Background & Methodology

As of June 2022, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates almost 6.27 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within Ukraine. According to the data provided by the government of Ukraine, by the 30th of June approximately 950, 967 individuals were staying in communal settings (both public and private), across 14 oblasts. People residing in communal settings are often the most vulnerable cohort of IDPs, as they lack the financial and social capital to rent or move to other forms of accommodation.

As of 20th May, the CCCM cluster, with the support of REACH, UNHCR, IOM, ACTED, NRC and other partners, mapped 5,670 sites across Ukraine. In this rapidly evolving context, local government and humanitarian partners struggle to maintain a comprehensive oversight on the numbers, intentions and needs of IDPs living in collective sites.

In order to provide the CCCM cluster and other partners with regularly updated and reliable data on the numbers, location, and needs of IDPs living in collective sites, REACH, with the support of CCCM partners, launched the Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) survey. CSM consists of a monthly data collection cycle targeting site management as key informants. Data is collected through a combination of in-person and remote interviews.

The first round of CSM was conducted from 6th to 25th of June. REACH with the support of CCCM partners – Neeka, Neemia, Proliska, Right to Protection, ROKADA, ACTED and TTA conducted key informant interviews (KIIs) with site focal points who reported on the situation in the sites. In total out of 5,670 mapped sites 1,541 sites were monitored across 18 oblasts. This factsheet summarizes the main findings of the first round of collective sites monitoring. Key informants were sampled purposively, thus findings should be considered indicative.

Map 1: Heatmap indicating the density of mapped collective sites per 150 sq. km across Ukraine (June 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oblast</th>
<th>Number of Sites</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherkaska</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khmelnytska</td>
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<td>Rivnenska</td>
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<td>Kirovohradska</td>
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<td>Ternopilska</td>
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<td>Dnipropetrovsk</td>
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<td>Kyivska</td>
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<td>Vinnytska</td>
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<td>Zhytomyrska</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>Lvivska</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volynska</td>
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<td>Ivano-Frankivska</td>
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<td>Odeska</td>
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<td>Zakarpatska</td>
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<td>Poltavska</td>
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1,541 of sites monitored by humanitarian actors

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18 oblasts covered:

- 57,317 Individuals reportedly staying in collective sites on the day of data collection
- 126,241 Reported overall capacity of monitored sites

Feedback: CCCM Cluster Ukraine. Email: ukrkicccm@unhcr.org
Key Figures

Collective site by ownership type:

- Communal: 70% (n=1071)
- State: 16% (n=254)
- Private: 14% (n=216)

Most common building types used as collective sites:

- School: 34%
- Kindergarten: 22%
- Dormitory: 17%
- Hotel/hostel: 4%
- Residential: 3%
- Religious building: 3%
- Other*: 17%

Average reported duration of stay of IDPs in collective site:

- 10%: 1 to 3 days
- 62%: Less than a week
- 23%: Less than a month
- 5%: 1 month or more

Demography

Collective sites tend to host IDPs who lack the financial means or support network to find alternative housing in their area of displacement. They can offer temporary accommodation for days, weeks or longer.

The large number of sites per oblast does not represent high number of IDPs living in those sites. For instance, according to the CSM survey, the top 4 oblast with highest number of IDP residents in collective sites are Lvivska, Zakarpatska, Chernivetska and Dnipropetrovska.

Presence of vulnerable groups in collective sites, as reported by KIs:

- Elder women: 77%
- Elder men: 59%
- Female-headed HHs: 36%
- Pregnant or lactating women: 19%
- Persons with disabilities: 18%

42% of assessed sites reportedly do not have an allocation plan. This is a plan that allocates specific areas to persons or groups with certain needs, such as persons with disabilities, elderly, or pregnant women.

Overall 1,290 HHs were staying in collective sites at the time of data collection for Round 1 of CSM.

60% of KIs reported that multiple households share a room on site, and 26% reported all IDPs reside in one open space.

Movement intentions

Of the 1,541 sites that were contacted for monitoring, 568 reported currently housing less than ten IDPs, being completely empty or having stopped their function as a collective site.

Overall, 7% of IDPs reported planning to move out of the site within 2 weeks from the day of data collection. However, this percentage was higher for Dnipropetrovska (22%) and Vinnytska (18%) oblasts in comparison with other regions.

Of those IDPs reportedly planning to leave the site, 58% are planning to return to their area of origin, and 32% reportedly are moving into rented apartments.

18% of KIs reported that individual evictions had taken place in the month prior to data collection. This proportion was highest among collective sites in the Western region (Zakarpatska - 33%, Ivano-Frankivska - 32%, Khmelnytska - 27%). The most frequently cited reason for eviction was that the IDPs' area of origin was deemed safe.

Protection

- 53% of sites reported having social workers visiting the site.
- 56% of sites reported having a referral system in place by which persons at risk or affected by protection concerns can seek support.
- 64% of sites reported having psycho-social services (PSS) for adults available on site. These are mainly counseling services (33%).
Site management

53% of sites are managed by government, while 32% are managed by local NGOs. The remainder of sites are managed by private individuals, religious or other entities.

34% of sites reported to have staff / management present 24 hours a day, with 47% reported having staff there during day time only.

80% of sites reportedly have an enrollment system for newly arrived IDPs. For about half (51%) this registration is paper-based, versus computer-based (49%).

53% of sites reportedly have Rules of Stay established in writing.

92% of sites reported not charging any Fees from IDPs, while 3% reported charging for utilities and 3% for stay.

Site environment

80% of assessed sites reportedly do not offer any lockable storage space for IDP belongings.

76% of sites reported having playgrounds or recreational areas for children on site, while 36% do not have recreational/common areas for adults on site.

67% of assessed sites reported there is a bomb shelter within 10 minutes distance by foot.

89% of KIs reported that site management handles complaints themselves. 14% of sites reported having established separate phone lines for complaints and suggestions.

Shelter and NFI

KIs reported the following shelter issues on site in terms of infrastructure situation:\n\- Problems with drainage system: 13%\n\- Problem with water supply: 10%\n\- Lack of heating: 9%\n\- Lack of electricity: 8%\n
While lack of heating was not often reported as an issue nationwide, it was more often reported as an issue in Odesa, Poltavska and Zhytomyrska oblasts (15% respectively). Lack of electricity was most often reported in Lvivska (21%), Ivano-Frankivska (17%), and Kyivska (15%).

Proportion of sites reporting to need rehabilitation, small construction or earthworks:

- Doors need to be repaired: 25%
- Windows need to be repaired: 22%
- Damage at each floor layer: 18%
- Crack in the walls: 17%

The majority of sites that reportedly need rehabilitation and small construction works are dormitories. In Lvivska oblast, 35% of the sites reportedly need doors and windows repaired. In Kyivska, Chernivetska and Zakarpatska oblasts the top reported need is fixing cracks in the walls (30%).

The most requested shelter/ NFI items are bed linens, blankets, and bed mattresses.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

43% of sites reported insufficient number of showers/baths for the current level of occupation.

66% of sites reported bathing facilities are not separated by gender, while also 41% of toilets are not separated by gender. Furthermore, 90% of sites reported that disability-friendly showers are not available on the site.

71% of sites reported having full access to hot water, while 17% has access in particular hours, 6% in particular season, and 6% do not have access at all.

Oblast's most frequently reporting limited access to hot water:
- Chernivetska: 49%}
- Kharkivska: 45%}
- Rivnenska: 28%}
- Vinnyska: 28%}

33% of sites reportedly do not have washing machines available and accessible for residents of the site. This proportion is higher among educational facilities (40%).

The most frequently requested hygiene items are shampoo/soap for personal washing, laundry powder, toilet paper, and adult diapers.

Food Security

Most reported methods of accessing food at the site:

- Provided on site by an NGO: 54%
- IDPs purchase or cook their own food: 43%
- Provided on site by the government: 29%
- People access "social" restaurants: 12%
Most urgent needs according to the site managers:

- Food products
- Beds, mattresses, and blankets
- Kitchen support (ovens, refrigerators, utensils, pots/pans)
- Cleaning materials
- NFIs
- WASH Repairs (showers, toilet renovations)
- Washing and drying machines

8. KIs were asked to select top 3 urgent needs at the site, hence needs per oblast were recalculated selecting the most frequently reported categories.