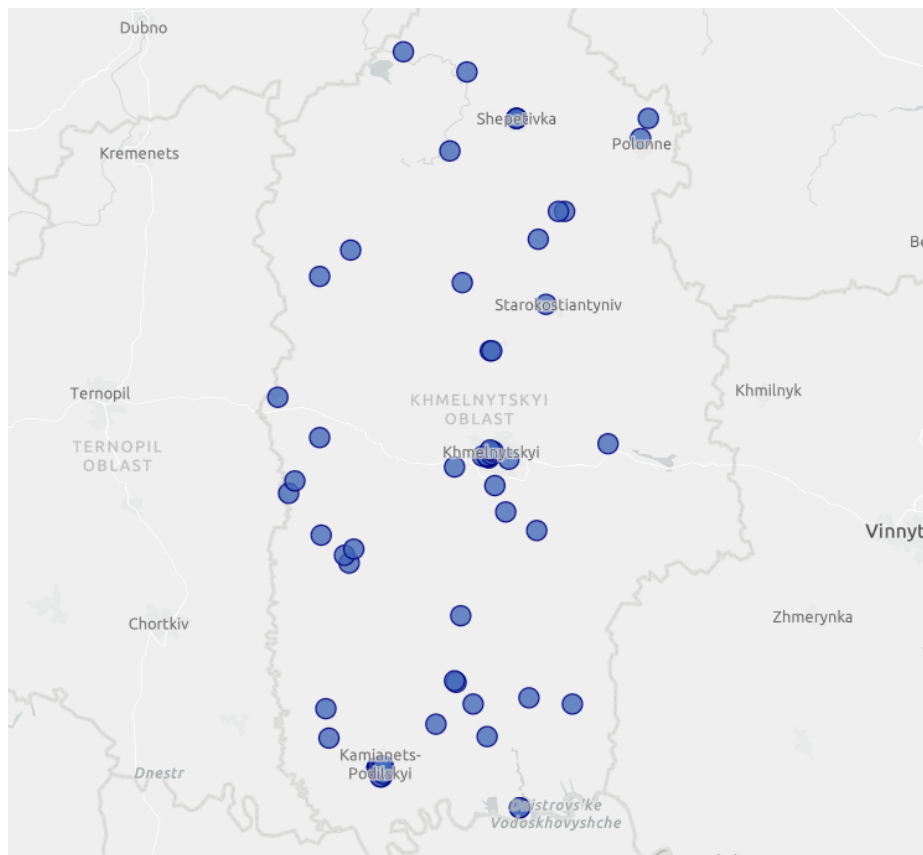


KHMELNYTSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KHMELNYTSKA 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 Khmelnytska Oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the Khmelnytska 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, 66 sites were assessed, of which all were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no centres empty but ready to host. Almost half of the assessed sites (48%) were dormitories, 15% were school buildings, and 12% were health facilities. In 98% of sites, site managers report that the majority of IDPs do not plan to transit; however, in the remaining 2% of sites, site managers report that IDPs are both staying in the site and transiting.

KEY FIGURES

 **66**
collective centres (sites) assessed
across Khmelnytska Oblast

 **3,031**
IDPs hosted in collective
centres (sites)

 **4,295**
total hosting capacity


 **48%**
of sites are dormitories

 **98%**
of sites report that IDPs do not
have plans to transit to other
locations

 **76%**
of IDP-hosting sites report
the presence of persons with
disabilities

 **91%**
of sites are managed by the
government

 **41%**
of sites report presence of
unaccompanied elderly persons

 **21%**
of sites do not have a health
worker present or regularly
visiting

 **30%**
of sites are not connected to
central sewage system

 **77%**
of sites report insufficient
electrical capacity

DEMOGRAPHICS



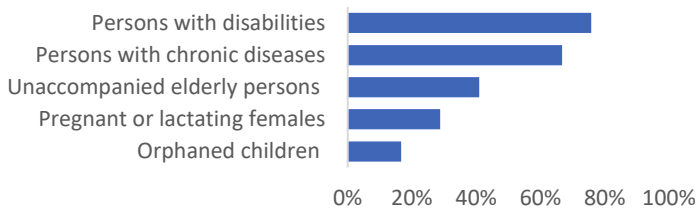
Out of a total of 3,031 IDPs currently hosted in the assessed sites, 61% are female and 39% are male; 24% are minors (under the age of 18), 50% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 26% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 378 IDPs (12% of total IDPs) across 50 sites (76% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Persons with chronic diseases were reported in 67% of IDP-hosting sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 41%, pregnant or lactating females in 29%, and orphaned children in 17%.

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



SITE MANAGEMENT



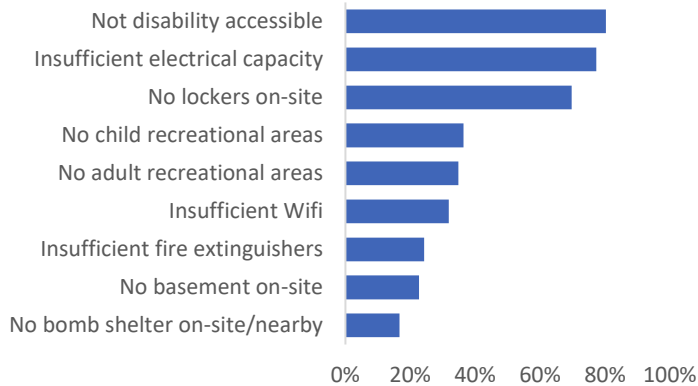
91% of sites are managed by the government, 5% by private individuals, 3% by other unspecified actors, and 2% by local NGOs. 89% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 9% report periodic staff presence only, and 2% report staff presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in all sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 32% of sites. 20% of site managers report that IDPs are being charged money to stay at the centre.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 98% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, while in the remaining 2% of sites, site managers expect the site to close within 6 months. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 80% of sites are not disability accessible and 77% have insufficient electrical capacity.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



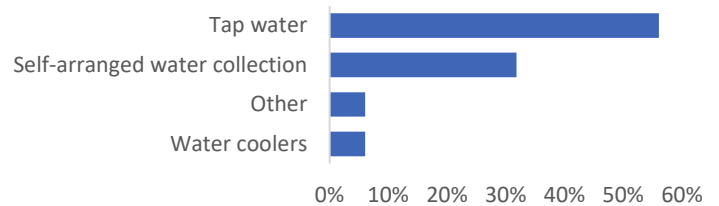
There is no health worker present or to regularly visit in 26% of sites, and problems in accessing medicines are reported in 17% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 8 toilets and 5 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in the majority of sites (76% and 82%, respectively), nor disability-accessible in the majority of sites (73% and 79%, respectively). A critical 30% 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 (56%).

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

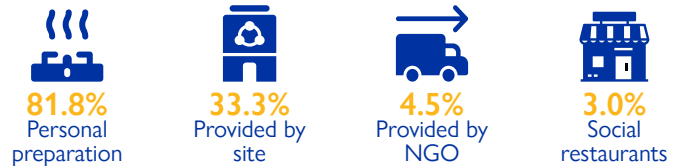


FOOD PROVISION



3% 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 by personal preparation (82%), followed by food provision by the site (33%), food provision by NGOs (5%), and social restaurants (3%).

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 washing machines and/or dryers (24.2%), cash assistance (18.2%), food services (7.6%), kitchen upgrades (7.6%), and shower upgrades (6.1%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. NFI - Washing Machines and/or Dryers	24.2%
2. Cash Assistance	18.2%
3. Food Services	7.6%
4. Kitchen Upgrades	7.6%
5. Shower upgrades	6.1%