

Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) survey. Ukraine

Round 1: June 2022

Background & Methodology

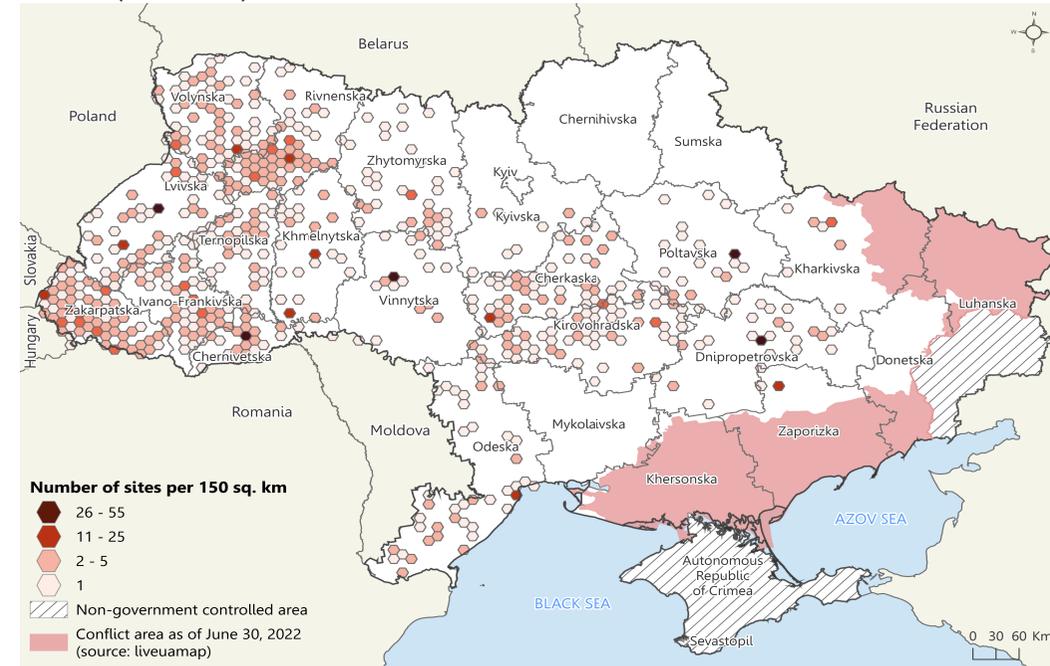
As of June 2022, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates almost 6.27 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within Ukraine.¹ According to the data provided by the government of Ukraine, by the 30th of June approximately 950, 967 individuals were staying in communal settings (both public and private), across 14 oblasts.² 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 **1541 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)



1,541 of sites monitored by humanitarian actors

18 oblasts covered:

Cherkaska	105	Khmelnytska	51	Rivnenska	146
Chernivetska	90	Kirovohradska	97	Ternopil'ska	78
Dnipropetrovska	87	Kyiv'ska	10	Vinnitska	61
Zhytomyrska	52	Lviv'ska	127	Volyn'ska	137
Ivano-Frankiv'ska	103	Odeska	74	Zakarpatska	221
Kharkiv'ska	18	Poltavska	59	Zaporizka	25

57,317 Individuals reportedly staying in collective sites on the day of data collection³

126,241 Reported overall capacity of monitored sites.

Feedback: CCCM Cluster Ukraine. Email: ukrkiiccm@unhcr.org



1. IOM DTM Round 6

2. Official portal of the President's Office (data is available across 14 oblast of Ukraine). The data breakdown on the availability of places is provided on oblast and TC levels, however no breakdown on the type of ownership is reflected.

3. Number of IDPs staying in the site was only available for a subset of sites (976 sites) and therefore does not reflect the situation in all 1,541 sites part of the CSM survey. Additionally, the figure presents occupancy on the day of data collection.

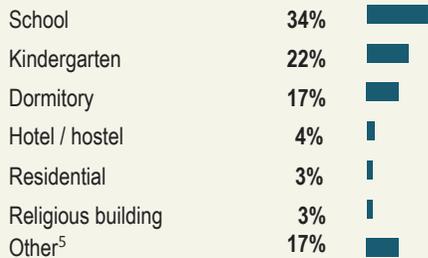
Key Figures

Collective site by ownership type⁴:

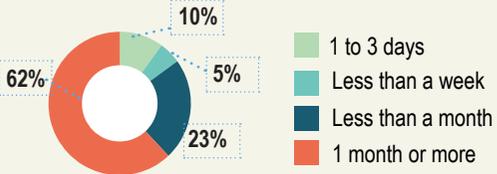


Communal **70%** (n=1071)
State **16%** (n=254)
Private **14%** (n=216)

Most common building types used as collective sites:



Average reported duration of stay of IDPs in collective site



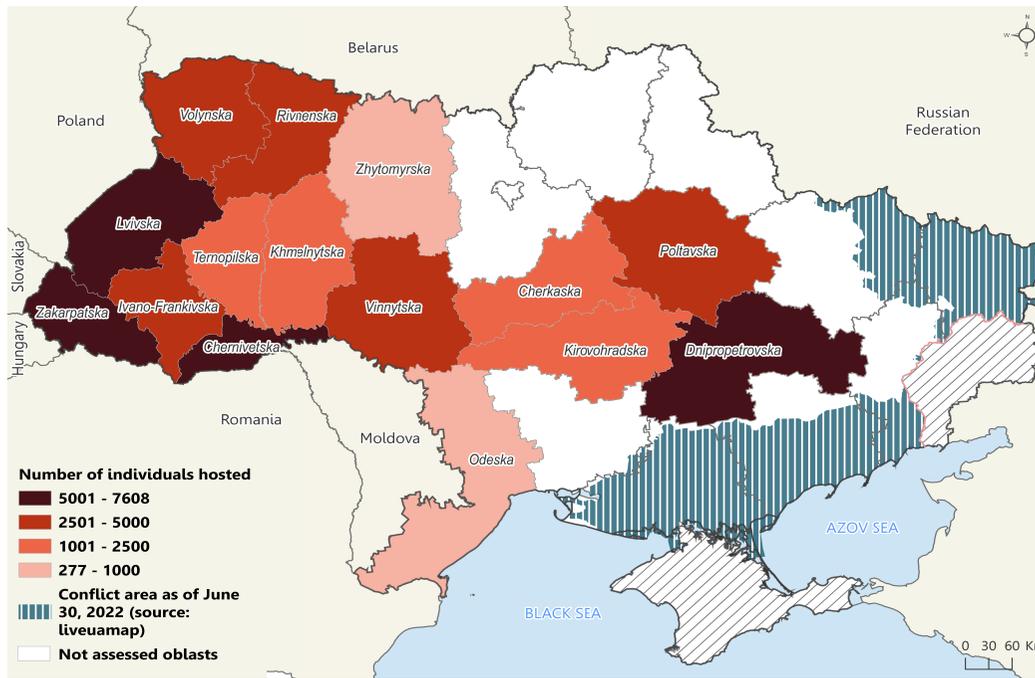
Demography



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.

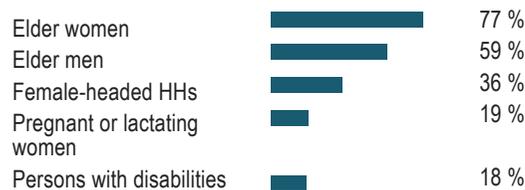
The large number of sites per oblast⁷ does not represent high number of IDPs living in those sites. For instance, according to the CSM survey, the top 4 oblast⁷ with highest number of IDP residents in collective sites are Lvivska, Zakarpatska, Chernivetska and Dnipropetrovska. (MAP 2)

Map 2: Number of IDPs hosted in sites monitored over June, per oblast



Overall **11, 290 HHs** were staying in collective sites at the time of data collection for Round 1 of CSM.

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



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.

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

28% of sites reported providing separation of rooms by gender.

25% of sites reported lack of privacy in the sleeping area as an issue with living conditions.

77% of KIs reported that information about employment opportunities is available for the residents of the site.

80% of KIs reported that information about accommodation options outside of the site is available for the residents.

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 psychosocial services (PSS) for adults available on site. These are mainly counseling services (33%).

4. 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).

5. Other building types include: Sanatorium/camp/recreation facility ("all year round type"), hospital, office buildings, government buildings, boarding houses, sport centers. All "other" were less than 3%.

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 situation⁶:

Problems with drainage system	13 %
Problem with water supply	10 %
Lack of heating	9 %
Lack of electricity	8 %

While **lack of heating** was not often reported as an issue nationwide, it was more often reported as an issue in Odeska, Poltavka and Zhytomyrska oblasts (15% respectively)⁷.

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**⁶:

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**.

Oblasts most frequently reporting **limited access to hot water**.

Chernivetska	49 %
Kharkivska	45 %
Rivnenska	28 %
Vinnytska	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 %

86% of sites reported having a **kitchen for IDPs with access to cook their own food**.

52% of sites reported a **need in cooking and eating utensils** for common areas. The most requested items were pots, pans and electric kettles

59% of sites reportedly need **food items** such as canned fish or meat, fresh meat and vegetables. This proportion is higher in Zakarpatska (76%), Chernivetska (72%), and Lvivska (70%) oblasts.

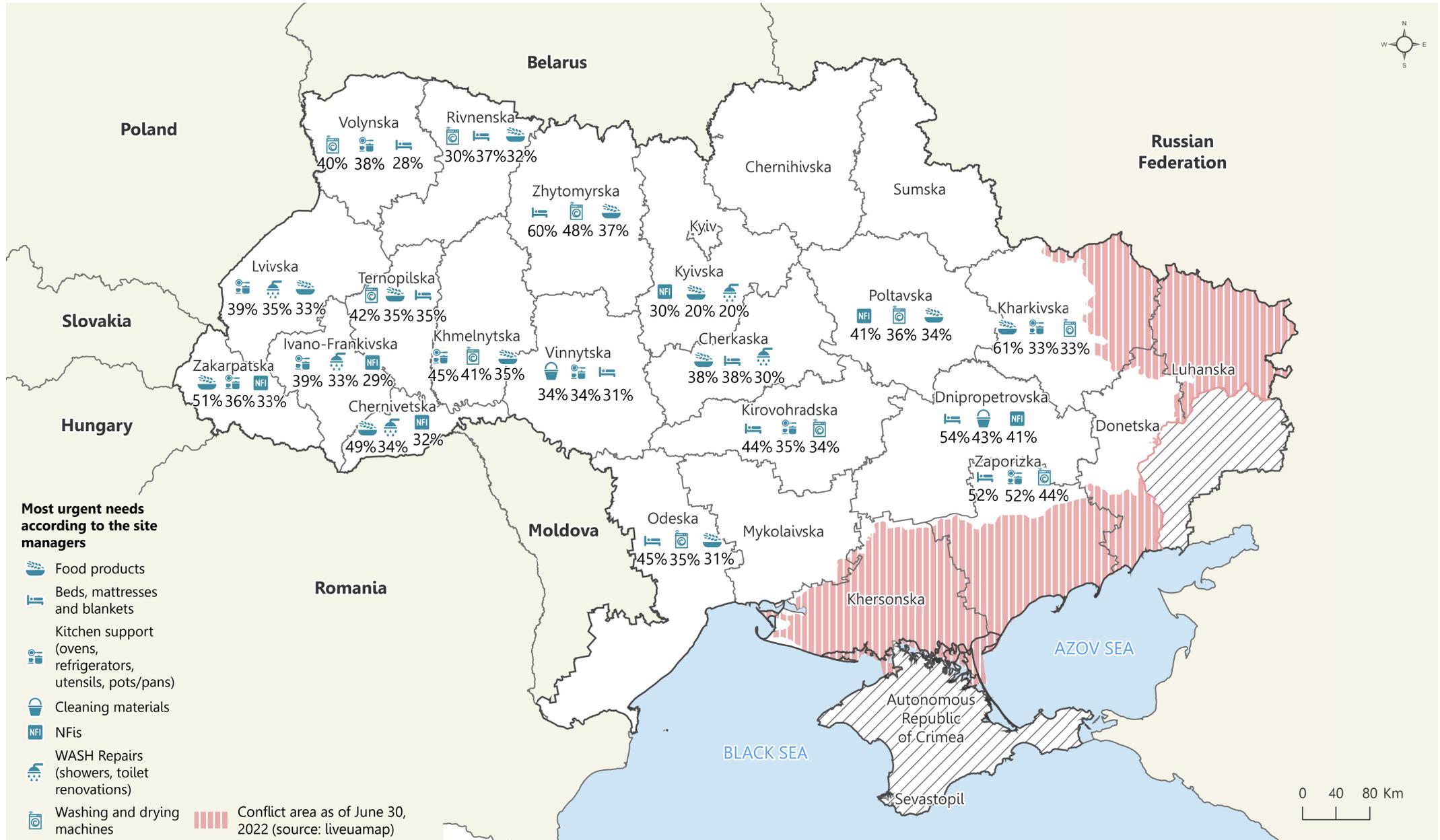
6. Multiple responses permitted. The sum might exceed 100%.

7. KIs reported "lack of heating" based on their experience in March-April 2022, findings should be considered indicative. Next heating season will start in Ukraine during October 2022

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Most urgent needs according to the site managers⁸:



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.