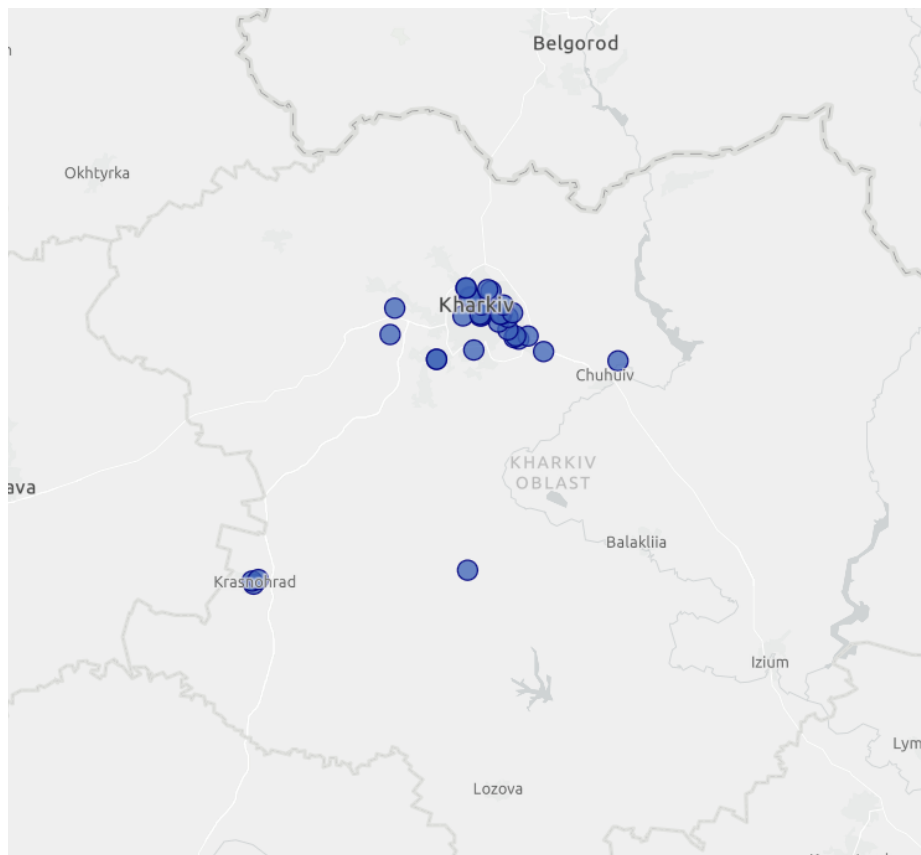


# KHARKIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

## ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KHARKIVSKA 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 Kharkivska Oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the Kharkivska 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, 33 sites were assessed, of which all 33 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no centres empty but ready to host. The most common type of site were dormitories (67%), followed by school buildings (6%), and health facilities (3%). In 82% of sites, site managers report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations; while in 18% of sites, IDPs are reportedly both staying and transiting.

## KEY FIGURES

 **33**  
collective centres (sites) assessed  
across Kharkivska Oblast

 **2,875**  
IDPs hosted in collective  
centres (sites)


 **4,348**  
total hosting capacity


 **67%**  
of sites are dormitories

 **82%**  
of sites report that IDPs do not  
have plans to transit to other  
locations

 **85%**  
of IDP-hosting sites report  
the presence of persons with  
disabilities

 **55%**  
of sites are managed by the  
government

 **52%**  
of IDP-hosting sites report  
presence of unaccompanied  
elderly persons

 **39%**  
of sites do not have a health  
worker present or regularly  
visiting

 **22%**  
of sites are not connected to  
central sewage system

## DEMOGRAPHICS



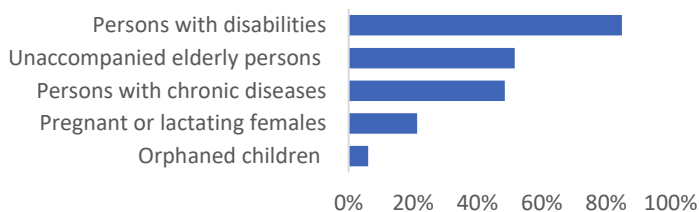
Out of a total of 2,875 IDPs currently hosted in the sites across the oblast, 54% are female and 46% are male; 14% are minors (under the age of 18), 49% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 37% are elderly (over the age of 59).

## VULNERABILITIES



A total of 187 IDPs (7% of total IDPs) across 28 sites (85% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Unaccompanied elderly persons were reported in 52% of IDP-hosting sites, persons with chronic diseases in 48%, and pregnant or lactating females in 21%.

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



## SITE MANAGEMENT



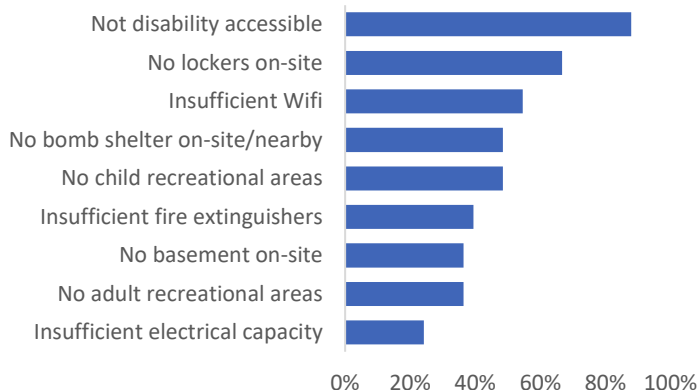
55% of sites are managed by the government, 21% by local NGOs, 11% by unspecified actors, and 21% by unspecified actors, and 3% by private individuals. 70% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 24% report presence in the daytimes only, and 6% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 97% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 15% of sites. In 9% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

## SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 45% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 52% report that they are unsure, and 3% expect the site to close within 6 months. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 88% of sites are not disability accessible, 55% do not have sufficient WiFi services, 48% do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, and 39% have insufficient fire extinguishers.

### Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



## HEALTH



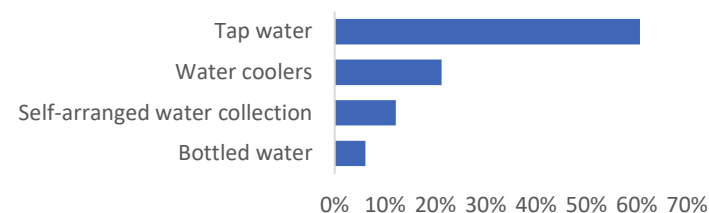
There is no health worker present or to regularly visit in over one-third of sites (39%), and problems in accessing medicine are reported in a quarter of sites (25%).

## WASH



On average, there are 16 toilets and 8 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in the majority of sites (76% and 70%, respectively), nor disability accessible in the majority of sites (94% and 84%, respectively). A critical 22% 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 (61%).

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

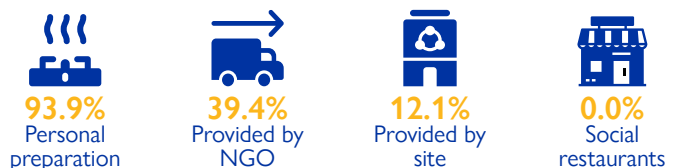


## FOOD PROVISION



33% 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 by personal preparation (94%), followed by food provisions by NGOs (39%).

### 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 highest priority site need was found to be shower upgrades (21%), followed by food services (14%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Kitchen Upgrades	21.4%
2. Food Services	14.3%
3. Shower upgrades	14.3%
4. NFI - Washing Machines and/or Dryers	10.7%
5. NFIs for individuals	7.1%