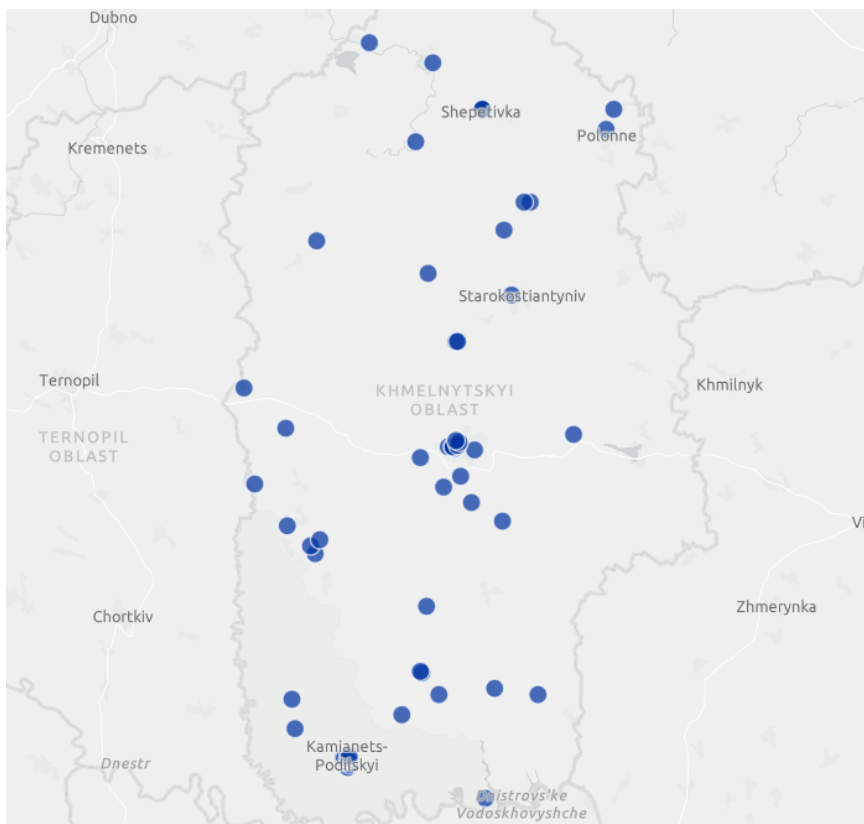


# KHMELNYTSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q4, 2023

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

## ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KHMELNYTSKA OBLAST



## BACKGROUND

In November and December 2023, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with Oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across Khmelnytska Oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the relevant Oblast administration(s) and implemented through key-informant interviews with site managers as well by conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (and are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

## OVERVIEW

In total, 61 sites were assessed, of which 60 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 1 centres empty but ready to host. There were 2,512 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 42 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,635 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (52%), followed by health facilities (15%), and health facilities (15%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators), which was reported in 22% of sites.

## KEY FIGURES

 **61**  
collective centres (sites) assessed across Khmelnytska

 **2,512**  
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **3,635**  
total hosting capacity


 **52%**  
of sites are dormitories

 **100%**  
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **80%**  
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

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

 **73%**  
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **32%**  
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **25%**  
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **22%**  
of sites report structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) as their highest priority need

These assessments, conducted over the fourth quarter of 2023, were made possible through the generous support provided by the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the European Union Humanitarian AID (ECHO).

## DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 2,512 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Khmelnytska Oblast, 62% are female and 38% are male; 20% are minors (under the age of 18), 50% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 30% are elderly (over the age of 59).

## VULNERABILITIES



A total of 477 IDPs (19% of total IDPs) across 48 sites (80% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 82% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 73% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 52% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 38% of sites.

## SITE MANAGEMENT



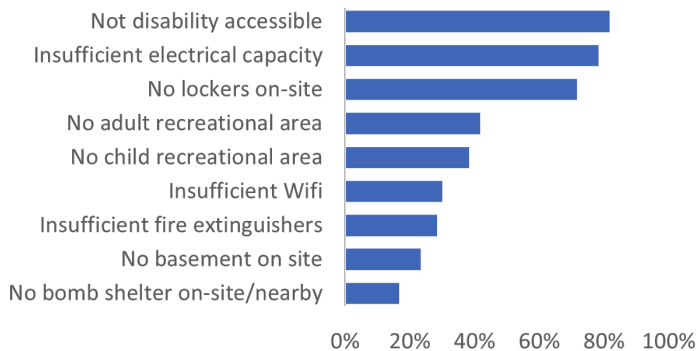
92% of sites are managed by the government, 3% by other actors, and 3% by private individuals. 88% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 2% report presence in the daytimes only, and 10% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 27% of sites. In 37% 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. Critically, 78% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 30% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 28% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 17% of sites report do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

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



## HEALTH



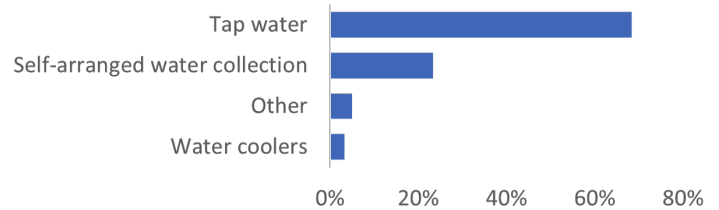
32% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 18% of sites.

## WASH



On average, there are 9 toilets and 6 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 75% and 80% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 75% and 80% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. A critical 25% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system. Across all sites, the primary way by which IDPs accessed drinking water was by tap water, as reported in 68% of IDP-hosting sites. The below chart presents a more detailed breakdown of how IDPs access drinking water across sites.

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



## FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via purchasing and/or cooking their own food (82%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (18%). 5% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 10% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

### 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. Across collective centres in Khmelnytska Oblast, structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 22% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.) (22%), and NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers) (22%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) | 22% |
| 2. NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.)    | 22% |
| 3. NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers)                               | 22% |
| 4. Heating upgrades (including heating water)                          | 10% |
| 5. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)                                     | 10% |