

IDP Collective Sites Mapping in Ukraine

As of 28 April 2022

Overview

After the escalation of the conflict on 24th of February, millions of people have been displaced internally throughout Ukraine. Due to the increasing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), collective sites were established across the country. The constant displacement of families and fluidity of IDP movements has been a significant challenge to acquiring timely and accurate data on the numbers, locations, and needs of IDPs staying in collective sites across Ukraine, limiting the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance planning and implementation. According to the data provided by the Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories, on the 31st of March approximately 1 104 905 individuals were staying in collective sites, across 18 oblasts. While this represents only a fraction of the general number of IDPs in Ukraine, collective sites tend to host IDPs who lack a support system in their area of displacement, usually in the first few days or weeks of their displacement.

REACH supports the CCCM Cluster in mapping site locations and consolidating a list of sites across the country, with the intent of establishing regular monitoring at site level. Since the beginning of the crisis, 1427 sites have been located by humanitarian actors, mainly through submission of Kobo forms filled based on interviews with Key Informants (where possible) or based on observations. Mapped sites are not reflective of the real distribution of sites across Ukraine and the current coverage is entirely depending on contributing partner's presence and areas of interest. This factsheet summarizes information available in a sample of sites for which core information on building type, capacity and average duration of stay was available.

Key Figures

Number of sites mapped by humanitarian actors¹:

1427

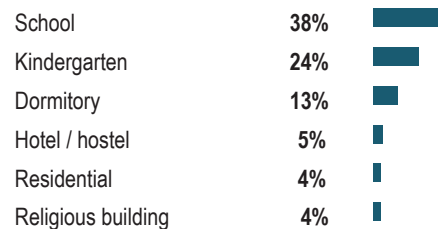
Number of mapped sites per Oblast¹:

Chernihivska	1	Kirovohradska	9	Sumska	1
Chernivetska	134	Kyivska	3	Ternopil'ska	154
Dnipropetrovska	60	Lvivska	326	Vinnytska	67
Donetska	18	Mykolaivska	1	Volynska	27
Ivano-Frankivska	9	Odeska	14	Zakapatska	464
Kharkivska	4	Poltavska	31	Zaporizka	4
Khmelnytska	45	Rivnenska	51	Zhytomyrska	4

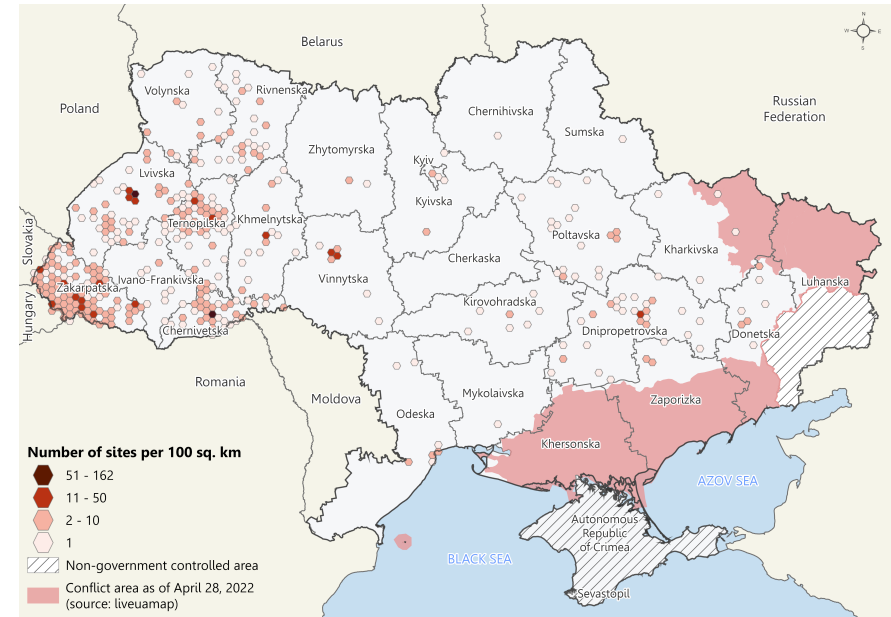
Property type of collective sites:



Most reported building types used as collective site:

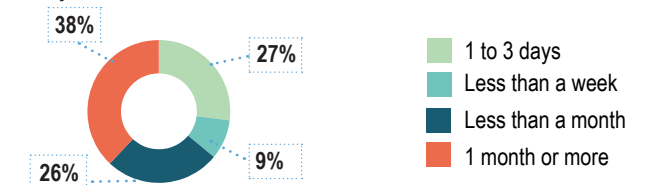


MAP 1: Heatmap of collective site density per 100 sq. km across Ukraine as of 28 April 2022*



* hexagon grid was generated randomly and does not align with any administrative or natural boundaries

Average duration of stay of IDPs per collective site (704 sites)²



53,027 Individuals were staying in collective sites, as reported on the day of data collection (758 sites)³

Overall capacity and availability of mapped sites, amongst sites that reported both capacity and occupation on the day of data collection (588 sites)³



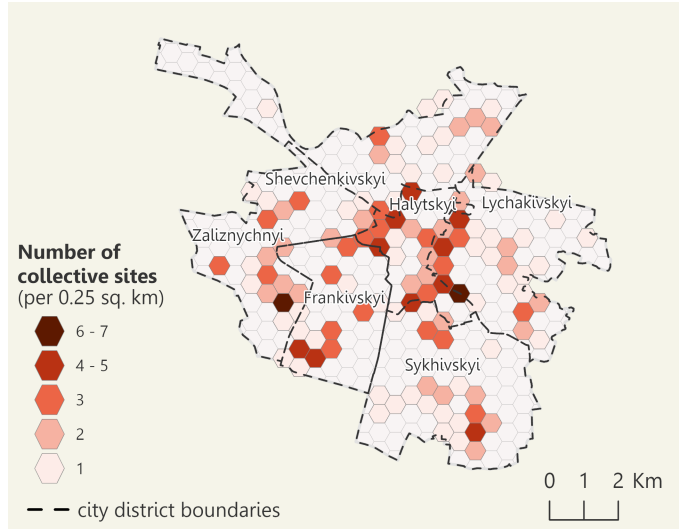
1. While REACH is supporting the CCCM Cluster in identifying and removing duplicates, some may still be reflected in these numbers. Moreover, site submissions shared recently may not yet be reflected in the mapping.

2. Data regarding key characteristics of the sites was only available for a subset of sites and therefore does not reflect the situation in all 1427 mapped sites. REACH is working to complete such information where it is missing.

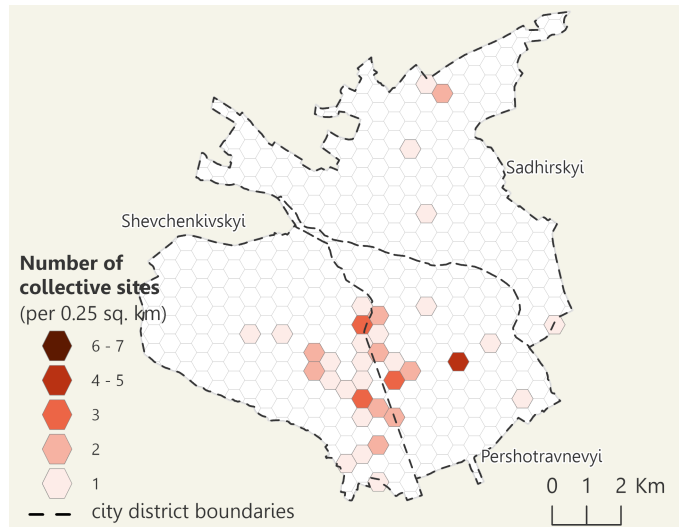
3. Data presents occupancy rate on day of data collection, however the situation is fluctuating and the occupancy rate changes day by day.

Focus on site density in urban areas

Map 2: Heatmap of collective site density per 0, 25 sq. km across Lviv



Map 3: Heatmap of collective site density per 0, 25 sq. km across Chernivtsi



The highest proportion of mapped collective sites is located in the Western part of Ukraine - Zakarpatska, Lvivska, Ternopilska, Chernivetska oblasti (Map 1). However, the current distribution is also reflective of areas where more CCCM partners have focused their mapping efforts, and further efforts are ongoing to map sites in other areas. Increased density of mapped sites is observed in larger urban centres. For example, in **Lviv**, there are several clusters of collective sites that are scattered by administrative districts of the city (Map 2). For **Chernivtsi**, the largest concentration of sites is in the area of student dormitories and the historic city center (Map 3).

Information about collective sites

Type of structures used as collective sites

Based on available data for sites that have been mapped by humanitarian partners and shared with the CCCM Cluster, collective sites have been established in both private and public buildings such as schools, dormitories, and kindergartens. Government buildings, institutions for short-term medical or recreational stay, religious buildings, gym/sports facilities, and residential buildings were other types of buildings that were repurposed as collective sites.

Management of collective sites

Sites that are established on the state or communal property are usually managed by the local authorities or local representatives. If the site established in a communal property in most cases it is managed by the facility staff. Private sites are managed through private entities or local organizations.

Duration of stay

From available data⁴, 38% of sites reported that individuals stay on average in collective sites for 1 month or more, and 62% of mapped sites reported an estimated duration of use of less than a month. Further research is required to better understand which sites are likely to become collective centers (sites available for longer term stays). Educational facilities that are re-established as the collective sites are usually short-term accommodations (1 to 3 days or less than a week). In transit sites, individuals stay on average between 1 to 5 nights before moving to rented apartments or family/ friends.

Space and capacity

The total hosting capacity amongst the sites that were mapped by humanitarian partners is 54,039 individuals.⁵ The occupancy ratio as reported on the day of data collection is 52% (current occupancy over maximum capacity). However, the situation fluctuates and the occupancy rate changes every day. This mapping is not exhaustive at all as it is expected that hundreds of sites remain to be mapped especially in areas where CCCM actors are not present. In addition to existing site capacity, other educational facilities are prepared to serve as collective sites and reported that they are ready to accommodate new IDPs in case of a large influx, upon request from respective local authorities.

Reported priority needs of IDPs

Most frequently cited priorities, as reported by KIs:

- NFI (Boilers, blankets, towels, bed covers, bed sheets, pillows, pillow cases, mattresses, electric kettles, plates, forks, spoons, knives, cups).
- Hygiene and Cleaning items (Washing machines, shampoo, soap, shower gel, toothpaste and toothbrush, menstrual pads and tampons, diapers).
- Food products (Canned meat and fish, tea bags and coffee, pasta, noodles, rice, cookies, juice, baby food products, bottled water).

Among other reported needs were medical supplies and equipment and availability of information about employment opportunities.

Assessment coordination at site level

The constant displacement of families and fluidity of IDP movement has been a significant challenge to acquire timely and accurate data on the numbers, locations and need of IDPs in site across Ukraine. Harmonizing data collection methodologies and coordinating collective site monitoring activities in Ukraine is a key priority, as the information collected will contribute to the wider CCCM effort in terms of analysis of needs and trends across sites at various administration levels, and may reduce the number of surveys conducted in each site.

4. Data regarding key characteristics of the sites was only available for a subset of sites and therefore does not reflect the situation in all 1427 mapped sites. REACH is working to complete such information where it is missing.

5. As stated previously in this document, it is expected that a large number of sites have not yet been mapped, especially in areas where CCCM actors are not present, in rural areas, or in hard to reach areas.