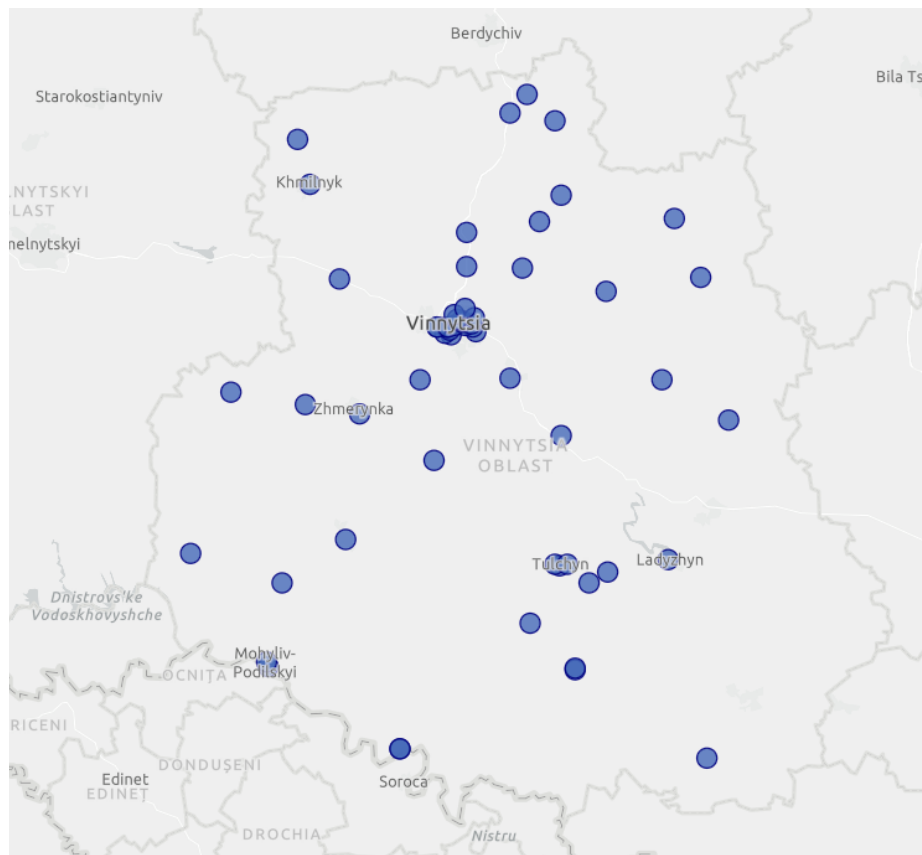


# VINNYTSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

## ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN VINNYTSKA 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 Vinnytska Oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the Vinnytska 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, 59 sites were assessed, of which all 59 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no centres empty but ready to host. The most common type of site were dormitories (44%), followed by health facilities (20%), and kintergardens (10%). In 95% of sites, site managers report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations; while in 5% of sites, IDPs are reportedly both staying and transiting.

## KEY FIGURES

 **59**  
collective centres (sites) assessed  
across Vinnytska Oblast

 **2,641**  
IDPs hosted in collective  
centres (sites)

 **3,873**  
total hosting capacity


 **44%**  
of sites are dormitories

 **95%**  
of sites report that IDPs do not  
have plans to transit to other  
locations

 **75%**  
of sites report the presence of  
persons with disabilities

 **92%**  
of sites are managed by the  
government

 **51%**  
of sites report presence of  
unaccompanied elderly persons

 **31%**  
of sites do not have a health  
worker present or regularly  
visiting

 **34%**  
of sites are not connected to  
central sewage system

## DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 2,641 IDPs currently hosted in the sites across the oblast, 60% are female and 40% are male; 23% are minors (under the age of 18), 52% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 25% are elderly (over the age of 59).

## VULNERABILITIES



A total of 288 IDPs (11% of total IDPs) across 44 sites (75% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Persons with chronic diseases were reported across 40 sites (68%), unaccompanied elderly in 30 sites (51%), pregnant or lactating females in 11 sites (19%), unaccompanied children in 6 sites (10%), and orphaned children in 4 sites (7%).

## SITE MANAGEMENT



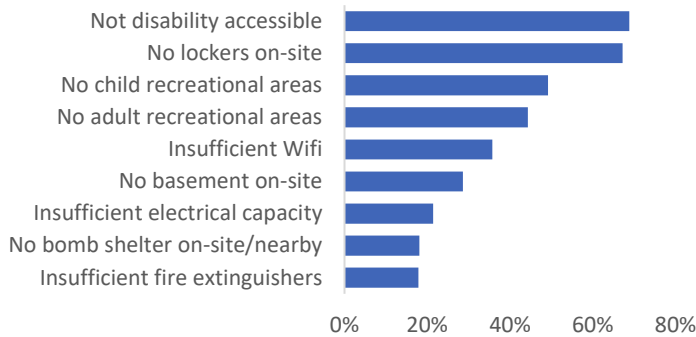
92% of sites are managed by the government, and the remaining 8% are equally distributed between religious entities, private individuals, international and local NGOs. 86% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day while 14% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in all sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 22% of sites. In 8% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

## SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 95% 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 6 months, and 3% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, there are no bomb-shelters on-site or nearby in 18% of sites, insufficient electrical capacity in 21% of sites, and insufficient fire extinguishers in 18% of sites.

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



## HEALTH



There is no health worker present or to regularly visit in around one third of sites (31%). However, problems in accessing medicine are only reported in three sites (5%).



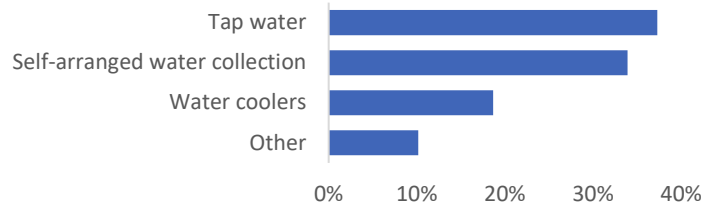
68% of sites reported persons with chronic diseases, requiring medical support. This photo shows IDPs receiving palliative care in a site in Mohyliv-Podilskyi raion.

## WASH



On average, there are 10 toilets and 7 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in the majority of sites (78% and 90%, respectively). Furthermore, toilets are not disability-accessible in 71% of sites and showers are not disability-accessible in 75% of sites. A critical 34% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system. The below chart details the primary ways by which IDPs access drinking water. Across the oblast, the most frequently reported way was by using tap water (37%), followed by self-arranged water collection (34%).

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



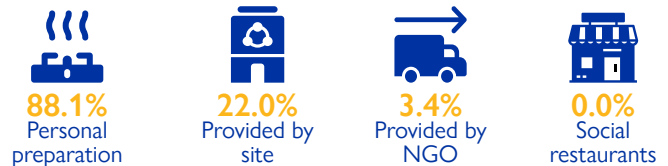
Although 75% of sites report persons with disabilities, less than one third of sites have disability-modified facilities, such as in the sites above.

## FOOD PROVISION



26% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food, and 17% 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 (88%), followed by food being provided by the site (22%), and provided by an NGO (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 site upgrades and repairs to structural elements, which were further specified to mainly refer to repairing and upgrading roofing.

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Site upgrades & repairs of structural elements	18.6%
2. Food services	16.9%
3. Toilet upgrades	10.2%
4. Kitchen upgrades	10.2%
5. WASH services (including hygiene kits)	8.5%