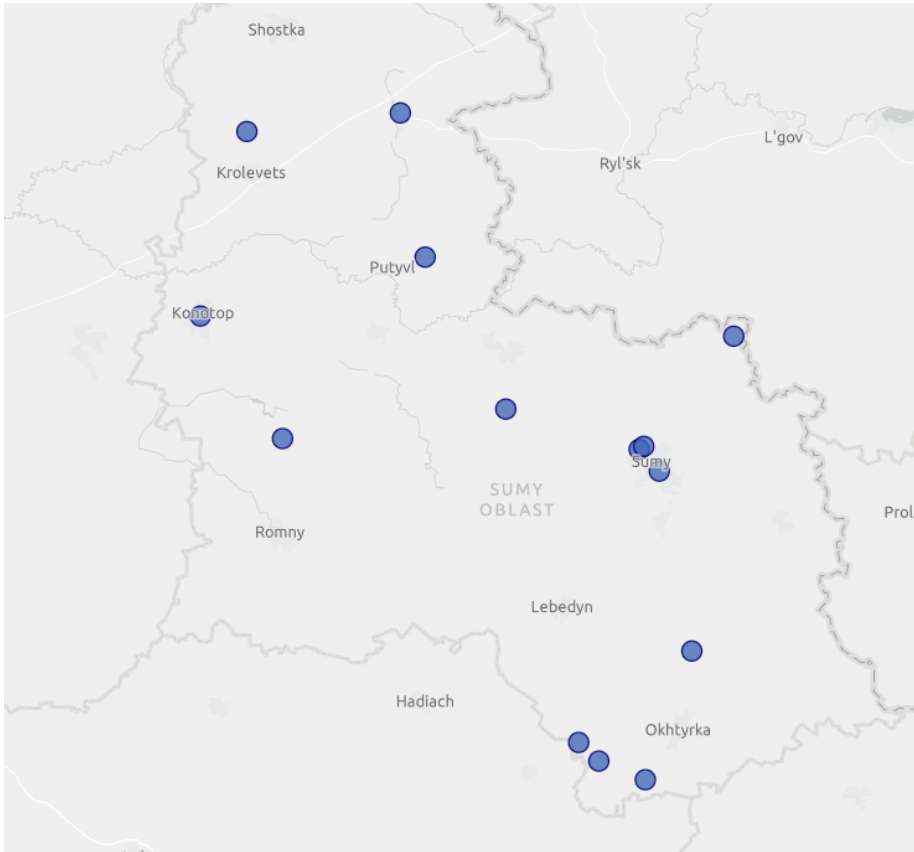


# SUMSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

## ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN SUMSKA 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 Sumyska Oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the Sumyska 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, 14 sites were assessed, 8 of which all were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 6 centres empty but ready to host. Half of the assessed sites (50%) were dormitories, 21% were school buildings, and 7% were health facilities. Across half of the sites (50%), site managers report that the majority of IDPs do not plan to transit, in 36% of sites, IDPs are reportedly both staying and transiting, while in 14% of sites, IDPs are predominantly transiting.

## KEY FIGURES

 **14**  
collective centres (sites) assessed across Sumyska Oblast

 **302**  
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **1,102**  
total hosting capacity


 **50%**  
of sites are dormitories

 **50%**  
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **63%**  
of IDP-hosting sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **43%**  
of sites are managed by the government

 **63%**  
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **43%**  
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **29%**  
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **29%**  
of sites report that there is no availability of communal space for IDPs to eat food

## DEMOGRAPHICS



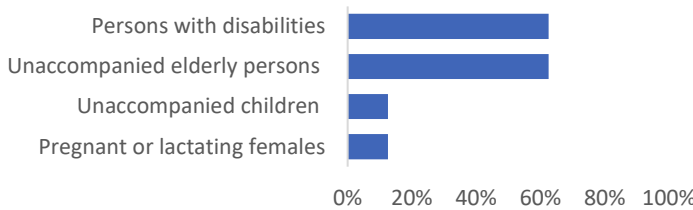
Out of a total of 302 IDPs currently hosted in the assessed sites, 26% are female and 74% are male; 13% are minors (under the age of 18), 60% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 27% are elderly (over the age of 59).

## VULNERABILITIES



A total of 119 IDPs (39% of total IDPs) across 5 sites (63% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported in 63% of IDP-hosting sites, unaccompanied children, and pregnant or lactating women in 13%.

Top vulnerable groups (% of sites with presence of)



## SITE MANAGEMENT



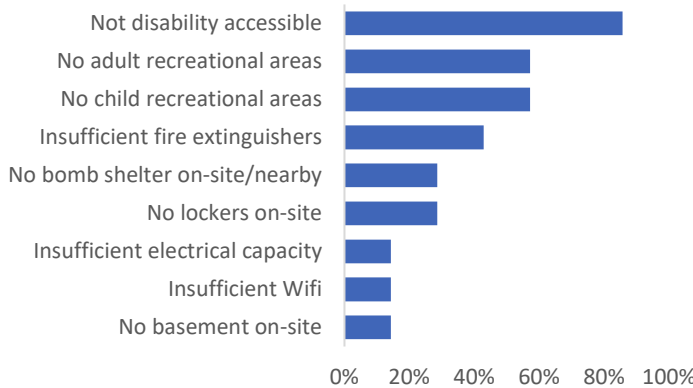
43% of sites are reportedly managed by the government and 7% by local NGOs, while 50% are managed by unspecified actors. 43% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 43% report staff presence in the daytime only, and 14% report periodic staff presence only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 79% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 43% of sites. 29% of site managers report that IDPs are being charged money to stay at the centre.

## SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 86% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, while in the remaining 14% of sites, site managers are unsure of what will happen. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 86% of sites are not disability accessible, 43% have insufficient fire extinguishers and 29% do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



## HEALTH



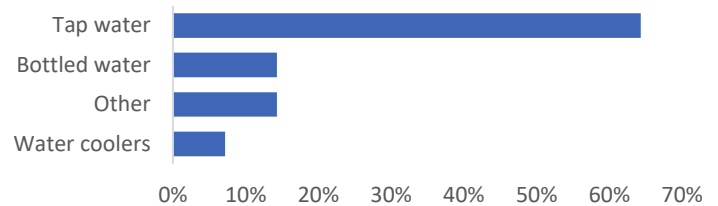
There is no health worker present or to regularly visit in 43% of sites, and problems in accessing medicines are reported in 14% of sites.

## WASH



On average, there are 12 toilets and 5 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in the majority of sites (57% and 62%, respectively), nor disability-accessible in the majority of sites (79% and 92%, respectively). A critical 29% 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 (64%).

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

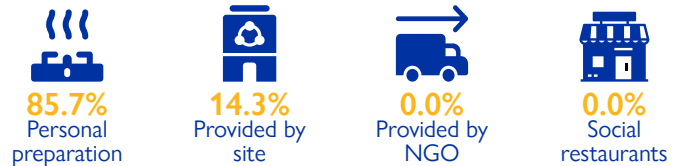


## FOOD PROVISION



29% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food, and 21% 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 (86%), followed by food provision by the site (14%).

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 equally dispersed between site upgrades and repairs of structural elements of the site, NFIs for facilities, kitchen upgrades, and cash assistance (all 14%, i.e. relevant for 2 sites).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Site upgrades & repairs of structural elements	14.3%
2. NFIs for facilities	14.3%
3. Kitchen Upgrades	14.3%
4. Cash Assistance	14.3%
5. Food Services	7.1%