

Ukraine: Collective Site Monitoring (CSM)

Round 2: July 2022

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.

At the end of May 2022, the CCCM cluster, with support of REACH, UNHCR, IOM, ACTED, NRC and other partners, mapped 5,670 sites across Ukraine. 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. Data is collected through a combination of in-person and remote interviews.

This report focuses specifically on the findings for July 2022. Data collection took place from 11th to 22nd of July. In total, 1,534 sites were interviewed as part of the CSM in July.

Interviews took place with site management officials acting as Key Informants (KIs). Sites were sampled purposively, thus findings should be read as indicative rather than representative.

Number of KIs per oblast, July 2022

Cherkaska	62	Kirovohradska	69	Sumska*	2
Chernihivska	11	Kyivska	9	Ternopilska	87
Chernivetska	132	Lvivska	174	Vinnitska	74
Dnipropetrovska	106	Mykolaivska	24	Volynska	84
Ivano-Frankivska	157	Odeska	54	Zakarpatska	155
Kharkivska	18	Poltavska	100	Zaporizka	35
Khmelnitska	61	Rivnenska	73	Zhytomyrska	45

*Sumska oblast is not included in analysis

LIMITATIONS OF METHODOLOGY: Assessed sites are not reflective of the real distribution of sites across Ukraine and the current coverage is entirely depending on contributing partners' presence and areas of interest. It is worth noting that there is still low coverage in Zhytomyrska, Kharkivska, Kyivska and Chernihivska oblast, therefore the data is not fully representative of the situation in all Ukraine.

Summary of Findings

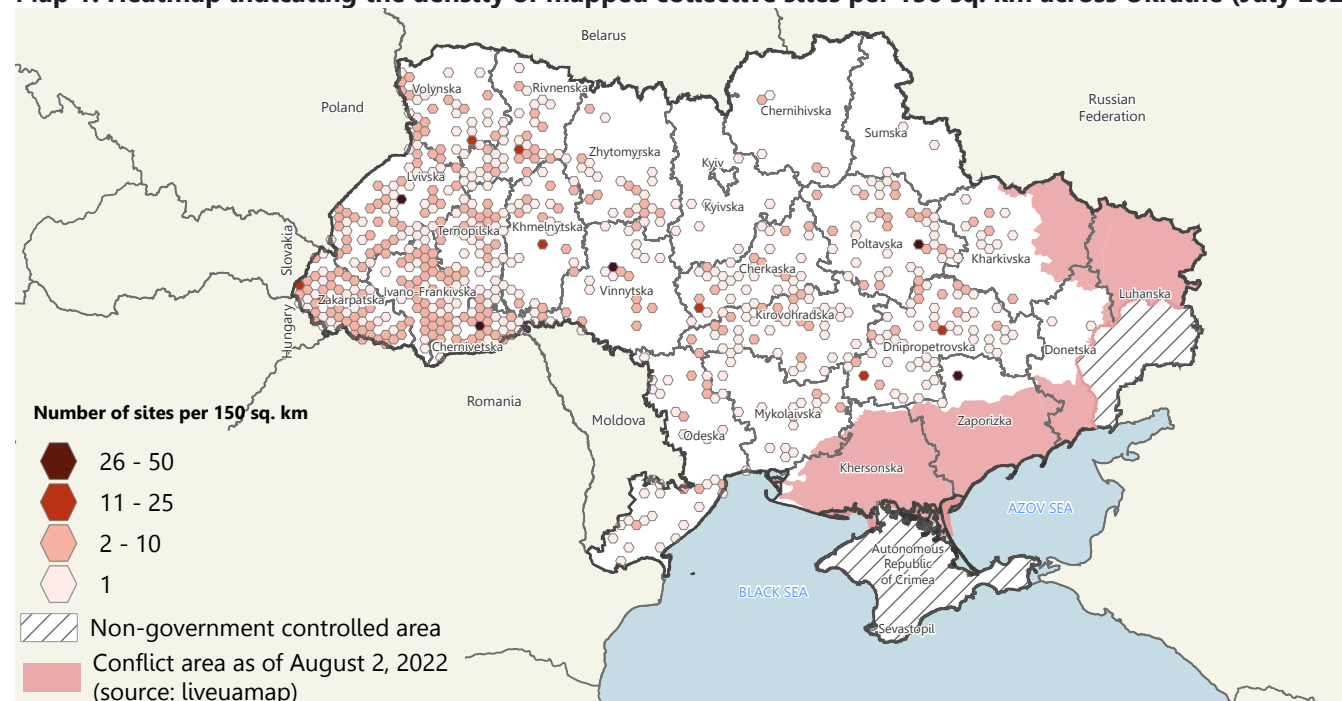
In total, 32% of assessed sites received humanitarian assistance in the last 7 days prior to the data collection, indicating partner coverage for site assistance can be improved. Oblasts that reported receiving less humanitarian assistance in comparison with others were Cherkaska (11%) Volynska(14%) and Odeska (15%).

Food products and hygiene items are the most frequent type of assistance sites received. While food assistance aligns with one of the most frequently reported needs of collective sites, there remains a discrepancy between the assistance provided and other frequently reported site-level needs. For instance, kitchen equipment, washing and drying machines and WASH repairs are frequently reported as high-priority needs but reportedly rarely received by sites, indicating there remains a gap between site-level needs and the assistance provided.

As of July 2022, it was estimated that at least 67% of existing collective sites were established on educational premises (schools, kindergartens, dormitories). Schools are most frequently used in the Western part of the country (in particular in Ivano-Frankivska (45%), Ternopilska (37%) and Zakarpatska(35%) oblasts).

Almost one third (31%) of assessed sites were not hosting IDPs at the time of data collection, but reported that they were ready to accommodate new IDPs upon request from local authorities. The majority of sites were schools and kindergartens. This highlights the need of ongoing site mapping and site monitoring as sites are activated and de-activated at quite a high rate and the situation of IDPs staying in collective sites remains volatile.

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



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Status of assessed collective sites

58,562 Individuals were reportedly staying in the assessed collective sites on the day of data collection¹

129,397 Reported overall capacity of monitored sites.

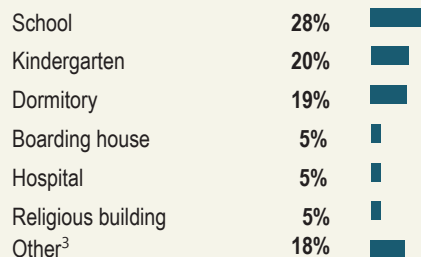
31% (n=471) of assessed sites were reportedly not hosting IDPs at the time of data collection, but reported that they were ready to accommodate new IDPs upon request from local authorities.

12% (n=181) of KIs reported that they foresee the closure of the site in the upcoming future, an increase from the June round (7%)

Collective sites by ownership type:²

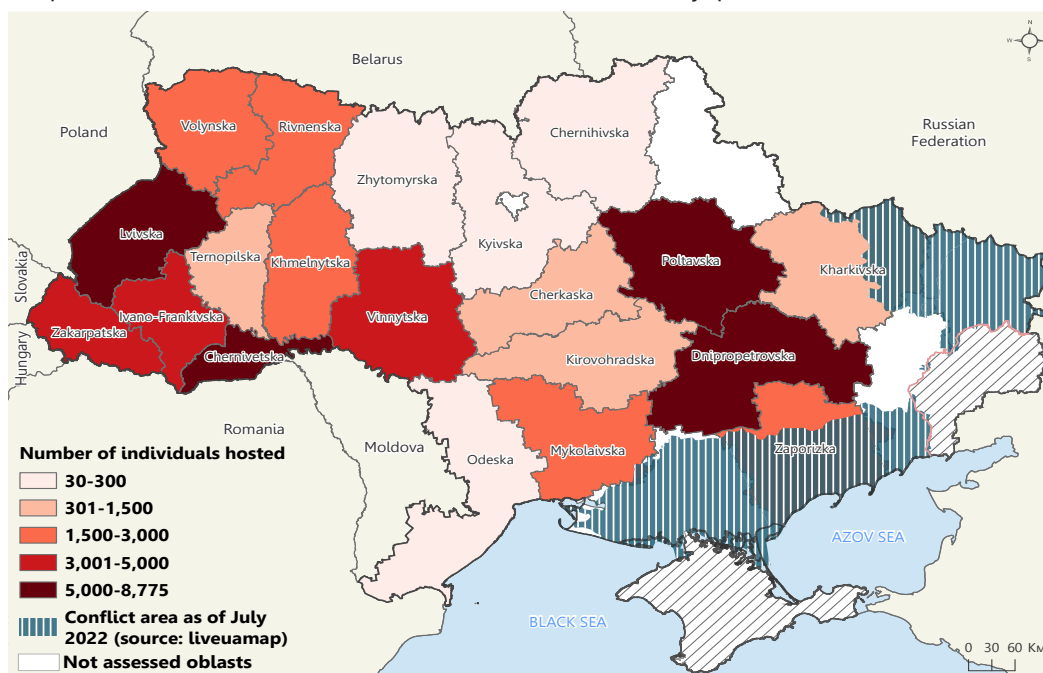


Most common building types used as collective sites:



74% of monitored sites with the reported ability (including partial) to exercise original facility function while hosting IDPs.

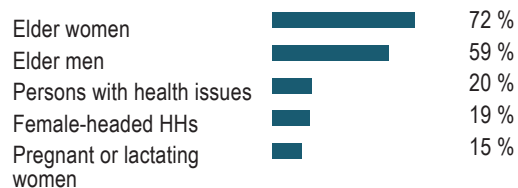
Map 2: Number of IDPs hosted in sites monitored over July, per oblast



Demography

Overall **11,105 Households (HHs)** were staying in collective sites at the time of data collection.

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



The oblasts with the highest number of IDPs staying in collective sites at the time of data collection were Lvivska, Chernivetska, Poltavka and Dnipropetrovska. (MAP 2).

Movement intentions

72% of KIs reported that **average duration of stay** of IDPs in collective site is **1 month and more**.

10% of IDPs reportedly were **planning to move out of the site within 2 weeks** from the day of data collection

Of those IDPs reportedly planning to leave the site, 45% are planning to return to their area of origin, and 36% reportedly are moving into rented apartments.

35% of KIs reported that individual evictions had taken place in the month prior to data collection.

Protection

63% of sites reported having a referral system in place by which persons at risk or affected by protection concerns can seek support.

59% of site managers reported social workers have visited the site. Of which, 33% reported monthly visits, and 28% visits by request.

69% of sites reported having psycho-social services (PSS) for adults available on site. These are mainly counseling services (33%).

53% of sites reported possibility to inform about GBV and human trafficking incidents at the site.

Information provision

89% of KIs reported that information about IDPs state-run programs was available for the residents of the site.

91% of KIs reported that information about governmental programs and local programs providing cash or in-kind support to IDPs was available for the residents of the site.

84% of KIs reported that information about accommodation options outside of the site was available for the residents of the site.

82% of KIs reported that information about employment opportunities was available for the residents of the site.

1. Number of IDPs staying in the site was only available for a subset of sites (1054 sites) and therefore does not reflect the situation in all 1,534 sites part of the CSM survey Round 2

2. 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).

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

Site management

79% of sites are **managed by the government**, while 8% are managed by local educational facilities. The remainder of sites are managed by local NGOs, private individuals, religious or other entities.

59% of sites reportedly have **rules of stay** established in writing.

89% of sites reported **not charging any fees** from IDPs, while 5% reported charging for utilities and 4 % for stay.

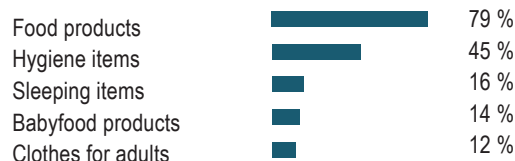
81% of KIs reported that site **management handle complaints themselves**. 16% of sites reported having established separate phone lines for complaints and suggestions, whilst 10% do not offer complaints and feedback mechanism.

Humanitarian assistance

32% of sites reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the last 7 days prior to the data collection.

KIs reported **food products (79%)** and **hygiene items (45%)** as the most frequent type of assistance sites received. (Map 3)

Types of received humanitarian assistance, as reported by KIs:⁴



Amongst **top 3 urgent needs** at the site KIs reported: **kitchen support (34%), washing/drying machines (30%), WASH repair (28%)**. (Map 4)

Food Security

37% of sites reported needing support in the form of kitchen items (ovens, refrigerators, utensils, pots/pans).

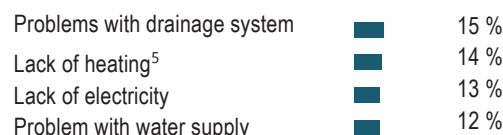
56% of sites reported the need of **cooking and eating utensils** for the common area.

59% of sites reportedly **need food products**, such as vegetables, canned fish or meat, fruits.

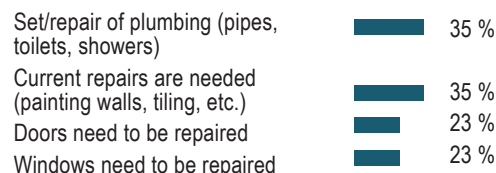
27% of sites reportedly **need baby-food products**, such as juice, baby formula (powdered milk).

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

KIs reported the following shelter issues on site in terms of infrastructure situation:⁴



Proportion of sites reporting to need **rehabilitation, small construction or earthworks**:⁴



24% of sites reportedly **need NFIs**. The most requested **NFI items** were pillows (77%), mattresses (73%), winter blankets (61%). A need for beds and mattresses is listed as an urgent need by a quarter of KIs (23%), and 60% of KIs mention a need for other sleeping items.

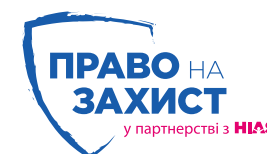
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

24% of sites reported not having bathing facilities available at the site.

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

26% of sites reported not having washing machines available and accessible for the residents of the site.

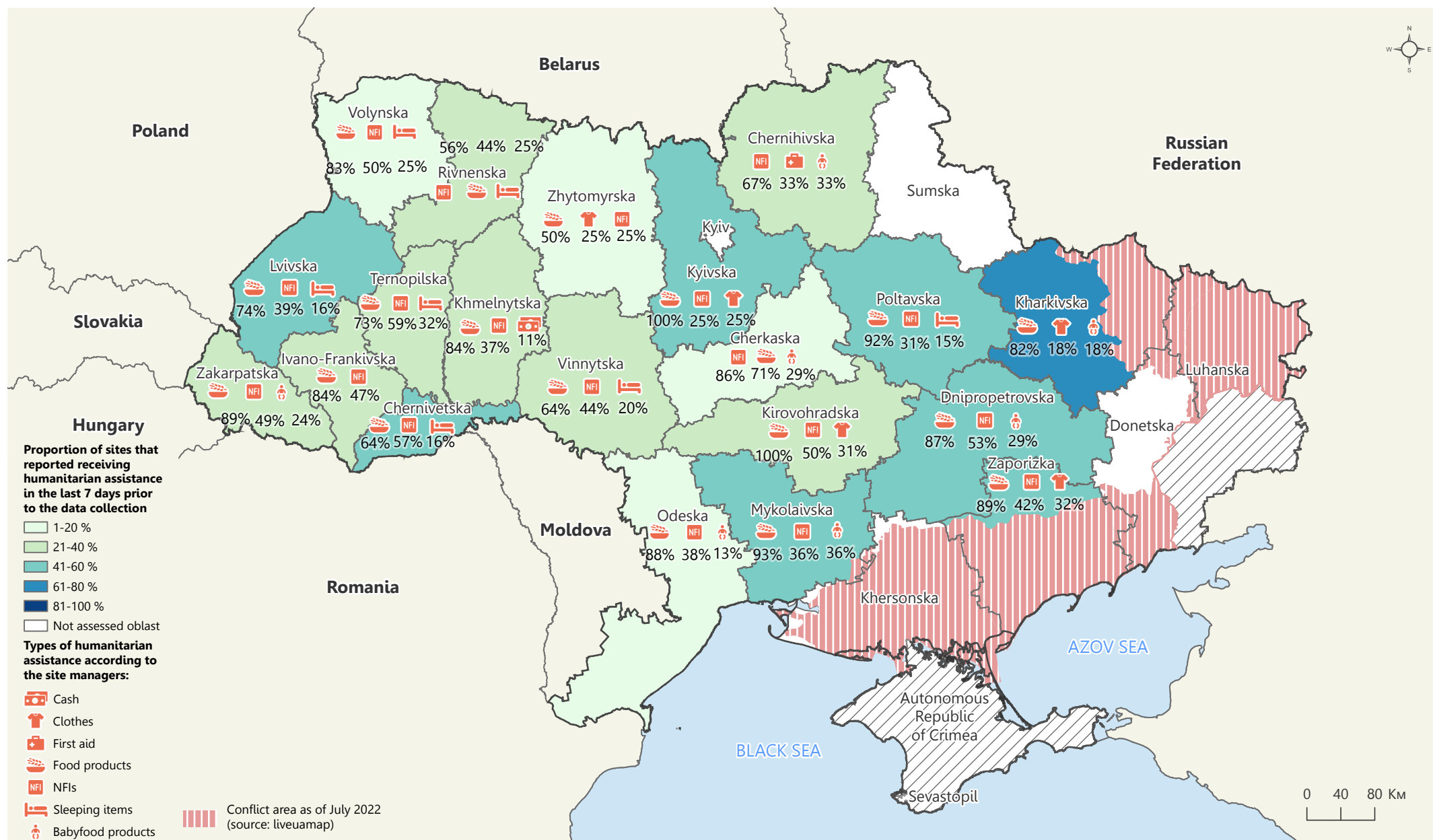
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4. Multiple responses permitted. The sum might exceed 100%.

5. 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

Proportion of sites that reported receiving humanitarian assistance during the July round of CSM:⁶

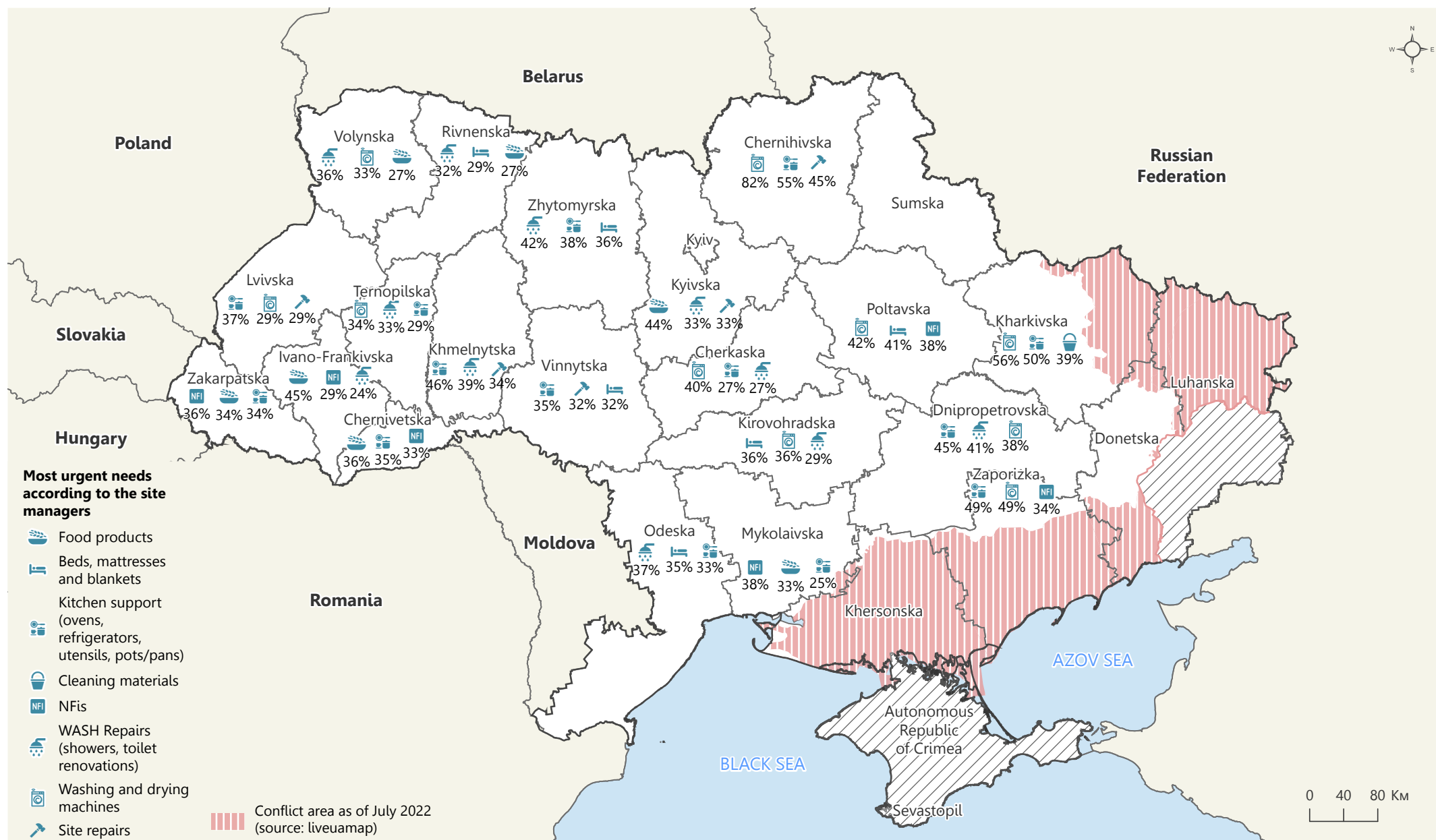


6. An overview on % of the sites that received any humanitarian assistance the last 7 days before data collection in July and the types of assistance received per oblast. Multiple responses were permitted, thus the sum might exceed 100%.

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Most urgent needs according to the site managers, during the July round of CSM:⁷



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