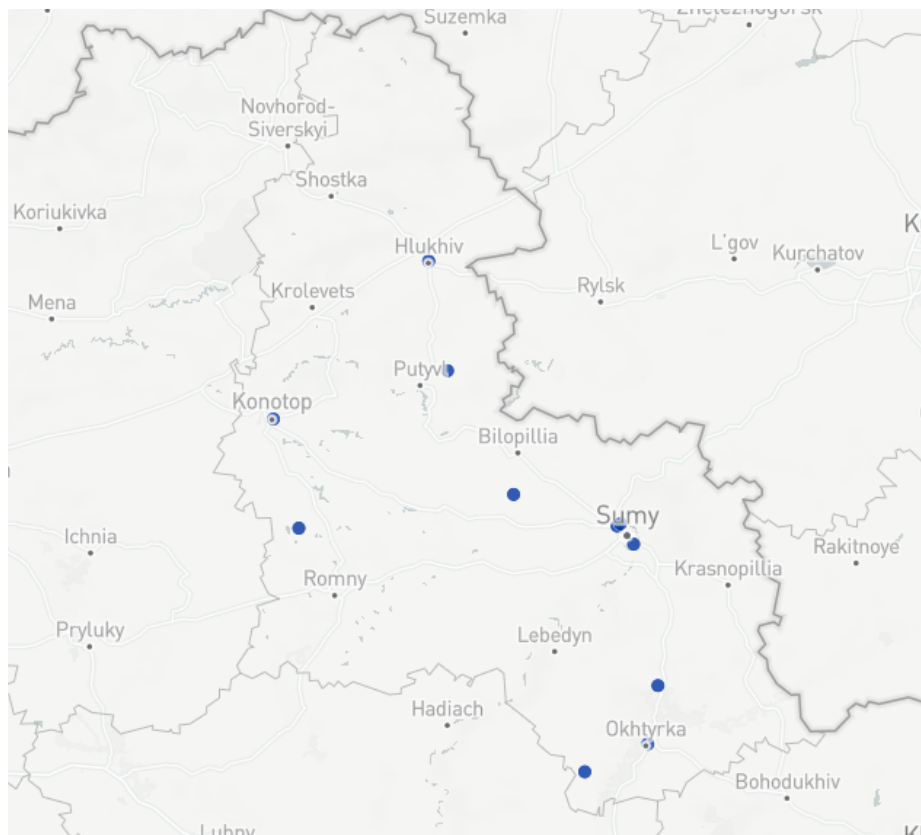


SUMSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS SUMSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In March 2024, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across Sumska 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 (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, 11 sites were assessed, of which 9 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 2 centres empty but ready to host. There were 412 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 46 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 670 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (45%), followed by school buildings (18%), and government buildings (9%). 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 33% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **11**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Sumska oblast


 **412**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **670**
total hosting capacity


 **45%**
of sites are dormitories

 **67%**
of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice

 **56%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **67%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **56%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **33%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **11%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **33%**
of sites reported upgrades and repairs to structural site elements as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 412 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Sumska oblast, 33% are female and 67% are male; 15% are minors (under the age of 18), 51% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 35% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 190 IDPs (46% of total IDPs) across 5 sites (56% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 89% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 56% of sites, and unaccompanied children in 11% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



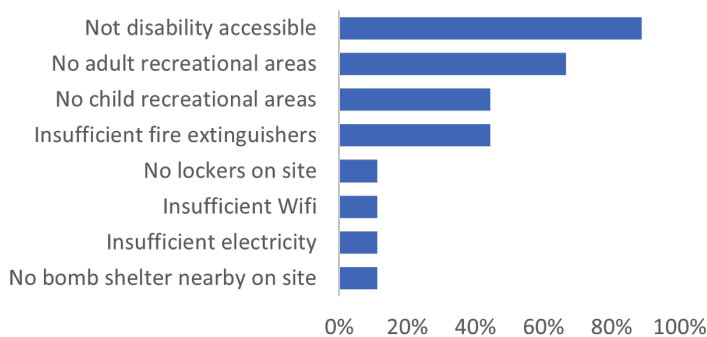
67% of sites are managed by the government, 22% by other actors, and 11% by local NGOs. 56% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 33% report presence in the daytimes only, and 11% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 56% of sites. In 33% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 78% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, and 22% are unsure. 45% of sites report availability of space to host more IDPs. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 89% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 44% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, 11% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 11% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby. Other gaps include lack of adult recreational areas (67%) and child recreational areas (44%).

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



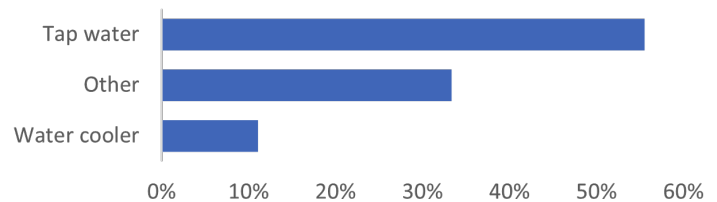
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 11% of sites, while 33% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 21 toilets and 7 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 56% and 67% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 78% of sites. On average, there are 2 functional washing machines per site. A critical 11% 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 56% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

Methods by which IDPs access drinking water (% of sites)

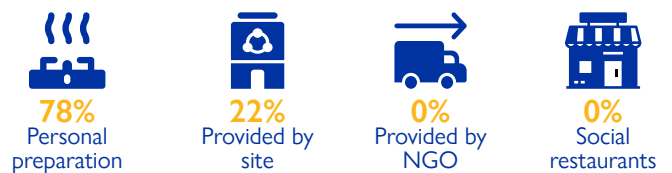


FOOD PROVISION



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 (22%). 22% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a smaller 11% 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 in sites across Sumska oblast, 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 33% of sites, followed by hygiene kits and items (22%), and nfis for facilities (e.g. beds, mattresses) (11%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	33%
2. Hygiene kits and items	22%
3. NFIs for facilities (e.g. beds, mattresses)	11%
4. Washing machines or dryers	11%
5. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	11%