

Context & Methodology

The Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) is an initiative of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, implemented by REACH and supported by the Cluster partner organizations aimed at providing a wide range of stakeholders, including humanitarian agencies and Ukrainian authorities, with the key information on the situation in collective sites (CSs) and humanitarian needs.

At the end of May 2022, the CCCM Cluster, supported by REACH, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Organization for Migration, ACTED, Norwegian Refugee Council and other partners conducted a mapping of CSs across Ukraine, which by the beginning of December 2022 contained 7,761 sites with different status (active; empty but ready to host; closed). Following this exercise, the Cluster jointly with the partners initiated monthly CSM covering multiple sectors including protection, shelter, food security, and WASH. The data was collected through a combination of in-person and remote interviews.

The CSM Round 6 data collection took place from 5 to 18 December 2022. In total, 1,657 sites were assessed. Interviews took place with site management officials acting as Key Informants (KIs). One KI per site was interviewed. The sites were sampled purposively, thus findings should be read as indicative rather than representative.

Coverage per oblast, December 2022

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|--|----|--------------|-----|
| Dnipropetrovska | 184 | Rivnenska | 86 | Zaporizka | 48 |
| Zakarpatska | 165 | Vinnyska | 78 | Zhytomyrska | 28 |
| Poltavska | 155 | Odeska | 74 | Mykolaivska | 18 |
| Lvivska | 151 | Khmelnyska | 72 | Donetska | 12* |
| Chernivetska | 114 | Ternopil'ska | 66 | Chernihivska | 9 |
| Kirovohradska | 97 | Kharkivska | 62 | Kyivska | 5 |
| Cherkaska | 89 | Volynska | 52 | Sumska | 4 |
| Ivano-Frankivska | 88 | * Due to the security situation, only phone interviews were conducted. | | | |

LIMITATIONS: Since Round 3, to reduce the burden on respondents, a shortened CSM questionnaire has been applied for interviewing the CSs participated at least once in the previous rounds. In Round 6, 1,238 CSs were surveyed with a shortened questionnaire (with a focus on demography, vulnerabilities, IDPs movement intentions, and main sectoral needs), while 419 of the newly assessed CSs were interviewed with a long-form questionnaire. The indicators calculated only for the newly assessed sites were presented with an indicated subset of responses in brackets (e.g., n=419). Additional variations in the number of responses may appear due to some site managers not being able to provide the needed data. Overall, only CSs with a capacity of hosting ten or more persons were interviewed. The distribution of the assessed sites does not reflect the actual distribution across Ukraine. The current coverage relies on partners' contributions and assistance.

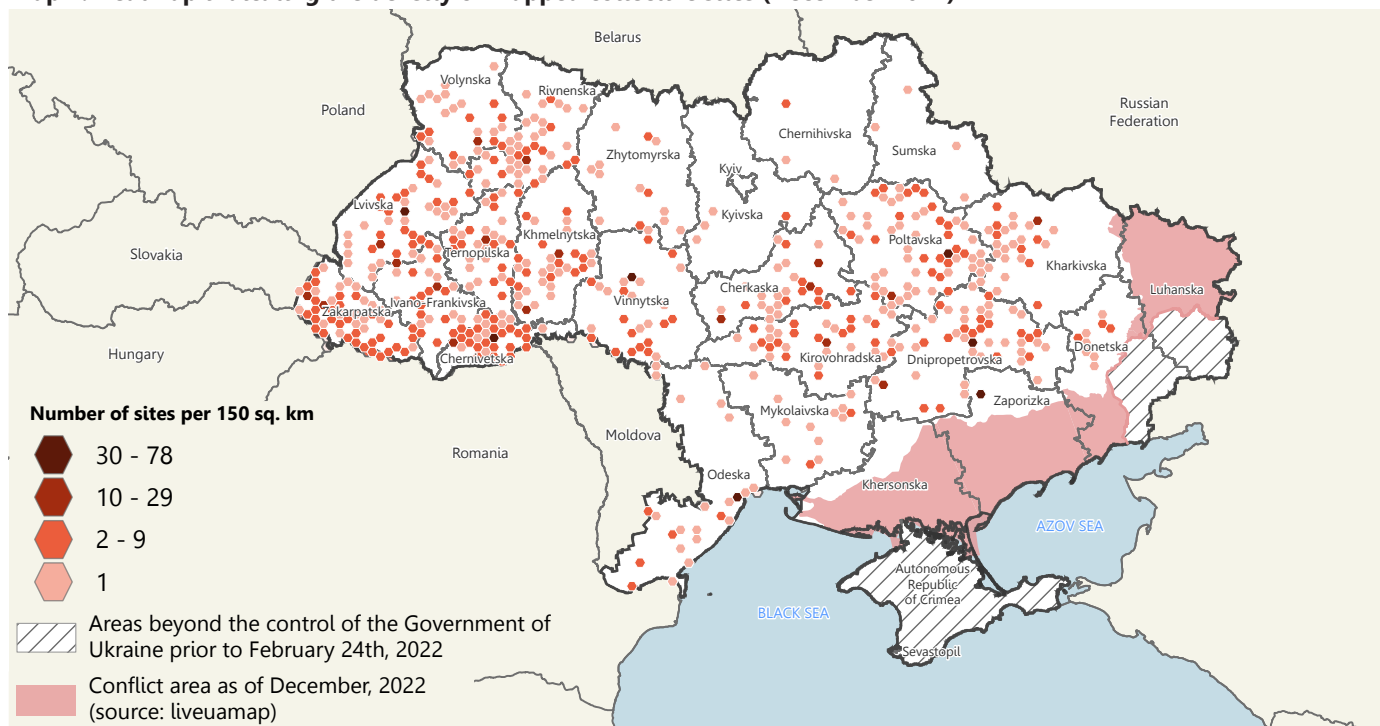
Contact: CCCM Cluster Ukraine, ukrkcmm@unhcr.org
More information: www.globalccmcluster.org, www.humanitarianresponse.info

Summary of Findings

- Out of 1,657 assessed collective sites, 1,431 (86%)¹ were **hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs)**, while 226 (14%) were empty but ready to host them. A quarter (25%) of the assessed collective sites had capacity **to host from 10 to 29 IDPs, 45% – from 30 to 99 persons and 30% could host more than 100 persons**, including three collective sites capable to host thousand or more IDPs. Among 419 newly assessed sites, 25% were dormitories, 16% schools and 12% kindergartens.
- Older persons, people with disabilities and female-headed households remained the vulnerable groups most frequently reported as present at the CSs. In total, **42 CSs reportedly hosted unaccompanied children**, particularly in Lvivska (6 CSs) and Chernivetska (5 CSs) oblasts. In 10% of the CSs, the site managers reported that IDPs were charged for staying and in 7% paying utility bills.
- Nearly **28%** of the CSs reported **electric capacity of the site building was not enough** for the current use.

- **Forty-six** CSs have reportedly not been heated at all from the beginning of the heating season, as of the date of the assessment. The highest number of such sites was recorded in Chernivetska (8 CSs) and Odeska (7 CSs) oblasts. Only **26%** of all assessed CSs reported having a backup **power source** to ensure electricity supply and heating during power cuts and blackouts.
- **Fifty-three percent** of the CSs declared **not receiving humanitarian assistance in the last 14 days prior to the data collection**, which is in line with Round 4 (55%), indicating a persisting need to expand aid coverage. The situation was the most critical in Chernihivska (89%), Cherkaska (88%) and Khmelnytska (78%) oblasts.
- The reported top three priority needs of the CSs in all oblasts were **generators (67%), food (35%), and kitchen appliances (23%)**. The high demand for generators can be explained by the reported lack of backup power sources in most of the CSs assessed.

Map 1: Heatmap indicating the density of mapped collective sites (December 2022)



1. Hereinafter the reported proportion of CSs refers to the proportion of KIs who reported the corresponding figure or data.

Status of the assessed collective sites

67,750 Individuals were reportedly staying in 1,657 out of the 7,751 mapped collective sites on the day of data collection.²

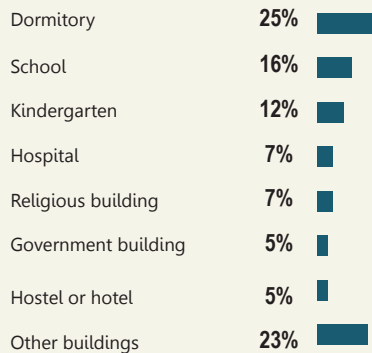
143,198 Reported overall capacity of monitored sites.²

36% of the assessed active CSs hosted up to 20 residents, **40%** and **14%** hosted from 21 to 60 residents and from 61 to 100 residents, respectively. Only **10%** of active sites hosted more than 100 IDPs.

Collective sites by the ownership type (n=419):³



Type of premise used as a collective site (n=419)⁴:



43% of the CSs (n=419) reported that the organisation responsible for site management had a focal point present at the site only during working hours, while 40% of the CSs indicated the presence of a focal point person 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Map 2: Number of IDPs hosted in monitored sites (December 2022)



Demography

Overall **19,752 households (HHs)** were staying in assessed collective sites (n=1333).

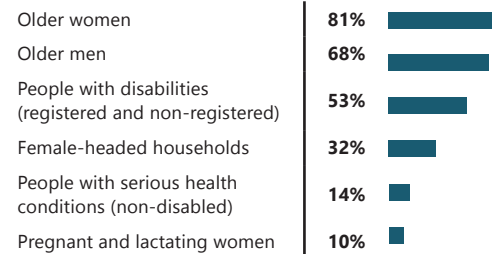
Reportedly, 24% of the population hosted in sites were children between 0-17 years old (n=1,430). Children population was relatively larger compared to adult population in sites of Kyivska (34%), Odeska (30%) and Chernivetska (29%) oblasts.

The oblasts with the **highest number of IDPs** staying in collective sites at the time of data collection were **Dnipropetrovska, Lvivska, Poltavska** and **Zakarpatska** (Map 2). Nearly 50% of the hosted population were in sites located in these oblasts.

Sixty-two percent of CSs (n=419) reported average duration of IDPs' stay at the CSs is more than 3 months.

89% of the CSs reported the presence of at least one vulnerable group in the CSs assessed.

Proportion of CSs where the following vulnerable groups were reportedly staying:⁴



The lack of allocation plan for the population with specific needs was reported by 29% of the KIs, and most frequently in Ivano-Frankivska (50%), Dnipropetrovska (44%), Poltavska (38%) and Kirovohradska (38%) oblasts.

Protection

30% of the CSs reported lack of a referral system in place to access protection services.

32% of the CSs indicated that social workers (both from state and NGO sectors) do not visit the site. Of those sites that reported visits (59%), social workers conducted visits on a weekly basis in 33% and upon request in 28% of the CSs.

28% of the CSs reported lack of psycho-social support (PSS) services for adults.

37% of the CSs reported lack of mechanisms to report gender-based violence and human trafficking cases in the site.

8% of the CSs reported cases of eviction during two weeks prior to data collection. The main reasons for forced eviction (32% of the mentioned 8%) were **unacceptable behaviour** and **lack of compliance with the rules of CSs**.

Access to public services

4% of the CSs reported no schools and kindergartens with available capacity within a 30-minute distance via public transport. The highest numbers were reported in Zhytomyrska (11%) and Zakarpatska (9%) oblasts.

53% of the school-aged children residing in CSs reportedly learned through the remote mode of education.

Only **3%** of the CSs (n=419) reported that, on average, it takes **more than one hour** for the site residents to reach the nearest healthcare facility. Such situation was more recurrent in Vinnytska (9%) and Poltavska (9%) oblasts.

5% of the CSs (n=419) lack information on how to access education, especially in Zaporizka oblast (**50%**).

2. Number of IDPs staying in the collective site and its capacity were only available for a subset of sites (1430 and 1653 sites, respectively) and therefore do not reflect the situation in all 1657 sites part of the CSM Round 6.

3. Collective site ownership includes: Public (state ownership), Private, Communal (ownership of territorial communities – property that is used for the common needs of the community and managed by the relevant local governments).

4. Multiple responses permitted. The sum might be different from 100%.

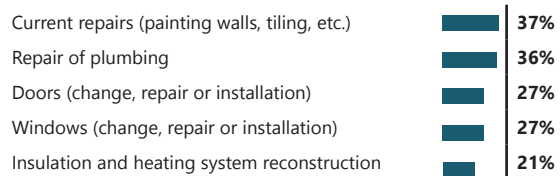
Shelter and site infrastructure

72% of the CSs reported not having a **backup power source** (generator or any other autonomous source) to ensure supply during power cuts and blackouts. At the same time, 70% of CSs with backup power source reported that the residents' needs were still only partially satisfied.

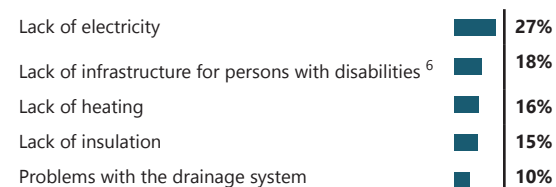
95% of the assessed CSs reportedly experienced **electricity outages** during the last 7 days prior to data collection. The majority (**58%**) of collective sites reported that the average duration of a single electricity outage lasted more than 4 hours. Only 15% of assessed collective sites reported that the average duration of the cut-off lasted from 1 to 4 hours.

46% of the CSs reported **disruptions in heating supply** (regardless of the heating source) over the last month before the data collection. This percentage breaks down to 21% of CSs that reported that heating disruptions lasted more than 24 hours, and 3% of those KIs who claimed there was no heating from the beginning of the heating season.

70% of the CSs are in need of additional repairs:⁵



60% of the CSs reported one or more of the following issues with regard to the building infrastructure. Among the most frequent issues were:⁵



Food security and cooking

67% of the CSs reported that IDPs have to buy food by themselves. Additionally, **29%** of the CSs reported not having a communal space on site for having meals.

60% of the CSs reported that residents access drinking water through piped water followed by water brought by the residents themselves (40%) and by water from boreholes or wells (29%).

51% of the CSs' managers reported the need in cooking and eating utensils. Frying pans (86%), soup pots (84%) and cutlery (76%) were highlighted as the most needed utensils.

73% of the CSs reportedly have a full or partial **need for food products**. **Canned fish and meat**, as well as **vegetables**, and **staples** were the most frequently reported types of food products needed.

Urgent humanitarian needs

53% of the CSs reported not receiving humanitarian assistance during 14 days prior to the data collection. Of those CSs that reported receiving assistance (**45%**), the most frequent types of aid received were **hygiene items (59%)**, **food products (48%)**, and **cleaning materials (24%)**.

In turn, the most urgent needs reported were **generators (67%)**, **food products (35%)**, **kitchen support (25%)**, as well as **washing or drying machines (22%)**, and **repairs in water or sanitation systems (20%)** (Map 3).

Other urgent needs were reported by the following proportions of the CSs:⁵



The general need in cleaning materials was reported by **74%** of the CS, who highlighted the detergents (**99%**), soap (**96%**) and laundry detergents (**92%**) as the main necessary products.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

24% of the CSs reported **insufficient number of bathing facilities** for the present level of site occupation. Furthermore, **eighty-three percent** of CSs (n=419) reported the **absence of disability-friendly showers**.

12% of the CSs reported an **insufficient number of functioning toilets** for the current level of occupation.

56% of the CSs indicated that bathing facilities were not separated by gender.

66% of the CSs reported the need in hygiene items. The most frequently mentioned categories were toilet paper (**97%**), shampoo (**95%**), toothpaste (**92%**), and towels (**80%**).

29% of the CSs reported partial or full access to hot water. Site managers also pointed out the total absence of washing (**21%**) and drying (**79%**) machines in collective sites. Forty-one percent of CSs with washing machines available declared that their number was insufficient for their level of occupation.

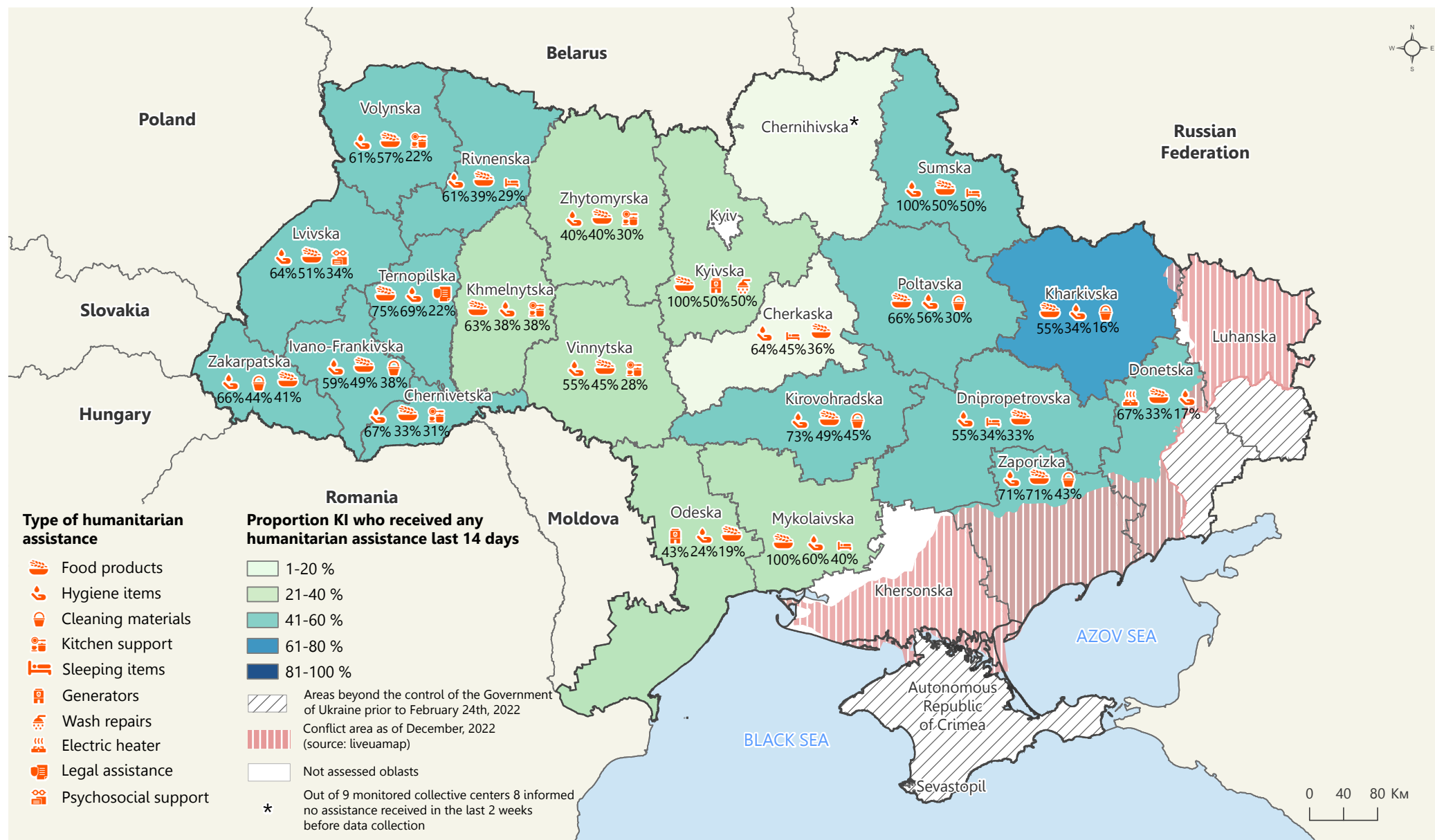
PARTNERS



5. Multiple responses permitted. The sum might be different from 100%.

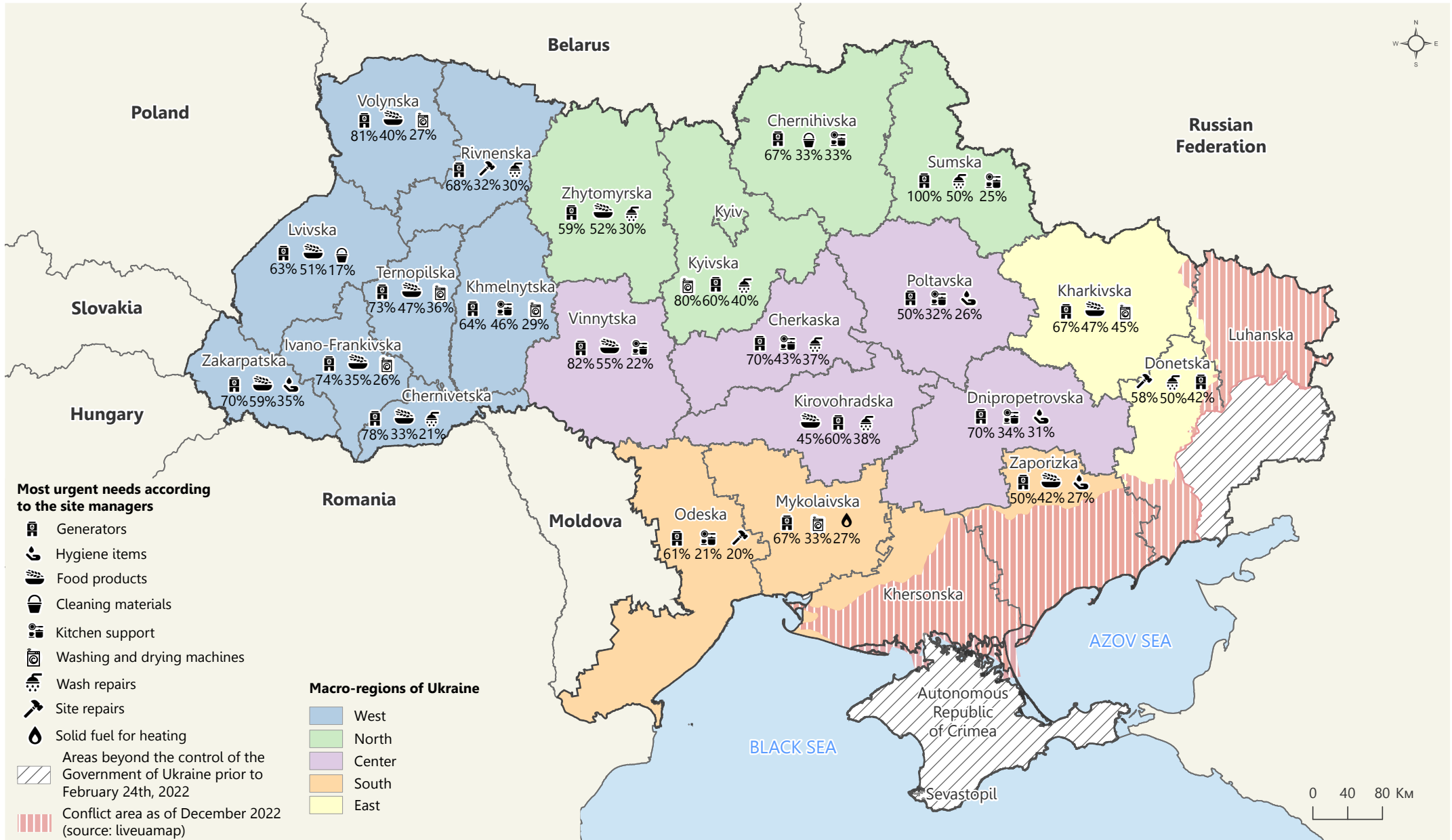
6. Devices for older persons and persons with disability, such as ramps, handrails and elevators.

Map 3. Sites that reported receiving humanitarian assistance and the most frequently received types of it:⁷



7. An overview on % of the sites that received any humanitarian assistance in the last 14 days before data collection in December 2022 and the types of assistance received per oblast. Multiple responses were permitted, thus the sum might exceed 100%.

Map 4. The most frequently reported needs in the CSs:⁸



8. KIs were asked to select top three urgent needs in the site, hence needs per oblast were recalculated selecting the most frequently reported categories.