

COUNTRY-WIDE OVERVIEW COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS THE COUNTRY



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 the country. 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, 628 sites were assessed, of which 613 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 15 centres empty but ready to host. There were 38,639 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 63 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 72,697 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (51%), followed by health facilities (15%), and school buildings (9%). The majority of sites across all Oblasts were managed by the government. Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators), which was reported in 15% of sites across the country.

KEY FIGURES

 **628**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Ukraine in the final quarter of 2023

 **38,639**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **72,697**
total hosting capacity


 **51%**
of sites are dormitories

 **87%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **77%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **71%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **62%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **35%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

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

 **15%**
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 38,639 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in the country, 56% are female and 44% are male; 20% are minors (under the age of 18), 53% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 27% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 5,240 IDPs (14% of total IDPs) across 469 sites (77% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 68% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 62% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 53% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 28% of sites. Other vulnerable groups which were identified to a lesser extent were orphaned children (12%), unaccompanied children (6%), child-headed HHs (6%), and separated children (5%).

SITE MANAGEMENT



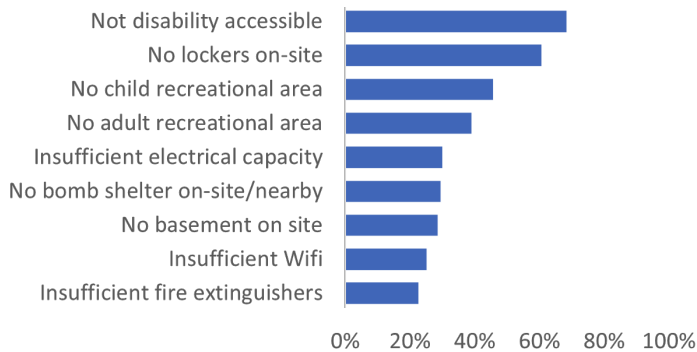
71% of sites are managed by the government, 9% by other actors, and 9% by local NGOs. 77% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 19% report presence in the daytimes only, and 4% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 99% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 35% of sites. In 23% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 79% 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 19% are unsure. Critically, 30% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 30% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 25% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 23% of sites report have insufficient fire extinguishers. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



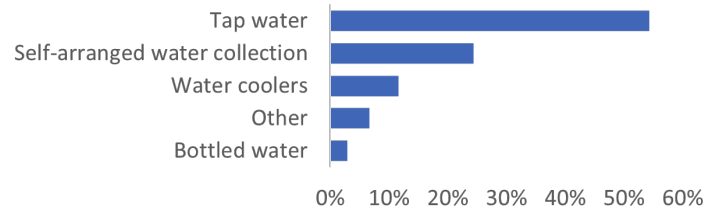
35% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 18% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 18 toilets and 12 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 57% and 64% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 72% and 73% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 22% 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 54% 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)

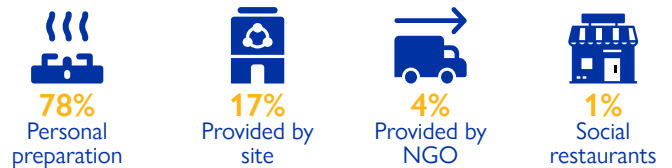


FOOD PROVISION



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 (78%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (17%), and food being provided on-site by an NGO (4%). 10% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 21% 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 the country, structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 15% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by NFIs (large kitchen appliances) (12%), and cash assistance (12%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	15%
2. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	12%
3. Cash assistance	12%
4. Food services	9%
5. NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.)	8%