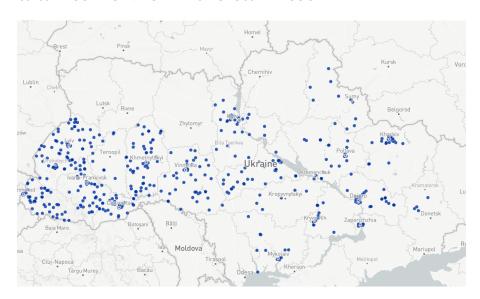
# COUNTRY-WIDE OVERVIEW COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q1, 2024

UN MIGRATION UKRAINE

**CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted** 

#### ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS THE COUNTRY



#### **BACKGROUND**

In March 2024, 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 (or 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, 725 sites were assessed, of which 710 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 15 centres empty but ready to host. There were 44,790 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 63 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 65,596 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (47%), followed by health facilities (14%), and school buildings (10%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows), which was reported in 19% of sites.





These assessments, conducted over the first quarter of 2024, were made possible through the generous support provided by the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

# **KEY FIGURES**



**725** 

collective centres (sites) assessed across the country



44,790

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



65,596

total hosting capacity



**47**%

of sites are dormitories



**35%** 

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



31%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



73%

of sites are managed by the government



19%

of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases



36%

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



23%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



**19**%

of sites reported upgrades and repairs to structural site elements as their highest priority need



#### **DEMOGRAPHICS**



# **WASH**



Out of a total of 44,790 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in the country, 57% are female and 43% are male; 20% are minors (under the age of 18), 51% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 29% are elderly (over the age of 59).

#### **VULNERABILITIES**



A total of 5886 IDPs (13% of total IDPs) across 572 sites (81% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 65% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 48% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 40% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 18% of sites.

#### SITE MANAGEMENT



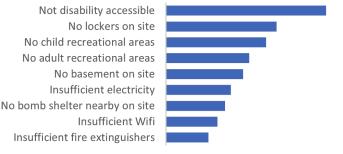
73% of sites are managed by the government, 9% by local NGOs, and 7% by private individuals. 75% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 19% report presence in the daytimes only, and 6% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 99% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 35% of sites. In 22% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

#### SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 76% 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 21% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 65% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 26% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 24% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, and 21% of sites have insufficient Wifi. Other gaps include lack of child recreational areas (40%) and adult recreational areas (34%).

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



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70%

#### **HEALTH**

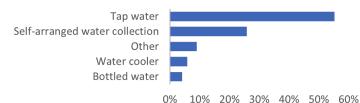


Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 20% of sites, while 36% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 53% and 58% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 69% of sites. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 23% 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 55% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

On average, there are 18 toilets and 13 showers per site for the IDP

### Methods 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 people purchasing and cooking their own food (78%), followed by site provision (23%), and NGO provision (9%). 12% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 22% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to est food.

# Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)





site





# MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across the country, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 19% of sites, followed by large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) (8%), and food services (7%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	19%
2. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	8%
3. Food services	7%
4. Washing machines or dryers	7%
5. Cash assistance	6%

