regional center. IDPs from Gali are more likely to want to live in a regional center (namely in Zugdidi, considering its proximity to the Gali district); and 14% of all IDP respondents want to relocate to a village.*
- ✓ *The main reasons IDP respondents want to relocate are: livelihoods (51.9%) and better housing conditions (26.4%).*

Frequency of Displacement and Relocation

More than a quarter of IDPs changed housing twice and a similar percentage changed housing once since displacement. 15.7% of the respondents changed housing 4-10 times. IDPs from Abkhazia have relocated the most frequently, with 63.8% of the interviewed Gali IDPs and 62% of IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) having moved two or more times. IDPs from South Ossetia have also experienced a high rate of relocation following displacement, (57.2%). About a fifth of respondents have not changed their living place at all since displacement, and 62.3% of IDPs displaced in 2008 have moved once or not at all.

Table № 5a Frequency of change of place of residence since displacement

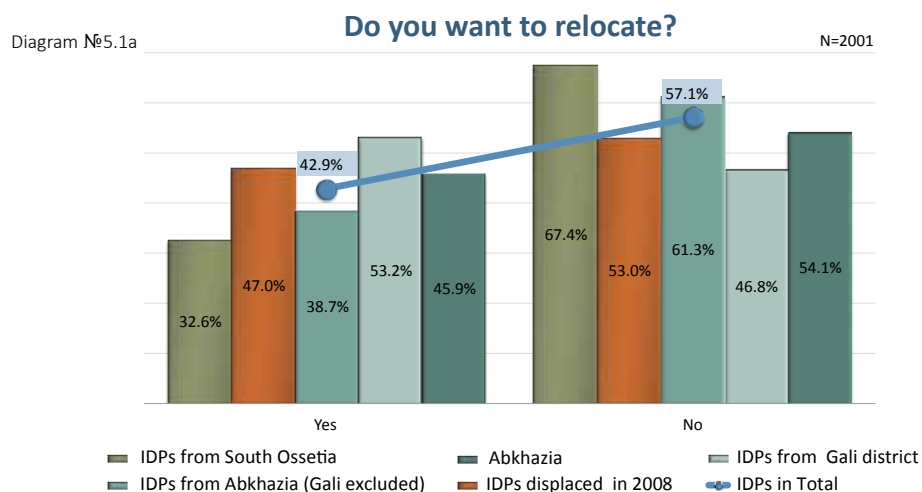
Since becoming displaced, how many times have you changed your living place (flat/house)? (After your first displacement)	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
2	27.1%	20.4%	28.2%	31.7%	28.0%	29.9%
1	24.7%	42.0%	14.6%	18.2%	24.2%	21.1%
0	19.2%	20.3%	27.9%	18.1%	10.9%	14.5%
4 – 10 times	15.7%	6.8%	17.0%	17.0%	21.9%	19.4%
3	11.6%	10.3%	11.4%	12.1%	12.7%	12.4%
Refuse to answer	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	0.7%	1.3%
More than 10 times	0.7%	-	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Difficult to answer	0.2%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Following displacement, 41.1% of respondents moved to a region/town/village other than the one to which they were originally displaced (see Table №5b). 58.2% responded that they did not relocate outside of the village/town where they first moved (see Table №.5b). 79.8% of IDPs stated that they relocated in general (including relocation within the village or town where they first settled following displacement) (see Table №5a).

Table № 5b Relocation since displacement

Since displacement, have you ever relocated (does not include relocation within a village or town)?	Total	Displaced in 2008	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
No	58.2%	48.8%	64.8%	62.7%	56.2%	59.5%
Yes	41.1%	51.2%	34.6%	35.4%	43.2%	39.3%
Refuse to answer	0.7%	-	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	1.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5.1 Relocation and Demographics



The study shows that the majority (57.1%) of IDPs do not want to relocate, while 42.9% want to relocate. IDPs from South Ossetia are less likely to want to relocate than those from Abkhazia (Diagram №5.1a).

Analysis of the data revealed that the willingness to move correlates with the place of relocation, age group and the average family income.

In Tbilisi, 72.6% of interviewed IDPs do not want to relocate. In other towns of Georgia about half of IDP respondents stated that they want to relocate, and half do not. The majority of IDPs living in villages say they would prefer to change their place of residence (see Table №5.1a).

Table № 5.1a Willingness to relocate based on current place of residence

Would you like to relocate?	Place of settlement			Total
	Tbilisi	Town	Village	
Yes, I would	27.4%	49.3%	63.9%	42.9%
No, I wouldn't	72.6%	50.7%	36.1%	57.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The percentage of those willing to relocate is relatively higher among respondents in the age range of 16-24 and 25-39, whereas it is lower among respondents in the age range of 40-59, and lower still among the respondents who are 60 or older (see Table №5.1b).

Table № 5.1b Willingness to relocate based on age

Would you like to relocate?	Age group				Total
	16-24	25-39	40-59	60 and older	
Yes, I would	51.7%	50.6%	41.8%	32.1%	42.9%
No, I wouldn't	48.3%	49.4%	58.2%	67.9%	57.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

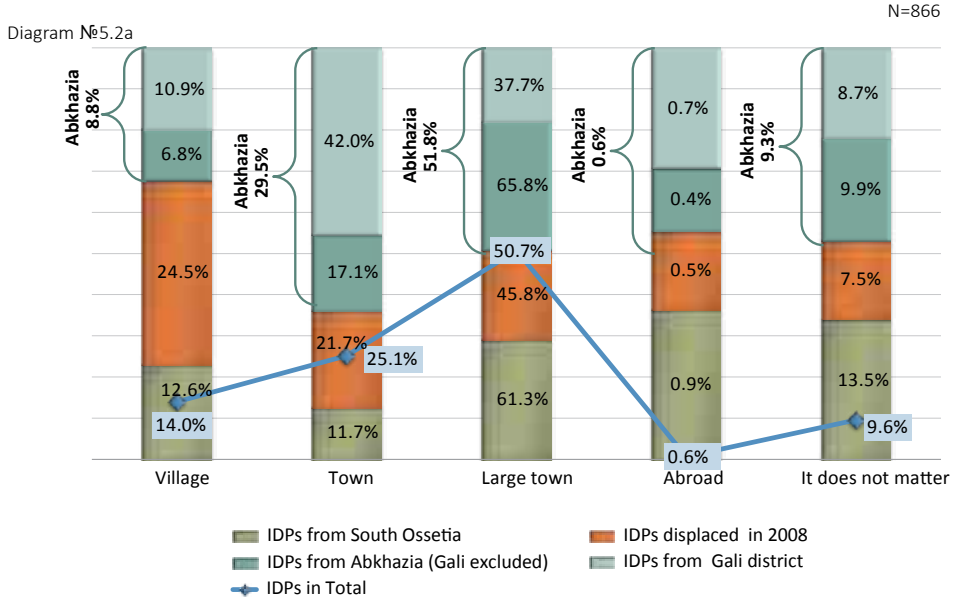
IDP respondents with lower average household monthly income have a greater desire to relocate than those with higher average monthly household income (see Table №5.1c).

Table № 5.1c Willingness to relocate based on average monthly household income

Average household income per month:	Would you like to relocate?		Total
	Yes, I would	No, I wouldn't	
	417 GEL	481 GEL	453 GEL

5.2 Preferences for Relocation

If you want to relocate, which option do you prefer?



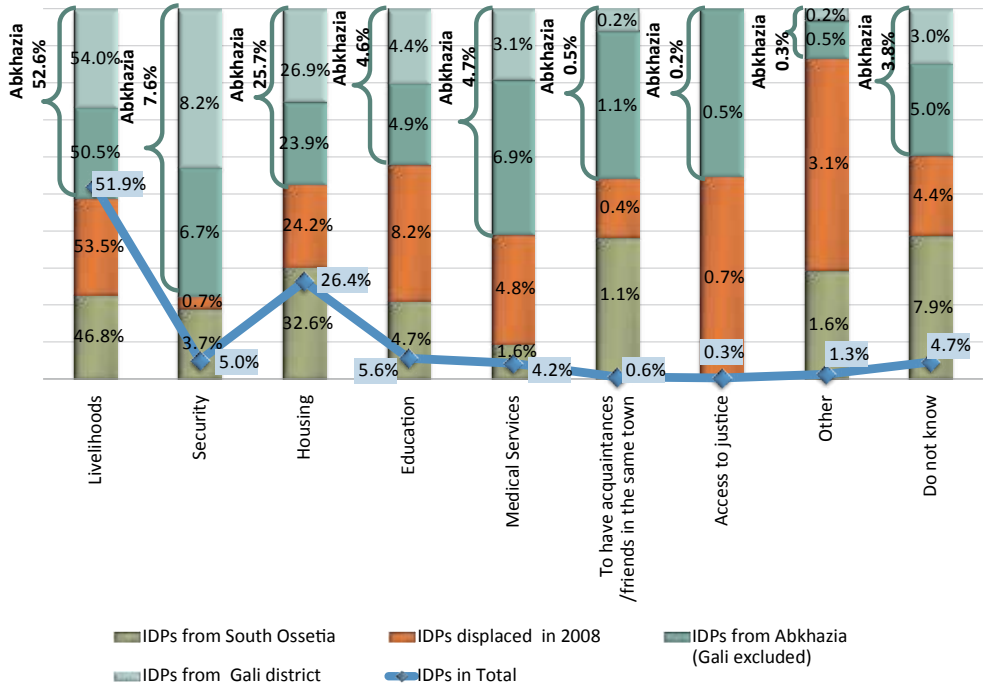
With the exception of IDPs from Gali, the majority of IDPs interviewed stated that they do not want to relocate from their current place of residence. IDPs who do want to relocate were asked to specify their living location of preference. Half the respondents would like to live in a large town, while a quarter would like to live in a regional center. IDPs from Gali overwhelmingly responded that their first choice would be to live in a town; and IDPs displaced from South Ossetia in 2008 have the highest percentage of respondents who would prefer to relocate to a village (see Diagram №5.2a).

Several important reasons were identified as to why IDPs want to relocate. The major motivating factors were livelihoods (51.9%) and better housing conditions (26.4%). This trend is similar across all four target groups (see Diagram №5.2b). Medical and education concerns were also mentioned, while security was a more important factor for IDPs from Abkhazia, as relative to other groups.

Reasons for desire to relocate

Diagram №5.2b

N=900



6. VOLUNTARY RETURN

- ✓ A significant majority of respondents want to voluntarily return to their area of origin. Four options measuring willingness to return voluntarily were offered:
 - 1.) I will definitely return voluntarily;
 - 2.) I will probably return voluntarily;
 - 3.) I will probably not return voluntarily; and
 - 4.) I will not return voluntarily.

In the sample, the total percentage of IDPs willing to return voluntarily was 88.3%, while only 4% definitely do not want to return voluntarily, 4.9% will probably not want to return voluntarily and 2.5% do not know.

- ✓ 2.6% indicated that they wish to return to the area of origin voluntarily, if it “maintains its current status quo as an entity not recognized by most of the world.” Among the 2.6% are persons from all areas of origin.

- ✓ 42.8% of respondents do not believe that voluntary return will be possible in the coming ten years.
- ✓ IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) had the greatest desire to definitely return voluntarily (80.7%), while this desire is relatively lower among IDPs from South Ossetia displaced in the 1990s (55.1%). The option “I will definitely return voluntarily” is also shared by more than 70% of IDPs from Gali and those displaced in 2008.
- ✓ 91.5% of respondents think of voluntary return as an option if Abkhazia or South Ossetia reintegrate with Georgia, whereas 12.3% want to return voluntarily even if Abkhazia or South Ossetia become independent states recognized by the world including Georgia.
- ✓ The desire to return voluntarily correlates with age: respondents in the age groups of 16-24 and 25-39 less often state the position “I will definitely return voluntarily” (58.9% and 66.7% respectively) in comparison with older generation IDPs (78.4% of respondents aged 60 years or older have a firm desire to return voluntarily).
- ✓ More males responded positively to voluntary return (76.9%) than females (70.1%).
- ✓ The loss of property in the area of origin was listed as the top reason for not wanting to return voluntarily (62.4%).
- ✓ In all four target groups, the top reasons for the desire to return voluntarily were: 1.) I want to return voluntarily because I have emotional connections with the place where I lived prior to displacement (30.9%); 2.) I want to return voluntarily because my house and property are there (28.7%); 3.) I want to return voluntarily because my relatives’ graves are there (26%).
- ✓ More than half the respondents think that they will be able to permanently and voluntarily return to the place where they lived prior to displacement. This position is relatively less often stated by IDPs from Gali.
- ✓ The majority of respondents (70.7%) state that their family members share their attitudes towards voluntary return.
- ✓ Among the preconditions for voluntary return, the most important are security (19%) and livelihoods (13%), followed by voluntary return to their own house/apartment (12.9%), and protection of civil rights (12.7%).
- ✓ During the last five years, 21.4% of respondents visited their areas of origin.
- ✓ The majority of respondents (81.8%) want to visit their area of origin given security guarantees.

- ✓ 44.8% of respondents have contact with the people living in their area of origin. IDPs from Gali and those displaced in 2008 have relatively more contact, while IDPs from South Ossetia and Abkhazia (Gali excluded) displaced in the 1990s have less contact.

6.1 Perceptions on Voluntary Return

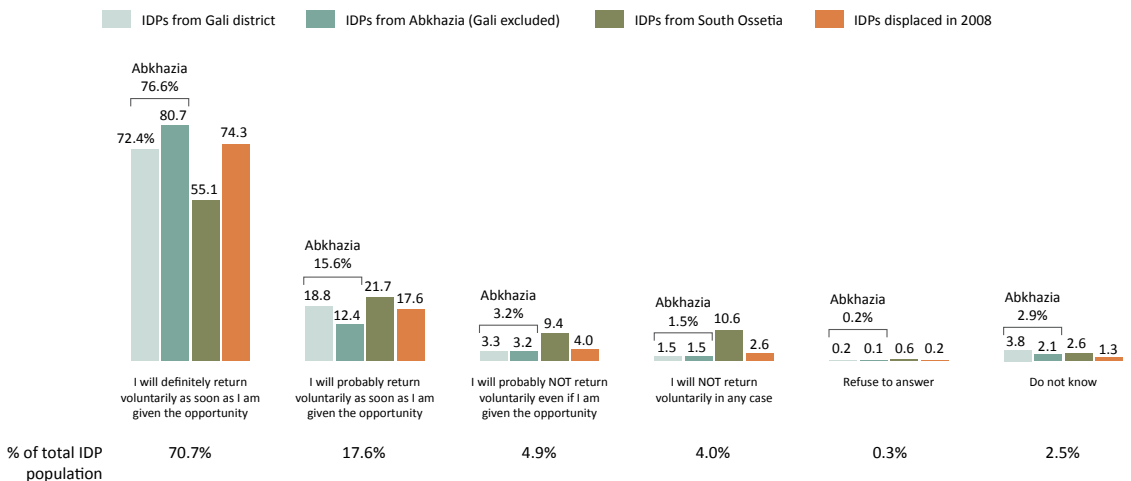
The study shows that the majority of respondents would like to return voluntarily to their area of origin. Four options measuring willingness to return voluntarily were offered:

- 1.) I will definitely return voluntarily;
- 2.) I will probably return voluntarily;
- 3.) I will probably not return voluntarily; and
- 4.) I will not return voluntarily.

The total percentage of those who think that they will definitely return voluntarily is 70.7%. Of these, IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) expressed the greatest desire to definitely return voluntarily (80.7%), while IDPs displaced from South Ossetia in the 1990s had the smallest percentage of respondents opting for definite voluntary return (this group opted more often for probable voluntary return, and had the highest percentage of respondents stating that they will not return voluntarily) (Diagram №6.1a).

Would you like to return voluntarily to your area of origin permanently?

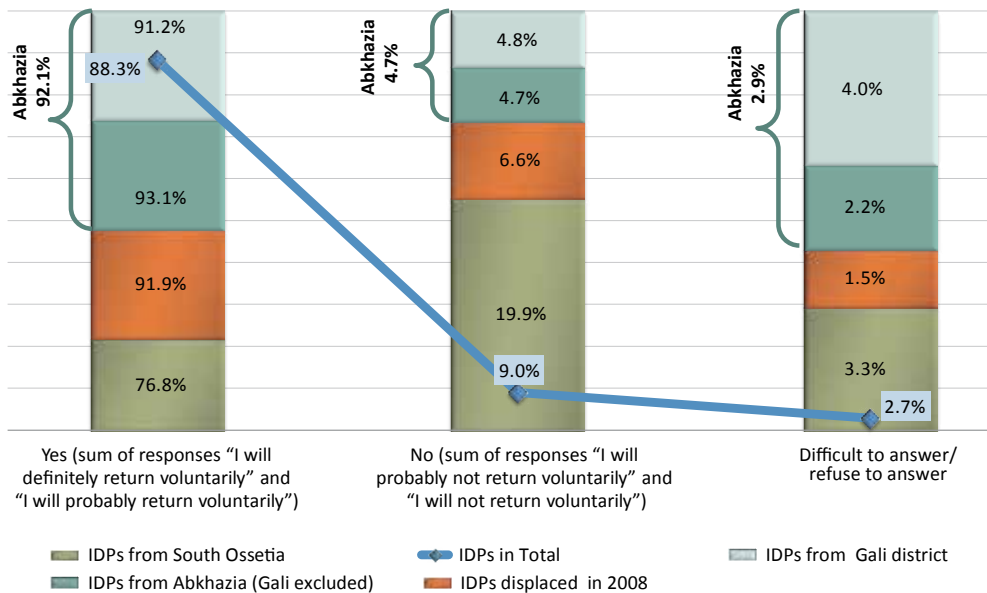
Diagram №6.1a



Analytical grouping of the listed four options (merging of probably and positive, and probably with negative) showed that the vast majority (88.3%) of respondents want to return voluntarily. When compared with other target groups, IDPs displaced from South Ossetia in the 1990s had the highest percentage of respondents, 19.9%, who stated that they do not want to return voluntarily to the area of origin (Diagram №6.1b).

Would you like to return voluntarily to your area of origin?

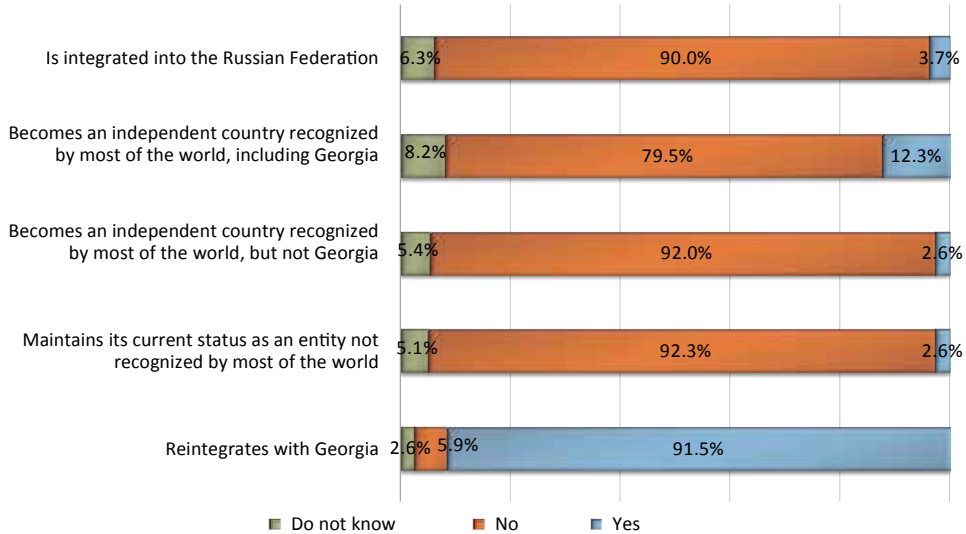
Diagram №6.1b



One of the most important issues related to voluntary return is the following: under which political scenario would IDPs voluntarily return to their areas of origin? The data indicates that the majority (91.5%) of respondents will consider voluntary return if Abkhazia/South Ossetia is reintegrated with Georgia, while 12.3% would agree to return voluntarily even if Abkhazia/South Ossetia became independent states recognized by the world including Georgia. IDP respondents overwhelmingly answered that they would not return voluntarily to their area of origin if Abkhazia/South Ossetia is integrated with the Russian Federation, maintains its current status, or becomes an independent country not recognized by Georgia (see Diagram №6.1c). In the sample, the total percentage of IDPs willing to return voluntarily was 88.3%, while only 4% definitely do not want to return voluntarily, 4.9% will probably not want to return and 2.5% do not know yet. Only 2.6% indicated that they wish to return to the area of origin voluntarily, if it "maintains its current status quo as an entity not recognized by most of the world." 42.8% of respondents do not believe that voluntary return will be possible in the coming ten years (see Diagram №6.1e).

Would you consider returning to your area of origin permanently if it...

Diagram №6.1c



Only 2.6% of IDPs indicated that they would return to their area of origin if it maintains its current status as an entity not recognized by most of the world. These responses did not differ significantly across target groups (see Table №6.1a).

Table № 6.1a Willingness to return voluntarily if area of origin maintains its current status, by area of origin³⁸

R9. Would you consider returning to your area of origin permanently if it...	P12. Area of Origin										Total		
	IDPs displaced in 2008		IDPs from South Ossetia		IDPs Abkhazia (Gali excluded)		IDPs from Gali district		IDPs from Abkhazia (Total)		%	Unweighted Count	
	%	Unweighted Count	%	Unweighted Count	%	Unweighted Count	%	Unweighted Count	%	Unweighted Count			
Maintains its current status as an entity not recognized by most of the world	Yes	2.6%	12	2.9%	10	3.8%	26	1.2%	6	2.5%	32	2.6%	54
	No	94.3%	429	92.7%	316	89.2%	610	93.1%	485	91.1%	1,095	92.3%	1,840
	Do not know	3.1%	14	4.4%	15	7.0%	48	5.8%	30	6.4%	78	5.1%	107
Total		100%	455	100%	341	100%	684	100%	521	100%	1,205	100%	2,001

³⁸ Size sample N=2,001. Although the sampling approach aims to be representative of the total IDP population in Georgia, the number of households responding positively to the question (54) is very low. Therefore, any further breakdown of the results for the population responding positively to the question is not viable, nor recommended.

When examining preferences on voluntary return per area of origin, data is similar across target groups with minor differences: a lower number of respondents displaced from South Ossetia in the 1990s state that they will return voluntarily if the region is reintegrated with Georgia as compared to other groups (see Table №6.1b).

Table № 6.1b Conditions for voluntary permanent return

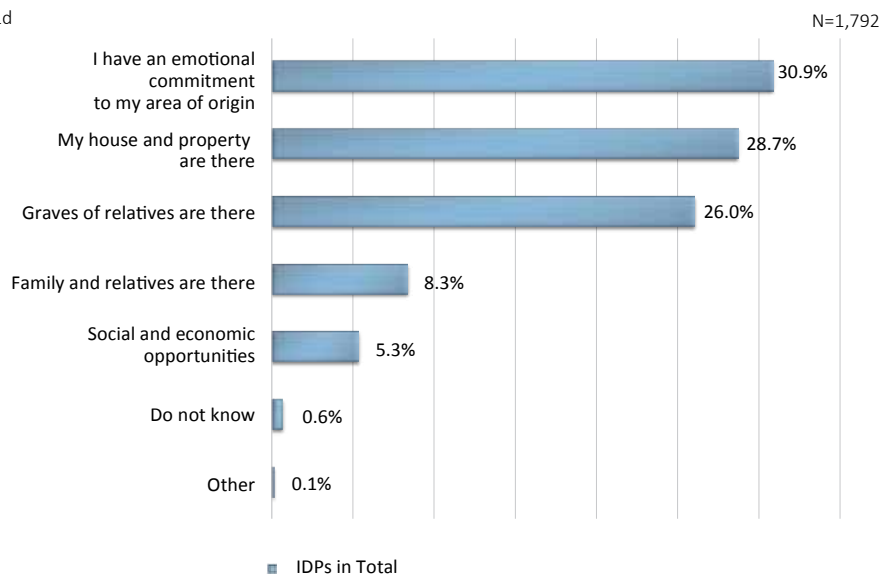
Would you consider voluntarily return to your area of origin permanently if it:	Total	Displaced in 2008	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Reintegrates with Georgia	91.5%	94.3%	83.6%	94.4%	93.7%	94.1%
Retains its current status as an entity not recognized by most of the world	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	3.8%	1.2%	2.5%
Becomes an independent country recognized by most of the world, but not Georgia	2.6%	3.1%	2.1%	3.4%	1.9%	2.6%
Becomes an independent country recognized by most of the world, including Georgia	12.3%	13.0%	11.7%	15.9%	8.4%	12.2%
Is integrated into the Russian Federation	3.7%	3.1%	4.4%	4.7%	2.7%	3.7%

Political scenarios aside, IDPs expressed the main reasons for their desire to return voluntarily, if conditions allow. The three most often selected responses were:

1. I want to return voluntarily because I have an emotional connection with my area of origin (30.9%);
2. I want to return voluntarily because my house and property are there (28.7%);
3. I want to return voluntarily because my relatives' graves are there (26%).

What are the main reasons you want to return?

Diagram №6.1d



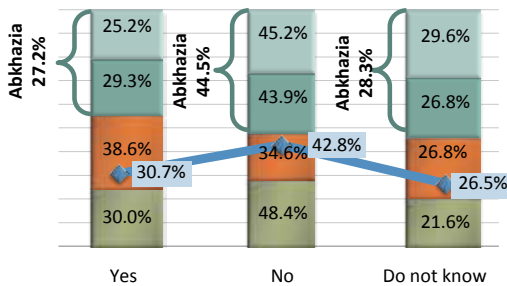
Emotional connections, private property, and visiting relatives' graves were the top priority reasons given by all target groups for the desire to return voluntarily to the area of origin. IDP respondents from Abkhazia more rarely stated that their main reason for wanting to return voluntarily is their emotional connection with their area of origin. The main reason IDPs from Gali want to return voluntarily is that their family members and friends are in the area of origin. The top reason that IDPs displaced in 2008 gave for wanting to return voluntarily is related to social and economic conditions in the area of origin, suggesting that they maintain the strongest economic ties to their area of origin among all groups.

Table № 6.1c Priority reasons for desire to return voluntarily ³⁹

What are the main reasons you want to return voluntarily?	Total	Displaced in 2008	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
I have an emotional connection with my area of origin	71.9%	77.3%	77.5%	67.5%	66.5%	67.0%
My house and property are there	66.9%	70.3%	63.0%	68.1%	65.5%	66.8%
Graves of relatives are there	60.6%	69.1%	64.9%	59.7%	49.7%	54.7%
Family and relatives are there	19.4%	12.7%	8.4%	16.6%	38.1%	27.3%
Social and economic opportunities	12.4%	24.4%	6.1%	11.0%	7.4%	9.2%
Other	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	-	0.2%	0.1%
Do not know	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%

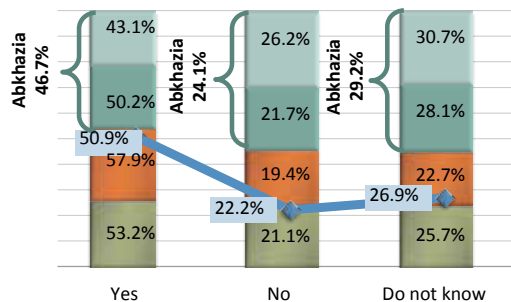
Do you think that in 10 years you will return voluntarily to your area of origin permanently?

Diagram №6.1e



Do you think you can return voluntarily and permanently to your area of origin?

- IDPs from Gali district
- IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded)
- IDPs displaced in 2008
- IDPs from South Ossetia
- ◆ IDPs in Total

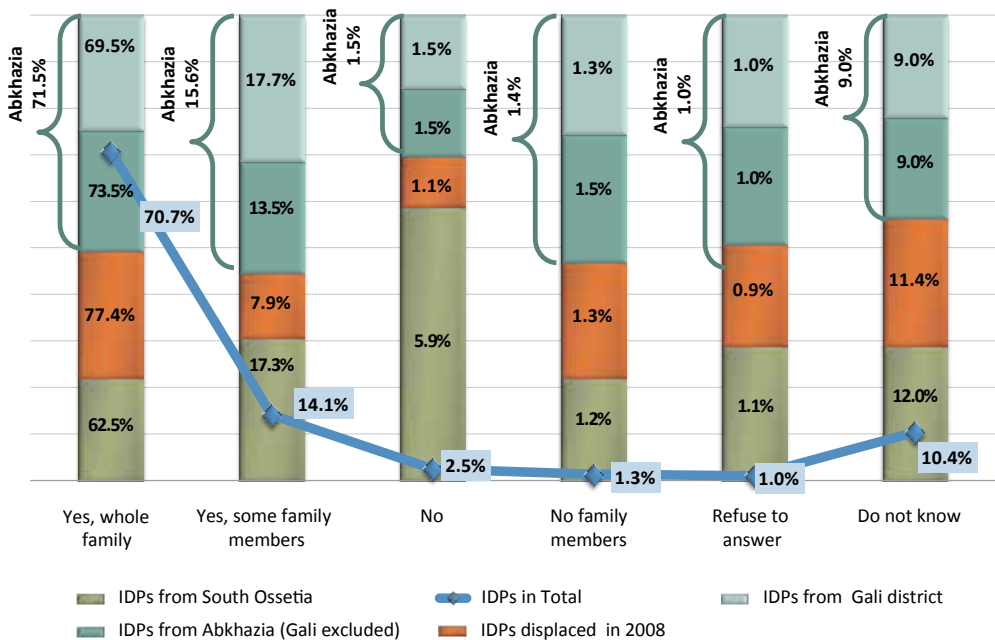


39 Multiple answer.

Given a timeline, 42.8% of respondents do not think that they will be able to return voluntarily to the area of origin in the next ten years, while 26.5% have difficulty indicating their position on this issue. Despite this, more than half of respondents think that they will be able to permanently return voluntarily to their area of origin, with the exception of IDPs from Gali among whom over a fourth of respondents do not see durable voluntary return as a realistic option (Diagram №6.1e).

Do your family members share your position regarding voluntary return to your area of origin?

Diagram №6.1f



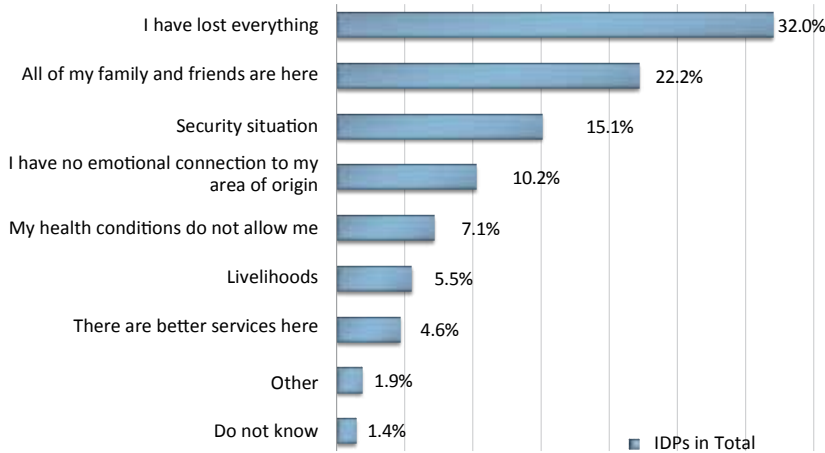
The majority of respondents state that their family members share their attitude towards voluntary return. Minor differences of opinion are evident among IDPs from South Ossetia (Diagram №6.1f).

Those who do not want to return voluntarily stated that the main reason for not wanting to return voluntarily is that they lost property left behind in the area of origin (32%). Other reasons for not wanting to return voluntarily are that the majority of friends and family are in the current place of residence of IDPs, the security situation in the area of origin, lack of emotional attachment to the area of origin, and individual health conditions. A few IDPs mentioned livelihoods and access to services as a reason for not wanting to return voluntarily (Diagram №6.1g).

If you do not want to return voluntarily, what are the reasons?

Diagram №6.1g

N=155



The following differences in reasons for not wanting to return voluntarily were noted between the different target groups⁴⁰:

- ✓ Security considerations were the highest among IDPs displaced in 2008 as compared to other target groups, when stating the reason for not wanting to return. Fewer IDPs from Gali responded that the reason for their position is related to family members and friends, security, better services, better living conditions or lack of an emotional connection. Compared to other groups, they more often state that they do not want to return voluntarily due to health conditions.
- ✓ IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) more often state that they do not have an emotional connection with their place of residence prior to displacement.

Table № 6.1d Reason for not wishing to return voluntarily

If you do not want to return voluntarily, what are the reasons? (N=155)	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
I lost everything (home, land)	62.4%	43.3%	69.1%	59.4%	64.0%	61.7%
All of my family and friends are here	43.3%	33.3%	50.0%	40.6%	32.0%	36.3%
Security situation	29.4%	36.7%	29.4%	25.0%	24.0%	24.5%
I have no emotional connection to my area of origin	19.9%	13.3%	22.1%	28.1%	12.0%	20.0%
My health conditions do not allow me	13.9%	10.0%	13.2%	15.6%	20.0%	17.8%
Livelihoods	10.7%	13.3%	11.8%	9.4%	4.0%	6.7%
There are better services here (medical, educational, etc.)	9.1%	13.3%	10.3%	3.1%	4.0%	3.6%
Other	3.6%	3.3%	4.4%	-	4.0%	2.0%
Difficult to answer	2.8%	10.0%	-	3.1%	4.0%	3.6%

40 Respondents could choose more than one listed option. Data presented in the Table №6.1d are calculated >100% because respondents could choose multiple answers.

In addition to the reasons listed above for not wanting to return voluntarily, IDPs feel that barriers to visiting their areas of origin include fear of arrest (22.8%), Russian troops (22.3%), fear of violence (20.7%) or a lack of documents (17.5%) (see Table №6.1e). Fear of violence is slightly greater among IDPs displaced in the 1990s, and fear of arrest is particularly high among IDPs from Abkhazia. IDPs from Gali had the greatest fear of Russian troops among the respondents. IDPs displaced in 2008 and IDPs from Gali expressed greater problems with documentation than other groups.

Table № 6.1e Barriers to visiting the area of origin⁴¹

What obstacles are there for travel to your area of origin?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Fear of detention	22.8%	20.8%	20.6%	25.2%	24.9%	25.1%
Russian troops	22.3%	20.2%	22.6%	22.3%	24.1%	23.2%
Fear of violence	20.7%	17.4%	20.6%	23.1%	21.8%	22.4%
Lack of documents	17.5%	19.2%	15.7%	16.8%	18.5%	17.7%
Barbed wire	10.1%	13.1%	14.3%	6.8%	5.7%	6.3%
Lack of transport	3.4%	3.8%	4.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%
Other	1.3%	3.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
There are no obstacles	0.2%	0.7%	-	0.1%	-	0.1%

More than half the respondents are partially informed on the developments in their area of origin, while almost a third indicated that they are not informed. Results show that IDPs from Gali and IDPs displaced in 2008 are more informed about the situation in their area of origin, while IDPs displaced from South Ossetia and Abkhazia (Gali excluded) in the 1990s are less informed on this topic (see Table №6.1f).

Table № 6.1f Information on the situation in the area of origin

How informed are you about developments in your area of former residence before the war?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
I am partially informed	51.9%	54.3%	39.9%	49.4%	63.9%	56.7%
I am not informed	31.2%	29.2%	43.7%	38.0%	14.2%	26.1%
I am fully informed	13.2%	13.0%	11.7%	8.5%	19.8%	14.1%
Do not know	3.7%	3.5%	4.7%	4.1%	2.1%	3.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

41 Multiple answer.

6.2 Return and Demographics

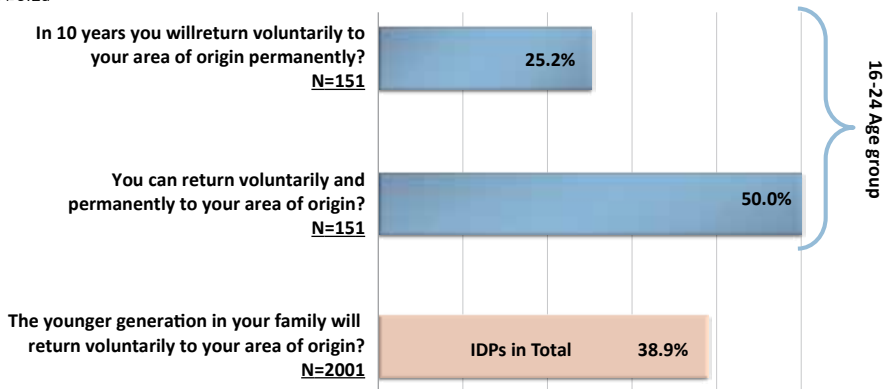
The willingness to return voluntarily correlates with age, gender, and the age of respondents at the time of displacement.

Table № 6.2a Intentions for voluntary return by age group

Would you like to voluntarily return to your area of origin permanently?	Age group				Total
	16-24	25-39	40-59	60+	
I will definitely return	58.9%	66.7%	76.4%	78.4%	72.7%
I will probably return	26.0%	22.7%	16.1%	13.1%	18.1%
I will probably not return/I will not return ⁴²	15.1%	10.6%	7.5%	8.5%	9.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Do you think that...

Diagram №6.2a



The wish to return voluntarily does not vary significantly across different age groups. Generally, respondents in the age groups 16-24 and 25-39 are less likely to want to return voluntarily than respondents in the age groups 40-59 and 60+ years (Table №6.2a).

Half of the respondents in the age group 16-24 believe that they will be able to return voluntarily to their area of origin permanently, with 25.2% thinking that it will be possible in the next 10 years. Comparatively, perceptions of other family members show that 38.9% think that the younger generation in their families will return voluntarily to their areas of origin (see Diagram №6.2a)⁴³

In comparison to other target groups, IDPs displaced from South Ossetia in the 1990s believe that the younger generation in their family is less likely to return voluntarily to their area of origin (see Table №6.2b).

⁴² Data was grouped analytically in order for the provided responses to be relevant to each group and to minimize the research error. In this case, only responses „I will probably not return” and „I will not return” were accumulated as the number of respondents who provided these responses was quite low.

⁴³ Percentages represent those IDPs who responded positively.

Table № 6.2b Voluntary return of the younger generation

Do you think that the younger generation in your family will voluntarily return to the place of origin?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Yes	38.9%	41.8%	30.2%	41.5%	42.0%	41.8%
No	20.7%	14.7%	29.3%	17.8%	20.9%	19.4%
I do not have a younger generation in my family	20.9%	24.0%	21.1%	22.5%	15.9%	19.2%
Do not know	19.5%	19.5%	19.4%	18.2%	21.2%	19.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Concerning gender, males have a slightly stronger desire for voluntary return than females (see Table №6.2c).

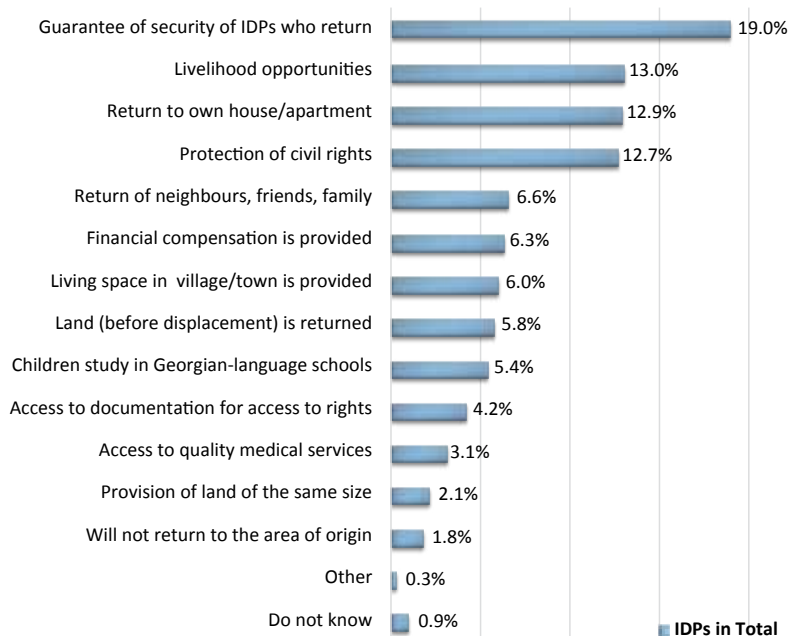
Table № 6.2c Intentions for voluntary return by gender

Would you like to voluntarily return to your area of origin permanently?	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
I will definitely return	70.1%	76.9%	72.7%
I will probably return	19.9%	15.2%	18.1%
I will probably not return/I will not return	10.0%	7.9%	9.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

6.3 Conditions for Voluntary Return

If you consider returning to your area of origin, which conditions will be important for you?

Diagram №6.3a



The majority of respondents want to return voluntarily; however, certain conditions need to be met first. Guarantee of security is cited as the most important condition for voluntary return among respondents, followed by livelihood opportunities, return to personal residences, and protection of civil rights. Data is similar across all target groups (Diagram №6.3a).

354 IDP respondents answered that they will return voluntarily to their area of origin even if it does not integrate with Georgia. These IDPs were asked to share their conditions for voluntary return. This group stated that they are willing to return voluntarily to their area of origin even if Georgia does not regain control over the lost territory, on the condition that they retain Georgian citizenship, that they have the ability to travel freely, and provided that Russian troops leave the area (Table №6.3a).

Table № 6.3a⁴⁴ Conditions for voluntary return if Georgia does not regain control of the territory (area of origin)

If you are thinking of returning voluntarily to the area of origin even if Georgia does not regain control over the territory, which conditions will be important for you? (N=354)	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
If I retain my Georgian citizenship	14.8%	13.5%	11.5%	16.3%	17.8%	16.9%
If I am able to freely travel between the territory controlled by Georgia and my area of origin	13.7%	12.5%	14.3%	13.3%	14.9%	14.0%
If Russian troops leave the area	12.3%	12.2%	13.8%	12.1%	11.3%	11.8%
If I regain my property	11.1%	9.8%	12.4%	12.8%	8.7%	11.1%
If the local government protects the returned Georgians and if we are not discriminated against	9.7%	11.0%	9.2%	9.9%	8.4%	9.3%
If children are able to study in Georgian language schools	7.8%	8.3%	7.4%	6.9%	8.7%	7.7%
If I have all the rights of a local citizen (e.g. to vote in the elections and to be elected in the Parliament, etc.)	7.5%	8.6%	6.9%	7.3%	7.1%	7.2%
If other IDPs return	7.4%	9.2%	9.2%	6.2%	5.2%	5.8%
If those IDPs who return are not regarded as traitors by other citizens of Georgia	4.2%	4.6%	2.8%	4.3%	5.2%	4.6%
If I am able to earn as much or more money than I am earning here	4.0%	4.0%	5.1%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%
If I have access to documentation (right to property, citizenship etc.)	3.7%	4.6%	1.8%	4.1%	3.9%	4.0%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	-	-	-
None of the above	1.0%	-	2.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
In any case	0.2%	-	-	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Refuse to answer	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%
Difficult to answer	1.5%	0.3%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.0%

Interviewed IDPs described the conditions of their former houses in their area of origin: over half the respondents' homes were destroyed, burnt down or ruined. 20.2% of respondents homes were occupied by other people without the permission

44 Multiple answer. The question was answered only by those respondents who agreed to return to their area of origin even in case the region did not reintegrate with Georgia.

of the owner, predominantly in Abkhazia (Gali excluded) (39.9%) and South Ossetia (29.6%). 14.2% of respondents' homes remain abandoned, with the lowest rate of abandonment in Abkhazia (Gali excluded) (4.4%) and the highest rate pertaining to IDPs displaced in 2008 (29.9%). IDPs from Gali have the highest percentage of respondent home use by family members (15.4%), as compared to other groups. 13.7% of IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) do not know the condition of their homes; this, however, is less noticeable in other target groups (see Table №6.3b).

Table № 6.3b Status of former residence in the area of origin⁴⁵

What is the status of your former residence in your area of origin?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Destroyed/burnt down/ruined	54.4%	60.4%	58.1%	47.4%	51.8%	49.6%
Other people live there without our permission	20.2%	5.5%	29.6%	39.9%	5.8%	22.8%
Abandoned	14.2%	29.9%	7.9%	4.4%	14.8%	9.6%
Partially destroyed	10.8%	10.5%	12.0%	7.6%	12.9%	10.2%
Our family uses it	6.3%	7.5%	1.8%	0.6%	15.4%	8.0%
Other people live there with our permission	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	2.9%	4.2%	3.6%
I sold it	0.6%	-	0.9%	-	1.3%	0.7%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Do not know	7.7%	3.1%	9.7%	13.7%	4.4%	9.1%

Only 9% of respondents want assistance to sell their property in their area of origin, while 53.9% do not want such help. There are only minor differences among the respondent groups (see Table №6.3c).

Table № 6.3c Sale of property in the area of origin

Would you like to be assisted to sell your property (house/apartment/plot of land) at your area of origin?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Yes	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%	11.3%	6.0%	8.6%
No	53.9%	52.5%	53.7%	54.5%	54.7%	54.6%
I do not want to/I cannot sell my property	29.2%	29.9%	27.0%	26.2%	33.8%	30.0%
Do not know	7.9%	8.4%	9.9%	8.0%	5.5%	6.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

More than half the respondents have not visited their area of origin since displacement. This is stated by the vast majority (81.9%) of IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) and those displaced in 2008 (60.9%). The two groups which most frequently visit their area of origin are IDPs from Gali and IDPs displaced in 2008 (see Table №6.3d).

45 Multiple answer.

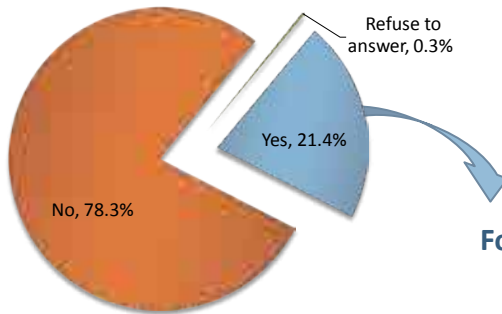
Table №6.3d Date of last visit to the area of origin

When was the last time you went to your area of origin?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
1990-1995	5.8%	0.0%	8.8%	10.1%	4.4%	7.3%
1996-2003	3.8%	0.4%	8.8%	1.8%	4.4%	3.1%
2004-2008	11.1%	5.1%	27.3%	1.2%	10.9%	6.1%
2009-2013	13.0%	20.4%	4.7%	2.0%	25.0%	13.5%
2014	9.2%	12.5%	1.5%	1.0%	21.7%	11.4%
I have not been there since displacement	55.7%	60.9%	47.8%	81.9%	32.2%	57.0%
Refuse to answer	0.3%	0.4%	-	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Do not know	1.1%	0.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

21.4% of IDP respondents stated that they had visited their area of origin within the last five years, mainly to visit their house/apartment, graves, friends, relatives and family members, or for occasions such as weddings, funerals, various celebrations and on holidays or vacation (see Diagram №6.3b).

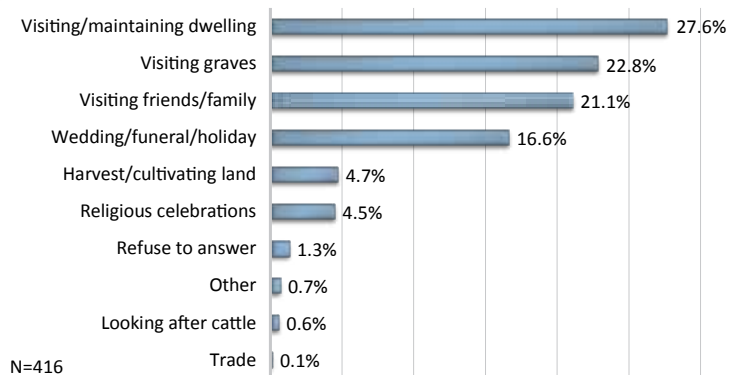
Did you return for a certain period to your area of origin in the last 5 years?

Diagram №6.3b



N=2,001

For what purpose did you visit your area of origin?



37.6% of respondents who answered that they visit their area of origin stated that they visit their area of origin several times a year and another 37.2% indicated visits once every few years. IDPs displaced in 2008 continue to visit their area of origin more often than other groups (see Table №6.3e).

Table № 6.3e Frequency of visits to the area of origin

If you visit your area of origin, how often? (N=447)	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Once a week	2.8%	5.6%	3.8%	3.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Once a month	8.9%	19.4%	7.7%	7.7%	2.4%	2.8%
Several times a year	37.6%	37.5%	26.9%	26.9%	40.2%	39.3%
Once every several years	37.2%	25.0%	30.8%	46.2%	45.4%	45.4%
Once	12.4%	11.8%	30.8%	7.7%	10.4%	10.2%
Refuse to answer	1.1%	0.7%	-	7.7%	0.8%	1.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The majority of respondents would like to visit their area of origin if relevant security guarantees are in place. IDP respondents displaced in the 1990s from South Ossetia and Abkhazia (Gali excluded) indicated that they were less likely to want to visit their areas of origin even if security guarantees were in place (see Table №6.3f).

Table № 6.3f Visit to the area of origin given security guarantees

Would you be interested to visit your area of origin under adequate security guarantees?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Yes	81.8%	89.0%	74.2%	74.7%	89.3%	82.0%
No	15.4%	9.9%	23.2%	20.9%	7.7%	14.3%
Do not know	2.8%	1.1%	2.6%	4.4%	3.0%	3.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The main reasons that respondents gave for wanting to visit their areas of origin are similar to those listed for reasons for their desire to return voluntarily (see Table №6.3g). Aside from an emotional attachment to the area of origin, the top reasons cited for desire to visit the areas of origin were: to visit their house/apartment (81.7%), to visit graves (67.5%); to visit friends, relatives and family members (32.8%), and to attend religious holidays (10%). Data is similar among all four target groups; with minor differences (see Table №6.3g). IDPs from Gali indicated the greatest desire to visit friends and family members (58.9%) in comparison with other target groups. IDPs displaced in 2008 placed greater importance on visiting their areas of origin for the purpose of attending religious holidays (21.5%) and to harvest agricultural products/cultivate land, than other groups.

Table № 6.3g Purpose of visits to the area of origin⁴⁶

If yes, for what purpose would you want to visit your area of origin? (N=1,634)	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Visiting/maintaining property	81.7%	86.2%	78.7%	84.3%	77.6%	80.7%
Visiting graves	67.5%	74.1%	73.5%	59.9%	62.4%	61.2%
Visiting friends/family	32.8%	23.0%	25.3%	20.4%	58.9%	41.3%
Religious celebrations	10.0%	21.5%	14.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Wedding/funeral/holiday	6.9%	5.7%	8.7%	3.1%	9.7%	6.7%
Harvest/cultivating land	2.7%	7.2%	1.2%	-	1.9%	1.1%
To sell my property	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	2.3%	0.4%	1.3%
Trade	0.4%	0.5%	-	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%
Looking after cattle	0.3%	1.0%	-	-	-	-
To work	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	-
Interest in the situation there	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	-	-
Refuse to answer	0.1%	0.5%	-	-	-	-
Do not know	1.7%	1.0%	3.6%	0.8%	1.5%	1.2%

The majority of respondents did not have family members who participated in the war. IDP respondent answers revealed that more family members of IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) participated in the war than family members of other target groups (see Table №6.3h). Reported injuries and deaths associated with war were also highest among IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded).

Table №6.3h Participation in war

Did you or your family members participate in the wars?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
No	64.9%	67.5%	71.6%	47.2%	73.5%	60.4%
Yes, I/my family member participated and am/is a war veteran	25.6%	27.9%	22.9%	33.9%	17.7%	25.8%
Yes, I/my family member participated and was seriously injured in the war	5.5%	3.3%	3.5%	10.1%	5.0%	7.5%
Yes, my family member participated and died in the war	3.1%	0.4%	1.5%	7.6%	2.9%	5.2%
Refuse to answer	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Do not know	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

46 Multiple answer.

Only 44.8% of respondents indicated that they have contact with people living in the areas of origin. Contact is more common among IDPs from Gali and those displaced in 2008, and less common among IDPs displaced in the 1990s from South Ossetia and Abkhazia (Table №6.3i).

Table № 6.3i Contact with people in the area of origin

Do you have contact with people in your place of origin?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Yes	44.8%	56.0%	27.3%	20.8%	75.0%	47.9%
No	55.1%	44.0%	72.7%	78.9%	25.0%	51.9%
Refuse to answer	0.1%	-	-	0.3%	-	0.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The major means of contacting people living in the area of origin used by respondents is via telephone or face-to-face meetings. IDPs displaced in 2008 mainly have face-to-face contact with their acquaintances; while IDPs from South Ossetia and Abkhazia communicate by telephone (see Table №6.3j). IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) have the fewest face-to-face meetings but the highest use of internet for contact.

Table № 6.3j Means of contact with people in the area of origin⁴⁷

If yes, via which means? (N=881)	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Telephone	47.0%	38.6%	41.3%	47.3%	57.1%	55.1%
Face to face visits	31.4%	42.7%	24.4%	16.5%	28.0%	25.6%
Internet	11.3%	4.8%	13.8%	28.6%	11.5%	15.0%
Other means	9.4%	13.4%	18.8%	4.9%	2.6%	3.0%
Refuse to answer	1.0%	0.5%	1.9%	2.7%	0.8%	0.1%

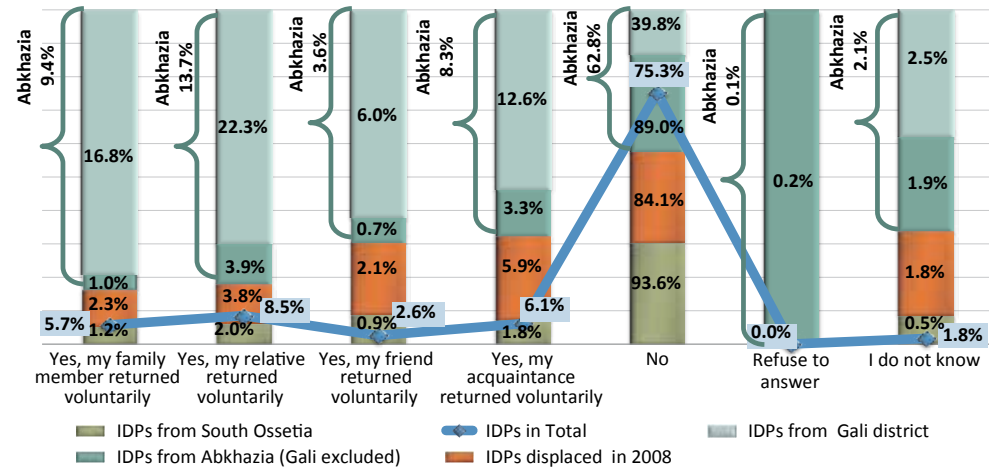
75.3% of respondents stated that none of their family members⁴⁸, relatives, friends and acquaintances has returned voluntarily to their area of origin. IDPs from Gali indicated the highest numbers of voluntary returns by family members, relatives, friends, and acquaintances (see Diagram №6.3c).

47 Multiple answer.

48 Family members refers to the nuclear family, while relatives refer to extended family.

Among your family members, relatives, friends, or acquaintances did anyone return voluntarily to live in your area of origin?

Diagram №6.3c



Almost half the respondents stated that they know persons who have not left the place where they lived prior to displacement. This trend is least common among IDPs from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) (see Table №6.3k).

Table № 6.3k Family and friends remaining in the area of origin⁴⁹

Do you have family members, relatives, or friends in the area of origin who have not been displaced and stayed there?	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
I have relatives	19.5%	18.5%	20.6%	13.3%	25.1%	19.4%
I have acquaintances/neighbours	18.8%	23.6%	17.7%	14.6%	18.8%	16.8%
I have family members	4.7%	6.1%	1.6%	3.8%	7.1%	5.5%
I have friends	4.1%	5.5%	4.3%	2.7%	3.8%	3.2%
No, I do not	51.3%	44.8%	54.4%	64.0%	43.2%	53.3%
Refuse to answer	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%
Difficult to answer	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%

25.3% of respondents, mostly from Abkhazia (Gali excluded) and South Ossetia, stated that they do not have any contact with family and friends who currently live in the area of origin. IDPs from Gali and those displaced in 2008 have the highest frequency of monthly or daily contacts with persons in the area of origin (see Table №6.3l).

49 Multiple answer.

Table №6.31 Frequency of contact with family and friends remaining in the area of origin

If yes, how often do you contact them? (N=820)	Total	Displaced during the 2008 conflict	South Ossetia	Abkhazia		
				Abkhazia (Gali excluded)	Gali district	Total Abkhazia
Almost every day	4.6%	5.2%	2.3%	2.3%	7.4%	5.4%
Once a week	8.1%	7.5%	7.5%	3.7%	12.0%	8.8%
Once a month	17.5%	21.7%	14.3%	12.0%	19.8%	16.7%
Several times a year	29.0%	32.1%	24.1%	23.5%	33.3%	29.5%
Once in several years	11.5%	4.2%	12.0%	15.7%	15.1%	15.3%
Refuse to answer	0.2%	-	-	0.9%	-	0.4%
I have no contact with them	25.3%	26.4%	33.8%	38.2%	9.3%	20.6%
Difficult to answer	3.8%	2.9%	6.0%	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

UNHCR would like to express its sincere appreciation for

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- the expertise of the team of the Institute of Social Studies and Analysis (ISSA) under the able leadership and co-authorship of Professor Dr. Iago Kachkachishvili who – with the guidance and supervision of UNHCR – helped design the questionnaire and the methodology, conducted the interviews and analyzed the data based on their extensive experience and technical expertise. A special word of thanks goes to the interviewers who approached the IDPs with respect and compassion and ensured that the purpose of the survey, its potential and limitations were well understood and that the interviewees felt that their participation in the survey and their voices matter;
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- the UNHCR Georgia team, in particular Ms. Aneta Piatek, Associate Protection Officer, who worked with the IDPs and ISSA as well as all other stakeholders to ensure that the survey truly reflects the thinking of the IDPs and that IDP views are presented in a non-political and strictly humanitarian manner based on international standards;
- the contributions by staff of the Bureau for Europe of UNHCR Headquarters, who constructively accompanied the survey process through provision of constructive input as to its design and presentation of the results.

ANNEX 1: IDP INTENTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

IDP Intentions Questionnaire

GENERAL INFORMATION

G1. Date of survey (dd/mm/yy)	
G2. Interviewer #	

G3. Survey Location	Indicate	#
G3.1. Region		
G3.2. Municipality		
G3.3. City/Town/Village		

G4. Location Type	
Collective Center (non-rehabilitated)	1
Rehabilitated CC	2
Cottage Settlement	3
Private House/Apartment	4
Owned	4.1
Rented	4.2
With Relatives	4.3
Squatting	4.4
Other (indicate) _____	
Other (indicate) _____	

PERSONAL INFORMATION

P1. Name/Surname (optional)	
P2. IDP HH Number (optional)	
P3. Respondent's address (optional)	
P4. Respondent's telephone (optional)	

P5. Age Group	
16-17	1
18-24	2
25-39	3
40-59	4
60+	5

P6. Gender	
Female	1
Male	2

P7. Family Size (Including yourself)	
--------------------------------------	--

P8. Number of family members (Please, name family members, which belong to these categories. Please, give numbers to family members from youngest to oldest)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Under age 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attending school/university	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
With disability (category I)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
With disability (category II)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
With disability (category III)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

With disability (Without official status)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Elderly person in need of care	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pensioner	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
War Veteran	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
None of the family members belong to these categories										88.

P9. Have you been displaced more than once?	
Yes	1
No	2
Refuse to answer	77

P10. Date of last displacement (mm/yr) (If you were displaced more than once, please indicate the date of your last displacement)	
---	--

P11. How old were you when you became displaced? (indicate your age during last displacement)	
Indicate age	

P12. Place of Origin	
Shida Kartli	1
South Ossetia	2
Tskhinvali	2.1
Akhlgori	2.2
Java	2.3
Znauri	2.4
Abkhazia	3
Gulripshi	3.1
Gagra	3.2
Sukhumi	3.3
Gudauta	3.4
Gali	3.5
Ochamchira	3.6
Tkvarcheli	3.7
Kodori Gorge	4
Refuse to answer	77

P13. Please, list all sources of income for your family. Please, indicate all benefits/sources of income that your family receives (you may choose several answers)		Please, indicate how many family members receive each assistance
Wages	1.	
Old age Pension	2.	
Social allowance	3.	
IDP allowance	4.	

IDP Intentions Questionnaire

Social benefits for disabled persons category I	5.	
Social benefits for disabled persons category II	6.	
War veteran pension	7.	
Assistance for orphaned children	8.	
Subsidy for living expenses (monthly monetary assistance for covering living expenses and utilities)	9.	
Social package: for victims of political repression	10.	
Financial help from relatives and friends	11.	
Agricultural products grown by myself	12.	
Other (indicate) _____		
Refuse to answer	77.	

P14. Your family's average monthly income (total monthly income of all family members including wages, monetary assistance, income from agricultural products):

(Please, indicate in GEL) _____

Refuse to answer	77.
The family has no income at all	88.
Do not know	99.

P15. Employment (Select multiple answers)

Employed in the public sector	1.
Employed in a private licensed business	2.
Self-employed	3.
Has own licensed-business	4.
Farmer	5.
Employed in non-governmental sector	6.
Pensioner	7.
Student at higher education institution	8.
Unemployed	9.
Housewife (under pension age)	10.
Seasonal work, one-time work	11.
Other (indicate) _____	
Refuse to Answer	77.

P16. Among the problems listed below which one concerns to your family and which one is most problematic?

	Problematic issues Select multiple answers)	Most problematic (choose only one)
Hunger/insufficient nutrition	1	1
Access to medicine/drugs	2	2
Unemployment	3	3
Access to medical services	4	4
Access to Education	5	5
Purchasing of school items	6	6
Housing conditions	7	7
Lack of furniture	8	8
Purchasing of clothes	9	9
Relaxation/entertainment	10	10

Payment of bank credits	11	11
Payment of communal taxes	12	12
None of listed problems disturb us		

P17. Range the below options in order of importance for you. The most important would be number 1, more important would be number 2, etc. (for the interviewer: if the respondent does not consider at all one of the options below, put 88)

List in order of importance

Return to my place of origin	1.
To stay at my current location	2.
To relocate to another part of Georgia	3.
To migrate abroad	4.
Other _____	
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

INTENTIONS FOR INTEGRATION

I1. Which conditions will be important for you in order to ensure your integration in your current location? (Select multiple answers)

Employment/adequate job	1.
Livelihood/Income (including allowances)	2.
Security	3.
Housing	4.
Education	5.
Medical Services	6.
To have acquaintances and friends in the same town	7.
If people do not see me as a "stranger"	8.
Access to documentation (birth, marriage certificates, passport, IDs)	9.
Access to justice	10.
Other (indicate)	
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

I2. Do you have the following....?

		1. yes	2. Partially	3. No	99. Do not know
I2.1.	Adequate living conditions	1	2	3	99
I2.2.	Housing	1	2	3	99
I2.3.	Security	1	2	3	99
I2.4.	Livelihood/Income (including allowances)	1	2	3	99
I2.5.	Adequate job	1	2	3	99
I2.6.	Possibility to visit relatives/family	1	2	3	99
I2.7.	Access to education	1	2	3	99
I2.8.	Access to medical Services	1	2	3	99
I2.9.	Access to justice services	1	2	3	99
I2.10.	Access to documentation	1	2	3	99

IDP Intentions Questionnaire

12.11.	Access to participate in public affairs	1	2	3	99
12.12.	Acquaintances and friends in the same town	1	2	3	99
12.13.	People do not see me as a "stranger"	1	2	3	99
Refuse to answer		77.			

13. Do you consider yourself locally integrated?

Yes	1.
Partially integrated	2.
No	3.
I do not know	99.

14. Since becoming displaced, how many times have you changed your living place (flat/house)? (After your first displacement)

(indicate) _____	
Refuse to answer	77.

15. Do you own a house/flat or land in TAT?

	15.1. Under the ownership of your family	15.2. Under the ownership of your family, where you are co-owner	15.3. Under your ownership
1. Yes, house/flat	1.	1.	1.
2. Yes, land	2.	2.	2.
3. Yes, house/flat and land	3.	3.	3.
4. No	4.	4.	4.
77. Refuse to answer			

16. Have you received housing/flat or cash for purchase of housing/flat from the government or another agency?

Yes, temporary housing/flat from government	1.
Yes, temporary housing/flat from another agency	2.
Yes, cash for purchase of housing/flat from the government	3.
Yes, cash for purchase of housing/flat from another agency	4.
No (go to 18)	5.
Refuse to answer (go to 18)	77.

17. If yes, do you or your family members own it or are in the process of gaining ownership?

Yes	1.
No	2.
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

18. How could your voice be better heard in the search for solutions for IDPs? (Select multiple answers)

Communication with the MRA	1.
----------------------------	----

Media outlets	2.
Communication with the local Municipality	3.
Communication with the central government	4.
Communication with international organizations	5.
Other (indicate) _____	
Do not know	99.

INTENTIONS FOR RELOCATION

L1. Do you think you are already settled if you will settle in the future on your present living location (city, town or village)?

Yes, I think I am already settled	1.
Yes, I think I will settle on my present living location	2.
No	3.
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

L2. Since displacement, have you ever relocated (Do not include relocation inside the town or village)

Yes	1.
No	2.
Refuse to answer	77.

L3. If you want to relocate which option do you prefer?

Village	1.
Town ¹	2.
City	3.
Other (indicate) _____	
It does not matter	66.
I do not want to relocate (go to L5)	88.

L4. Why do you want to relocate? (Select multiple answers)

Employment	1.
Livelihood/Income	2.
Security	3.
Housing	4.
Education	5.
Medical Services	6.
To have friends and acquaintances in the same town	7.
Access to justice	8.
Other (indicate) _____	
Do not know	99.

L5. If you are offered a durable housing solution from the government, what is your preference?

Privatization of the apartment where I live	1.
Privatization of the house where I live	2.
Rehabilitated collective center in a large town	3.
Rehabilitated collective center anywhere	4.
Non-rehabilitated collective center in Tbilisi	5.
Rural housing, a house that I can choose	6.
Other (indicate) _____	

¹ In the Georgian language, there is a clear differentiation between village, town, and city.

IDP Intentions Questionnaire

None of these	88.
Do not know	99.

INTENTIONS FOR RETURN

R1. Would you like to return to the area of origin permanently?	
I will definitely return as soon as I am given the opportunity (go to R3)	1.
I will probably return as soon as I am given the opportunity (go to R3)	2.
I will probably NOT return even if I am given the opportunity	3.
I will NOT return in any case	4.
Refuse to answer (go to R4)	77.
Do not know (go to R4)	99.

R2. If you do not want to return, what are the reasons? (Select multiple answers) (after this question go to R6)	
I have lost everything (home, land)	1.
All of my family and friends are here	2.
Security situation	3.
There are better services (medical, education, etc.) here	4.
Livelihood	5.
My health conditions do not allow me	6.
I have no emotional relation to my area of origin	7.
Other (indicate) _____	
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

R3. What are the main reasons you want to return? (Select multiple answers)	
I have an emotional commitment to my area of origin	1.
My house and property is there	2.
Family and relatives are there	3.
Graves of relatives are there	4.
Social and economic opportunities	5.
Other (indicate) _____	
Do not know	99.

R4. Do you think that in 10 years you will return to your place of origin permanently?	
Yes	1.
No	2.
Do not know	99.

R5. Do you think you can return durably to your place of origin?	
Yes	1.
No	2.
Do not know	99.

R6. Do your family members share your position regarding return to your area of origin? (According to the position indicated in R1)	
My position is shared by my whole family	1.
My position is shared by some of my family members while others do not share it	2.
No one shares my position	3.
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

R7. Do you think that the younger generation in your family will return to your place of origin?	
Yes	1.
No	2.
I do not have a younger generation in my family	88.
Do not know	99.

R8. How informed are you about development in your area of former residence before the war?	
I am fully informed	1.
I have some information	2.
I am not informed	3.

R9. Would you consider returning to your area of origin permanently if it...		Yes	No	Do not know
R9.1.	Reintegrates with Georgia	1	2	99
R9.2.	Maintains its current status as an entity not recognized by most of the world	1	2	99
R9.3.	Becomes an independent country recognized by most of the world, but not Georgia	1	2	99
R9.4.	Becomes an independent country recognized by most of the world, including Georgia	1	2	99
R9.5.	Is integrated into the Russian Federation	1	2	99

(This question is for those, who indicated positive positions to R9.2, R9.3, R9.4, or R9.5 (at least in one of them) in question R9)	
R10. If you consider returning to the area of origin even if Georgia does not regain control over the territory, which conditions will be important for you? (Select multiple answers)	
I will maintain Georgian citizenship	1.
I will be able to travel freely between the area of origin and Georgia	2.
I will regain my real estate	3.
I will be able to earn as much money as I do here, and more	4.
Children will be able to study in Georgian-language schools	5.
The local authorities will protect the returned Georgians and ensure there is no discrimination	6.
Russian troops will withdraw from the area	7.

IDP Intentions Questionnaire

IDPs will return in large numbers	8.
IDPs who return will not be considered traitors by the Georgian population	9.
I will have full local rights, such as voting in elections and serving in the parliament and other political activities	10.
If I have access to documentation for access to my rights (property, voting, residence)	11.
Other (indicate) _____	
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

R11. If you consider returning to the area of origin, which conditions will be important for you? (Select multiple answers)	
If the safety of IDPs who return is guaranteed	1.
If my civil rights are protected	2.
If I return to my house/apartment	3.
If I will be provided with a living space in my village/town of origin	4.
If my land (before displacement) is returned	5.
If I will be provided with land of the same size	6.
If I can have an adequate job	7.
If I can have a livelihood/income (including allowances)	8.
If financial compensation is provided (for lost property)	9.
If I have access to quality medical services	10.
If I have access to documentation for access to my rights (property, voting, residence)	11.
Children will be able to study in Georgian-language schools	12.
If my neighbors, friends, family also return	13.
Other (indicate) _____	
I do not consider returning to the area of origin	88.
Do not know	99.

R12. What is the status of your former residence? (Select multiple answers)	R12.1 Flat/house N1	R12.2 Flat/house N2	R12.3 Flat/house N2
It was destroyed	1.	1.	1.
It was partially destroyed	2.	2.	2.
Other people live there without our permission	3.	3.	3.
Other people live there with our permission	4.	4.	4.
It is deserted	5.	5.	5.
It is used by our family	6.	6.	6.
I sold it	7.	7.	7.
Other (indicate) _____			
Do not know	99.	99.	99.

R13. Would you like to be assisted to sell your property? (house/flat/plot of land in place of origin)	
Yes	1.
No	2.

I do not want to/I cannot sell the property	88.
Do not know	99.

R14. When was the last time you went to your area of origin?	
<i>Indicate year</i>	
Refuse to answer	77.
I have not been there since displacement	88.

R15. Did you return for a certain period to your place of former residence in the last 5 years?	
Yes	1.
No (go to R18)	2.
I was not born in Abkhazia/South Ossetia and have never been there (go to R18)	3.
I was not born in Abkhazia/South Ossetia but I have been there	4.
Refuse to answer	77.

R16. If so, how many times?	
Once a week	1.
Once a month	2.
Several times a year	3.
Once every few years	4.
One time	5.
Refuse to answer	77.

R17. For what purpose did you return to you visit your area of origin? (Select multiple answers)	
Trade	1.
Visiting/maintaining dwelling	2.
Visiting friends/family	3.
Visiting graves	4.
Looking after cattle	5.
Harvest/cultivating land	6.
Wedding/funeral/holiday	7.
Religious celebrations	8.
To sell my property	9.
Other (indicate) _____	
Refuse to answer	77.

R18. Would you be interested to visit your former location under adequate security guarantees?	
Yes	1.
No (go to R20)	2.
I do not know (go to R20)	99.

R19. If yes, for what purposes? (Select multiple answers)	
Trade	1.
Visiting/maintaining property	2.
Visiting friends/family	3.
Visiting graves	4.

IDP Intentions Questionnaire

Looking after cattle	5.
Harvest/cultivating land	6.
Wedding/funeral/holiday	7.
Religious celebrations	8.
To sell my property	9.
Other (indicate) _____	
Refuse to answer	77.

R20. What obstacles are there for travel to your place of origin? (Select multiple answers)	
Fear of detention	1.
Fear of violence	2.
Russian troops	3.
Barbed wire	4.
Lack of transport	5.
Lack of documentation	6.
Other (indicate) _____	
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

R21. Did you or your family members participate in the wars?	
No	1.
Yes, I/my family participated and am/is a war veteran	2.
Yes, I/my family member participated and was seriously injured in the war	3.
Yes, my family member participated and died in the war	4.
Refuse to answer	77.
Do not know	99.

R22. Are you in contact with people in your place of origin?	
Yes	1.
No (go to R24)	2.
Refuse to answer (go to R24)	77.

R23. If yes, how? (Select multiple answers)	
Telephone	1.
Internet	2.
Face to face visits	3.
Contact through others	4.
Other (indicate) _____	
Refuse to answer	77.

R24. Among your family members, relatives, friends, or acquaintances did anyone return to live in the area of origin? (Select multiple answers)	
Yes, my family member returned	1.
Yes, my relative returned	2.
Yes, my friend returned	3.
Yes, my acquaintance returned	4.
No	5.
Refuse to answer	77.
I do not know	99.

R25. Do you have family members, relatives, or friends in the area of origin who have not been displaced and stayed there? (Select multiple answers)	
I have family members	1.
I have relatives	2.
I have friends	3.
I have acquaintances/neighbors	4.
No (go to C1)	5.
Refuse to answer (go to C1)	77.
I do not know (go to C1)	99.

R26. If yes, how often do you contact them?	
Almost every day	1.
Once a week	2.
Once a month	3.
Several times a year	4.
Once in several years	5.
Refuse to answer	77.
I do not contact them	88.

CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

C1. Do you know IDPs in the community you are familiar with who have settled permanently?	
Yes	1.
No (finish the interview)	2.
Refuse to answer (finish the interview)	77.
Do not know (finish the interview)	99.

C2. If yes, how? (Select multiple answers)	
Returned to place of origin	1.
Relocated within TAT	2.
Integrated in place of displacement	3.
Found permanent housing	4.
Found good employment	5.
Found good education for children	6.
Other (indicate) _____	

C3. If yes, where? (Select multiple answers)	
Collective Center in TAT	1
Non-Rehabilitated CC in TAT	2
Cottage Settlement in TAT	3
Private House/Apartment in TAT	4
Owned	4.1
Rented	4.2
With Relatives	4.3
Squatting	4.4
Private House under Rural Housing (Program implemented by the Government)	4.5
Other (indicate) _____	
Family home in place of origin	5
Other (indicate) _____	

ANNEX 2: TABLE INDEX

Table No.	Question No.	Question type	Table title
1.1a		N/A	Number of IDPs interviewed and margins of error
1.2a	G3.	N/A	Survey location: number of interviews per region
2.1a	P10.	open	Date of last displacement
2.1b	P11.	open	Age at the time of displacement per IDP group
2.2a	G3 & G4	N/A	Total IDPs in Georgia per region and total IDPs interviewed per region of Georgia in area of current residence, and by area of origin
2.2b	G4.	closed	Location: type of current accommodation
2.3a	P5 & P6	closed	Age and gender of IDPs interviewed
2.3b	P8.	multiple	Potential vulnerabilities of IDP families
2.4a	P15.	multiple	Employment status of interviewed IDPs by area of origin
2.4b	P13.	multiple	Sources of IDP family income by area of origin
3.1a	P6.	closed	IDP intentions by gender
3.1b	P5.	closed	IDP intentions by age group
3.1c	P15.	closed	IDP intentions by employment status
3.1d	P14.	open	IDP intentions by average monthly family income
4.1a	G3.3	closed	IDP perceptions on integration by location: urban versus rural
4.1b	P5.	closed	IDP perceptions on integration by age group
4.1c	P11.	open	IDP perceptions on integration by average age at the time of displacement
4.1d	P6.	closed	IDP perceptions on integration by gender
4.1e	P14.	open	IDP perceptions on integration by average monthly household income
4.2a	I1.	multiple	Conditions for integration in current location
4.2b	I2.	closed	IDP perceptions on achievement of conditions for integration
4.3a	I5.	closed	Personal property ownership in Georgia (Tbilisi administered territory [TAT]) by area of origin
4.4a	I6.	closed	Housing assistance received by area of origin
4.5a	I5.	closed	IDP ownership of housing in Tbilisi administered territory
4.5b	L5.	closed	IDP preferences on durable housing solutions
4.5c	I8.	multiple	Communication of IDP concerns
5a	I4.	open	Frequency of change of place of residence since displacement
5b	L2.	closed	Relocation since displacement
5.1a	L1. & G3.3	open	Willingness to relocate based on current place of residence
5.1b	L1. & P5.	closed	Willingness to relocate based on age
5.1c	L1. & P14.	open	Willingness to relocate based on average monthly household income
6.1a	R9.	closed	Willingness to return voluntarily if area of origin maintains its current status, by area of origin
6.1b	R9.	closed	Conditions for voluntary permanent return
6.1c	R3.	multiple	Priority reasons for desire to return voluntarily
6.1d	R2.	multiple	Reason for not wishing to return voluntarily
6.1e	R20.	multiple	Barriers to visiting the area of origin
6.1f	R8.	closed	Information on the situation in the area of origin
6.2a	P5.	closed	Intentions for voluntary return by age group

6.2b	R7.	closed	Voluntary return of the younger generation
6.2c	P6.	closed	Intentions for voluntary return by gender
6.3a	R10.	multiple	Conditions for voluntary return if Georgia does not regain control of the territory (area of origin)
6.3b	R12.	multiple	Status of former residence in the area of origin
6.3c	R13.	closed	Sale of property in the area of origin
6.3d	R14.	open	Date of last visit to the area of origin
6.3e	R16.	closed	Frequency of visits to the area of origin
6.3f	R18.	closed	Visit to the area of origin given security guarantees
6.3g	R17.	multiple	Purpose of visits to the area of origin
6.3h	R21.	closed	Participation in war
6.3i	R22.	closed	Contact with people in the area of origin
6.3j	R23.	multiple	Means of contact with people in the area of origin
6.3k	R25.	multiple	Family and friends remaining in the area of origin
6.3l	R26.	open	Frequency of contact with family and friends remaining in the area of origin

ANNEX 3: DIAGRAM INDEX

Diagram No.	Question No.	Question Type	Diagram title
2.1a			IDP target groups
2.1b	G3.	open	Areas of origin
2.1c	P10.	open	Date of last displacement
2.1d	P9.	closed	Have you been displaced more than once?
2.2a	G3.	closed	Current locations of IDPs
2.2b	G4.	closed	Type of accommodation in displacement
2.3a	P7.	open	Family size
2.4a	P14.	open	Average monthly household income by area of origin (in GEL)
2.4b	P14.	open	Average monthly household income of IDPs urban versus rural (in GEL)
2.4c	P13.	multiple	Sources of household income
2.5a	P16.	multiple	Problematic and most problematic issues of concern to IDPs
3a	P17.	closed	Intentions of IDPs concerning return, integration, or relocation
3b	R1.	closed	Would you like to return voluntarily to your area of origin?
3c	I3.	closed	Do you consider yourself locally integrated?
3d	L1.	closed	Do you want to relocate?
4a	I3.	closed	Do you consider yourself locally integrated?

4b	L1.	closed	Are you already settled or will you settle in the future in your present location?
4c	C1.	closed	Do you know IDPs in the community who have settled permanently?
4d	C1.	closed	Do you know IDPs in the community who have settled permanently? (positive answers by current region of residence)
4e	C2.	multiple	If you know IDPs in the community who have settled permanently, how did they do it?
4f	C3.	multiple	If you know IDPs in the community who have settled permanently, where do they live?
4.2a	I1.	multiple	Important conditions for integration in current location
4.2b	I2.	closed	Availability of different conditions for integration
4.5a	L5.	closed	If you are offered a durable solution by the government, what is your preference?
5.1a	L1.	closed	Do you want to relocate?
5.2a	L3.	closed	If you want to relocate, which option do you prefer?
5.2b	L4.	multiple	Reasons for desire to relocate
6.1a	R1.	closed	Would you like to return voluntarily to your area of origin permanently?
6.1b	R1.	closed	Would you like to return voluntarily to your area of origin?
6.1c	R9.	closed	Would you consider returning voluntarily to your area of origin permanently if it...
6.1d	R3.	multiple	What are the main reasons why you want to return?
6.1e	R4.	closed	Do you think that in 10 years you will return voluntarily to your area of origin permanently?
	R5.	closed	Do you think you can return voluntarily and permanently to your area of origin?
6.1f	R6.	closed	Do your family members share your position regarding voluntary return to your area of origin?
6.1g	R2.	multiple	If you do not want to return voluntarily, what are the reasons?
6.2a	R4, R5, P5	closed	Do you think that....
6.3a	R11.	multiple	If you consider returning voluntarily to your area of origin, which conditions will be important for you?
6.3b	R15.	closed	Did you return voluntarily for a certain period to your area of origin in the last 5 years?
6.3c	R24.	multiple	Among your family members, relatives, friends, or acquaintances did anyone return voluntarily to live in your area of origin?