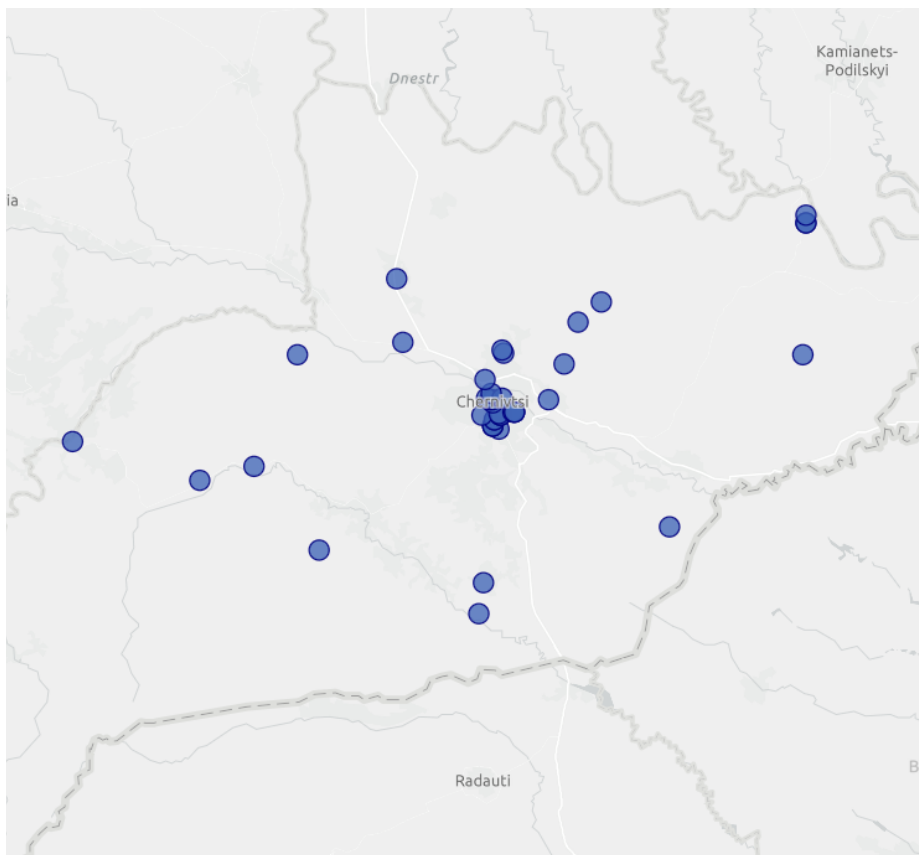


CHERNIVETSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q3, 2023

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN CHERNIVETSKA OBLAST



OVERVIEW

Between May and September 2023, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with Oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across all Chernivetska Oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the Chernivetska Oblast administration and implemented through key-informant interviews with site managers / focal points as well as conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (and are capable of hosting) 30 persons or more and are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This fact-sheet provides a short overview of the monitoring assessment in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

SITE TYPES

In total, 50 sites were assessed, of which 46 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 4 centres empty but ready to host. The most common type of site were dormitories (50%), followed by health facilities (20%), and schools (10%). In 90% of sites, site managers report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations; while in 10% of sites, IDPs are reportedly both staying and transiting.

KEY FIGURES

 **50**
collective centres (sites) assessed
across Chernivetska Oblast

 **2,742**
IDPs hosted in collective
centres (sites)

 **6,202**
total hosting capacity

 **50%**
of sites are dormitories

 **90%**
of sites report that IDPs do not
have plans to transit to other
locations

 **85%**
of sites report the presence of
persons with disabilities

 **78%**
of sites are managed by the
government

 **52%**
of sites report presence of
unaccompanied elderly persons

 **38%**
of sites report that IDPs have
problems in accessing medicines

 **36%**
of sites are not connected to
central sewage system

DEMOGRAPHICS



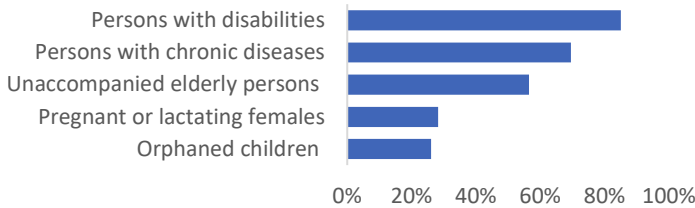
Out of a total of 2,742 IDPs currently hosted in the sites across the oblast, 59% are female and 41% are male; 26% are minors (under the age of 18), 47% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 27% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 537 IDPs (20% of total IDPs) across 39 sites (85% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Persons with chronic diseases were reported across 32 sites (70%), unaccompanied elderly in 26 sites (57%), pregnant or lactating females in 13 sites (28%), orphaned children in 12 sites (26%), and unaccompanied children in 4 sites (9%).

Top 5 vulnerable groups (% of sites with presence of)



SITE MANAGEMENT



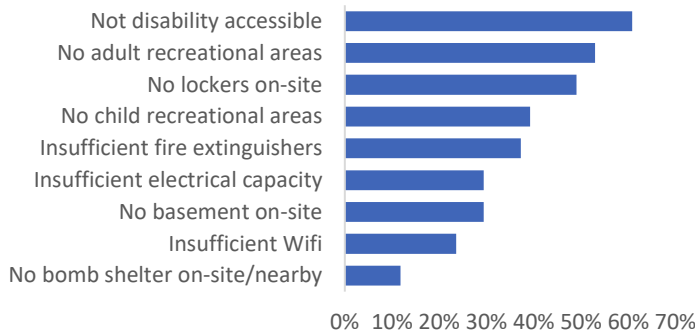
78% of sites are managed by the government, 12% by local NGOs, 8% by unspecified actors, and 2% by international NGOs. 70% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day while 24% report presence in the daytimes only, and 6% report periodic presence. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in all sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 30% of sites. In 24% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 96% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 2% report that they expect the site to close within 3 months, and 2% report are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 62% of sites are not disability accessible, and there is insufficient electrical capacity in 30% of sites.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



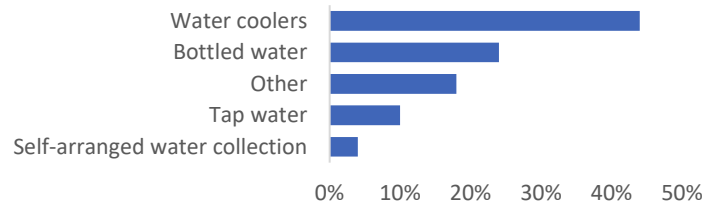
There is no health worker present or to regularly visit in 16% of sites, and problems in accessing medicine in 38% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 14 toilets and 8 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 35% and 47% (respectively) of sites, nor disability-accessible in the majority of sites (70% and 76%, respectively). A critical 36% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system. The below chart details the primary ways by which IDPs access drinking water. Across all sites, the most frequently reported way was by using water coolers (44%), followed by bottled water (24%).

Primary way by which IDPs access drinking water (% of sites)

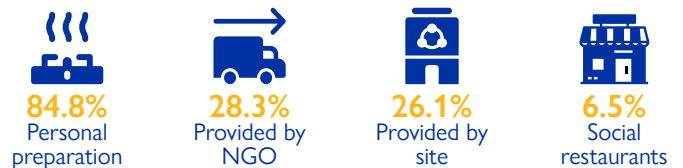


FOOD PROVISION



30% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food, and 6% of sites reported that there was no kitchen area available for IDPs to prepare food. The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be IDPs purchasing and cooking their own food (85%), followed by food being provided by an NGO (28%), and food provided by the site (26%).

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs, as identified by site managers are displayed in the below table. Overall, the most frequently reported site need was found to be cash assistance (14%) and kitchen upgrades (14%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Cash Assistance	14.0%
2. Kitchen Upgrades	14.0%
3. Site Upgrades & Repairs - Structural elements	12.0%
4. NFIs for facilities	12.0%
5. Food Services	8.0%