Ukraine: Collective Site Monitoring (CSM)
Round 4: October 2022

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES
www.cccmcluster.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Methodology

The Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) is an initiative of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, implemented by REACH and supported by cluster members.

Data is collected through a combination of in-person and remote interviews. At the end of May 2022, the CCCM Cluster, with support of REACH, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Organisation for Migration, ACTED, Norwegian Refugee Council and other partners compiled a list of collective sites (CSs) across Ukraine, which by the end of October 2022 contained 7,239 of them. Following the baseline mapping, monthly data collection cycles were initiated.

The CSM questionnaire is multi-sectoral and aims at informing a wide range of partners with basic information on key sectoral indicators.

This report focuses specifically on the findings made in Round 4 of the assessment. Data collection took place from 3 to 16 October 2022. In total, 1,346 sites were assessed as part of the CSM Round 4. Interviews took place with site management officials acting as Key Informants (KIs). The sites were sampled purposively, thus findings should be read as indicative rather than representative.

Coverage per oblast, October 2022

Dnipropetrovska	174	Rivnenska	69	Ternopilska	48
Lvivska	142	Zaporizka	62	Kharkivska	44
Zakarpatska	119	Vinnytska	60	Zhytomyrska	16
Chernivetska	108	Ivano-Frankivska	59	Kyivska	15
Poltavska	99	Khmelnytska	55	Mykolaivska	10
Kirovohradska	79	Cherkaska	53	Chernihivska	10
Odeska	70	Volynska	49	Sumska	5

LIMITATIONS OF METHODOLOGY: 1058 CSs assessed during Round 4 were surveyed with a shortened version of the CSM questionnaire (with focus on demography, vulnerabilities, IDPs movement intentions, and top priority needs of the site).

Distribution of the assessed sites does not reflect the actual distribution of them across Ukraine. The current coverage relies on partners' contributions and assistance in conducting the research. There is still low coverage in Zhytomyrska, Chernihivska, Mykolaivska, Sumska, and Kyivska oblasts, therefore the data is not fully representative of the situation in all of Ukraine.

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Feedback: CCCM Cluster Ukraine
Email: ukrkicccm@unhcr.org
Info: www.globalcccmcluster.org, www.humanitarianresponse.info

Summary of Findings

Out of 1,346 assessed sites, 1,111 (83%) were actively hosting IDPs, while 235 (17%) were empty but ready to host them. Sixty percent of the assessed collective sites were established in educational premises (i.e., schools, kindergartens and dormitories). More than half (67%) of the CSs reported being able to perform the original function of the building while hosting IDPs. The site managers also reported that the residing IDPs were charged for staying (8%) and/or utilities (7%).

Older adults, female-headed households, and people with serious medical conditions were reportedly the most frequent vulnerable populations present at the CSs. Few unaccompanied children cases were reported by KIs, mostly in Zaporizka (8%) and Chernivetska (6%) oblasts.

Fifty-five percent of the CSs declared not receiving humanitarian assistance in the last 14 days prior to the data collection.

In particular, it was reported by site managers in Odeska (77%) and Khmelnytska (55%) oblasts, where the indicated proportion of CSs reported not receiving any assistance during the mentioned period.

Food products (58%), hygiene items (54%), sleeping items (26%) and cooking items (13%) remained the most frequent type of aid the CSs reportedly received. Nearly all other types of assistance were reportedly received by less than 10% of the CSs. In turn, food products (32%), bed mettresses (30%) and kitchen support (30%) were among the most urgent reported needs. Generators were reported by 21% of the KIs, which is higher than the proportion in R1 (6%), R2 (12%) and R3 (9%).[1] This increase may be explained by the power cuts after strikes on plants in many regions of Ukraine.

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

Number of sites per 150 sq. km

- 31 - 64
- 11 - 30
- 2 - 10
- 1

Non-government controlled area before February 24th, 2022

Conflict area as of October, 2022 (source: liveuamap)
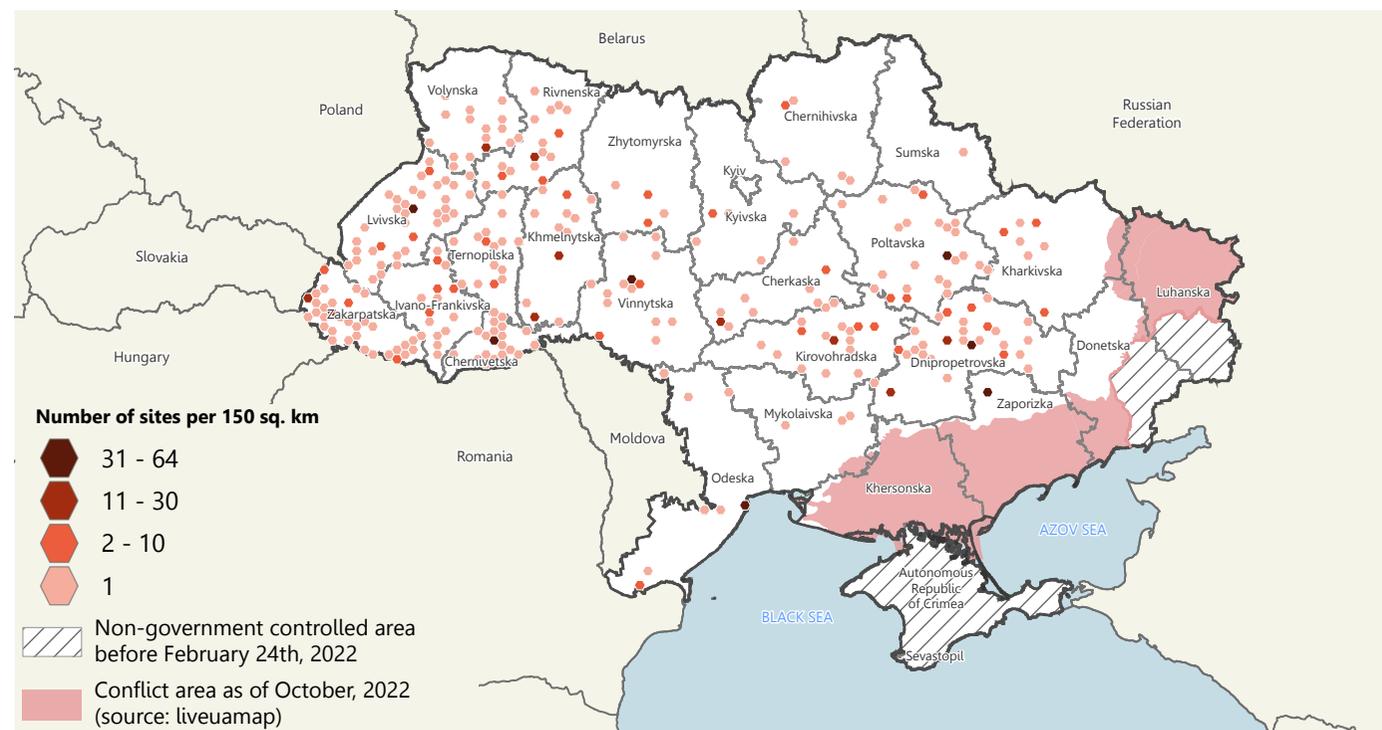
1. Comparisons of indicators over different CSM rounds should be considered as indicative only.

Ukraine: Collective Site Monitoring (CSM)
Round 4: October 2022

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES
www.cccmcluster.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Status of the assessed collective sites

58,399 Individuals were reportedly staying in the assessed collective sites on the day of data collection.[2]

118,671 Reported overall capacity of monitored sites.[2]

63% (n=288) of the CSs reported that the usual duration of IDPs' stay at the CSs was more than 3 months. Additionally, 56% of the CSs reported that none of the IDPs were planning to leave the site within 2 weeks.

11% (n=1,111) of the CSs reportedly provided assistance to IDPs who did not live in the site.

Collective sites by the ownership type (n=288):[3]

Communal	54%
Private	16%
State	30%

Type of premise used as a collective site (n=288):

Dormitory	26%
School	21%
Kindergarten	13%
Hospital	7%
Government building	5%
Religious building	5%
Hostel or hotel	4%
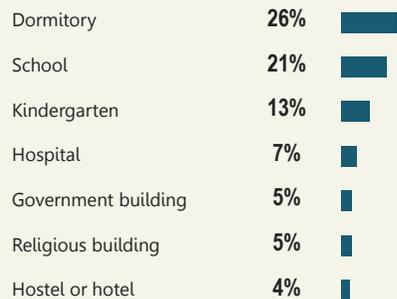
91% of the CSs (n=288) reported that the managing organisation had a focal point present at the site permanently (24/7 or during working hours) or periodically.

Map 2: Number of IDPs hosted in sites monitored over October 2022, per oblast

Number of individuals hosted
- 50 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 2,000
- 2,001 - 3,000
- 3,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 9,103

Conflict area as of October 2022 (source: liveuamap)

Non-goverment controlled area before February 24th, 2022

Not assessed oblasts
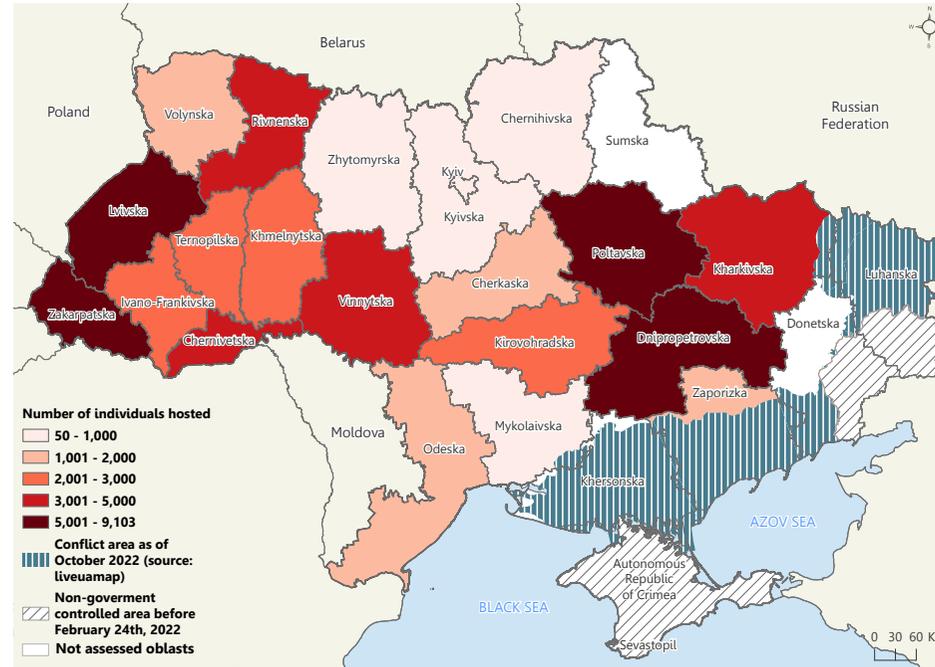
Demography

Overall **16,251 households (HHs)** were staying in assessed collective sites (n=675). Thirty two percent of active CSs hosted up to 20 residents, 39% and 16% hosted from 21 to 60 residents and from 61 to 100 residents, respectively. Only 13% of active sites hosted more than 100 IDPs.

Reportedly, 24% of the population hosted in sites were children between 0-17 years old (n=1,111). Children population was relatively larger compared to adult population in sites of Ivano Frankisvka (31%), Kyivska (30%) and Lvivska (30%) 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.

Vulnerable Populations

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

Most reported vulnerable groups staying in the CSs:[4]

Older women	81%
Older men	66%
Female-headed HHs	38%
Persons with health issues	28%
Pregnant or lactating women	15%
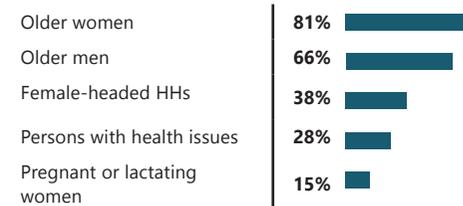
The lack of elevators, external ramps, horizontal bars on doors, other devices for **older persons and persons with disabilities** were most frequently reported in **Kyivska** (71%), **Ternopilska** (50%), **Lvivska** (45%) and **Kharkivska** (45%) oblasts.

Protection

39% of the CSs reported not having a referral system in place through which persons at risk or affected by protection concerns can seek support.

45% of the CSs indicated social workers (from non-governmental organizations or the government) do not visit the site. Of those sites that reported visits (47%), the majority (55%) reported monthly visits upon request.

39% of the CSs reported that psycho-social services were not available for adult residents.

43% of the CSs reported that there was no possibility to report gender-based violence and human trafficking incidents in the site due to the lack of a respective mechanism.

Movement Intentions

56% of the CSs reported that, to their knowledge, **no IDPs were planning to move** out of the center during the two weeks following data collection.

54% of those CSs reported that IDPs considering to leave in two weeks would reportedly **return home**.

10% of the CSs indicated that there were IDPs that **had been asked to leave** the site during two weeks prior to data collection.

The main reasons for forced eviction (51% of the mentioned 10%) were **unacceptable behaviour** and **relocation to another CS**.

Ukraine: Collective Site Monitoring (CSM)
Round 4: October 2022

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES
www.cccmcluster.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Site Environment and Shelter 🏕

17% of the CSs sites reported that the building's electricity capacity is not sufficient given the current consumption.

27% of the CSs reported insufficient number of plugs for the current number of residents.

45% of the CSs reported being concerned with the heating system in sites. The lack of finance (44%), lack of fuel (39%) and lack of alternative source (29%) were the main reasons for concerns regarding heating, reported by the CSs managers.

76% of the CSs informed that there were no lockers available in the site for the residents to store their belongings and documents.

22% of the CSs informed that there were no wifi connection available for residents of the sites.

69% of the CSs reported the need to repair the site infrastructure. The frequency of mentioned needs was the following:[5]

Repair of plumbing	33%
Light repair for winter	28%
Non-essential repairs (painting, tiling, etc)	28%
Windows	22%
Repairs for winter (wall insulation, cracks in floors, etc.)	21%
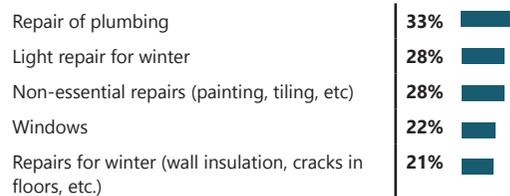
A similar proportion **(55%)** of the CSs reported one or more of the following shelter issues with regard to the infrastructure. Among the most frequent issues were:[5]

Lack of devices for older persons and persons with disabilities	24%
Lack of heating	18%
Lack of electricity	14%
Problems with drainage system	14%
Structure is damaged	12%
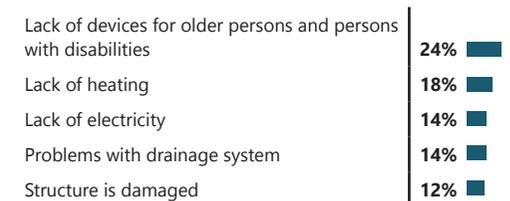
Food Security and Cooking 🍚

60% of the CSs reported that IDPs hosted have to buy food for themselves.

10% of the CSs reported a lack of kitchen facilities or not having full kitchens.

59% of the CSs' managers reported a **deficit of microwaves** in the site.

66% of the CSs reportedly needed food products. Canned fish and meat, as well as **fresh or frozen meat** and **staples** were the most frequently reported types of food products needed.

Specifically, **59%** of the CSs reportedly **needed baby food products**, such as juice, vegetables and fruits. This proportion seemed to be higher than in Round 3 (26%).

Urgent Humanitarian Needs 🤝

Only **42%** of the CSs' managers reported receiving humanitarian assistance during 14 days prior to the data collection. The most reported types of aid received were **food products (58%), hygiene items (54%),** and **sleeping items (26%)**

In turn, the KIs reported **food products (32%), kitchen support (30%), beds and mattresses (30%),** as well as **washing or drying machines (23%)** and **cleaning materials (23%)** as urgent needs most frequently (Map 3).

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

Non-food items	24%
Water, sanitation, and hygiene-related repairs	21%
Cleaning materials	20%
Site repairs	16%

Food products, as well as kitchen support, beds and mattresses appeared to be among top three urgent in line with the results from Round 3. In contrast, the proportion of sites that received sleeping items as humanitarian assistance appeared to have decreased from 26% in Round 3 to 22% in Round 4.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 🚿

18% of the CSs reported not having bathing facilities available. Of those which did, **63%** indicated that the baths were **not separated by gender**.

33% of the CSs reported an **insufficient number of showers/baths** for the current level of occupation.

20% of the CSs indicated an insufficient number of toilets for the current population of the site.

67% of the CSs reported the need for hygiene (personal care) items. The most frequent categories were toilet paper **(95%)**, shampoo **(92%),** tooth paste **(84%)** and towels **(84%)**.

57% of the CSs reported the tap water as the main source of drinking water in sites.

The site managers also pointed out the total absence of washing **(20%)** and drying **(83%)** machines in the sites.

PARTNERS

неЕсМіяцентр

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

NEEKA

DESYATE KVITNYA

Rokada

ПРОПІСКА

ACTED

ПРАВО НА ЗАХИСТ у партнерстві з HIAS

CRIMEA SOS

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

Ukraine: Collective Site Monitoring (CSM)
Round 4: October 2022

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES
www.cccmcluster.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Proportions of sites that reported receiving humanitarian assistance, by results of the CSM Round 4:[6]

Belarus

Poland

Volynska
41% 41% 24%

Rivnenska
59% 32% 27%

Zhytomyrska
60% 40% 40%

Chernihivska
100% 100%

Sumska

Russian Federation

Lvivska
68% 47% 15%

Ternopilska
82% 32% 27%

Khmelnytska
92% 92% 25%

Kyiv.

Kyivska

Kyivska
100% 33% 33%

Poltavska
63% 60% 28%

Kharkivska
80% 43% 27%

Slovakia

Ivano-Frankivska
77% 67% 30%

Vinnytska
63% 33% 25%

Cherkaska
74% 53% 47%

Luhanska

Zakarpatska
87% 39% 10%

Chernivetska
57% 40% 26%

Kirovohradska
51% 51% 46%

Dnipropetrovska
65% 51% 19%

Donetska

Hungary

Moldova

Odeska
64% 43% 21%

Mykolaivska
100% 50%

Zaporizka
79% 21% 18%

Romania

Khersonska

AZOV SEA

Type of humanitarian assistance

- 🍖 Food products
- 🧴 Hygiene items
- 🛏 Sleeping items
- 🍳 Cooking items
- ⚕ Protection servises

Autonomous Republic of Crimea

BLACK SEA

Sevastopil

Proportion KI who received any humanitarian assistance last 14 days prior to data collection

☐	1-20 %
☐	21-40 %
☐	41-60 %
☐	61-80 %
☐	81-100 %

▨	Non-goverment controlled area before February 24th, 2022
▥	Conflict area as of October 2022 (source: liveuamap)
☐	Not assessed oblasts

0   40   80 км

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

CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES
www.cccmcluster.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

The most urgent needs according to the site managers, by results of the CSM Round 4:[7]

Most urgent needs according to the site managers

- 🪣 Cleaning materials
- 🍲 Food products
- 🛏 Beds, mattresses and blankets
- 🍳 Kitchen support (ovens, refrigerators, utensils, pots/pans)
- Generators
- NFIs
- Washing and drying machines
- WASH Repairs (showers, toilet renovations)
- ⚒ Site repairs

Macro-regions of Ukraine

- West
- North
- Center
- South
- East
- Non-goverment controlled area before February 24th, 2022
- Conflict area as of September 2022 (source: liveuamap)
- ** Not assessed oblasts

Map labels and values:

- Belarus
- Poland
- Russian Federation
- Slovakia
- Hungary
- Moldova
- Romania
- Volynska 49% 49% 39%
- Rivnenska 55% 49% 48%
- Lvivska 61% 49% 41%
- Zhytomyrska 81% 69% 63%
- Chernihivska 40% 40% 20%
- Sumska **
- Ternopilska 65% 63% 54%
- Khmelnytska 65% 45% 40%
- Kyiv
- Kyivska 67% 60% 60%
- Poltavska 80% 78% 68%
- Kharkivska 61% 61% 57%
- Zakarpatska 86% 80% 71%
- Ivano-Frankivska 66% 53% 53%
- Chernivetska 62% 56% 53%
- Vinnytska 85% 77% 73%
- Cherkaska 51% 45% 42%
- Kirovohradska 61% 61% 59%
- Dnipropetrovska 67% 67% 67%
- Donetska **
- Luhanska
- Zaporizka 79% 66% 61%
- Odeska 77% 76% 66%
- Mykolaivska 100% 90% 80%
- Khersonska
- Autonomous Republic of Crimea
- Sevastopil
- AZOV SEA
- BLACK SEA

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