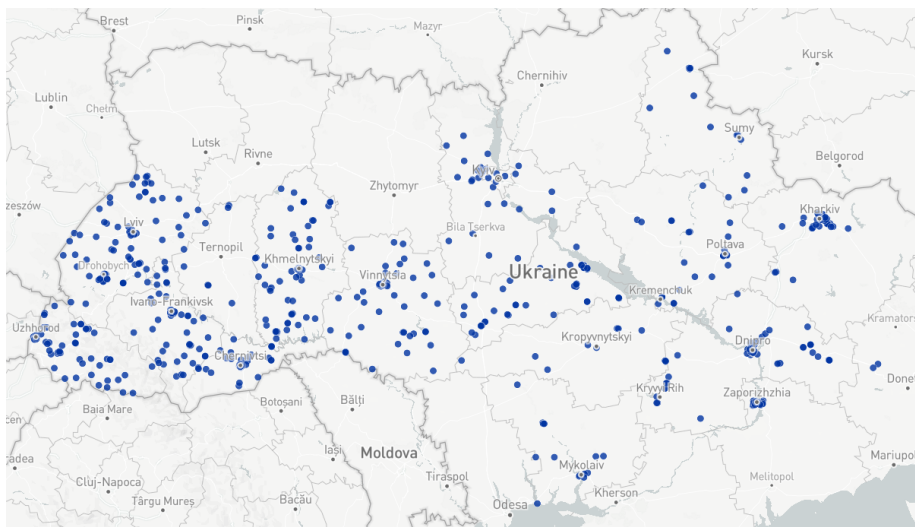


COUNTRY-WIDE OVERVIEW COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS THE COUNTRY



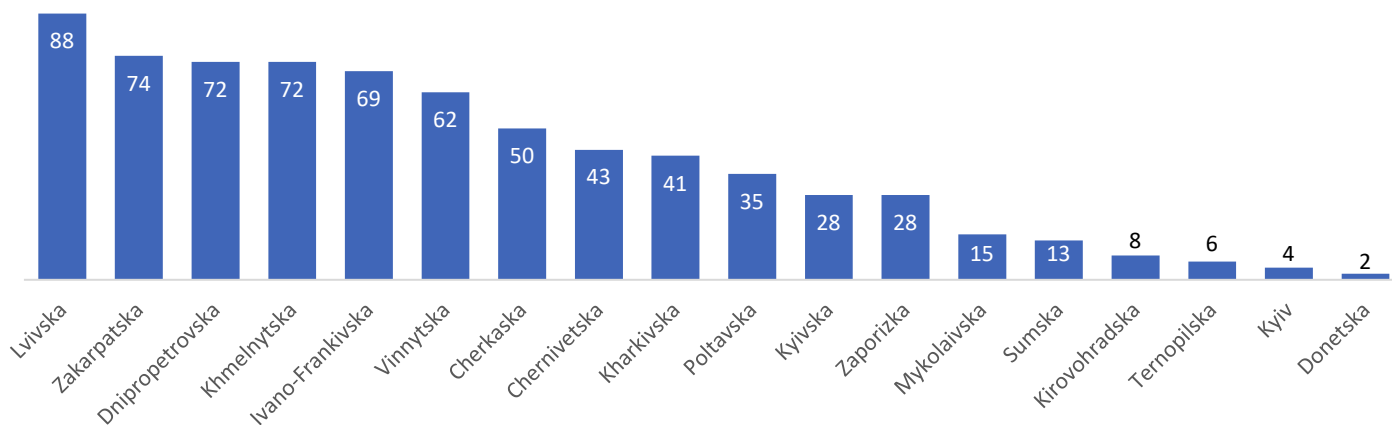
BACKGROUND

In June 2024, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across the country. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the relevant oblast administration(s) and implemented through key-informant interviews with site managers as well by conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 710 sites were assessed, of which 692 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 18 sites empty but ready to host. There were 42,022 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 61 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 64,191 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (48%), followed by health facilities (13%), and school buildings (11%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows), which was reported in 15% of sites.

NUMBER OF SITES BY OBLAST



KEY FIGURES

710 collective centres (sites) assessed across the country

42,022 IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

64,191 total hosting capacity

48% of sites are dormitories

81% of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

75% of sites are managed by the government

48% of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

23% of sites are not connected to central sewage system

15% of sites reported upgrades and repairs to structural site elements as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



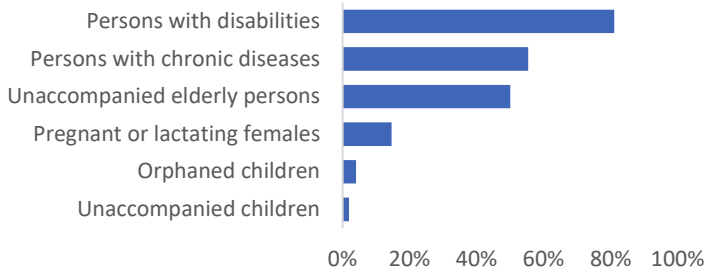
Out of a total of 42,022 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in the country, 58% are female and 42% are male; 20% are minors (under the age of 18), 50% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 30% are elderly (over the age of 59). Sites with the highest percentages of elderly persons are Sumska (45%), and Kirovohradska (41%), and sites with the highest percentages of minors are Zakarpatska (30%), Ternopil'ska (29%), and Chernivets'ka (25%). Overall, adults constitute half of site population; however, this rate is highest among sites in Dnipropetrovs'ka (62%), Zaporizka (58%), and Lviv'ska (54%).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 5,395 IDPs (13% of total IDPs) across 561 sites (81% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. The percentage of persons with disabilities was much higher than average in Sumska oblast (42%), and all sites in Kyiv city and Ternopil'ska reported the presence of persons with disabilities. Critically, 65% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making persons with disabilities even more vulnerable. This rate was especially high in Zaporizka (93%), Sumska (91%), and Kharkiv'ska (90%). Other significant vulnerable population groups included persons with chronic diseases (55% of sites), unaccompanied elderly persons (50%), and pregnant or lactating women (15%). A full breakdown of vulnerable population groups is provided in the chart below.

Presence of vulnerable population groups (% of sites)



SITE MANAGEMENT



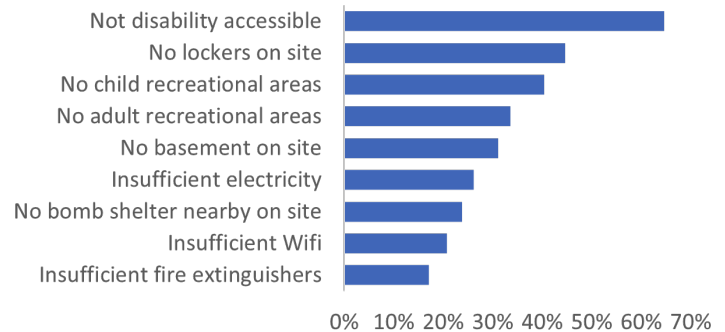
75% of sites are managed by the government, 8% by local NGOs, and 7% by private individuals. The government is the predominant management type in all oblasts apart from Ternopil'ska, where 50% of sites are managed by religious organisations. 74% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 20% report presence in the daytimes only, and 6% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 35% of sites, with higher rates in Mykolaiv'ska (69%), Chernivets'ka (54%), and Lviv'ska (51%), and lower rates in Kirovohradska (13%), Poltav'ska (17%), and Kharkiv'ska (18%). In 22% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay, with the highest rates of payment for stay reported in Sumska (55%), Kyiv city (50%), and Dnipropetrovs'ka (46%).

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 75% 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 23% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 65% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities — most reported in Zaporizka (93%), Sumska (91%), and Kharkiv'ska (90%). 26% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity — most reported in Khmelnyts'ka (44%), Zaporizka (41%), and Kyiv'ska (34%). 23% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby — the most critical oblasts in this regard are Zaporizka (56%), Dnipropetrovs'ka (46%), and Kirovohradska (43%). 21% of sites have insufficient Wifi, which is an issue most reported by site managers in Kharkiv'ska (55%), Dnipropetrovs'ka (35%), and Mykolaiv'ska (31%). Insufficient fire extinguishers are reported by 17% of sites across the country, with the most critical deficiencies found in Sumska (44%), Kirovohradska (43%), and Kharkiv'ska (42%). The chart below provides a comprehensive country-wide overview of deficiencies in essential items and services, as reported by site managers.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)

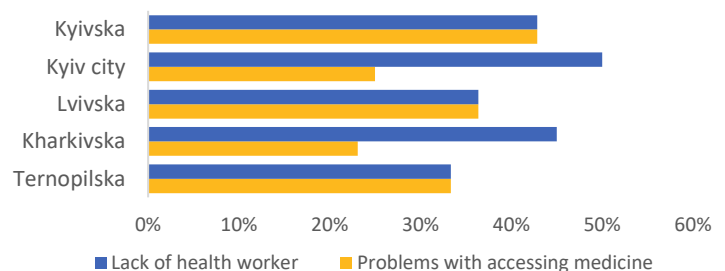


HEALTH



Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 19% of sites across the country. This was most reported in Kyiv'ska (43%), Lviv'ska (36%), and Ternopil'ska (33%). Across the country, 26% of sites reported the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker. The absence of medical staff at sites was extremely high in the oblasts of Ivano-Frankiv'ska (91%), Chernivets'ka (83%), and Ternopil'ska (83%).

Top 5 oblasts reporting problems with accessing medicine or on-site health workers (% of sites)

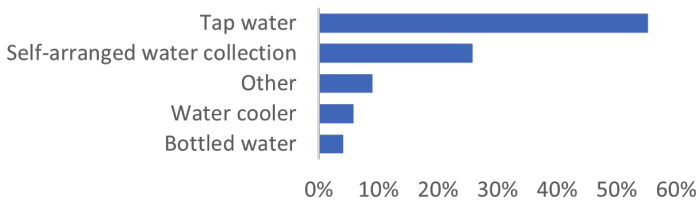


WASH



On average, each site serving the IDP population is equipped with 18 toilets and 12 showers. However, 53% of these sites lack gender-segregated toilets, and 58% do not have gender-segregated showers. Additionally, 67% of sites do not provide disability-accessible toilets, and 69% lack disability-accessible showers. In Kyiv city, the situation is particularly concerning, as none of the toilets are gender-segregated, and 75% of showers are not, raising significant protection concerns. With regard to disability-accessibility, Zaporizka presents the highest level of challenges, with no reported disability-accessible toilets or showers, underscoring the need for urgent attention to accessibility. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 23% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system — the rate of which are highest in Khmelnytska (38%), Kirovohradska (38%), and Kyivska (32%). Across the country, the primary way by which IDPs accessed drinking water was by tap water, as reported in 57% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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



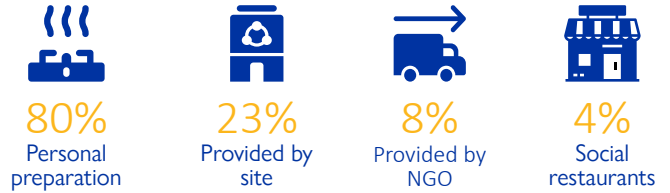
FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (80%), followed by site provision (23%), and NGO provision (8%). IDPs purchasing and cooking their own food was the primary way of accessing food in the majority of sites in all oblasts apart from Ternopilska (where 67% of sites provided food) and Mykolaiivska (46% of sites provided food). In terms of facilities, 12% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food. These rates were extremely high in sites in Mykolaiivska, where site managers reported that over half of

sites (54%) had no kitchen space available. 24% of sites across the country reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food — rates of which were highest in Dnipropetrovska (35%) and Kharkivska (35%).

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across the country, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 15% of sites, followed by large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) (10%), and hygiene kits and items (9%). Reflecting the diverse regional differences, there was a high level of variance found in the highest priority needs when comparing across oblasts. Structural site upgrades and repairs was the highest need in Khmelnytska, Vinnytska, Zakarpatska, and Zaporizka. Large kitchen items were most required in Kyivska, hygiene kits and items in Kyiv city, Poltavvska, and Sumska, cash assistance in Ternopilska, Dnipropetrovska, and Chernivetska, and food services in Ivano-Frankivska and Kharkivska. Other oblasts reported different needs, which include adult recreational spaces, cleaning supplies, NFIs for individuals (such as clothes), and toilet upgrades and repairs.

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1	Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	15%
2	Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	10%
3	Hygiene kits and items	9%
4	Cash assistance	8%
5	Food services	8%



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



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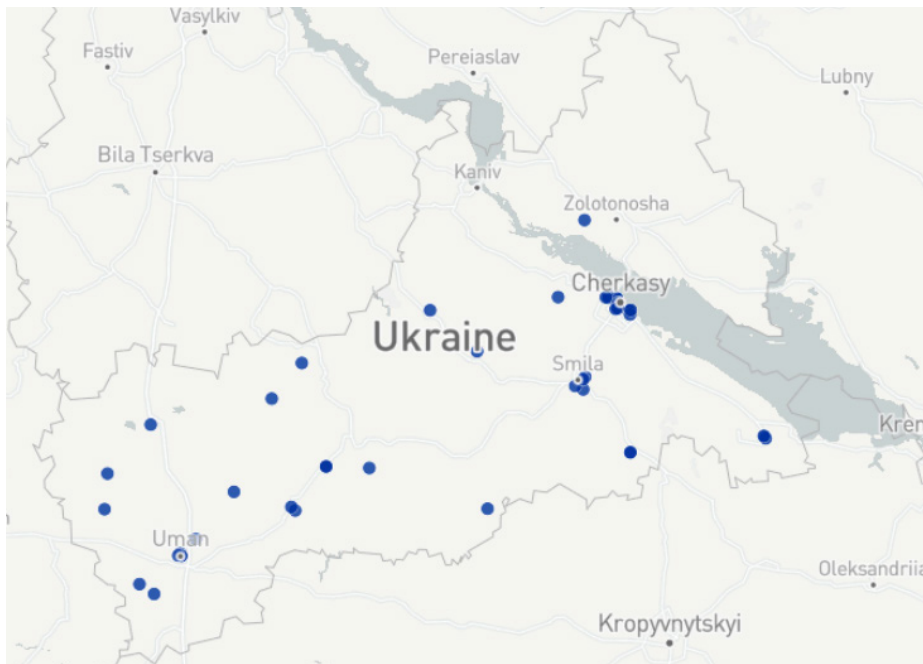
UKRAINE

CHERKASKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS CHERKASKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 50 sites were assessed, of which 49 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 1 site empty but ready to host. There were 2,136 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 44 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,229 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (40%), followed by health facilities (23%), and school buildings (17%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be cleaning supplies, which was reported in 24% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES

 **50**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Cherkaska oblast

 **2,136**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)


 **3,229**
total hosting capacity

 **40%**
of sites are dormitories

 **84%**
of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice

 **88%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **78%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **27%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **49%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

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

 **24%**
of sites reported cleaning supplies as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 2,136 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Cherkaska oblast, 58% are female and 42% are male; 17% are minors (under the age of 18), 47% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 36% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 344 IDPs (16% of total IDPs) across 43 sites (88% 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. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 27% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 8% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 2% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



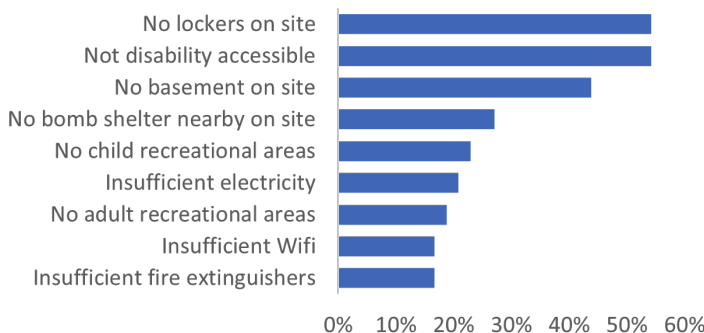
78% of sites are managed by the government, 16% by other actors, and 4% by private individuals. 41% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 59% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 49% of sites. In 39% 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, 2% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 2% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 57% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 27% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 27% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, and 16% of sites have insufficient Wifi. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



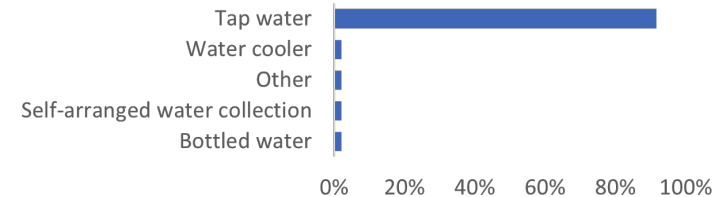
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 10% of sites, while 49% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 18 toilets and 10 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 35% and 27% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 55% and 59% 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 96% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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



FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (76%), followed by site provision (22%), and NGO provision (2%). 14% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 22% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Cherkaska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Cleaning supplies were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 24% of sites, followed by hygiene kits and items (20%), and large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) (16%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

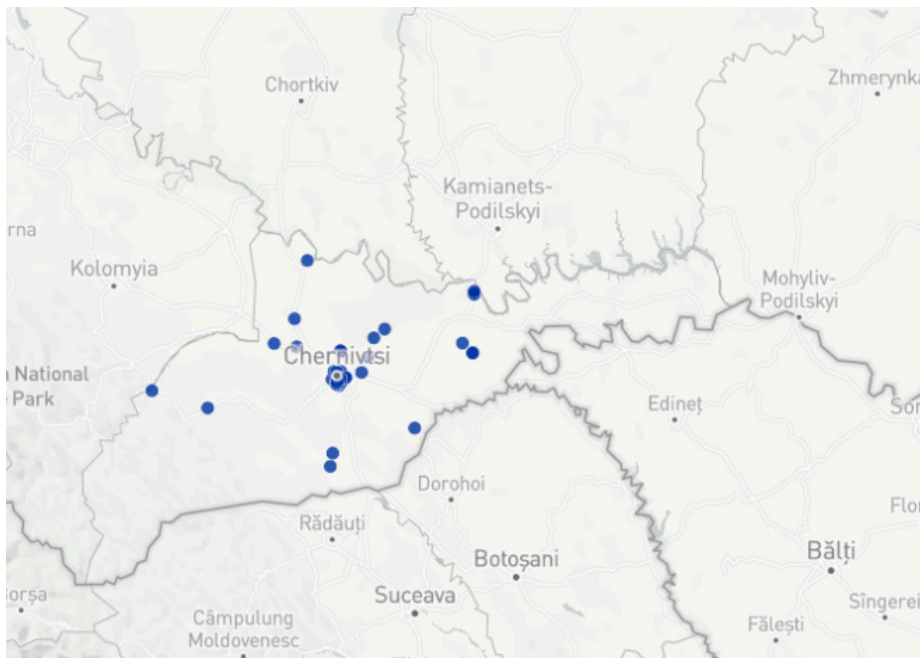
1. Cleaning supplies	24%
2. Hygiene kits and items	20%
3. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	16%
4. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	10%
5. Electrical upgrades and repairs	8%

CHERNIVETSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS CHERNIVETSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 43 sites were assessed, of which 41 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 2 sites empty but ready to host. There were 1,921 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 47 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,183 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (67%), followed by government buildings (7%), and school buildings (5%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be cash assistance, which was reported in 39% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES

 **43**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Chernivetska oblast

 **1,921**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)


 **3,183**
total hosting capacity

 **67%**
of sites are dormitories

 **85%**
of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice

 **80%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **95%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **73%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **32%**
of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine

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

 **39%**
of sites reported cash assistance as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 1,921 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Chernivetska oblast, 65% are female and 35% are male; 25% are minors (under the age of 18), 48% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 28% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 316 IDPs (16% of total IDPs) across 33 sites (80% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 59% 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 59% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 15% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



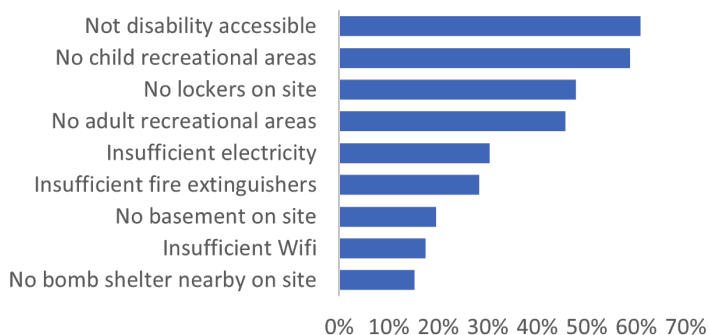
95% of sites are managed by the government, 5% by local NGOs. 90% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 10% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 54% of sites. In 27% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 85% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 12% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 2% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 59% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 34% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 29% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 15% of sites 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



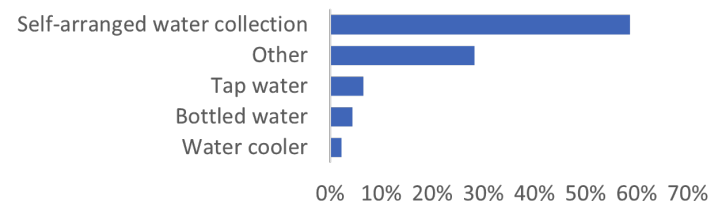
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 32% of sites, while 17% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 15 toilets and 8 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 15% and 20% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 56% and 61% 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 self-arranged water collection, as reported in 63% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

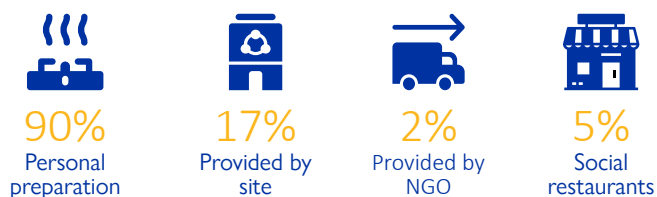


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (90%), followed by site provision (17%), and donations from restaurants (social restaurants) (5%). 12% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a smaller 2% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Chernivetska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Cash assistance were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 39% of sites, followed by shower upgrades & repairs (10%), and large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) (10%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

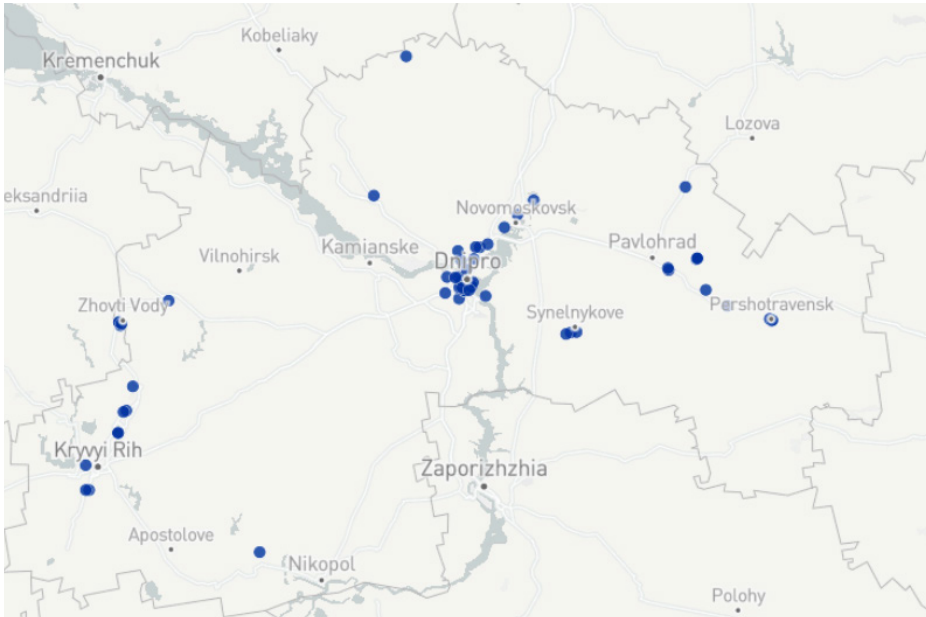
1. Cash assistance	39%
2. Shower upgrades & repairs	10%
3. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	10%
4. Security features (e.g. alarm systems, bomb shelter, external lights)	7%
5. Electrical upgrades and repairs	7%

DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 72 sites were assessed, of which 72 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 5,022 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 70 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 7,229 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (56%), followed by health facilities (13%), and private homes (9%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be cash assistance, which was reported in 14% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES



72

collective centres (sites) assessed across Dnipropetrovska oblast



5,022

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



7,229

total hosting capacity



56%

of sites are dormitories



82%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



78%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



56%

of sites are managed by the government



65%

of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons



57%

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



10%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



14%

of sites reported cash assistance as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 5,022 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Dnipropetrovska oblast, 50% are female and 50% are male; 14% are minors (under the age of 18), 62% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 24% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 401 IDPs (8% of total IDPs) across 56 sites (78% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 81% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 65% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 61% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 25% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



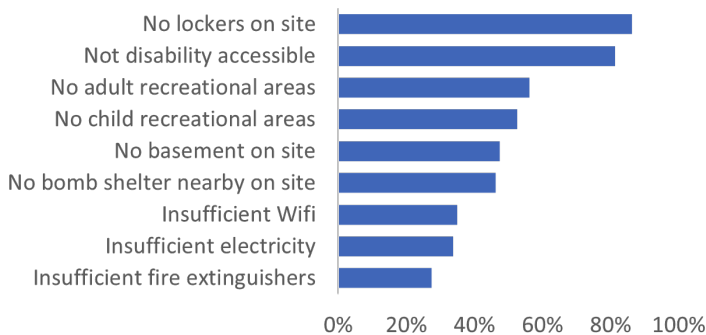
56% of sites are managed by the government, 21% by private individuals, and 19% by local NGOs. 94% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 6% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 99% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 32% of sites. In 46% 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, and 8% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 81% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 43% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 35% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 32% of sites 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



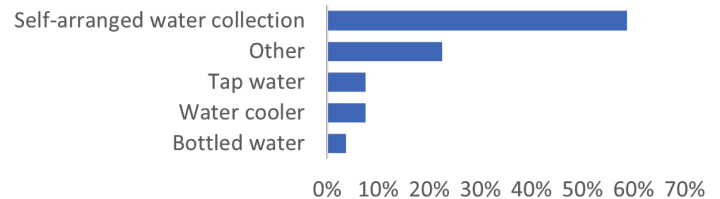
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 3% of sites, while 57% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 27 toilets and 15 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 69% and 79% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 83% and 88% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 10% 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 56% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

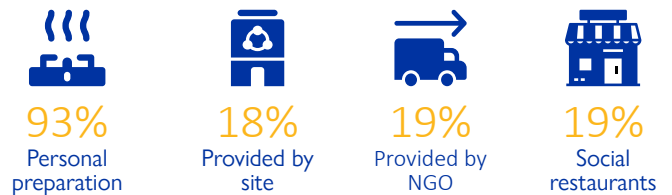


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (93%), followed by NGO provision (19%), and donations from restaurants (social restaurants) (19%). 11% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 35% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Dnipropetrovska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Cash assistance were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 14% of sites, followed by heating system upgrades and repairs (including heating water) (13%), and shower upgrades & repairs (10%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

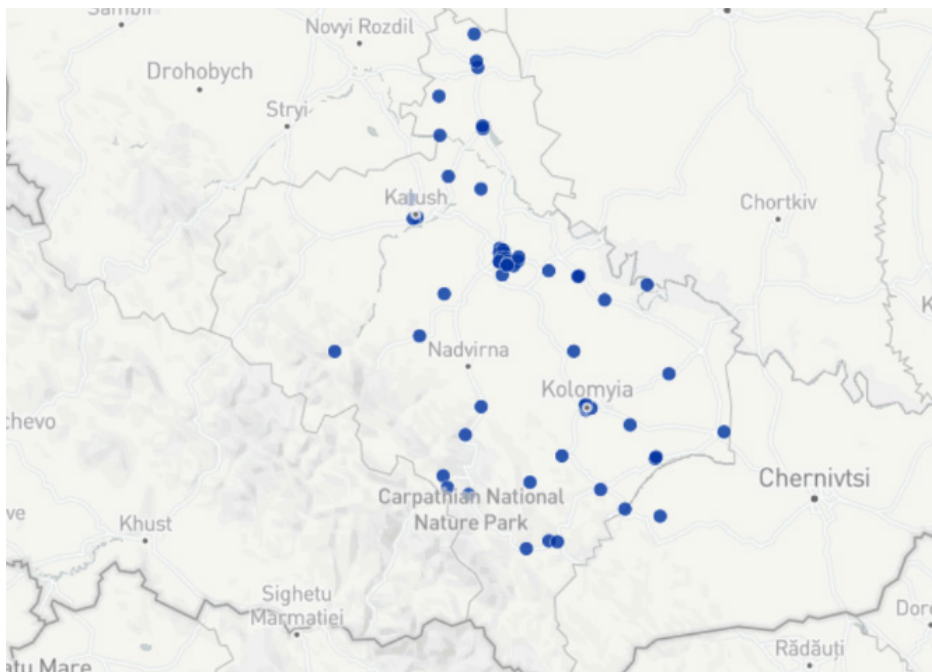
1. Cash assistance	14%
2. Heating system upgrades and repairs (including heating water)	13%
3. Shower upgrades & repairs	10%
4. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	10%
5. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	8%

IVANO-FRANKIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS IVANO-FRANKIVSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across Ivano-Frankivska oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the relevant oblast administration(s) and implemented through key-informant interviews with site managers as well by conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 69 sites were assessed, of which 64 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 5 sites empty but ready to host. There were 2,531 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 40 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 4,353 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (32%), followed by school buildings (14%), and health facilities (13%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be food services, which was reported in 20% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES

 **69**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Ivano-Frankivska oblast

 **2,531**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **4,353**
total hosting capacity

 **32%**
of sites are dormitories

 **86%**
of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice

 **80%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **84%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **64%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

 **25%**
of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine

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

 **20%**
of sites reported food services as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 2,531 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Ivano-Frankivska oblast, 62% are female and 38% are male; 21% are minors (under the age of 18), 52% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 27% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 373 IDPs (15% of total IDPs) across 51 sites (80% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 41% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 64% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 45% of sites, and orphaned or unaccompanied children in 6% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



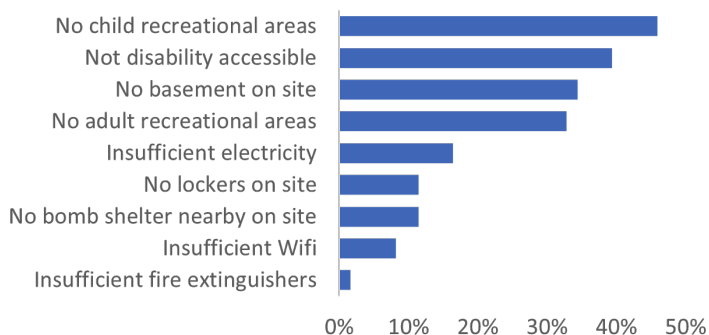
84% of sites are managed by the government, 9% by private individuals, and 3% by local NGOs. 84% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 11% report presence in the daytimes only, and 5% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 38% of sites. In 27% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 88% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, and 12% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 41% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 14% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 11% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, and 8% of sites 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



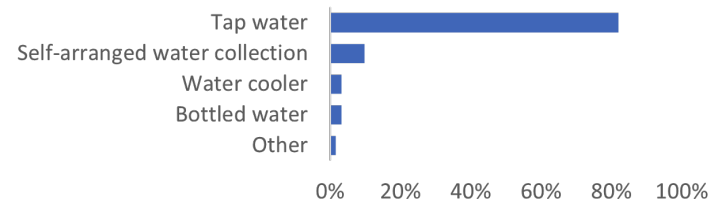
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 25% of sites, while 9% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 11 toilets and 9 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 55% and 56% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 61% and 64% 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 80% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

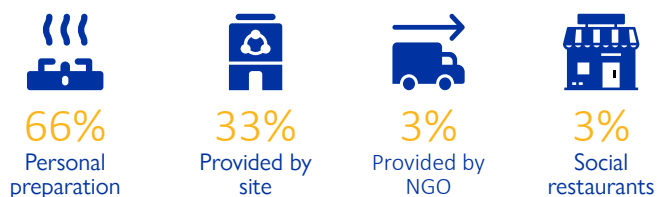


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (66%), followed by site provision (33%), and NGO provision (3%). 19% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a similar 22% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Ivano-Frankivska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Food services were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 20% of sites, followed by hygiene kits and items (16%), and washing machines or dryers (9%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

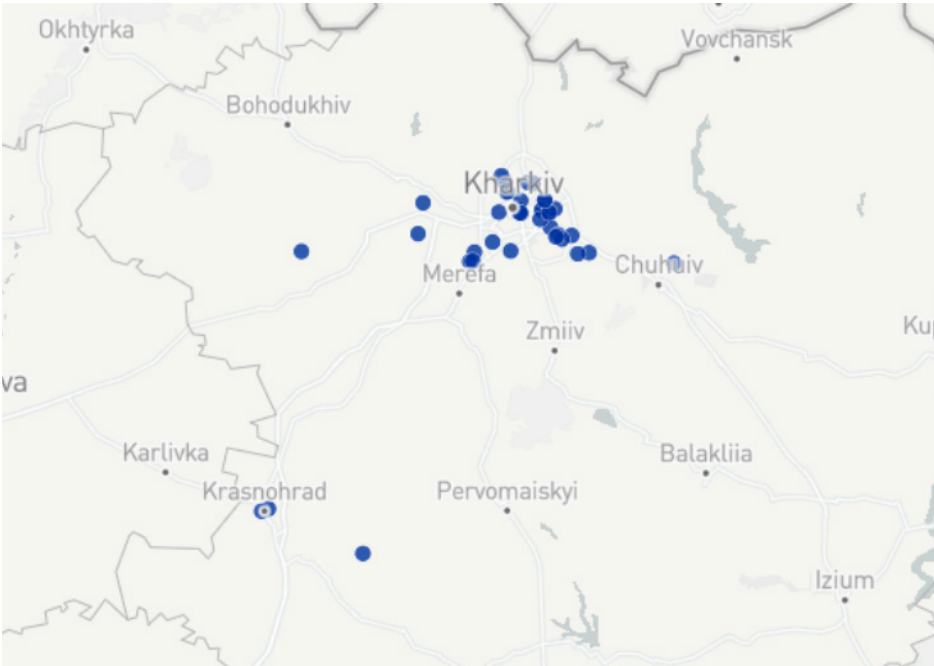
1. Food services	20%
2. Hygiene kits and items	16%
3. Washing machines or dryers	9%
4. Toilet upgrades & repairs	8%
5. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	6%

KHARKIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS KHARKIVSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 41 sites were assessed, of which 40 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 1 site empty but ready to host. There were 4,834 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 121 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 6,010 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (72%), followed by private homes (10%), and school buildings (8%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be food services, which was reported in 20% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES



41

collective centres (sites) assessed across Kharkivska oblast



4,834

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



6,010

total hosting capacity



72%

of sites are dormitories



85%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



85%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



60%

of sites are managed by the government



80%

of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons



45%

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



13%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



20%

of sites reported food services as their highest priority need



DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 4,834 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Kharkivska oblast, 57% are female and 43% are male; 14% are minors (under the age of 18), 47% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 38% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 353 IDPs (7% of total IDPs) across 34 sites (85% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 90% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 80% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 68% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 5% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



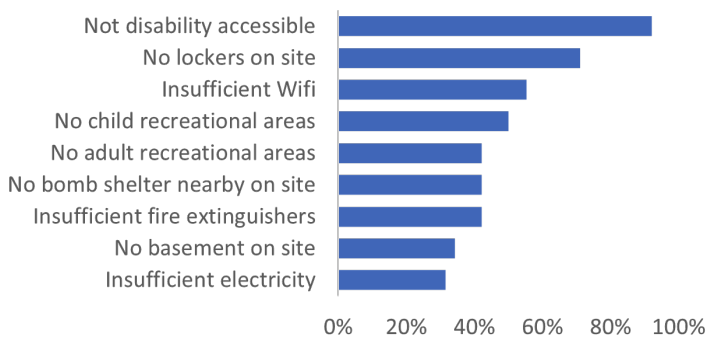
60% of sites are managed by the government, 25% by local NGOs, and 15% by other actors. 73% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 23% report presence in the daytimes only, and 5% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 98% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 18% of sites. In 10% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 50% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, and 50% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 90% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 60% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 40% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 38% of sites 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



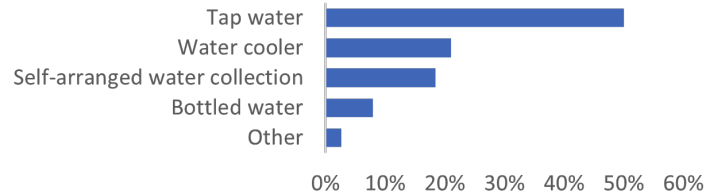
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 23% of sites, while 45% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 16 toilets and 12 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 73% and 65% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 89% and 87% 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 43% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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



FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (83%), followed by NGO provision (28%), and site provision (13%). 5% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 35% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Kharkivska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Food services were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 20% of sites, followed by toilet upgrades & repairs (15%), and upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) (13%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Food services	20%
2. Toilet upgrades & repairs	15%
3. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	13%
4. Cash assistance	10%
5. Hygiene kits and items	8%

KHMELNYTSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS KHMELNYTSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 72 sites were assessed, of which 69 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 3 sites empty but ready to host. There were 2,433 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 35 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,771 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (49%), followed by school buildings (19%), and health facilities (13%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows), which was reported in 23% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES

 **72**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Khmelnytska oblast

 **2,433**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)


 **3,771**
total hosting capacity

 **49%**
of sites are dormitories

 **81%**
of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice

 **78%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **94%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **78%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **30%**
of sites do not have a health worker present or regularly visiting

 **38%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **23%**
of sites reported upgrades and repairs to structural site elements as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 2,433 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Khmelnytska oblast, 61% are female and 39% are male; 19% are minors (under the age of 18), 46% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 34% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 376 IDPs (15% of total IDPs) across 54 sites (78% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 70% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 78% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 51% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 29% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



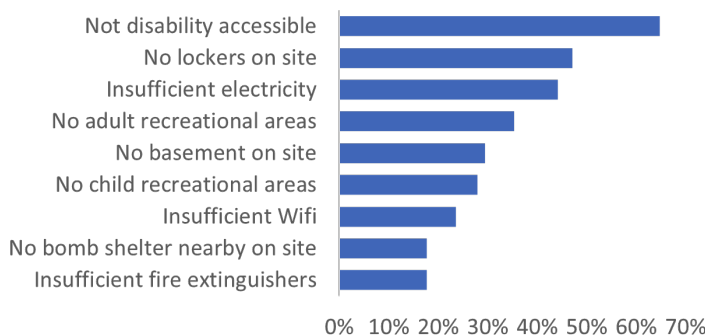
94% of sites are managed by the government, 3% by private individuals, and 1% by local NGOs. 70% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 19% report presence in the daytimes only, and 12% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 23% of sites. In 22% 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, 3% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 48% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 70% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 45% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 22% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 19% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



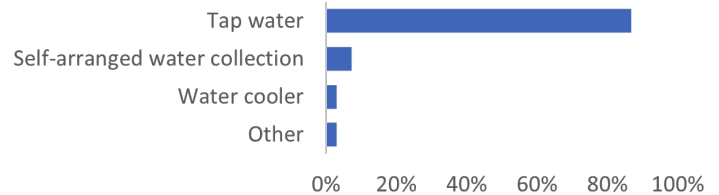
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 19% of sites, while 30% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 9 toilets and 6 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 55% and 70% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 70% of sites. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. A critical 38% 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 88% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

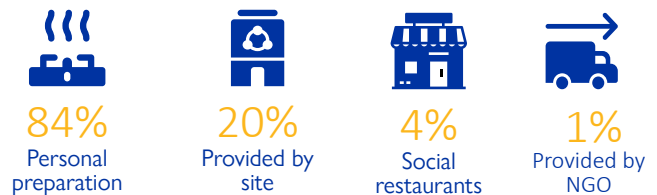


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (84%), followed by site provision (20%), and donations from restaurants (social restaurants) (4%). 4% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 19% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Khmelnytska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 23% of sites, followed by washing machines or dryers (10%), and cleaning supplies (10%).

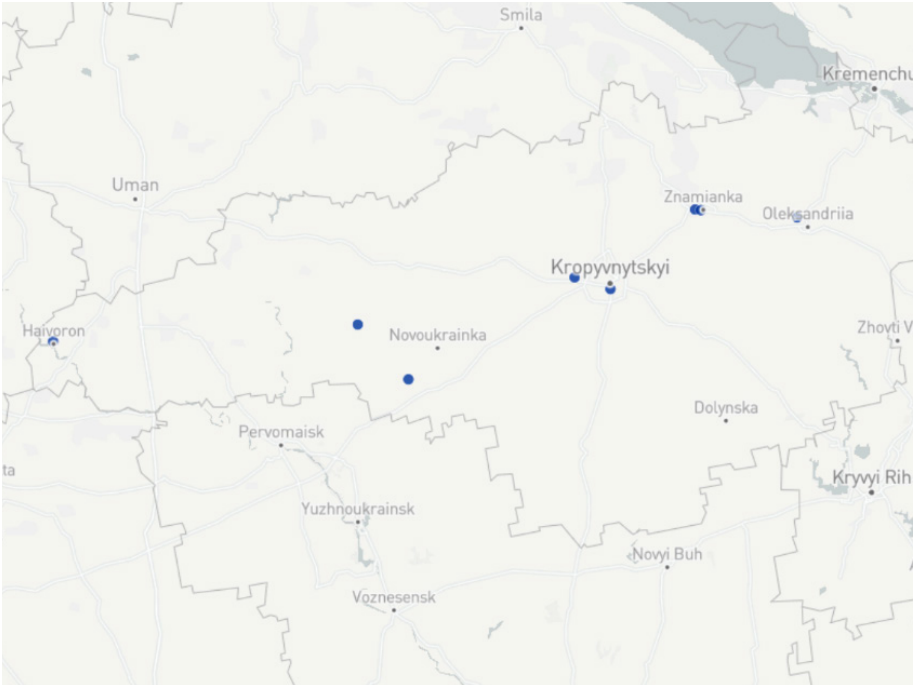
1. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	23%
2. Washing machines or dryers	10%
3. Cleaning supplies	10%
4. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	9%
5. NFIs for facilities (e.g. beds, mattresses)	7%

KIROVOHRADSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS KIROVOHRADSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across Kirovohradka oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the relevant oblast administration(s) and implemented through key-informant interviews with site managers as well by conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 8 sites were assessed, of which 8 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 363 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 45 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 508 IDPs. The most common types of site were school buildings (43%), followed by health facilities (29%), and rehabilitation facilities (14%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be adult recreational spaces and nfis, which was reported in 25% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES



8

collective centres (sites) assessed across Kirovohradka oblast



363

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



508

total hosting capacity



43%

of sites are school buildings



88%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



88%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



88%

of sites are managed by the government



63%

of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases



38%

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



38%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



25%

of sites reported adult recreational spaces and nfis as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 363 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Kirovohradska oblast, 63% are female and 37% are male; 21% are minors (under the age of 18), 39% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 41% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 32 IDPs (9% of total IDPs) across 7 sites (88% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 63% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 63% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons also in 63% of sites, and orphaned children in 25% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



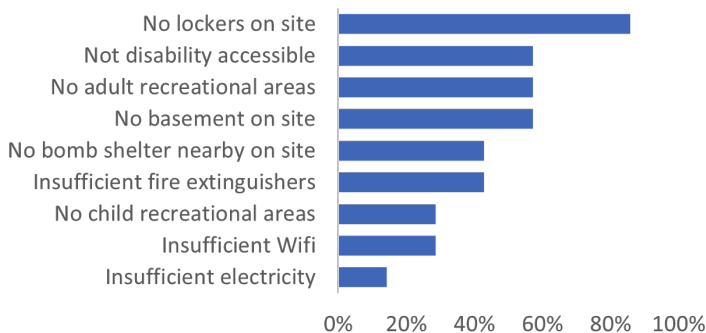
88% of sites are managed by the government, 13% by local NGOs. 50% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 25% report presence in the daytimes only, and 25% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 13% of sites.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 50% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, and 50% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 63% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 38% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 38% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 25% of sites 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



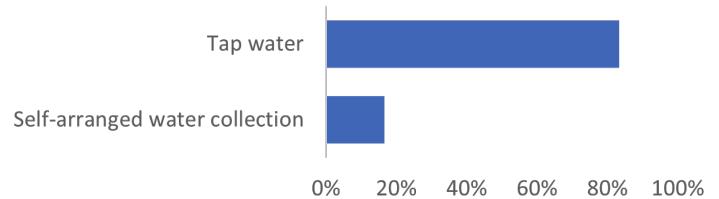
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 13% of sites, while 38% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 6 toilets and 5 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 25% and 50% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 63% and 50% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 38% 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 88% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

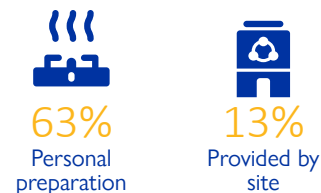


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (63%), followed by site provision (13%). 13% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a similar 13% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Kirovohradska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Adult recreational spaces and NFIs were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 25% of sites, followed by shower upgrades & repairs (13%), and sewage system upgrades & repairs (13%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Adult recreational spaces and NFIs	25%
2. Shower upgrades & repairs	13%
3. Sewage system upgrades & repairs	13%
4. NFIs for facilities (e.g. beds, mattresses)	13%
5. Washing machines or dryers	13%

KYIV CITY COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS KYIV CITY



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 4 sites were assessed, of which 4 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 701 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 175 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 715 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (75%), followed by rehabilitation facilities (25%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be hygiene kits and items, which was reported in 50% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

KEY FIGURES



4

collective centres (sites) assessed across Kyiv City



701

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



715

total hosting capacity



75%

of sites are dormitories



100%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



100%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



75%

of sites are managed by the government



75%

of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases



50%

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



50%

of sites reported hygiene kits and items as their highest priority need



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



DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 701 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Kyiv City, 67% are female and 33% are male; 22% are minors (under the age of 18), 41% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 37% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 104 IDPs (15% of total IDPs) across 4 sites (100% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 75% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 75% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 50% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 25% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



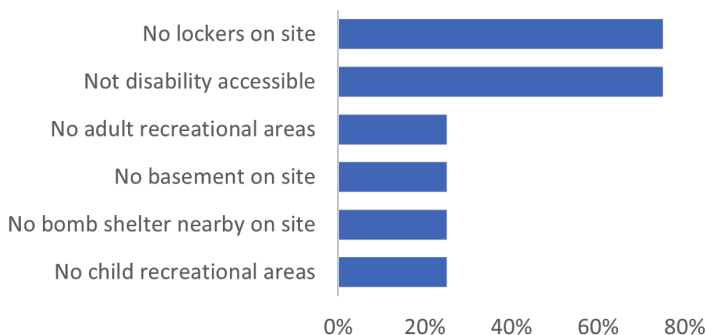
75% of sites are managed by the government, 25% by local NGOs. 75% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 25% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 25% of sites. In 50% of sites, 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. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 75% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 25% of sites 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



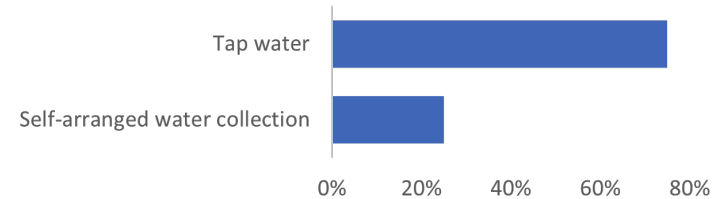
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 25% of sites, while 50% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 47 toilets and 37 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 100% and 75% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 75% of sites. On average, there are 8 functional washing machines per site. All of the sites are 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 100% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

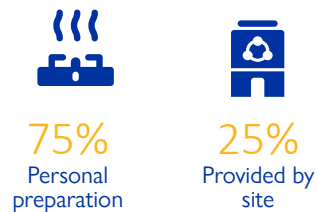


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (75%), followed by site provision (25%).

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Kyiv City, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Hygiene kits and items were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 50% of sites, followed by large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) (25%), and cash assistance (25%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

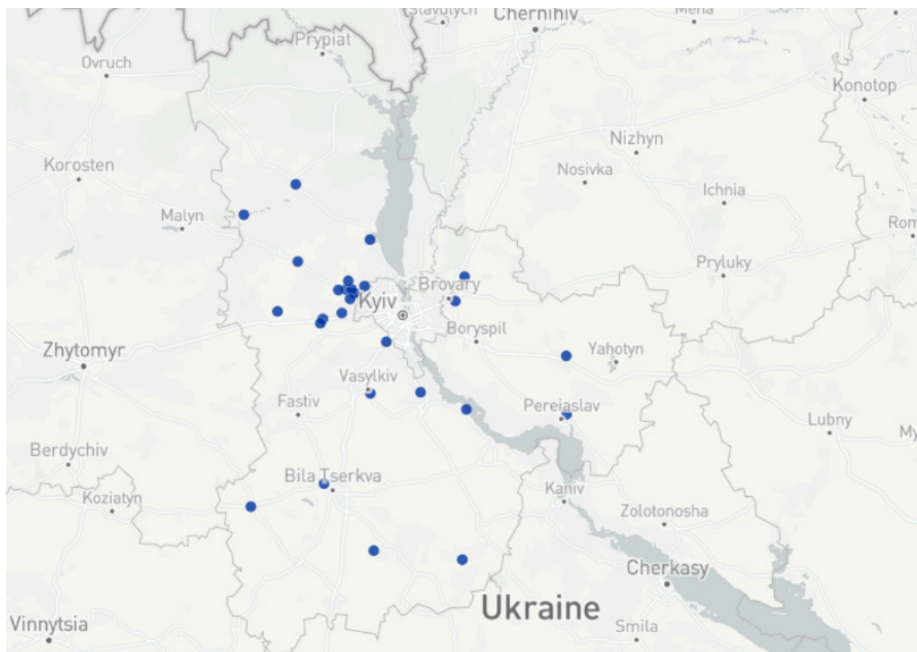
1. Hygiene kits and items	50%
2. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	25%
3. Cash assistance	25%

KYIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS KYIVSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 28 sites were assessed, of which 28 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 3,039 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 109 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 6,328 IDPs. The most common types of site were modular towns (61%), followed by dormitories (29%), and health facilities (7%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves), which was reported in 25% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES

 **28**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Kyivska oblast

 **3,039**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)


 **6,328**
total hosting capacity

 **61%**
of sites are modular towns

 **86%**
of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice

 **89%**
of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities

 **82%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **64%**
of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases

 **43%**
of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine

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

 **25%**
of sites reported large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 3,039 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Kyivska oblast, 56% are female and 44% are male; 21% are minors (under the age of 18), 50% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 29% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 307 IDPs (10% of total IDPs) across 25 sites (89% 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 64% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 36% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 21% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



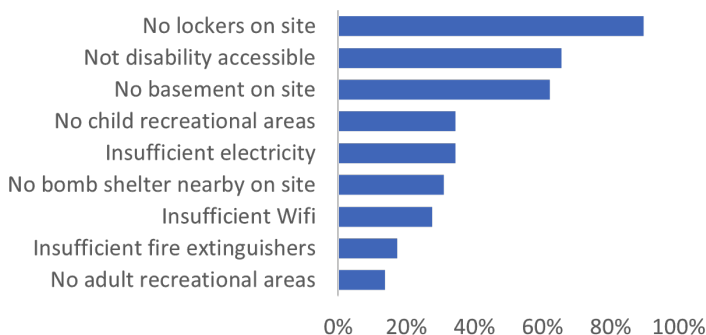
82% of sites are managed by the government, 7% by local NGOs, and 7% by private individuals. 75% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 25% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 21% of sites. In 14% 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. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 68% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 36% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 29% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 29% of sites 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



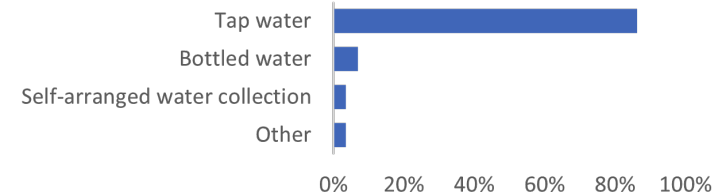
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 43% of sites, while 36% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 21 toilets and 21 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 39% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 50% and 57% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 8 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 86% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

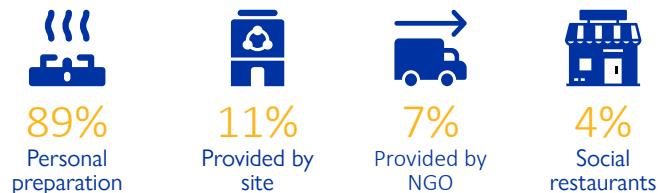


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (89%), followed by site provision (11%), and NGO provision (7%). 4% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 11% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food.

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs in sites across Kyivska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 25% of sites, followed by cash assistance (25%), and hygiene kits and items (21%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

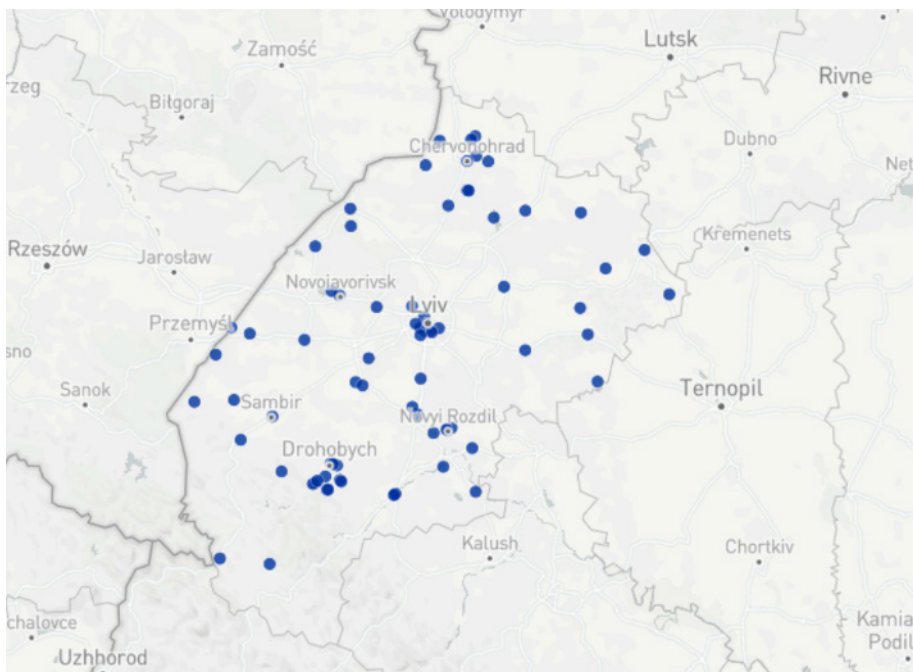
1. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	25%
2. Cash assistance	25%
3. Hygiene kits and items	21%
4. Toilet upgrades & repairs	7%
5. Shower upgrades & repairs	4%

LVIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS LVIVSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 88 sites were assessed, of which 88 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 6,429 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 73 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 9,753 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (44%), followed by health facilities (16%), and geriatric facilities (12%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows), which was reported in 26% of

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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KEY FIGURES



88

collective centres (sites) assessed across Lvivska oblast



6,429

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



9,753

total hosting capacity



44%

of sites are dormitories



83%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



75%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



66%

of sites are managed by the government



44%

of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases



36%

of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine



28%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



26%

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



DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 6,429 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Lvivska oblast, 59% are female and 41% are male; 19% are minors (under the age of 18), 54% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 27% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 1282 IDPs (20% of total IDPs) across 66 sites (75% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 59% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 44% of sites, Unaccompanied elderly persons in 40% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 14% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



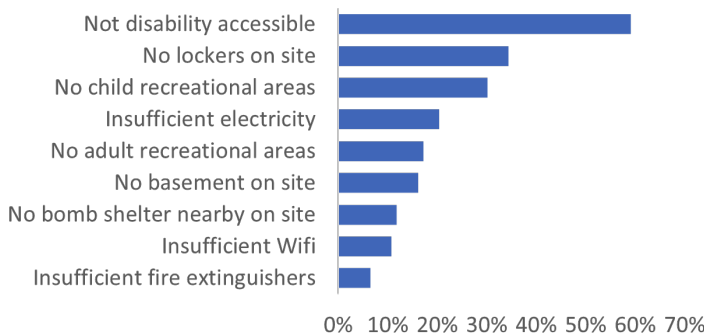
66% of sites are managed by the government, 16% by other actors, and 8% by religious organizations. 75% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 14% report presence in the daytimes only, and 11% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 51% of sites. In 5% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 76% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, 5% report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and 19% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 59% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 22% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 13% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, and 11% of sites have insufficient Wifi. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



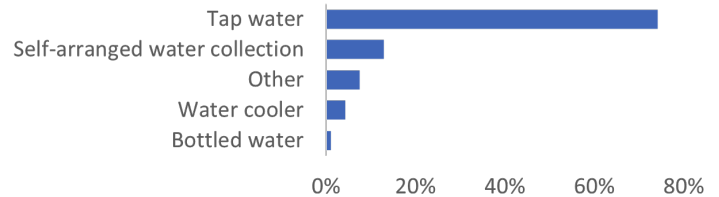
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 36% of sites, while 32% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 33 toilets and 23 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 45% and 55% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 59% and 55% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 6 functional washing machines per site. A critical 28% 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 76% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

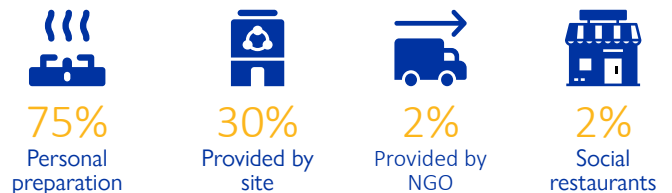


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (75%), followed by site provision (30%), and NGO provision (2%). 11% 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 in sites across Lvivska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 26% of sites, followed by large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) (16%), and food services (8%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

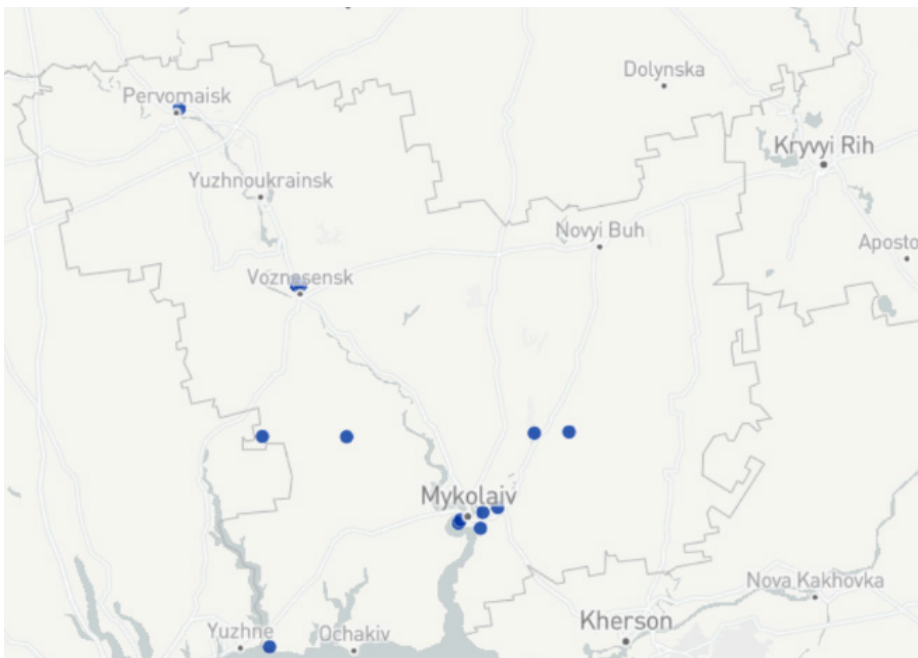
1. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	26%
2. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	16%
3. Food services	8%
4. Washing machines or dryers	6%
5. Heating system upgrades and repairs (including heating water)	6%

MYKOLAIVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS MYKOLAIVSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 15 sites were assessed, of which 13 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 2 sites empty but ready to host. There were 648 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 50 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 1,452 IDPs. The most common types of site were health facilities (33%), followed by dormitories (33%), and school buildings (13%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be toilet upgrades & repairs, which was reported in 23% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES



15

collective centres (sites) assessed across Mykolaivska oblast



648

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



1,452

total hosting capacity



33%

of sites are health facilities



92%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



77%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



92%

of sites are managed by the government



100%

of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases



38%

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



31%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



23%

of sites reported toilet upgrades & repairs as their highest priority need



DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 648 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Mykolaivska oblast, 65% are female and 35% are male; 22% are minors (under the age of 18), 38% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 40% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 150 IDPs (23% of total IDPs) across 10 sites (77% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 38% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across all sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 69% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 15% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



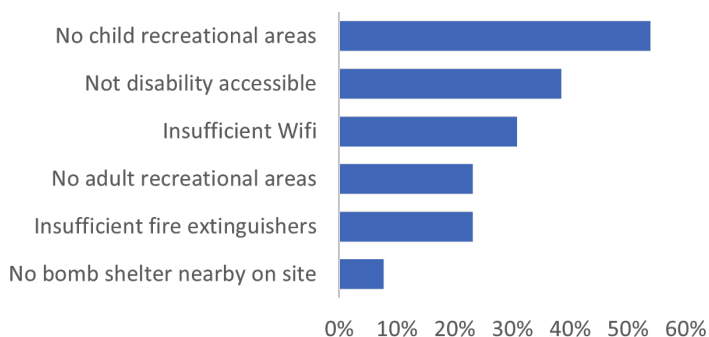
92% of sites are managed by the government, 8% by private individuals. 77% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 23% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 69% of sites. In 23% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



No sites report that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, none report that they expect the site to close within 6 months, and all are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 38% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 31% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 23% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 8% of sites 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



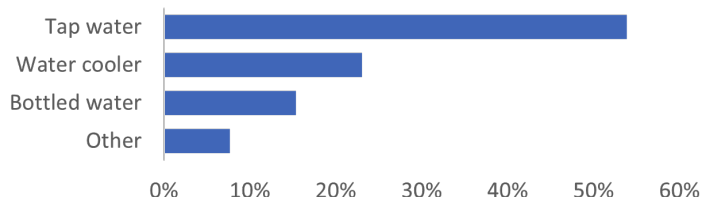
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 15% of sites, while 38% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 22 toilets and 15 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 31% and 38% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 46% and 62% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 4 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 54% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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



FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via site provision (62%), followed by NGO provision (46%), and people purchasing and cooking their own food (38%). 54% 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 in sites across Mykolaivska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Toilet upgrades & repairs were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 23% of sites, followed by shower upgrades and repairs, services for persons with disabilities, security features and washing machines and dryers (all 8%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

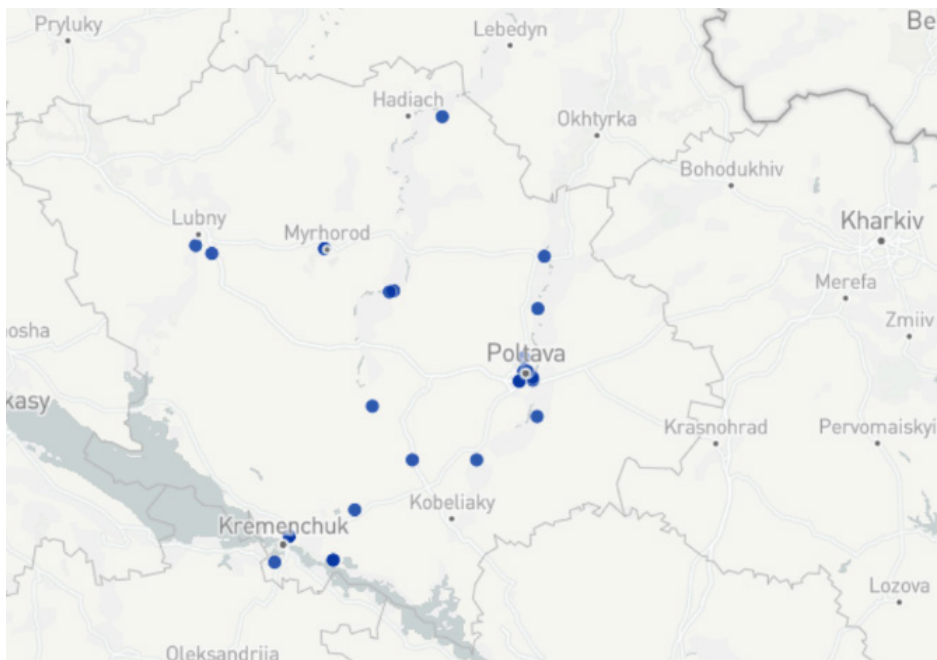
1. Toilet upgrades & repairs	23%
2. Shower upgrades & repairs	8%
3. Services for persons with disabilities	8%
4. Security features (e.g. alarm systems, bomb shelter, external lights)	8%
5. Washing machines or dryers	8%

POLTAVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS POLTAVSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across Poltava oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the relevant oblast administration(s) and implemented through key-informant interviews with site managers as well by conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 35 sites were assessed, of which 35 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 2,614 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 75 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,051 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (69%), followed by school buildings (11%), and rehabilitation facilities (11%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be hygiene kits and items, which was reported in 29% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES



35

collective centres (sites) assessed across Poltava oblast



2,614

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



3,051

total hosting capacity



69%

of sites are dormitories



100%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



80%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



43%

of sites are managed by the government



51%

of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases



41%

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



24%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



29%

of sites reported hygiene kits and items as their highest priority need



DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 2,614 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Poltavska oblast, 58% are female and 42% are male; 20% are minors (under the age of 18), 43% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 37% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 255 IDPs (10% of total IDPs) across 28 sites (80% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 77% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 51% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 40% of sites, and unaccompanied children in 6% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



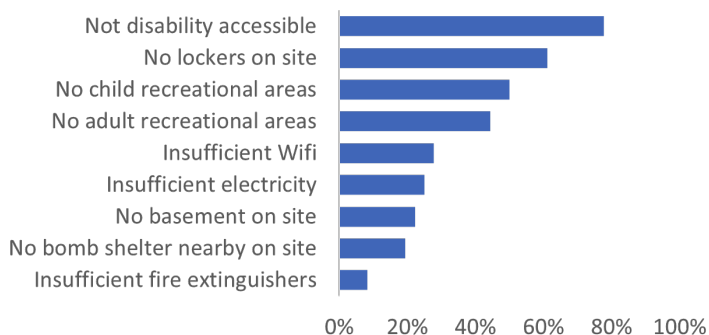
43% of sites are managed by the government, 37% by other actors, and 11% by private individuals. 46% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 51% report presence in the daytimes only, and 3% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 17% of sites. In 29% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 60% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, and 40% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 77% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 26% of sites have insufficient Wifi, 23% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, and 20% of sites 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



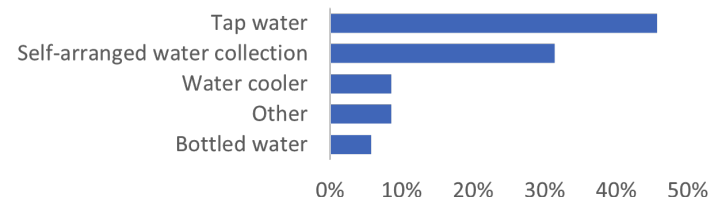
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 6% of sites, while 41% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 17 toilets and 14 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 65% and 53% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 85% of sites. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. A critical 24% 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 44% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

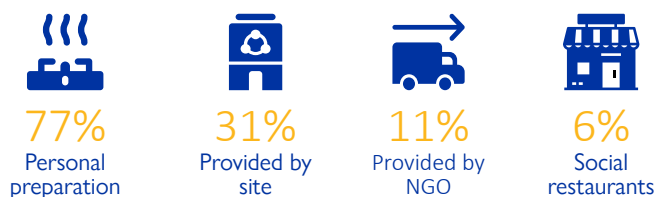


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (77%), followed by site provision (31%), and NGO provision (11%). 11% 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 in sites across Poltavska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Hygiene kits and items were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 29% of sites, followed by large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) (11%), and upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) (9%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

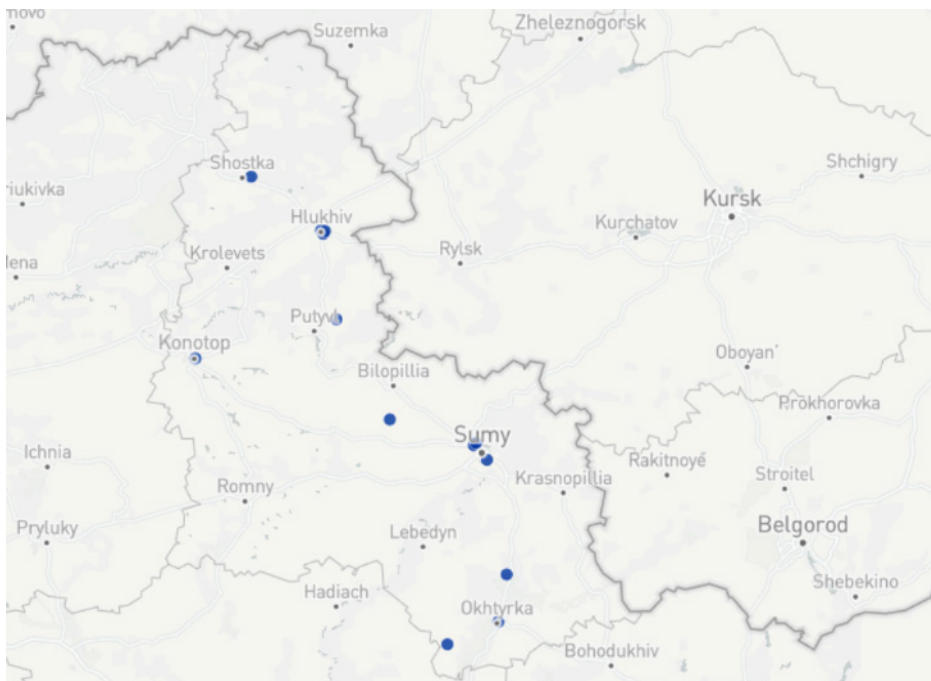
1. Hygiene kits and items	29%
2. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	11%
3. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	9%
4. Fire extinguishers	9%
5. None	6%

SUMSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS SUMSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across Sumsk oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the relevant oblast administration(s) and implemented through key-informant interviews with site managers as well by conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 13 sites were assessed, of which 11 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 2 sites empty but ready to host. There were 462 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 42 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 708 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (58%), followed by school buildings (17%), and hotels (8%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be hygiene kits and items, which was reported in 27% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES



13

collective centres (sites) assessed across Sumsk oblast



462

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



708

total hosting capacity



58%

of sites are dormitories



73%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



91%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



82%

of sites are managed by the government



18%

of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons



36%

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



9%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



27%

of sites reported hygiene kits and items as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 462 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Sumska oblast, 50% are female and 50% are male; 12% are minors (under the age of 18), 42% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 45% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 196 IDPs (42% of total IDPs) across 10 sites (91% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 91% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 18% of sites, and unaccompanied children in 9% of sites. No other vulnerable population groups were reported.

SITE MANAGEMENT



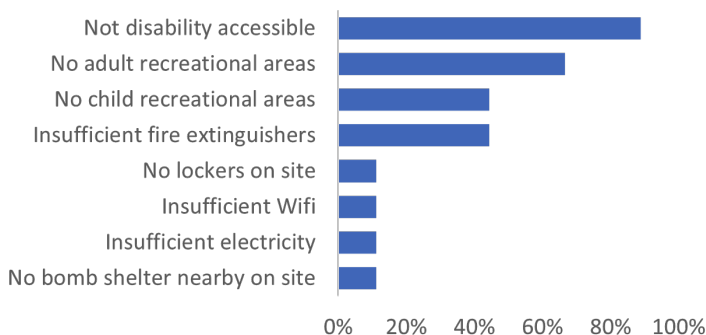
82% of sites are managed by the government, 9% by other actors, and 9% by local NGOs. 64% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 36% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 45% of sites. In 55% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 82% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, and 18% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 91% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 45% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, 18% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 9% of sites 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



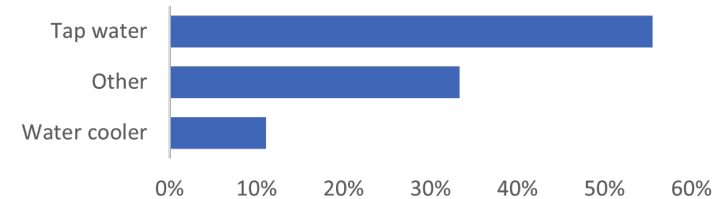
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 9% of sites, while 36% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 14 toilets and 5 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 55% and 73% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 64% and 82% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 2 functional washing machines per site. A critical 9% 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 64% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

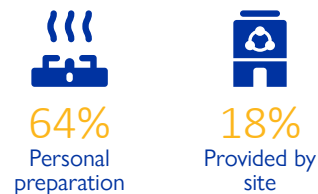


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (64%), followed by site provision (18%). 27% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a similar 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 in sites across Sumska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Hygiene kits and items were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 27% of sites, followed by shower upgrades & repairs (18%), and toilet upgrades & repairs (9%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

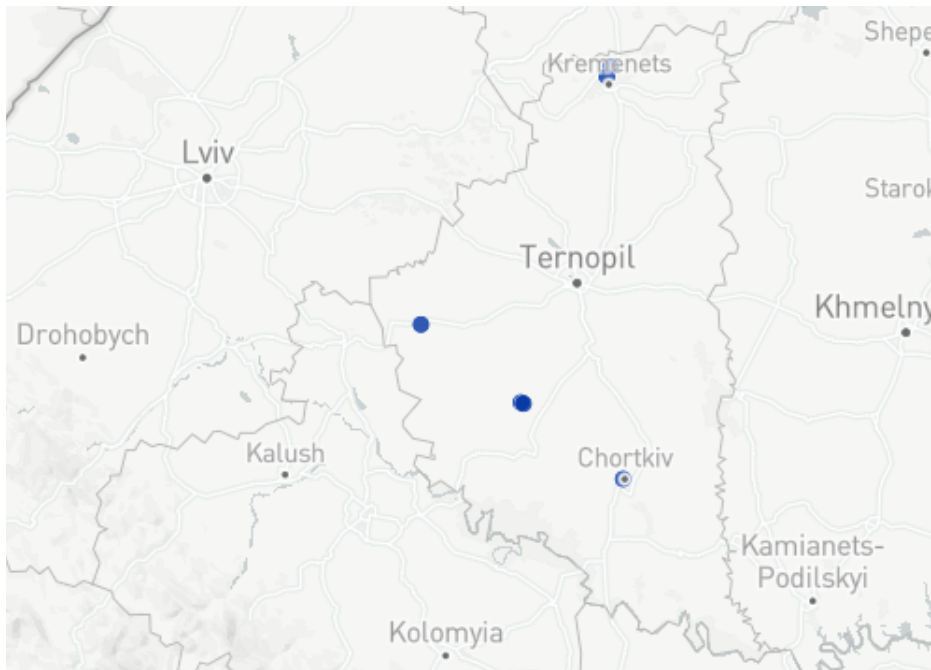
1. Hygiene kits and items	27%
2. Shower upgrades & repairs	18%
3. Toilet upgrades & repairs	9%
4. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	9%
5. Security features (e.g. alarm systems, bomb shelter, external lights)	9%

TERNOPILSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS TERNOPILSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted CCCM Collective Centre assessment across Ternopilska oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the relevant oblast administration(s) and implemented through key-informant interviews with site managers as well by conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.


OVERVIEW

In total, 6 sites were assessed, of which 6 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 180 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 30 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 379 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (100%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be cash assistance, which was reported in 50% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

KEY FIGURES

 **6**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Ternopilska oblast

 **180**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **379**
total hosting capacity

 **100%**
of sites are dormitories

 **83%**
of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice

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

 **50%**
of sites are managed by religious organizations

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

 **33%**
of sites report difficulties in accessing medicine

 **50%**
of sites reported cash assistance as their highest priority need



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

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 180 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Ternopilska oblast, 66% are female and 34% are male; 29% are minors (under the age of 18), 46% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 25% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 22 IDPs (12% of total IDPs) across 6 sites (100% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 33% 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, persons with chronic diseases in 33% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 17% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



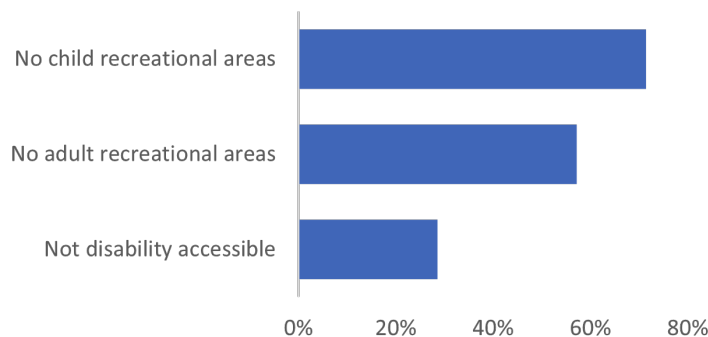
50% of sites are managed by religious organizations, 50% by the government. 67% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 33% report presence in the daytimes only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 33% of sites. In 17% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 67% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, and 33% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 33% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and services.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



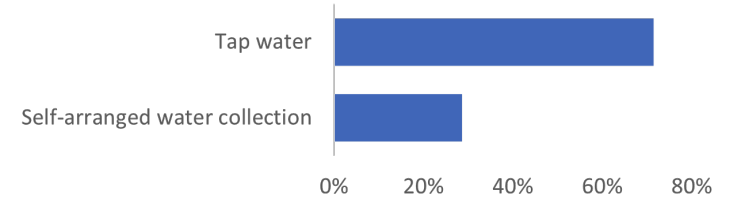
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 33% of sites, while 17% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 11 toilets and 7 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 33% of sites; nor are they disability accessible in 67% of sites. On average, there are 4 functional washing machines per site. All sites are 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 chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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



FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via site provision (67%), followed by people purchasing and cooking their own food (50%), and NGO provision (17%). 0% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 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 in sites across Ternopilska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Cash assistance were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 50% of sites, followed by upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) (17%), and NFIs for facilities (e.g. beds, mattresses) (17%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

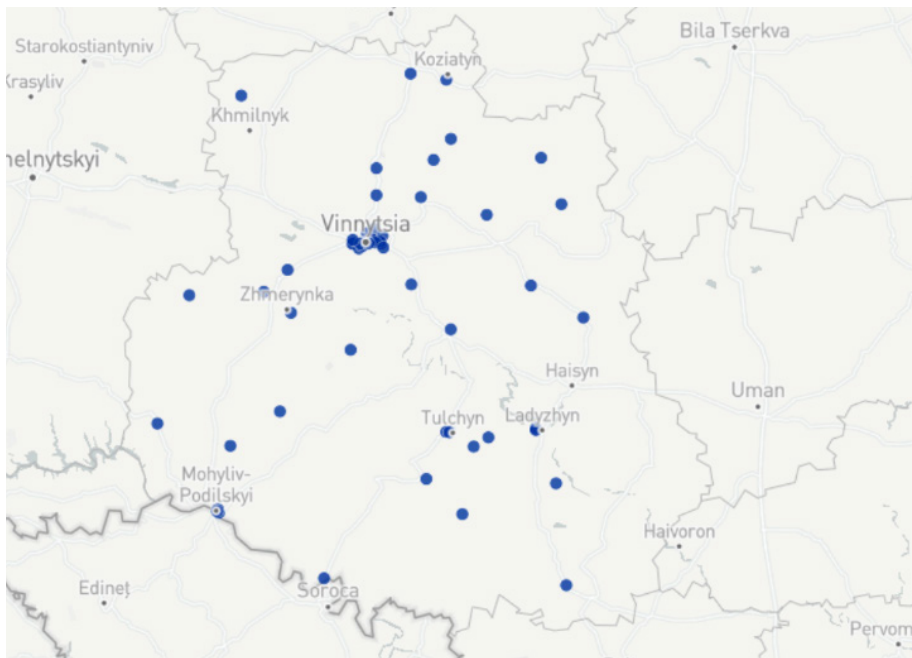
1. Cash assistance	50%
2. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	17%
3. NFIs for facilities (e.g. beds, mattresses)	17%
4. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	17%

VINNYTSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS VINNYTSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 62 sites were assessed, of which 61 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 1 site empty but ready to host. There were 2,483 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 41 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,105 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (55%), followed by health facilities (24%), and nurseries (5%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows), which was reported in 26% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES

 **62**
collective centres (sites) assessed across Vinnytska oblast

 **2,483**
IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)

 **3,105**
total hosting capacity

 **55%**
of sites are dormitories

 **92%**
of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice

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

 **92%**
of sites are managed by the government

 **52%**
of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons

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

 **25%**
of sites are not connected to central sewage system

 **26%**
of sites reported upgrades and repairs to structural site elements as their highest priority need

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 2,483 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Vinnytska oblast, 59% are female and 41% are male; 23% are minors (under the age of 18), 45% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 33% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 310 IDPs (12% of total IDPs) across 47 sites (77% 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. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 52% of sites, persons with chronic diseases in 46% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 23% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



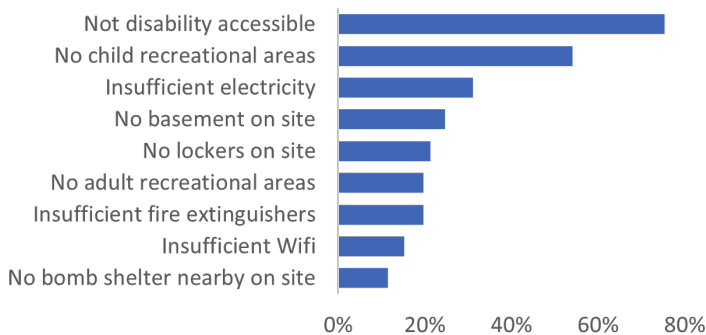
92% of sites are managed by the government, 3% by other actors, and 2% by religious organizations. 82% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 15% report presence in the daytimes only, and 3% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 28% of sites. In 11% 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, and 5% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 74% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 30% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, 20% of sites have insufficient fire extinguishers, and 15% of sites 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



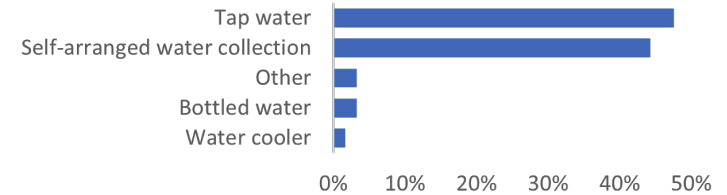
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 5% of sites, while 40% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 12 toilets and 8 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 74% of sites; nor are they disability accessible in 69% and 69% of sites, respectively. On average, there are 4 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 49% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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



FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (89%), followed by site provision (16%), and NGO provision (3%). 13% 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 in sites across Vinnytska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 26% of sites, followed by cleaning supplies (15%), and heating system upgrades and repairs (including heating water) (10%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

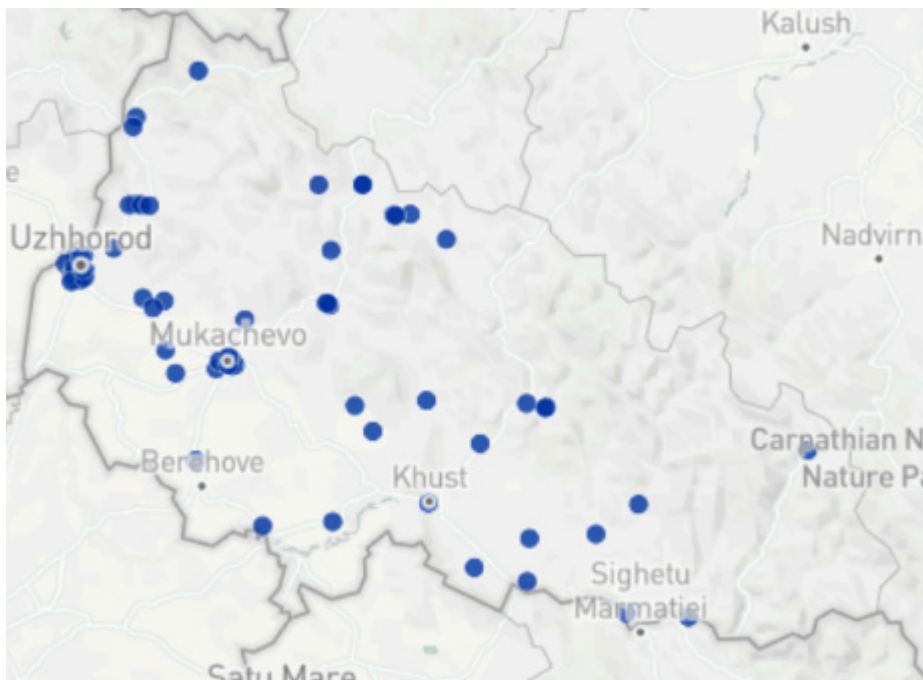
1. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	26%
2. Cleaning supplies	15%
3. Heating system upgrades and repairs (including heating water)	10%
4. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	8%
5. Hygiene kits and items	8%

ZAKARPATSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS ZAKARPATSKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 74 sites were assessed, of which 74 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 3,735 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 50 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 6,058 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (31%), followed by health facilities (16%), and school buildings (15%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows), which was reported in 24% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int



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

KEY FIGURES



74

collective centres (sites) assessed across Zakarpatska oblast



3,735

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



6,058

total hosting capacity



31%

of sites are dormitories



74%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



82%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



73%

of sites are managed by the government



70%

of sites report presence of persons with chronic diseases



30%

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



28%

of sites are not connected to central sewage system



24%

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

DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 3,735 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Zakarpatska oblast, 63% are female and 37% are male; 30% are minors (under the age of 18), 46% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 24% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 412 IDPs (11% of total IDPs) across 61 sites (82% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 46% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Persons with chronic diseases were also reported across 70% of sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 46% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 15% of sites.

SITE MANAGEMENT



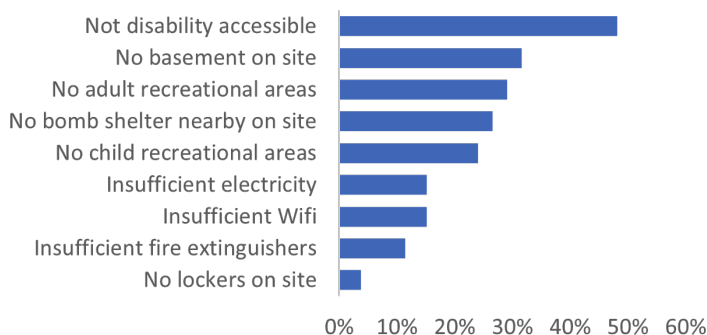
73% of sites are managed by the government, 12% by local NGOs, and 8% by religious organizations. 62% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, 20% report presence in the daytimes only, and 18% report periodic visits. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 99% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 36% of sites. In 12% of sites, IDPs are reportedly being charged money to stay.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 53% 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 46% are unsure. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 46% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 27% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 16% of sites have insufficient Wifi, and 15% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity. The chart below provides a comprehensive overview of deficiencies in essential items and

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



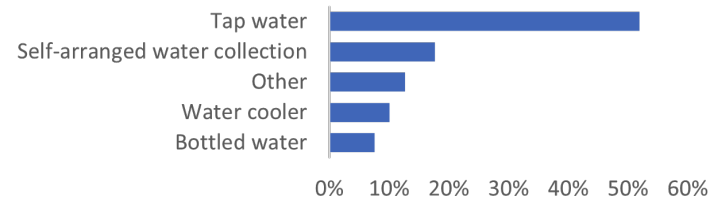
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 23% of sites, while 30% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 11 toilets and 10 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 45% and 58% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in 57% of sites. On average, there are 5 functional washing machines per site. A critical 28% 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 51% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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

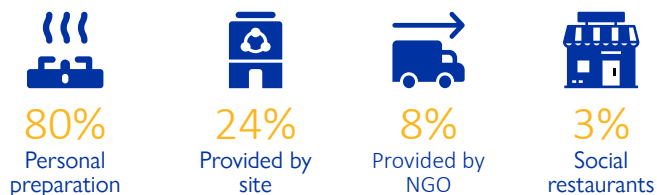


FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (80%), followed by site provision (24%), and NGO provision (8%). 9% 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 in sites across Zakarpatska oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 24% of sites, followed by food services (19%), and large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves) (8%).

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

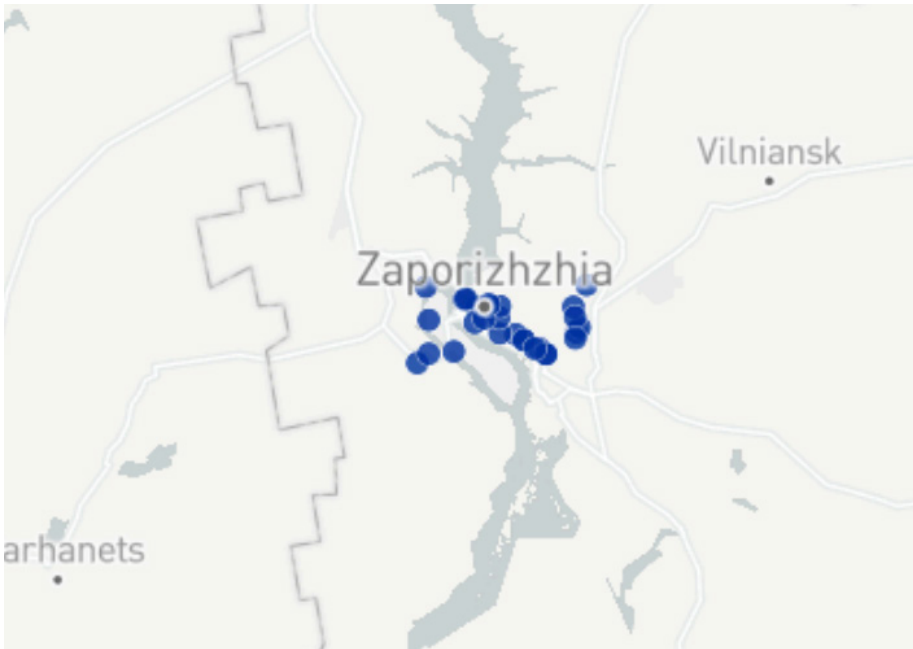
1. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	24%
2. Food services	19%
3. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	8%
4. Livelihoods support	8%
5. Cash assistance	8%

ZAPORIZKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q2, 2024

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES ACROSS ZAPORIZKA OBLAST



BACKGROUND

In June 2024, 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 (or are capable of hosting) 30 persons. Findings are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This report provides an overview in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

OVERVIEW

In total, 28 sites were assessed, of which 28 were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with no sites empty but ready to host. There were 2,466 IDPs hosted within these sites, meaning that each site, on average, hosts 88 IDPs. Sites had a collective total hosting capacity of 3,819 IDPs. The most common types of site were dormitories (64%), followed by school buildings (11%), and rehabilitation facilities (7%). Overall the highest reported priority need was found to be upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows), which was reported in 25% of sites.

For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

KEY FIGURES



28

collective centres (sites) assessed across Zaporizka oblast



2,466

IDPs hosted in collective centres (sites)



3,819

total hosting capacity



64%

of sites are dormitories



86%

of sites report that IDPs intend to stay until further notice



93%

of sites report the presence of persons with disabilities



71%

of sites are managed by the government



57%

of sites report presence of unaccompanied elderly persons



54%

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



25%

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



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DEMOGRAPHICS



Out of a total of 2,466 IDPs currently hosted across the sites in Zaporizka oblast, 52% are female and 48% are male; 19% are minors (under the age of 18), 58% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 23% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 162 IDPs (7% of total IDPs) across 26 sites (93% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Critically, 93% of sites are not fully disability accessible, making this group of individuals even more vulnerable. Unaccompanied elderly persons were also reported across 57% of sites, and pregnant or lactating females in 22% of sites. No other vulnerable population groups were reported.

SITE MANAGEMENT



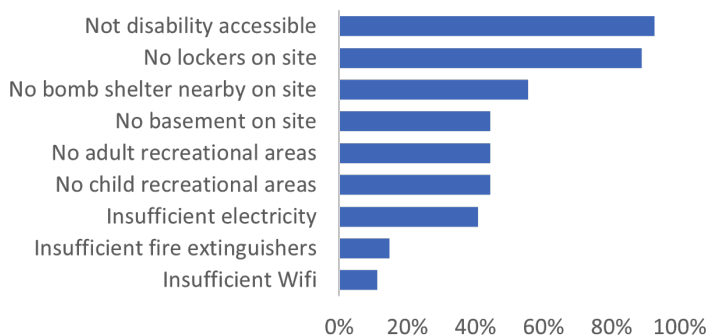
71% of sites are managed by the government, 18% by private individuals, and 11% by local NGOs. 100% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 100% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 21% of sites. In 25% of sites, IDPs 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. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 93% of sites are not accessible for persons with disabilities, 57% of sites do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, 39% of sites have insufficient electrical capacity, and 14% of sites 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



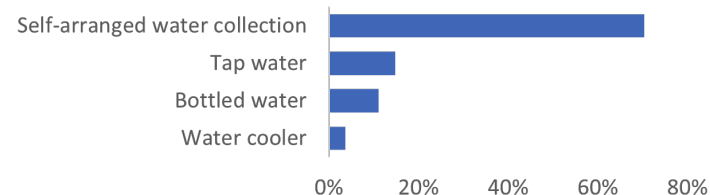
Problems with accessing medicines were reported in 4% of sites, while 54% of sites report the absence of an on-site or regularly visiting health worker.

WASH



On average, there are 20 toilets and 12 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in 79% and 86% of sites, respectively; nor are they disability accessible in any sites. On average, there are 3 functional washing machines per site. All of the sites are 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 68% of IDP-hosting sites. The chart below presents a full breakdown of the various methods by which IDPs access water.

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



FOOD PROVISION



The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was found to be via people purchasing and cooking their own food (82%), followed by NGO provision (18%), and site provision (18%). 14% of sites reported that there was no kitchen space available for IDPs to prepare food, and a higher 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 in sites across Zaporizka oblast, as identified by site managers, are displayed in the table below. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows) were found to be the highest priority need, as reported by 25% of sites, followed by shower upgrades & repairs (14%), and toilet upgrades & repairs (11%).

1. Upgrades and repairs to structural site elements (e.g. walls, rooms, windows)	25%
2. Shower upgrades & repairs	14%
3. Toilet upgrades & repairs	11%
4. Large kitchen appliances (e.g. fridges, stoves)	11%
5. Kitchen upgrades and repairs	11%