

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



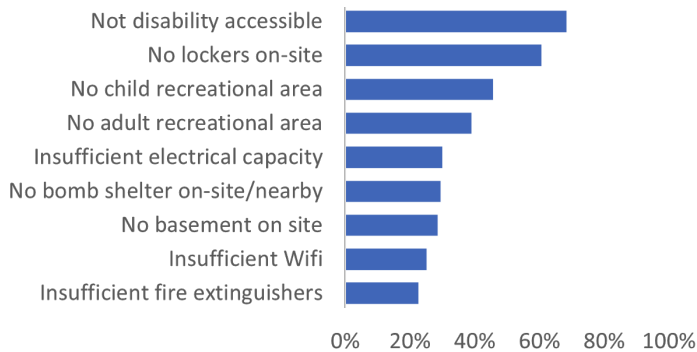
71% of sites are managed by the government, 9% by other actors, and 9% by local NGOs. 77% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 19% report presence in the daytimes only, and 4% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 99% of sites, and an allocation plan for 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



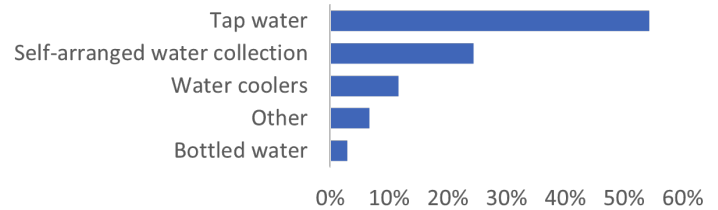
35% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 18% of sites.

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)

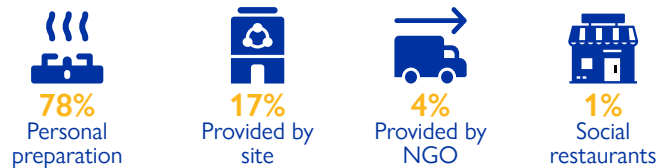


FOOD PROVISION



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)

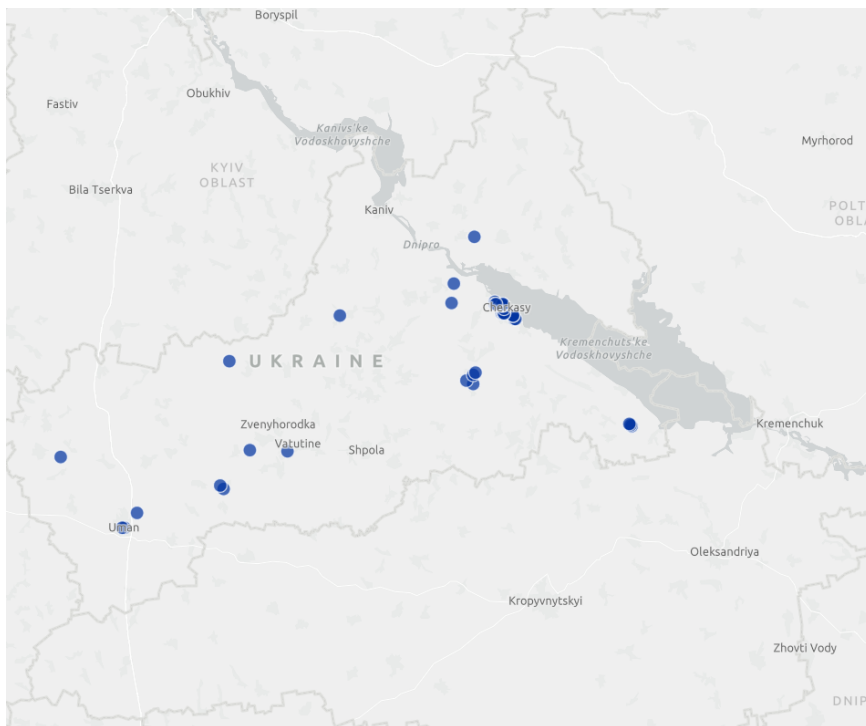
1. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	15%
2. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	12%
3. Cash assistance	12%
4. Food services	9%
5. NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.)	8%

CHERKASKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN CHERKASKA 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 Cherkaska 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, 39 sites were assessed, of which 39 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 2,010 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 52 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 2,498 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (51%), followed by government buildings (13%), and rehabilitation centres (13%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.), which was reported in 26% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **39**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Cherkaska

 **2,010**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **2,498**
total hosting capacity


 **51%**
of sites are dormitories

 **92%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **69%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

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

 **79%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **62%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **26%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **26%**
of sites report NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.) 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 2,010 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Cherkaska Oblast, 60% are female and 40% are male; 19% are minors (under the age of 18), 49% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 32% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 226 IDPs (11% of total IDPs) across 27 sites (69% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 72% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 79% of sites, pregnant or lactating females in 36% of sites, and unaccompanied elderly persons in 18% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



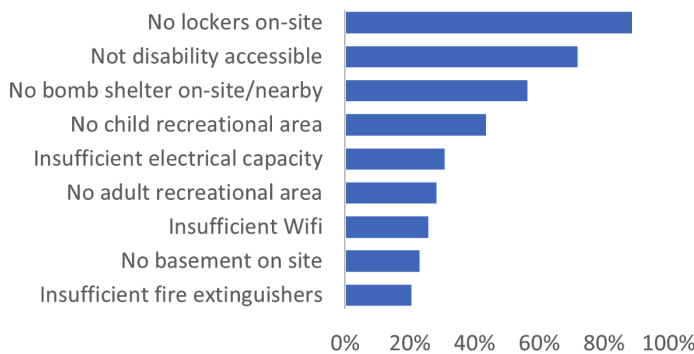
67% of sites are managed by the government, 21% by other actors, and 13% by private individuals. 72% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 26% report presence in the daytimes only, and 3% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 97% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 85% of sites. In 46% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 90% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 5% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 5% are unsure. Critically, 56% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 31% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 26% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 21% 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



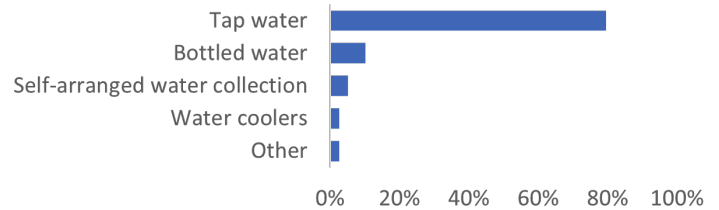
62% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are not reported in any sites.

WASH



On average, there are 14 toilets and 10 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 59% and 61% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 77% and 59% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. A critical 26% 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 79% 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 (85%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (15%). 10% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 28% 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 Cherkaska Oblast, NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 26% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by NFIs (large kitchen appliances) (23%), and NFIs (cleaning supplies) (23%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

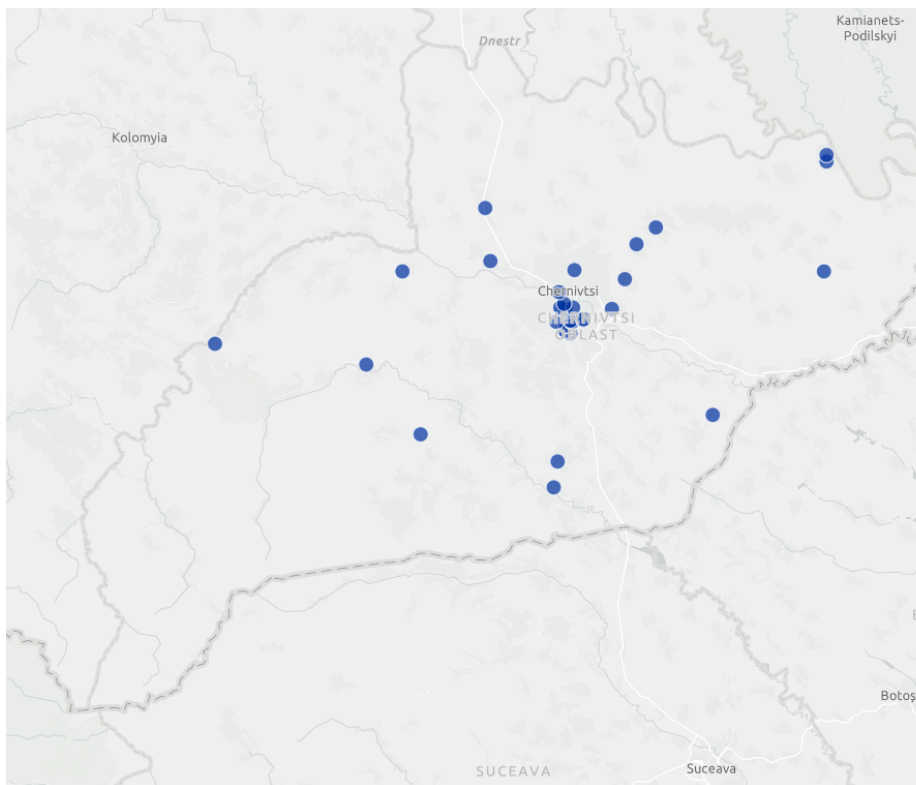
1. NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.)	26%
2. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	23%
3. NFIs (cleaning supplies)	23%
4. Food services	13%
5. Cash assistance	10%

CHERNIVETSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN CHERNIVETSKA 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 Chernivetska 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, 46 sites were assessed, of which 42 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 4 centres empty but ready to host. There were 2,172 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 52 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 6,708 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (59%), followed by health facilities (17%), and school buildings (11%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be NFIs (large kitchen appliances), which was reported in 19% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **46**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Chernivetska

 **2,172**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **6,708**
total hosting capacity

 **59%**
of sites are dormitories

 **93%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **76%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **88%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **71%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **29%**
of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine

 **17%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **19%**
of sites report NFIs (large kitchen appliances) 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 2,172 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Chernivetska Oblast, 61% are female and 39% are male; 25% are minors (under the age of 18), 50% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 25% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 252 IDPs (12% of total IDPs) across 32 sites (76% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 55% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 71% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 60% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 33% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



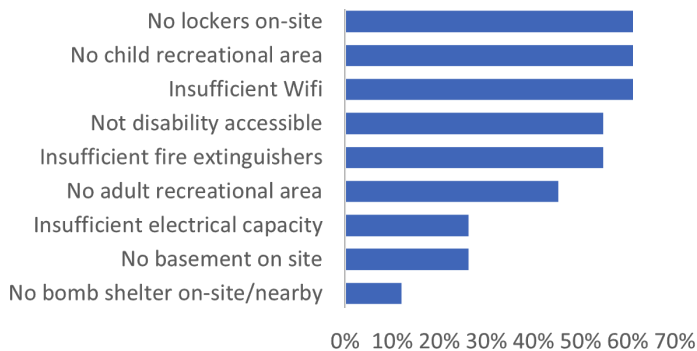
88% of sites are managed by the government, 5% by local NGOs, and 5% by private individuals. 98% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 2% report presence in the daytimes only, and 0% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 67% of sites. In 29% 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, 5% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 0% are unsure. Critically, 64% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 55% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, 26% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, and 12% 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



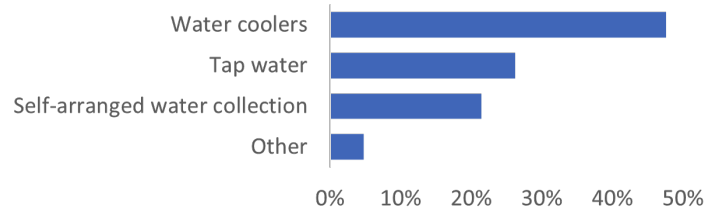
24% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a greater 29% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 13 toilets and 8 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 26% and 38% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 48% and 67% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. A critical 17% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system. Across all sites, the primary way by which IDPs accessed drinking water was by water coolers, as reported in 48% 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)

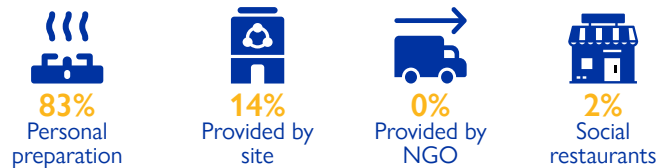


FOOD PROVISION



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 (83%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (14%), and local restaurants providing free food (2%). 2% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a similar 5% 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 Chernivetska Oblast, NFIs (large kitchen appliances) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 19% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by cash assistance (19%), and NFIs (cleaning supplies) (12%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	19%
2. Cash assistance	19%
3. NFIs (cleaning supplies)	12%
4. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	7%
5. NFIs (small HH appliances, eg. iron, lamps)	7%

DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN DNIPROPETROVSKA 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 Dnipropetrovska 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, 74 sites were assessed, of which 74 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 5,869 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 79 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 11,591 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (58%), followed by private homes (11%), and health facilities (9%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators), which was reported in 27% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **74**
collective centres (sites) assessed
across Dnipropetrovska

 **5,869**
IDPs hosted in collective
centres (sites)

 **11,591**
total hosting capacity


 **58%**
of sites are dormitories

 **61%**
of sites report that IDPs do not
have plans to transit to other
locations

 **72%**
of sites report the presence of
persons with disabilities

 **57%**
of sites are managed by the
government

 **76%**
of sites report presence of
persons with chronic diseases

 **60%**
of sites do not have a health
worker present or regularly
visiting

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

 **27%**
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 5,869 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Dnipropetrovska Oblast, 52% are female and 48% are male; 15% are minors (under the age of 18), 65% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 20% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 451 IDPs (8% of total IDPs) across 53 sites (72% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 84% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 76% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 57% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 32% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



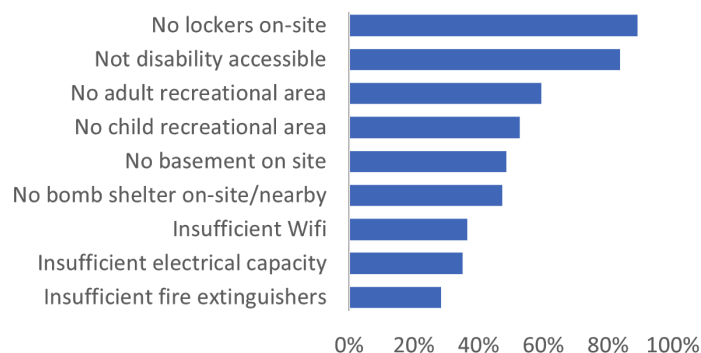
57% of sites are managed by the government, 22% by private individuals, and 18% by local NGOs. 95% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 5% report presence in the daytimes only, and 0% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 97% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 31% of sites. In 43% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 92% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 0% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 8% are unsure. Critically, 47% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 36% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 35% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, and 28% 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



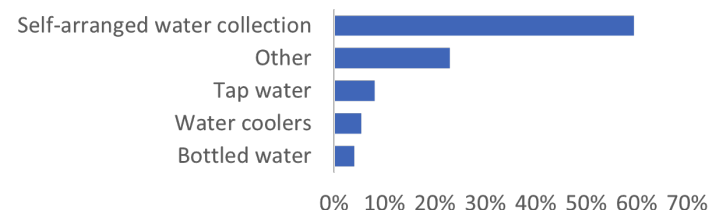
60% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 3% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 28 toilets and 15 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 69% and 80% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 89% and 93% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 3 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 self-arranged water collection, as reported in 59% 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)

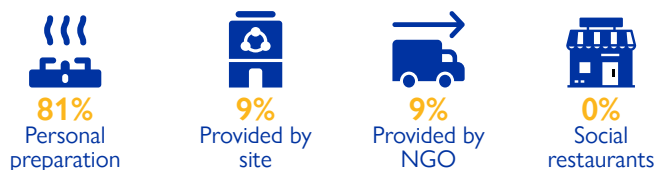


FOOD PROVISION



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 (81%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (9%), and food being provided on-site by an NGO (9%). 14% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 32% 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 Dnipropetrovska Oblast, structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 27% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by food services (16%), and cash assistance (16%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

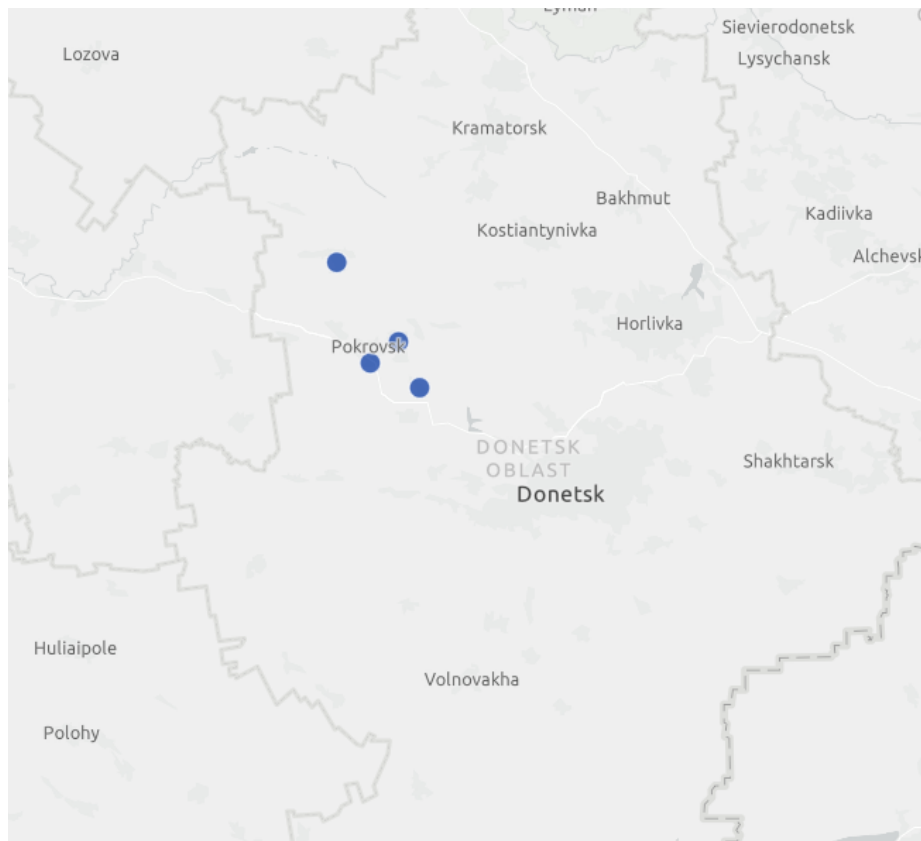
1. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	27%
2. Food services	16%
3. Cash assistance	16%
4. NFIs (hygiene kits and items)	12%
5. Shower upgrades	7%

DONETSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN DONETSKA 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 Donetsk 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, 4 sites were assessed, of which 4 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 140 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 35 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 888 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (75%), followed by school buildings (25%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be shower upgrades, which was reported in 25% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **4**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Donetsk

 **140**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **888**
total hosting capacity


 **75%**
of sites are dormitories

 **25%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **100%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **100%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **100%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **75%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **25%**
of sites report shower upgrades as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 140 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Donetsk Oblast, 57% are female and 43% are male; 6% are minors (under the age of 18), 70% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 24% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 9 IDPs (6% of total IDPs) across 4 sites (100% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 100% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 100% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 100% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 50% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



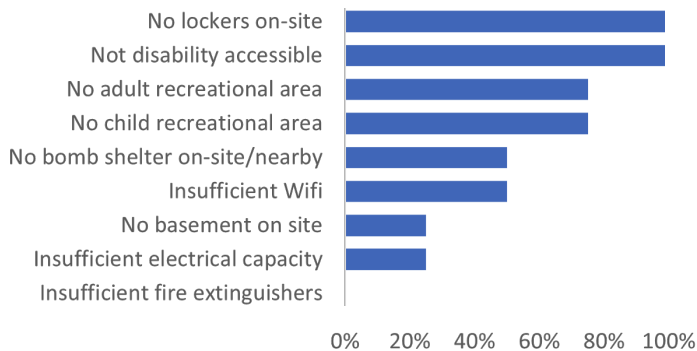
100% of sites are managed by the government. 75% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 0% report presence in the daytimes only, and 25% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 75% of sites. In 50% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay, which is the highest Oblast-rate of IDPs being charged across the country.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 100% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 0% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 0% are unsure. Critically, 50% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 50% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 25% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity; however, all sites have sufficient 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



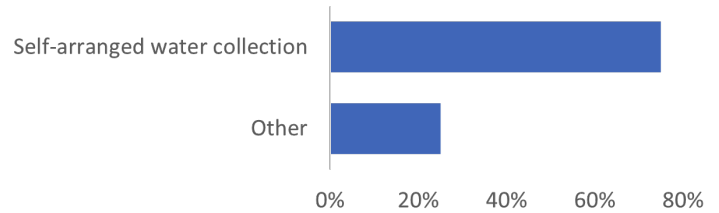
75% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 25% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 11 toilets and 9 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 75% and 75% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 100% of sites. On average, there are 2 functional washing machines per site. Across all sites, the primary way by which IDPs accessed drinking water was by self-arranged water collection, as reported in 75% 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)

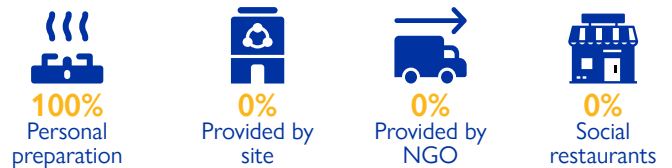


FOOD PROVISION



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 (100%). No other modality of food provision was reported across sites in the oblast. All sites reported that there was sufficient kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food. However, 25% 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 Donetsk Oblast, shower upgrades are the most urgent needs, as reported by 25% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by NFIs for individuals (e.g. clothes) (25%), and NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers) (25%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

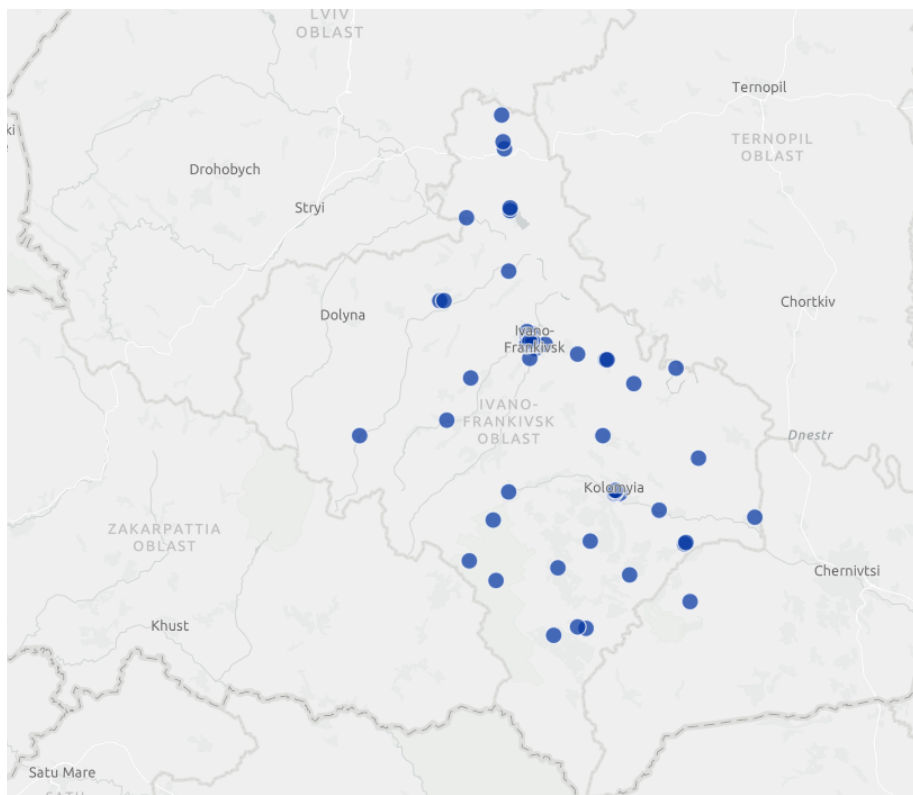
1. Shower upgrades	25%
2. NFIs for individuals (e.g. clothes)	25%
3. NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers)	25%
4. Adult recreation (including NFIs)	25%

IVANO-FRANKIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN IVANO-FRANKIVSKA 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 Ivano-Frankivka 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, 58 sites were assessed, of which 53 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 5 centres empty but ready to host. There were 1,938 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 37 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 7,981 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (34%), followed by health facilities (28%), and school buildings (14%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators), which was reported in 36% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **58**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Ivano-Frankivka

 **1,938**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **7,981**
total hosting capacity

 **34%**
of sites are dormitories

 **92%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **70%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **87%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **49%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **26%**
of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine

 **30%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **36%**
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 1,938 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Ivano-Frankivska Oblast, 54% are female and 46% are male; 20% are minors (under the age of 18), 54% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 26% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 169 IDPs (9% of total IDPs) across 37 sites (70% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 42% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 49% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 43% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 23% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



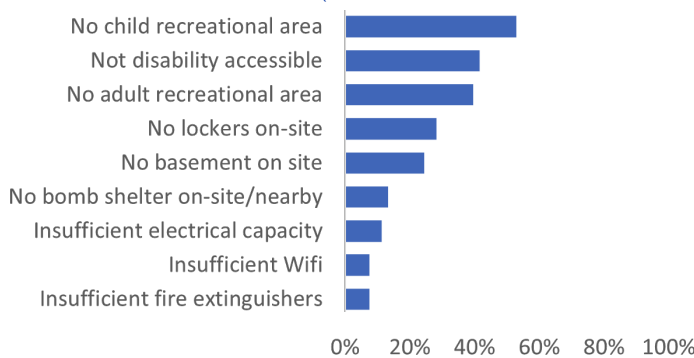
87% of sites are managed by the government, 8% by private individuals, and 2% by religious entities. 70% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 23% report presence in the daytimes only, and 8% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 34% of sites. In 25% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 49% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 0% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 51% are unsure. Critically, 13% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 11% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 8% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 8% 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



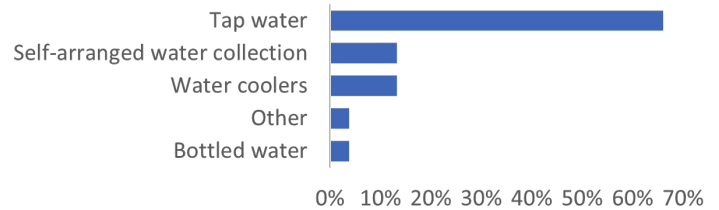
9% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a greater 26% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 12 toilets and 10 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 45% and 53% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 72% and 72% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 30% 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 66% 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)

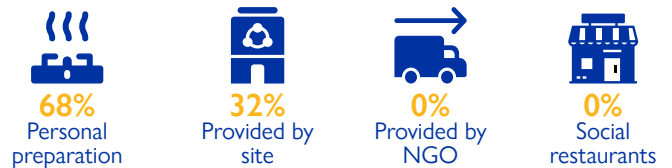


FOOD PROVISION



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 (68%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (32%). 17% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a similar 17% 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 Ivano-Frankivska Oblast, structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 36% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by food services (11%), and NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.) (11%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

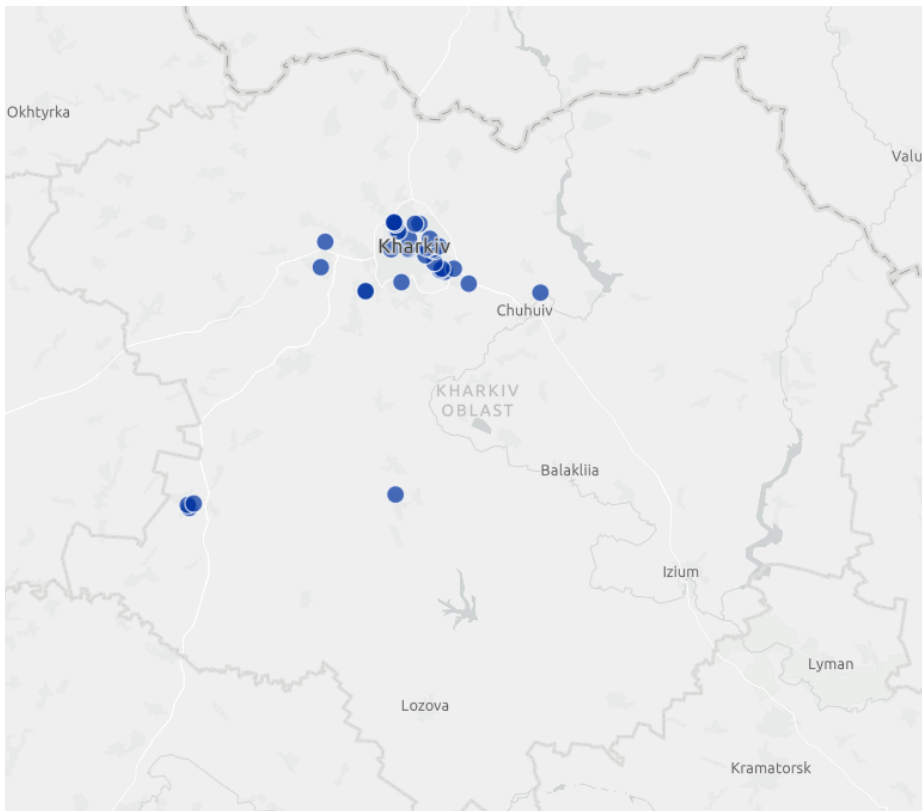
1. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	36%
2. Food services	11%
3. NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.)	11%
4. Electrical upgrades	9%
5. NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers)	6%

KHARKIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KHARKIVSKA 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 Kharkivska 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, 36 sites were assessed, of which 36 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 3,589 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 100 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 4,767 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (69%), followed by private homes (17%), and school buildings (6%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be NFIs (large kitchen appliances), which was reported in 28% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **36**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Kharkivska

 **3,589**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **4,767**
total hosting capacity


 **69%**
of sites are dormitories

 **81%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **92%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **58%**
of sites are managed by the government

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

 **42%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **20%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **28%**
of sites report NFIs (large kitchen appliances) 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 3,589 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Kharkivska Oblast, 55% are female and 45% are male; 14% are minors (under the age of 18), 49% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 37% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 458 IDPs (13% of total IDPs) across 33 sites (92% 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, persons with chronic diseases in 47% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 19% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



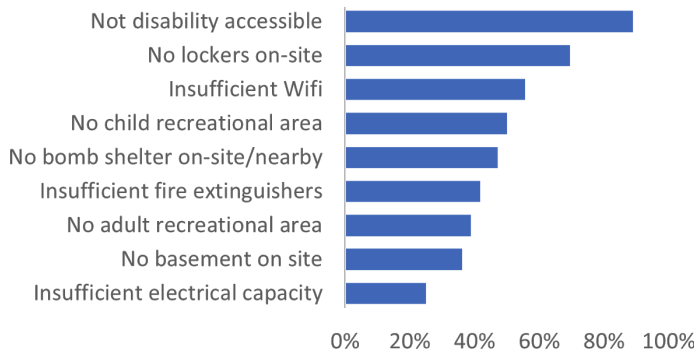
58% of sites are managed by the government, 22% by local NGOs, and 19% by other actors. 69% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 25% report presence in the daytimes only, and 6% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 97% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 14% of sites. In 14% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 42% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 3% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 56% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 56% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 47% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 42% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 25% of sites report have insufficient electrical capacity. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



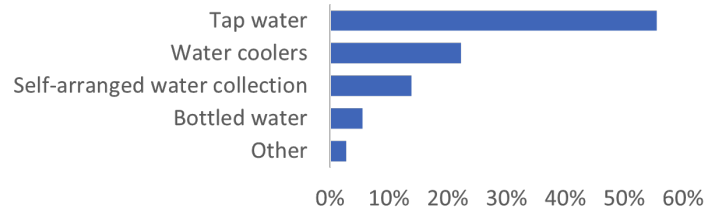
42% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 23% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 18 toilets and 12 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 75% and 69% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 89% and 83% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. A critical 20% 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 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)

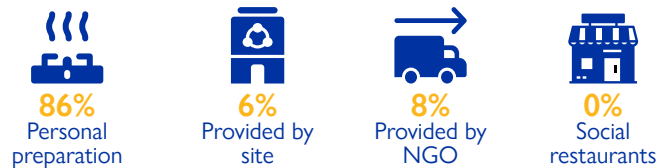


FOOD PROVISION



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 (86%), followed by food being provided on-site by an NGO (8%), and food being provided on-site by the site (6%). 6% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 33% 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 Kharkivska Oblast, NFIs (large kitchen appliances) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 28% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by shower upgrades (17%), and NFIs (hygiene kits and items) (17%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

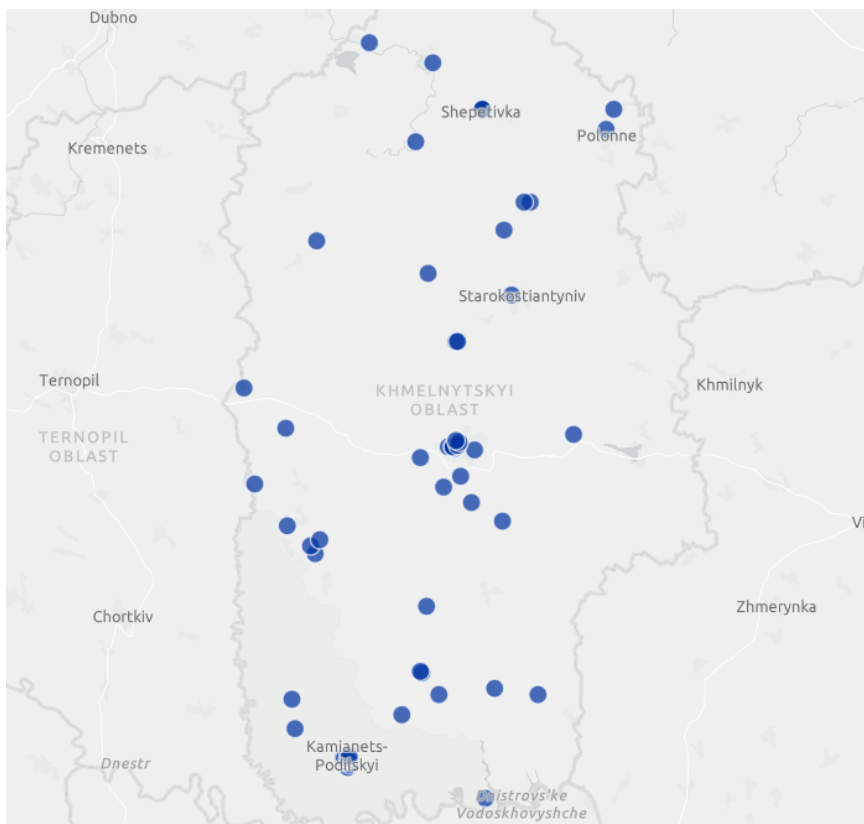
1. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	28%
2. Shower upgrades	17%
3. NFIs (hygiene kits and items)	17%
4. Kitchen upgrades	11%
5. Cash assistance	8%

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).



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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



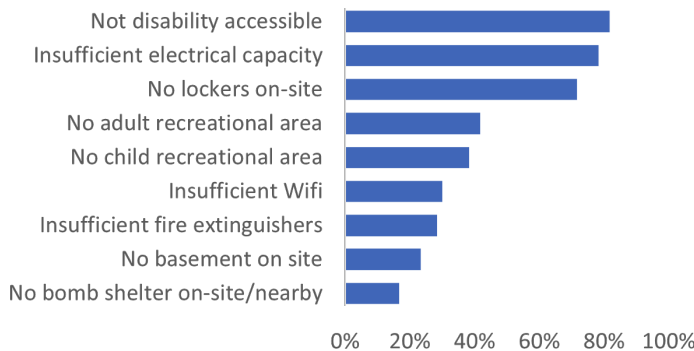
92% of sites are managed by the government, 3% by other actors, and 3% by private individuals. 88% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 2% report presence in the daytimes only, and 10% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation 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



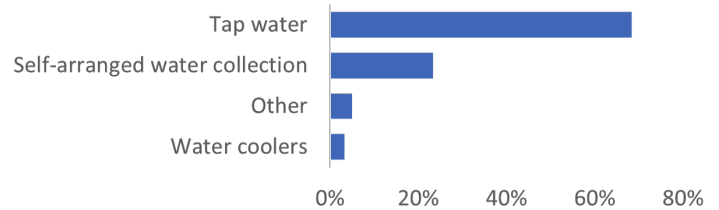
32% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 18% of sites.

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)

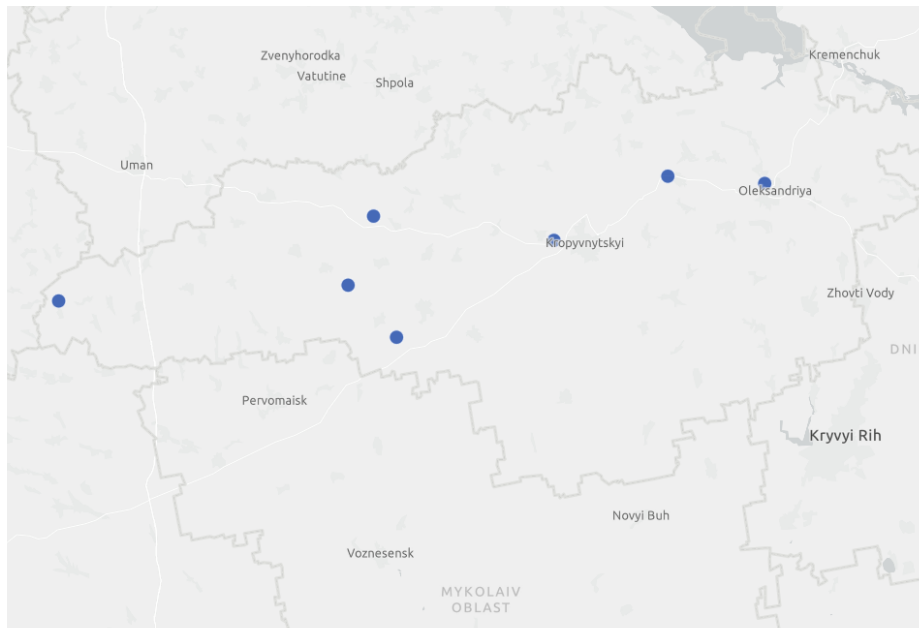
1. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	22%
2. NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.)	22%
3. NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers)	22%
4. Heating upgrades (including heating water)	10%
5. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	10%

KIROVOHRADSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KIROVOHRADSKA 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 Kirovohradska 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, 7 sites were assessed, of which 7 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 349 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 50 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 794 IDPs. The most common types of site were health facilities (43%), followed by school buildings (29%), and kindergardens (14%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators), which was reported in 29% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **7**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Kirovohradska

 **349**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **794**
total hosting capacity


 **43%**
of sites are health facilities

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

 **86%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **86%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **29%**
of sites report presence of pregnant or lactating females

 **29%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **43%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **29%**
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 349 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Kirovohradska Oblast, 62% are female and 38% are male; 21% are minors (under the age of 18), 39% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 40% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 35 IDPs (10% of total IDPs) across 6 sites (86% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 57% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Pregnant or lactating females were also reported across 29% of sites, orphaned children in 29% of sites, and persons with chronic diseases in 29% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



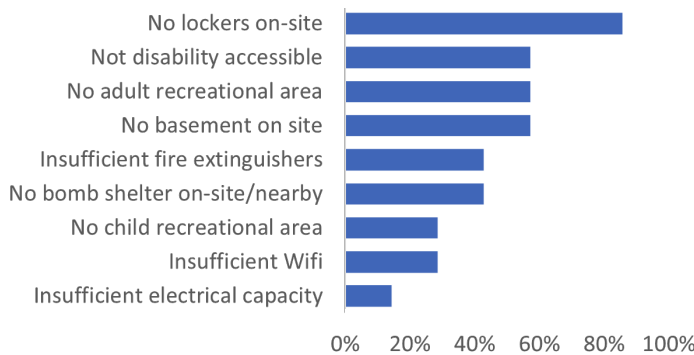
86% of sites are managed by the government and 14% by local NGOs. 57% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 29% report presence in the daytimes only, and 14% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 14% of sites. No sites report that IDPs are being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 43% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 0% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 57% are unsure. Critically, 43% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 43% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, 29% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 14% of sites report have insufficient electrical capacity. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



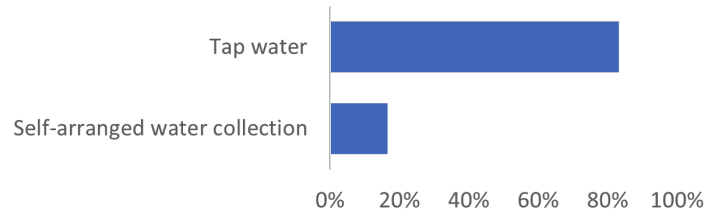
29% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 14% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 4 toilets and 5 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 29% and 43% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 57% and 43% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. A critical 43% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system, which is the highest oblast rate across the country. Across all sites, the primary way by which IDPs accessed drinking water was by tap water, as reported in 83% 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)

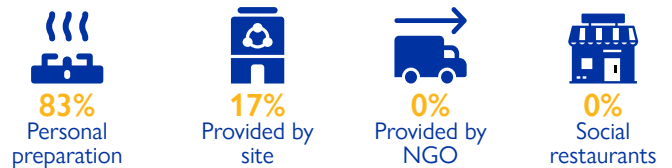


FOOD PROVISION



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 (83%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (17%). 17% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a similar 17% 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 Kirovohradska Oblast, structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 29% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by food services (29%), and NFIs (large kitchen appliances) (29%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

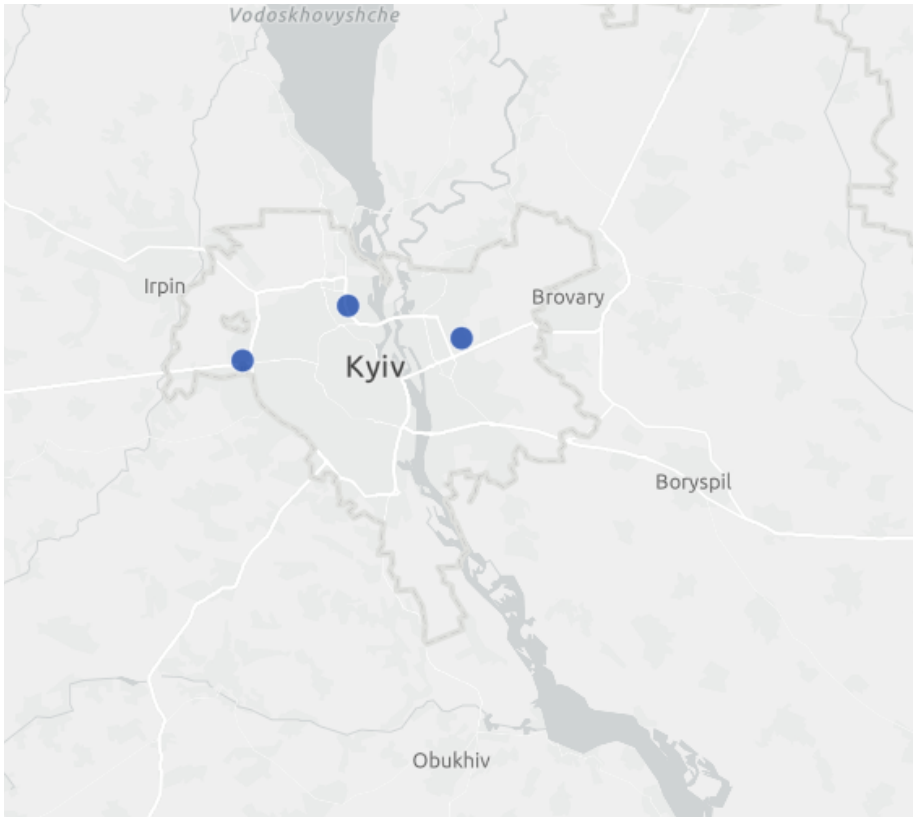
1. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	29%
2. Food services	29%
3. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	29%
4. Kitchen upgrades	14%
5. Adult recreation (including NFIs)	14%

KYIV CITY COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KYIV CITY



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 Kyiv City. 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, 3 sites were assessed, of which 3 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 477 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 159 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 490 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (67%), followed by rehabilitation centres (33%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be electrical upgrades, which was reported in 33% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **3**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Kyiv

 **477**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **490**
total hosting capacity

 **67%**
of sites are dormitories

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

 **100%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **100%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **100%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **33%**
of sites report electrical upgrades as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 477 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Kyiv City, 65% are female and 35% are male; 18% are minors (under the age of 18), 38% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 44% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 69 IDPs (14% of total IDPs) across 3 sites (100% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 67% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 100% of sites, pregnant or lactating females in 33% of sites, and unaccompanied elderly persons in 33% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



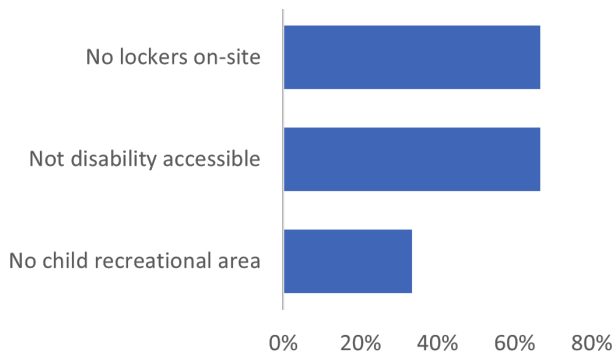
100% of sites are managed by the government. 67% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 33% report presence in the daytimes only, and 0% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 33% of sites. In 67% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 100% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 0% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 0% are unsure. There were very few gaps reported in the provision of essential items or services across sites. All sites reported sufficient Wifi, fire extinguishers and electrical capacity. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



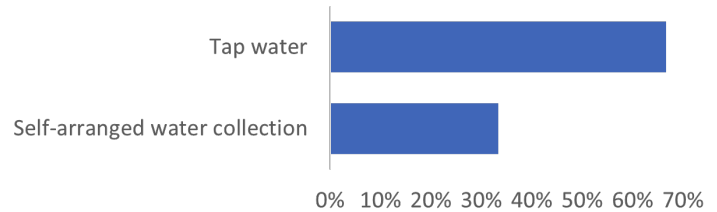
No issues pertaining to health were reported in sites across Kyiv city. Health workers were available to visit sites across all sites and no problems in accessing medicines were reported.

WASH



On average, there are 51 toilets and 37 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 67% and 33% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 67% and 67% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 8 functional washing machines per site. A critical 0% 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 67% 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 (67%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (33%). All sites reported that there was both sufficient kitchen space available for IDPs to cook meals and sufficient communal space for IDPs to eat meals.

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 Kyiv city, electrical upgrades are the most urgent needs, as reported by 33% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by education (33%), and cash assistance (33%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

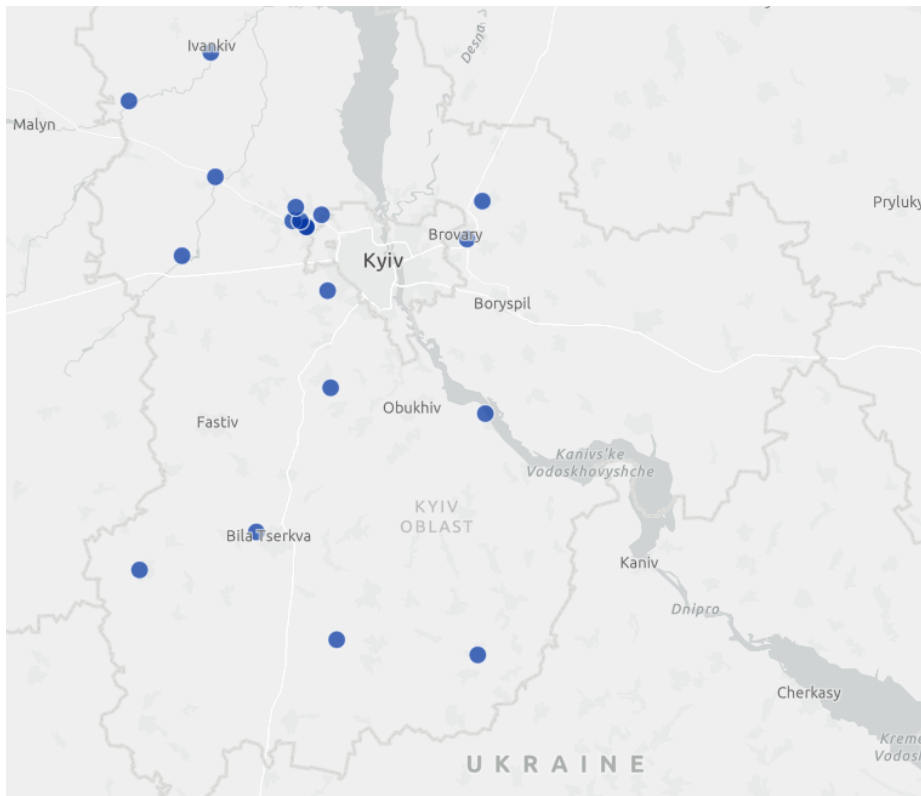
1. Electrical upgrades	33%
2. Education	33%
3. Cash assistance	33%

KYIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN KYIVSKA 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 Kyivska 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, 19 sites were assessed, of which 19 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 2,148 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 113 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,680 IDPs. The most common types of site were modular towns (58%), followed by dormitories (26%), and health facilities (11%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be NFIs (hygiene kits and items), which was reported in 21% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **19**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Kyivska

 **2,148**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)


 **3,680**
total hosting capacity

 **58%**
of sites are modular towns

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

 **95%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **79%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **74%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **58%**
of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine

 **32%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **21%**
of sites report NFIs (hygiene kits and items) 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 2,148 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Kyivska Oblast, 54% are female and 46% are male; 19% are minors (under the age of 18), 48% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 33% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 255 IDPs (12% of total IDPs) across 18 sites (95% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 58% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 74% of sites, pregnant or lactating females in 32% of sites, and unaccompanied elderly persons in 26% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



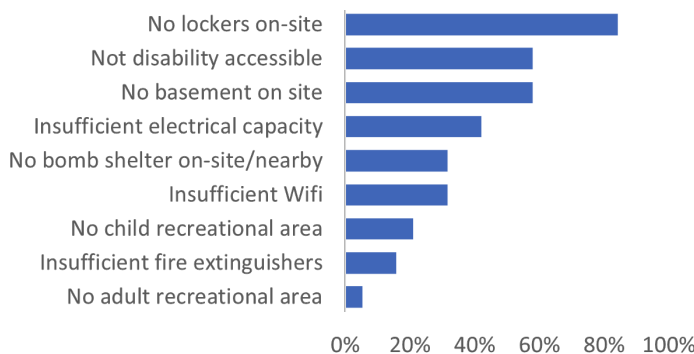
79% of sites are managed by the government, 11% by other actors, and 11% by private individuals. 89% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 11% report presence in the daytimes only, and 0% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 21% of sites. In 5% 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, 5% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 0% are unsure. Critically, 42% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 32% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 32% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, and 16% 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



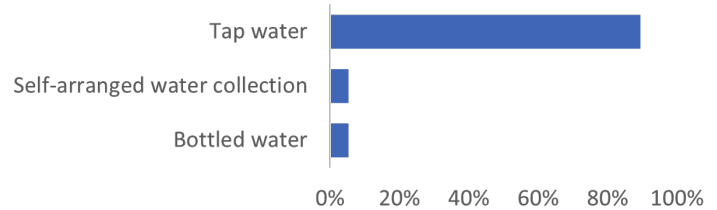
21% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a greater 58% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 17 toilets and 17 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 32% and 32% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 42% and 42% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 5 functional washing machines per site. A critical 32% 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 89% 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)

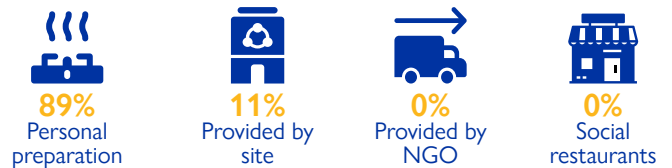


FOOD PROVISION



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 (89%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (11%). All sites reported that there was both sufficient kitchen space for IDPs to prepare food and sufficient space for IDPs to eat food together.

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 Kyivska Oblast, NFIs (hygiene kits and items) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 21% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by NFIs (large kitchen appliances) (16%), and NFIs (cleaning supplies) (16%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

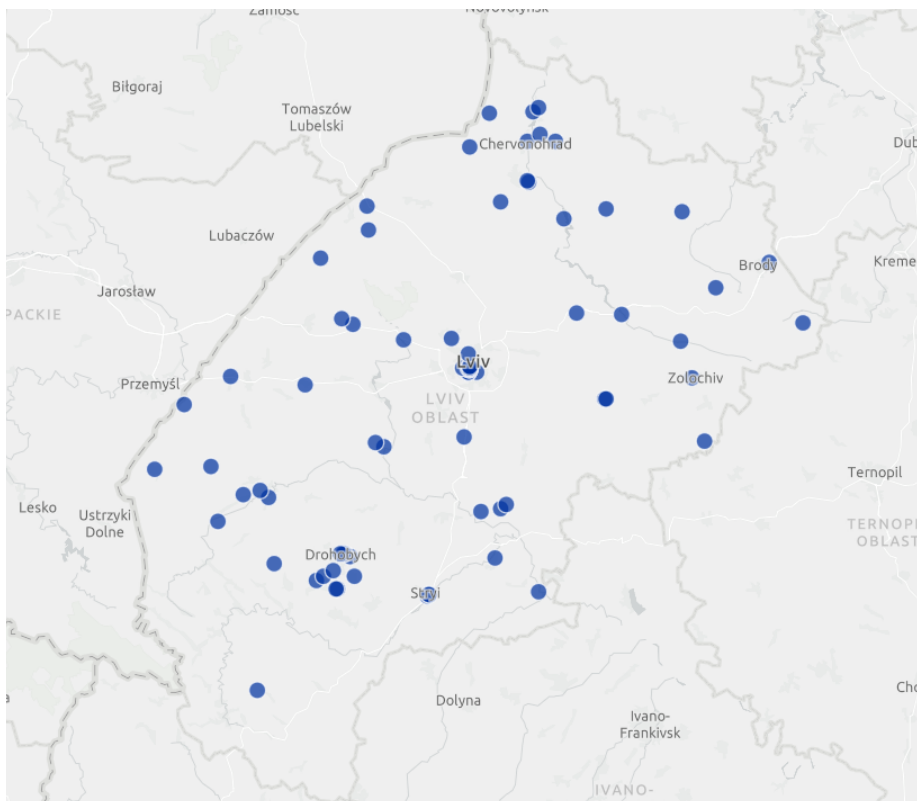
1. NFIs (hygiene kits and items)	21%
2. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	16%
3. NFIs (cleaning supplies)	16%
4. Heating upgrades (including heating water)	11%
5. Electrical upgrades	11%

LVIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN LVIVSKA 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 Lvivska 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, 77 sites were assessed, of which 77 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 5,537 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 72 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 9,052 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (53%), followed by health facilities (19%), and rehabilitation centres (8%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be cash assistance, which was reported in 23% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **77**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Lvivska

 **5,537**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **9,052**
total hosting capacity

 **53%**
of sites are dormitories

 **99%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **70%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **47%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **61%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **40%**
of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine

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

 **23%**
of sites report cash assistance 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 5,537 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Lvivska Oblast, 57% are female and 43% are male; 18% are minors (under the age of 18), 63% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 19% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 840 IDPs (15% of total IDPs) across 54 sites (70% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 62% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 61% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 43% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 25% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



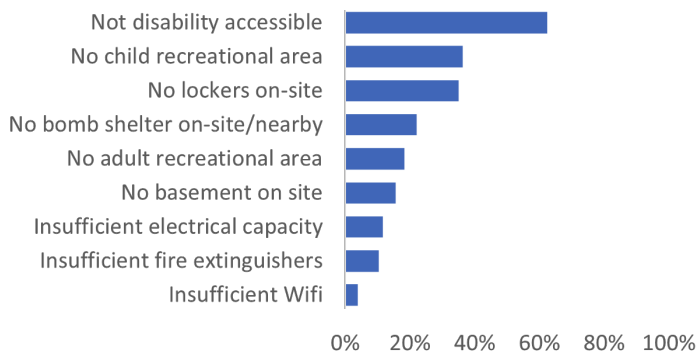
47% of sites are managed by the government, 21% by local NGOs, and 19% by other actors. 75% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 17% report presence in the daytimes only, and 8% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 42% of sites. In 6% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 94% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 5% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 1% are unsure. Critically, 22% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 12% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 10% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 4% of sites report have insufficient Wifi. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



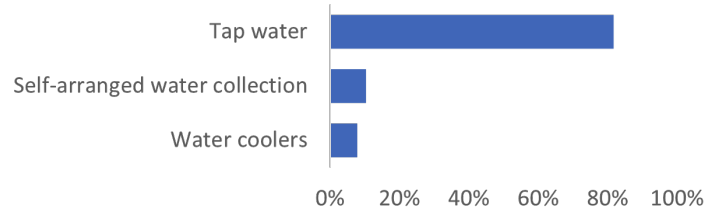
14% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a greater 40% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 29 toilets and 21 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 45% and 61% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 65% and 62% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 5 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 82% 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 (70%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (27%), and local restaurants providing free food (3%). 5% 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 Lvivska Oblast, cash assistance is the most urgent need, as reported by 23% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by food services (16%), and NFIs (large kitchen appliances) (14%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

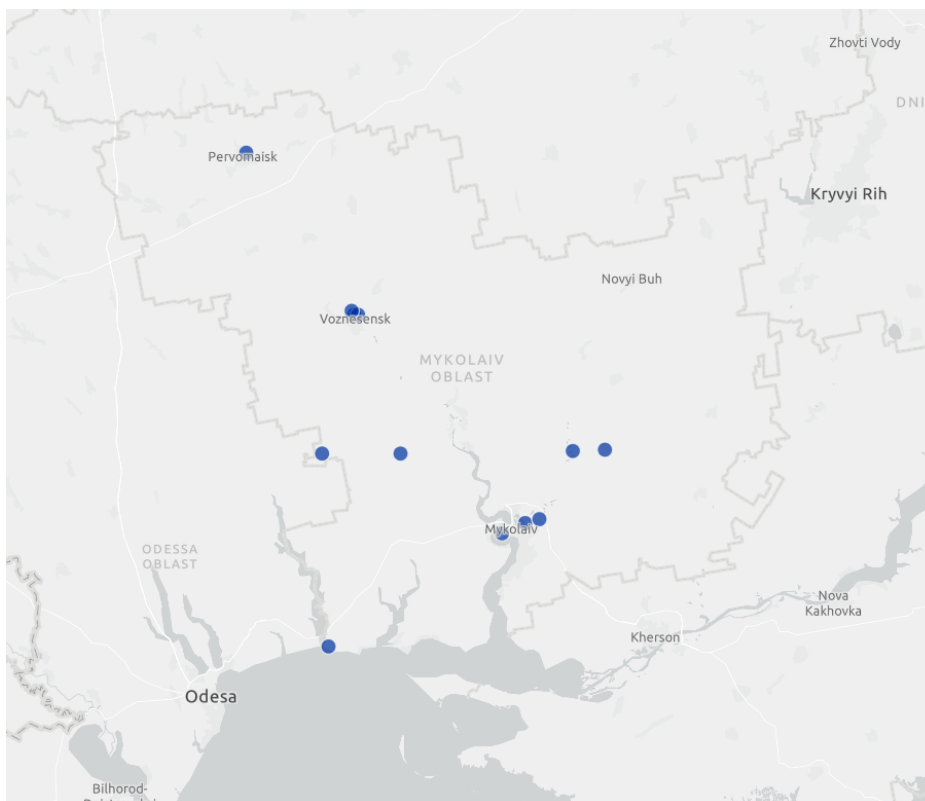
1. Cash assistance	23%
2. Food services	16%
3. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	14%
4. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	9%
5. NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.)	9%

MYKOLAIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN MYKOLAIVSKA 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 Mykolaivska 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, 13 sites were assessed, of which 13 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 814 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 63 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 2,194 IDPs. The most common types of site were health facilities (54%), followed by dormitories (23%), and school buildings (15%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be cash assistance, which was reported in 62% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **13**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Mykolaivska

 **814**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **2,194**
total hosting capacity


 **54%**
of sites are health facilities

 **77%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

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

 **69%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **92%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **31%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **31%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **62%**
of sites report cash assistance 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 814 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Mykolaivska Oblast, 56% are female and 44% are male; 16% are minors (under the age of 18), 43% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 41% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 249 IDPs (31% of total IDPs) across 10 sites (77% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 62% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 92% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 85% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 8% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



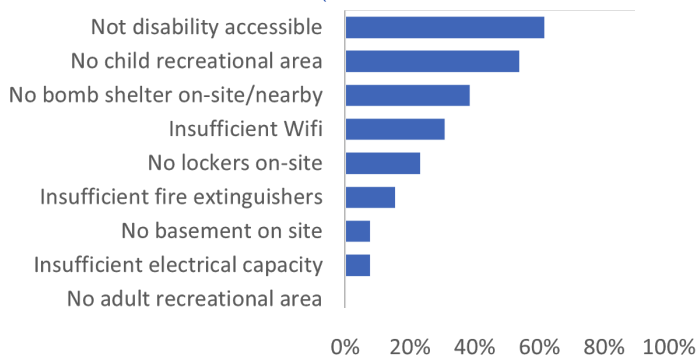
69% of sites are managed by the government and 31% by private individuals. 77% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 23% report presence in the daytimes only, and 0% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 46% of sites. In 0% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 100% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 0% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 0% are unsure. Critically, 38% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 31% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 15% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 8% of sites report have insufficient electrical capacity. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



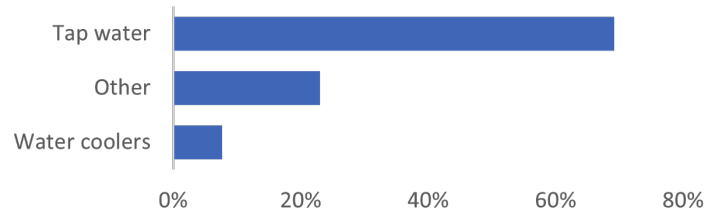
31% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 15% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 18 toilets and 29 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 69% and 54% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 77% and 77% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 6 functional washing machines per site. A critical 31% 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 69% 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)

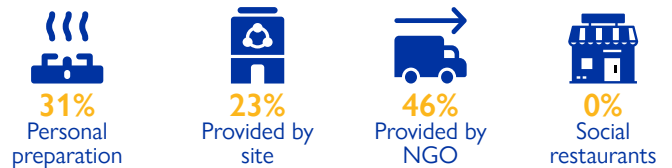


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via food being provided on-site by an NGO (46%), followed by purchasing and/or cooking their own food (31%), and food being provided on-site by the site (23%). 62% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a smaller 23% 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 Mykolaivska Oblast, cash assistance is the most urgent need, as reported by 62% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by toilet upgrades (15%), and structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) (8%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

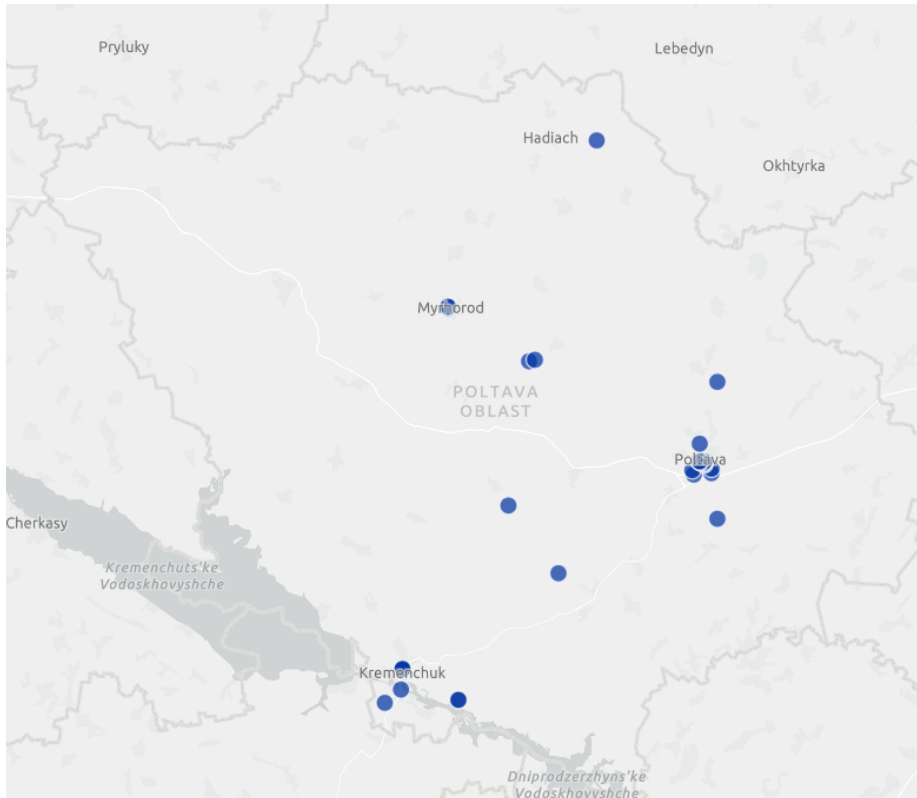
1. Cash assistance	62%
2. Toilet upgrades	15%
3. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	8%
4. Shower upgrades	8%
5. NFIs (hygiene kits and items)	8%

POLTAVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN POLTAVSKA 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 Poltavka 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, 31 sites were assessed, of which 31 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 2,294 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 74 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 2,984 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (68%), followed by school buildings (16%), and rehabilitation centres (10%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be NFIs (large kitchen appliances), which was reported in 19% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **31**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Poltavka


 **2,294**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **2,984**
total hosting capacity


 **68%**
of sites are dormitories

 **71%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **74%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **45%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **39%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **40%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **20%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **19%**
of sites report NFIs (large kitchen appliances) 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 2,294 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Poltavaska Oblast, 58% are female and 42% are male; 21% are minors (under the age of 18), 44% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 35% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 210 IDPs (9% of total IDPs) across 23 sites (74% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 74% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 39% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 35% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 10% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



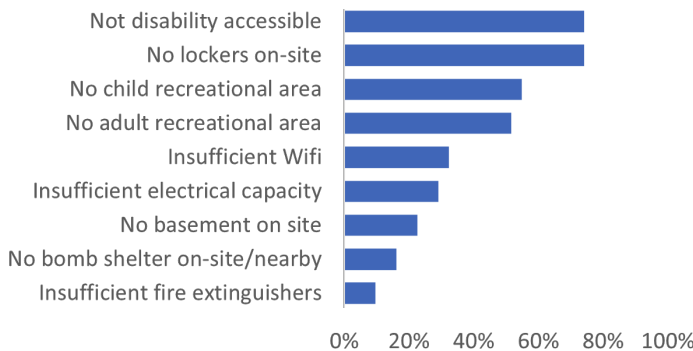
45% of sites are managed by the government, 35% by other actors, and 13% by private individuals. 49% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 48% report presence in the daytimes only, and 3% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 16% of sites. In 23% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 42% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 3% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 55% are unsure. Critically, 32% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 29% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 16% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, and 10% 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



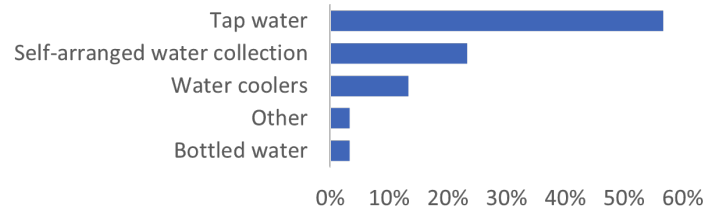
40% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 6% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 18 toilets and 14 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 63% and 53% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 84% and 77% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 20% 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 57% 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)

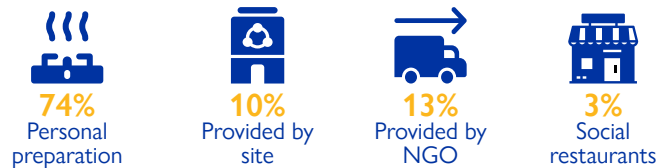


FOOD PROVISION



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 (74%), followed by food being provided on-site by an NGO (13%), and food being provided on-site by the site (10%). 19% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 26% 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 Poltavaska Oblast, NFIs (large kitchen appliances) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 19% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) (16%), and kitchen upgrades (16%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

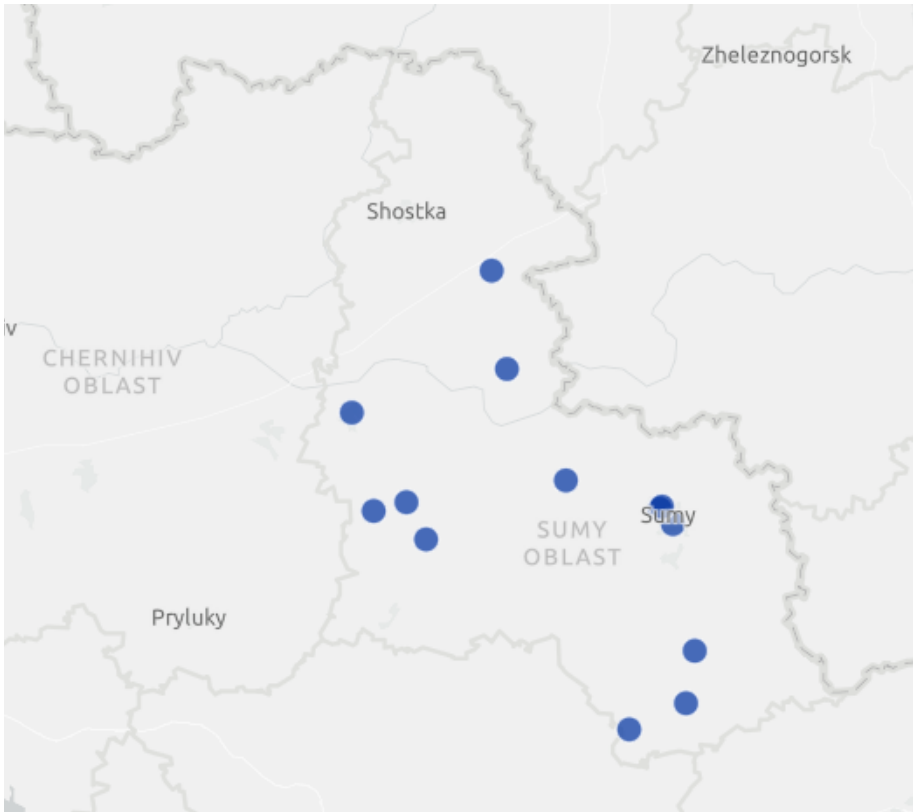
1. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	19%
2. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	16%
3. Kitchen upgrades	16%
4. Shower upgrades	13%
5. Food services	10%

SUMSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN SUMSKA 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 Sumy 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, 13 sites were assessed, of which 8 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 5 centres empty but ready to host. There were 565 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 71 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 792 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (46%), followed by school buildings (23%), and government buildings (8%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators), which was reported in 29% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **13**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Sumy

 **565**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **792**
total hosting capacity


 **46%**
of sites are dormitories

 **75%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **63%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **75%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **50%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **38%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **13%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **29%**
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 565 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Sumska Oblast, 33% are female and 67% are male; 9% are minors (under the age of 18), 40% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 51% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 414 IDPs (73% of total IDPs) across 5 sites (63% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 88% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 50% of sites, pregnant or lactating females in 13% of sites, and unaccompanied children in 13% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



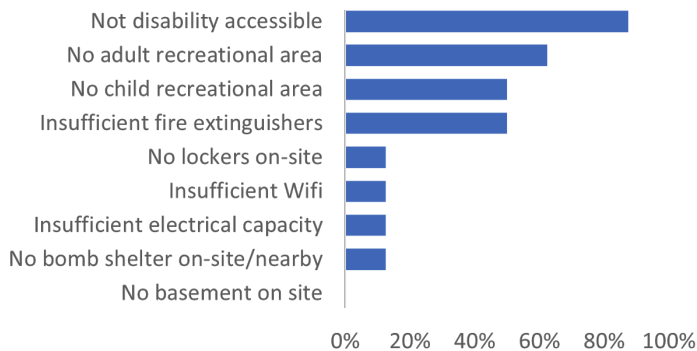
75% of sites are managed by the government, 13% by other actors, and 13% by local NGOs. 63% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 37% report presence in the daytimes only, and 0% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 50% of sites. In 38% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 75% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 0% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 25% are unsure. Critically, 50% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, 13% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 13% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, and 13% of sites report have insufficient electrical capacity. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



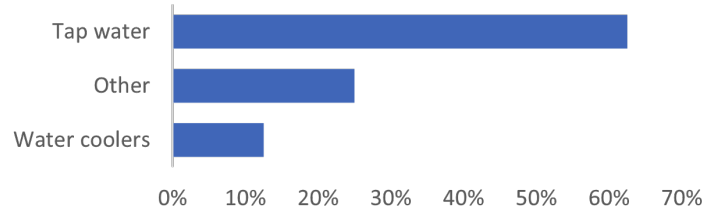
38% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 13% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 23 toilets and 7 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 63% and 75% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 75% and 75% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. A critical 13% 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 63% 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 (75%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (25%). 25% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a similar 25% 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 Sumska Oblast, structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 29% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers) (29%), and NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.) (29%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

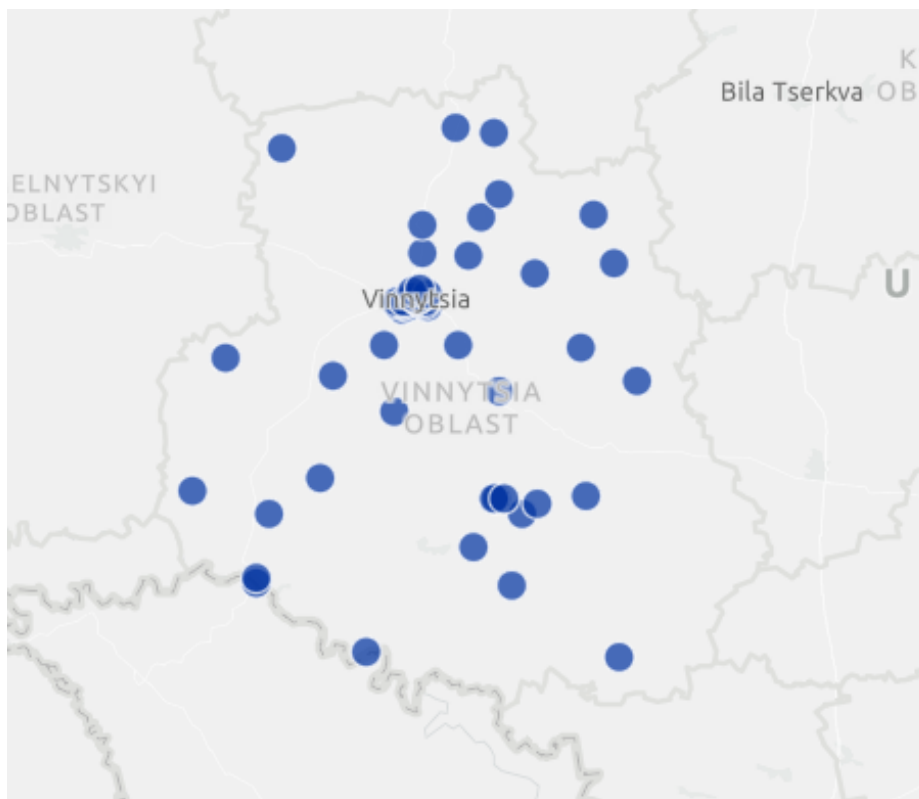
1. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	29%
2. NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers)	29%
3. NFIs for facilities (beds, mattresses, privacy partitions, etc.)	29%
4. Food services	14%
5. Cash assistance	14%

VINNYTSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN VINNYTSKA 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 Vinnytska 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, 53 sites were assessed, of which 53 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 2,291 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 43 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 2,871 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (51%), followed by health facilities (23%), and government buildings (13%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be NFIs (cleaning supplies), which was reported in 21% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **53**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Vinnytska

 **2,291**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **2,871**
total hosting capacity


 **51%**
of sites are dormitories

 **98%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **85%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **87%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **74%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **38%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **36%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **21%**
of sites report NFIs (cleaning supplies) 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 2,291 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Vinnytska Oblast, 57% are female and 43% are male; 23% are minors (under the age of 18), 48% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 29% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 302 IDPs (13% of total IDPs) across 45 sites (85% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 72% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 74% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 74% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 26% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



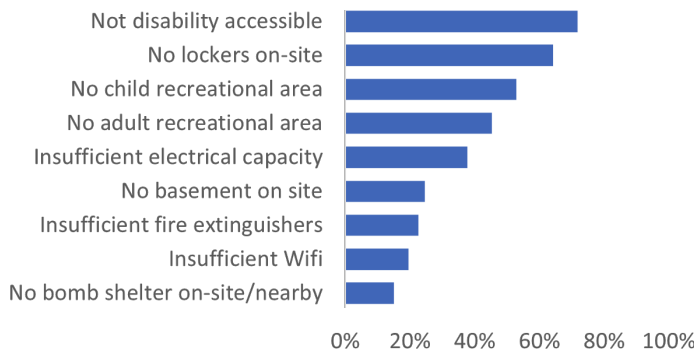
87% of sites are managed by the government, 4% by other actors, and 4% by private individuals. 87% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 13% report presence in the daytimes only, and 0% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 23% of sites. In 8% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 96% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 0% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 4% are unsure. Critically, 38% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 23% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, 20% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 15% 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



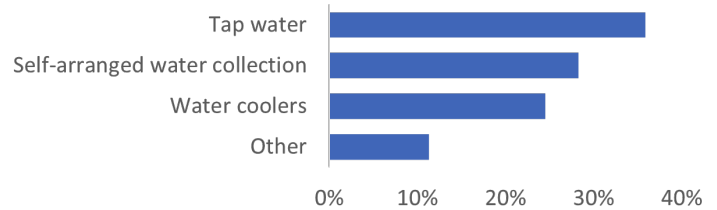
38% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 6% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 11 toilets and 9 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 79% and 89% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 68% and 72% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 36% 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 36% 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)

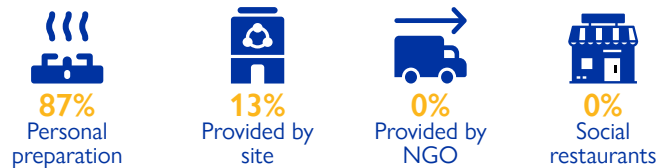


FOOD PROVISION



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 (87%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (13%). 15% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 27% 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 Vinnytska Oblast, NFIs (cleaning supplies) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 21% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by NFIs (large kitchen appliances) (15%), and food services (15%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

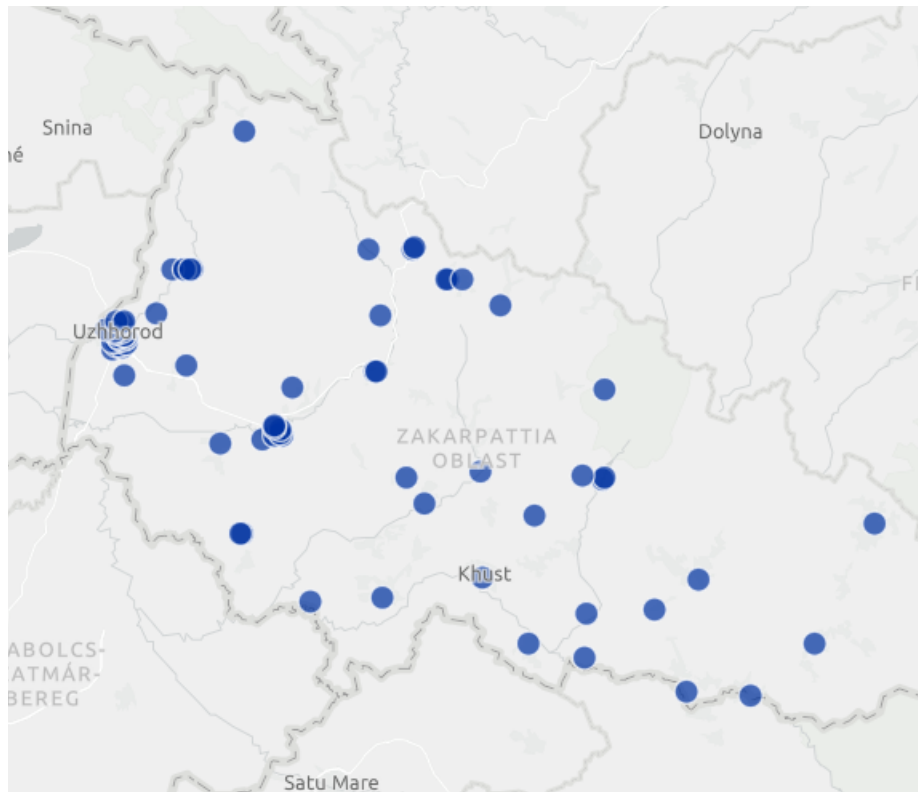
1. NFIs (cleaning supplies)	21%
2. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	15%
3. Food services	15%
4. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	13%
5. Kitchen upgrades	9%

ZAKARPATSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN ZAKARPATSKA 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 Zakarpatska 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, 74 sites were assessed, of which 74 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 4,085 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 55 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 7,956 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (43%), followed by health facilities (15%), and school buildings (11%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be NFIs (large kitchen appliances), which was reported in 18% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **74**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Zakarpatska

 **4,085**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **7,956**
total hosting capacity


 **43%**
of sites are dormitories

 **81%**
of sites report that IDPs do not have plans to transit to other locations

 **73%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **72%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **55%**
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

 **18%**
of sites report NFIs (large kitchen appliances) 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 4,085 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Zakarpatska Oblast, 54% are female and 46% are male; 29% are minors (under the age of 18), 47% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 24% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 712 IDPs (17% of total IDPs) across 54 sites (73% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 53% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 55% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 50% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 35% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



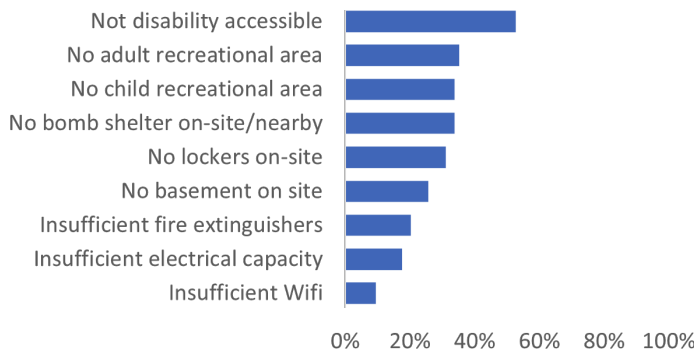
72% of sites are managed by the government, 8% by other actors, and 7% by religious entities. 53% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 42% report presence in the daytimes only, and 5% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 27% of sites. In 11% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 57% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 1% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 42% are unsure. Critically, 34% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 20% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, 18% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, and 9% of sites report have insufficient Wifi. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



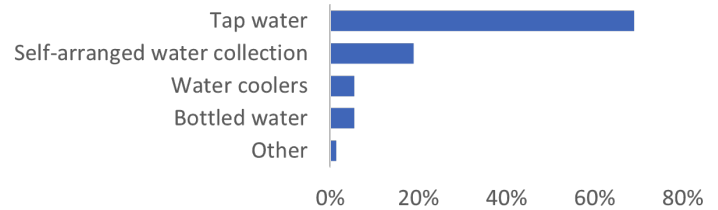
35% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 16% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 14 toilets and 11 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated 38% and 51% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 64% and 66% 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 69% 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)

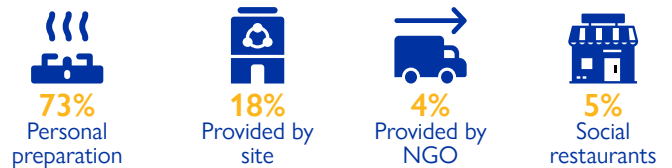


FOOD PROVISION



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 (73%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (18%), and local restaurants providing free food (5%). 4% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 24% 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 Zakarpatska Oblast, NFIs (large kitchen appliances) are the most urgent needs, as reported by 18% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by NFIs (hygiene kits and items) (14%), and structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) (14%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

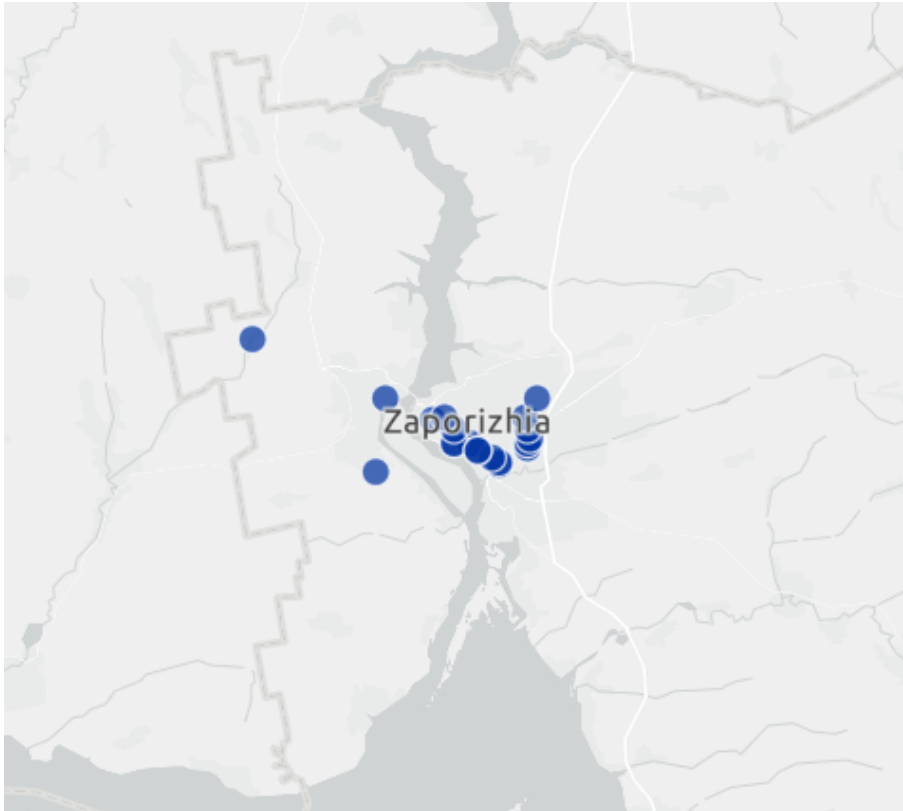
1. NFIs (large kitchen appliances)	18%
2. NFIs (hygiene kits and items)	14%
3. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	14%
4. NFIs (washing machines and/or dryers)	11%
5. Cash assistance	11%

ZAPORIZKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

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

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN ZAPORIZKA 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 Zaporizka 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, 20 sites were assessed, of which 20 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 0 centres empty but ready to host. There were 1,849 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 92 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,816 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (75%), followed by school buildings (10%), and government buildings (5%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be cash assistance, which was reported in 40% of sites.

KEY FIGURES

 **20**
collective centres (sites) assessed
across Zaporizka

 **1,849**
IDPs hosted in collective
centres (sites)

 **3,816**
total hosting capacity


 **75%**
of sites are dormitories

 **90%**
of sites report that IDPs do not
have plans to transit to other
locations

 **85%**
of sites report the presence of
persons with disabilities

 **80%**
of sites are managed by the
government

 **85%**
of sites report presence of
persons with chronic diseases

 **60%**
of sites do not have a health
worker present or regularly
visiting

 **5%**
of sites are not connected to
central sewage system

 **40%**
of sites report cash assistance 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 1,849 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Zaporizka Oblast, 53% are female and 47% are male; 21% are minors (under the age of 18), 61% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 18% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 112 IDPs (6% of total IDPs) across 17 sites (85% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 95% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 85% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 60% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 15% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



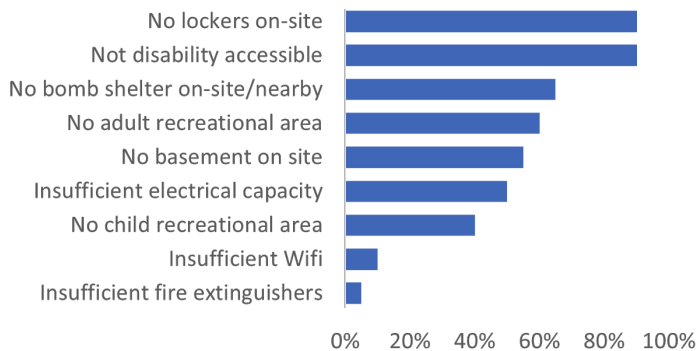
80% of sites are managed by the government, 10% by local NGOs, and 10% by private individuals. 100% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 0% report presence in the daytimes only, and 0% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 20% of sites. In 30% 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, 5% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 0% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 65% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 50% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 10% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 5% 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



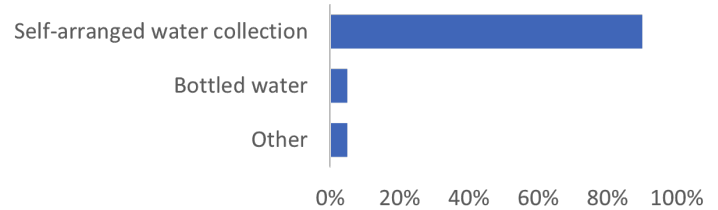
60% of sites report that there is no health worker who is on-site or able to regularly visit. Problems with accessing medicines are reported in a lower 5% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 20 toilets and 14 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 100% and 100% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. A critical 5% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system. Across all sites, the primary way by which IDPs accessed drinking water was by self-arranged water collection, as reported in 90% 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)

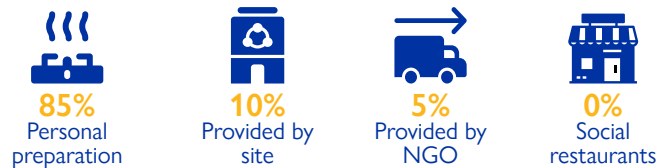


FOOD PROVISION



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 (85%), followed by food being provided on-site by the site (10%), and food being provided on-site by an NGO (5%). 15% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a smaller 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 Zaporizka Oblast, cash assistance is the most urgent need, as reported by 40% of IDP-hosting sites, followed by structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators) (30%), and NFIs (hygiene kits and items) (10%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Cash assistance	40%
2. Structural site upgrades and repairs (e.g. walls, rooms, elevators)	30%
3. NFIs (hygiene kits and items)	10%
4. Toilet upgrades	5%
5. Shower upgrades	5%