

CCCM Cluster National Coordination Meeting Minutes

Date: 22 August 2023

Participants: 100% Life, ACTED, IOM, Norwegian Refugee Council, OCHA, Proliska, REACH, Right to Protection, Rokada, UNHCR

Agenda item	Summary of the discussion	Action points
1. Updates from CCCM Cluster	 (please see the presentation attached): CCCM Cluster: 2024 HPC: For the 2024 Humanitarian Programme Cycle, HNO and HRP will be combined into one document called HNRP (Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan). Like last year, the idea is to focus on more of a multisector analysis and then giving space for the clusters to articulate more detailed strategies separately from the HNRP. HCT endorsed the recommendation of the HNO Analysis WG on 2024 HNO scope of analysis: a) population groups: IDPs, Returnees and Non-Displaced (consistent with 2023); b) coverage: Country-wide; c) administrative unit of analysis: raion (PIN and severity of need). Thresholds for humanitarian conditions as outlined by JIAF2.0. For 2024 HNRP, more data will be available: UNFPA population estimates to raion level (age-sex disaggregated); Availability of MSNA findings for the analysis, noting findings will be statistically representative in ~25% of raions; indicative in ~75% of raions; IOM-DTM General Population Survey data on IDPs and Returnees is reported at the oblast level. REACH: Last year, the MSNA was conducted differently for collective sites, involving various questionnaires, severity levels, and standards gaps. This year, the approach employs the same questionnaire and calculation method, with minor adjustments regarding 	 CCCM Cluster to share the presentation with the partners. To hold consultations with SAG members regarding Cluster timeline for 2024 HNRP and Cluster Strategy for 2023- 2024. To have an ad-hoc Cluster national meeting during the process of preparing the HNRP for review and feedback ahead of finalizing.

	livelihoods. By the end of the month, data from a total of 2,038 household interviews across Ukraine will be available. Due to the limited number of interviews, the representative level will be at the hub level (northeast, west, south). Additionally, this information could provide valuable data sources for the GF process. CCCM Cluster: OCHA shared with the Clusters the timeline for 2024 HPC. The key dates include: 1-14 September – Clusters to conduct preliminary estimations on PIN and severity estimates; 15 September – Clusters to submit first narratives including objectives activities and indicators; 28 September – Clusters to submit final PIN and severity; 28 Sep-12 October – Clusters to review and adjust activities, work on their targets target and funding envelopes; 29 September – Clusters to submit final narratives; 20 October – Clusters to submit targets and funding requirements; 23 October – Define situational monitoring plan; 15 December – Final 2024 HNRP is published; Capacity Development Working Group: CCCM Capacity Development Working Group (CD WG) resumed its activities and held the first meeting on 14 August. As a first step, the members agreed on the following: updating the list of CD focal points, updating the list of national trainers, registration of conducted trainings, and reviewing the draft ToR. Resolution on collective sites: The draft was shared with the regional administrations for feedback, and an updated version was sent to the central-level authorities, including the Ministry of Justice. The document with incorporated comments was sent to the Cabinet of Ministers for the final review and adoption.	
2. UNHCR: Key findings of the Safety Audits: Round two	 Risks: Despite having shared space, multiple rooms, and family rooms, a 1/3 of bedrooms in CSs are not segregated by gender. 80% of assessed CSs were affected by the nationwide power outages. Only 66 % of CSs have bomb shelter. Concerns identified during safety audits include limited access to basic needs (health and nutrition, education); lack of privacy and dignified sleeping spaces for women and adolescent girls; lack of gender-segregated WASH facilities causing risks to the safety and 	to share the presentation with the partners.

		 dignity of women and adolescent girls; 94% of assessed CSs do not have toilets accessible for people with disabilities; poor level of infrastructure and facilities for people with disabilities. Recommendations for humanitarian actors include a better focus on strengthening safety and security for CS population, including the AAP component, access to CFM, disability-inclusive response, and MHPSS support. There is also a need to increase WASH and shelter response to ensure dignified living conditions. 	
3.	Updated online map of the collective sites	 Cluster IM Team: The CCCM Cluster online Dashboard of CSs has been switched from the ArcGIS platform to the PowerBI platform with a new design. All those who had access to the previous Dashboard will automatically be granted access to a new Power BI platform. To access the Dashboard for those who have not had it before have to request access at https://enketo.unhcr.org/x/92ZPOpEV Current CS Dashboard will continue to operate until the end of September 2023 to ensure smooth transition to a new online map of CS. Should you notice a discrepancy between Collective Site Dashboard and your observations in the field, please notify us by using the forms below:	CCCM Cluster IM Team to ensure access to a new CS Dashboard.
4.	Sub-National Updates	 Sub-National Updates ((please see the presentation attached): Western hub: Consolidation of the CSs is ongoing. There is a trend of closure of the CSs established in the premises of educational facilities. IDPs are relocated to the newly renovated CSs. In most cases, the relocation process is led by oblast and local authorities. CCCM partners support with consultations and case management. As reported by partners and local authorities, children residing currently in CSs will start offline education in the settlements of their relocation. The need for school supplies/materials for children is identified. Oblast authorities started winterization preparations in CSs and raised the need for light repairs. Additionally, CSs require assistance with the support of utility payments; 	cccM cluster to share the presentation with the partners.

	 Coordination centers for supporting the civilian population are being established on the raion and hromada levels (Lviv, Rivne oblasts examples). Central hub Oblast authorities started winterization preparations in CSs and raised the need in generators, wood stoves/heaters, and fuel). Partners are now actively engage in the process of identification of the active IDP groups within the CSs for further development and implementation of community led projects with the focus on integration. 	
	 Evacuations from Kupianskyi raion (Kharkivska oblast): 523 people, of them 143 children; 201 people were accommodated in dormitories of educational institutions; 9 people were placed in institutions for people with limited mobility;18 people are temporarily staying at the evacuation center. Kharkiv authorities opened five new collective sites. CCCM partners already established presence and conduct referrals to other sectors. In Donetska and Zaporizka oblasts number of evacuees per week remains stable. Partners do not observe a significant increase. 	
5. REACH: Insights on Collective site Building Types	 REACH presentation: Insights on Collective site Building Types (please see the presentation attached): The purpose of the assessment was to inform on building-and infrastructure-related indicators for the different building types. Data collection took place 17 April - 1 May 2023 alongside with CSM R8. No building type is the best or worst for all indicators, and a substantial proportion of collective sites in their current state are unsuitable for medium - or long-term housing solutions in their current state. 	CCCM Cluster to share the presentation with the partners.
	 Modular towns have the highest proportion reporting the absence of a bomb shelter, and are not designed for long-term living. They are more likely to meet IDP's basic needs and don't generally require renovations or repairs. Dormitories, healthcare facilities, and social accommodation are most frequently needed for renovations or repairs, often lacking adequate WASH facilities, less privacy issues, and lack of infrastructure for the elderly and people with disabilities. 	

	Schools, kindergartens, and non-residential properties are most often reported to have privacy issues, frequent absence of segregated toilets and segregated bathing facilities, lack of infrastructure for the elderly and people with disabilities.
	Key needs identified include: lack of infrastructure for elderly people and persons with disabilities; lack of electricity; lack of heating; lack of insulation.
6. Updates from partners / AOB	 In two West blasts, IOM in coordination with NRC conducted IDP profiling as a pilot project. Analyzing data and coordinating with oblast authorities is currently in progress. Subsequently, the findings will be presented in the upcoming meeting and shared with the Cluster. The data collected will be used to develop a strategy for consolidating CSs. The exercise may as well be expanded to the central region in October 2023.