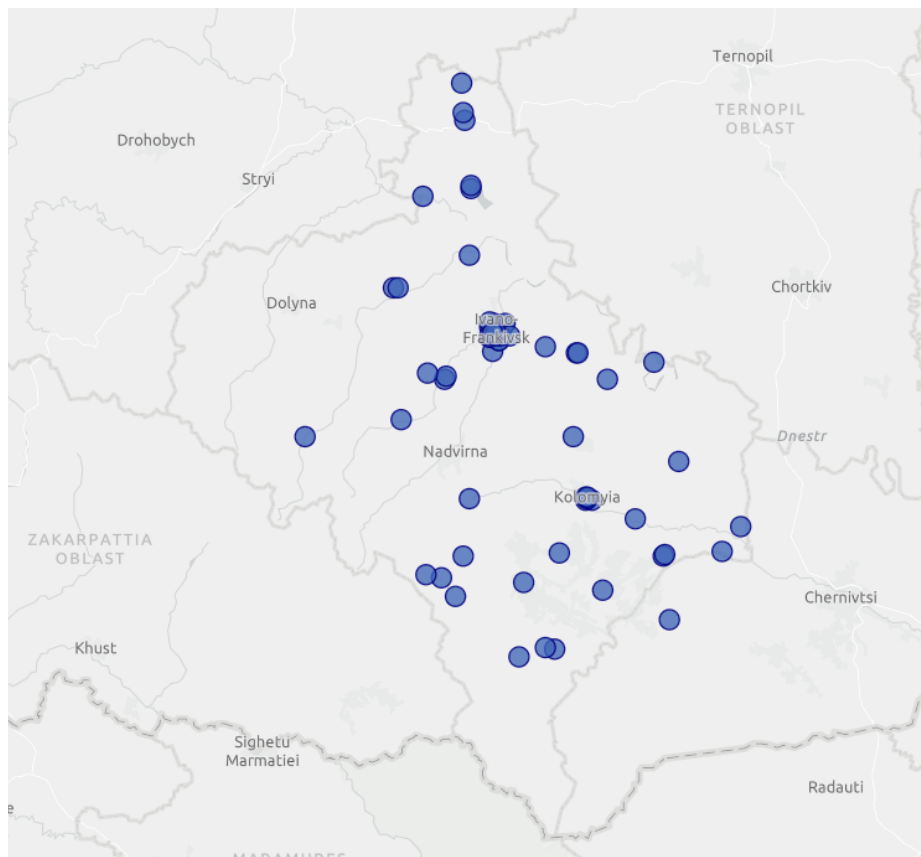


IVANO-FRANKIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN IVANO-FRANKIVSKA 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 Ivano-Frankivka Oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the Ivano-Frankivka 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, 60 sites were assessed, of which 51 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 9 centres empty but ready to host. The most common type of site were dormitories (35%), followed by health facilities (17%), and schools (10%). In 88% of sites, site managers report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations; while in 12% of sites, IDPs are reportedly both staying and transiting.

KEY FIGURES

 **60**
collective centres (sites) assessed
across Ivano-Frankivka Oblast

 **2,029**
IDPs hosted in collective
centres (sites)

 **10,563**
total hosting capacity


 **35%**
of sites are dormitories

 **88%**
of sites report that IDPs do not
have plans to transit to other
locations

 **57%**
of sites report the presence of
persons with disabilities

 **88%**
of sites are managed by the
government

 **38%**
of sites report presence of
unaccompanied elderly persons

 **27%**
of sites do not have a health
worker present or regularly
visiting

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

DEMOGRAPHICS



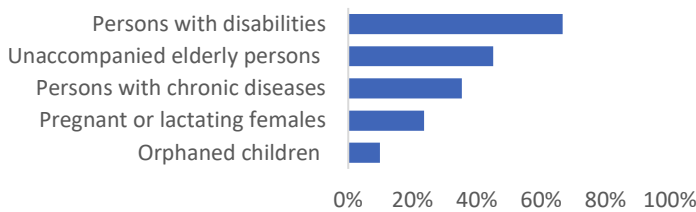
Out of a total of 2,029 IDPs currently hosted in the sites across the oblast, 60% are female and 40% are male; 20% are minors (under the age of 18), 55% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 25% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 167 IDPs (8% of total IDPs) across 34 sites (67% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Unaccompanied elderly persons were reported in 45% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 35%, pregnant or lactating females in 24%, orphaned children in 10%, and separated children in 8%.

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



SITE MANAGEMENT



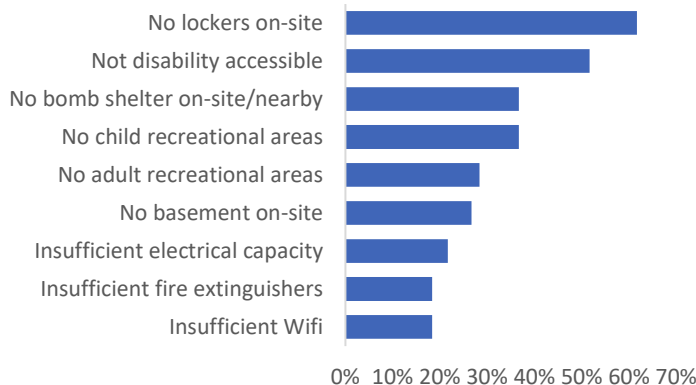
88% of sites are managed by the government, 7% by private individuals, 3% by religious entities, and 2% by local NGOs. 75% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day while 20% report presence in the daytimes only, and 5% report periodic presence. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in all sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 52% of sites. In one in five sites (20%), IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 92% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, while the remaining 8% are unsure of what will happen in the future. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 52% of sites are not disability accessible, and there is no bomb shelter on-site or nearby in 37% of sites.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



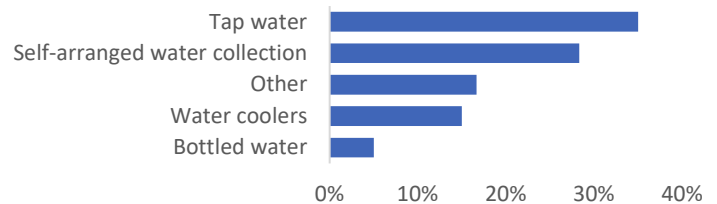
There is no health worker present or to regularly visit in 27% of sites, and problems in accessing medicine in 14% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 12 toilets and 10 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in the majority of sites (58% and 57%, respectively), nor disability-accessible in the majority of sites (75% and 70%, respectively). A critical 35% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system. The below chart details the primary ways by which IDPs access drinking water; of which, the most frequently reported way was via tap water (35%).

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



FOOD PROVISION



22% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food, and 8% 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 (52%), followed by food being provided by the site (33%), and by NGOs (18%).

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 equally distributed between food services, WASH services, and cash assistance, all of which were reported by 12% of sites (7 sites) as the most urgent site need.

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Food Services	11.7%
2. WASH services (including hygiene kits)	11.7%
3. Cash Assistance	11.7%
4. Kitchen Upgrades	10.0%
5. NFIs - Washing Machines and/or Dryers	8.3%