

Introduction

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. The CSM is a multi-sectoral monthly assessment that aims to inform a wide range of partners with basic information on key sectoral indicators related to the shelter and protection of IDPs in Ukraine. Data is collected through a combination of in-person and remote interviews with site managers (key informant interviews, or KIIs). One key informant is interviewed per site.

This comparative analysis brief highlights the main trends identified over the three rounds of CSM: June, July, and August-September.

The CSM follows up from a consolidated mapping of collective sites across Ukraine. Through the support of CCCM cluster partners, as of 30 September, the master list contained 7,234 collective sites. The sites assessed over the three rounds of the CSM (n=2,907) correspond to 40% of all the sites mapped.

Findings across three rounds were compared to provide additional insights on changes in site-level needs over time, as well as the effectiveness of the response in meeting those needs. Sites were sampled purposively, thus findings should be read as indicative rather than representative.

Sites assessed in Round 3, interviewed in previous rounds, answered a shortened version of the CSM questionnaire (with a focus on IDP population demographic characteristics, vulnerabilities, movement intentions, and top priority needs).

Key findings

Most assessed sites over the three rounds were dormitories and kindergartens owned by local authorities. The WASH infrastructure was the most reported infrastructure issue with many residents reportedly facing an insufficient number of showers and toilets. Comparatively, with other assistance provided to sites, kitchen utilities and drying machines were reportedly most urgent, but less received.

While a significant part of collective sites was characterised by vulnerable populations, the elderly and persons with disabilities reportedly often face with lack of proper devices (such as ramps or elevators). The proportion of sites with a reporting system for GBV and trafficking available was low over all three rounds.

Despite local authorities becoming increasingly involved in the management of collective sites, the lack of referral as well as formal feedback and complaint mechanisms indicates a persistent need for increased formalization of collective sites.

Feedback: CCCM Cluster Ukraine
 Email: ukrki@cccm@unhcr.org
 Info: www.globalccmcluster.org, www.humanitarianresponse.info

Site management

CSM data indicates that the percentage of schools buildings used to host IDPs in Ukraine dropped from June to September (34% in Round 1, 16% in Round 3). Noteworthy that this trend was not noted for kindergarten (22% in Round 1, 25% in Round 3) and dormitories (17% in Round 1, 20% in Round 3). Such trend is reflect of the resume operation of schools in Ukraine.

Over the three CSM rounds, the proportion of the sites assessed that charged IDPs for staying in sites had a slight increase but remained relatively low (8% in June, 11% in August and 12% in September). Additionally, same dynamic was noted to sites which reportedly charged a fee to cover utilities, (3% in June and 6% in September), though the proportion remained low. However, as winter season approaches and utility bills may increase, hence sites may continue to charge over the following months.

Map 1: Total sites assessed over the 3 CSM rounds, per oblast (June–September 2022)



Correspondingly, data does not show significant change in different types of buildings used as collective sites to host IDPs, such as government buildings (1% to 4%), boarding houses (2% to 5%), and hospitals (3% to 4%).

Communal ownership¹ has been the predominant type of site ownership over the three rounds (70% in Round 1, 66% in Round 2, and 61% in Round 3). However, the proportion of sites owned by the state has slightly increased from 16% in June to 20% in September.

In June, data indicates that civil society organizations took the lead in the management of sites, with a greater proportion of sites managed by local NGOs (32%), followed by local authorities (25%) and government (28%). Over the months, local authorities became the most important, informed by 65% of the KIIs, in September, while local NGOs were reported for only 1%. In fact, as the massive displacement dropped down, local authorities were able to catch up with the site management of IDPs in Ukraine, having more oversight of the humanitarian assistance.

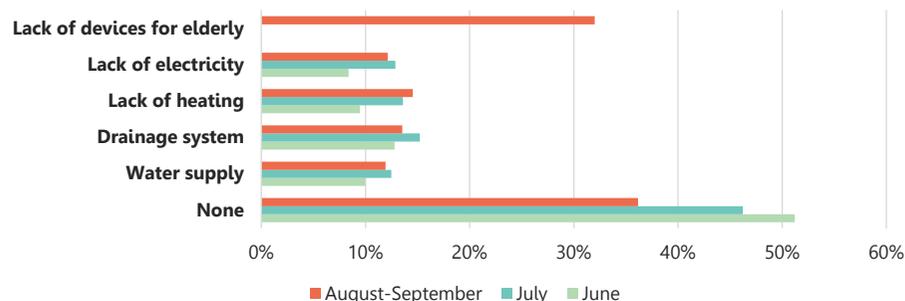
The vast majority of the sites assessed between June and September reported having some feedback and complaint mechanism, mainly through approaching the site management staff, which indicates the need for increased site formalization and regulation, despite the predominance of local authorities in site management. The number of sites that completely lack such a mechanism has increased comparatively from June (1%) to September (13%). One of the reasons influencing these figures is the fact that demands in new sites increased rapidly over the rounds, hindering the prioritization of implementing a proper feedback and complaint mechanism.

1. Communal ownership as category refers to facilities that host IDPs owned by the local governments at the hromada level.

Site infrastructure and IDP living conditions

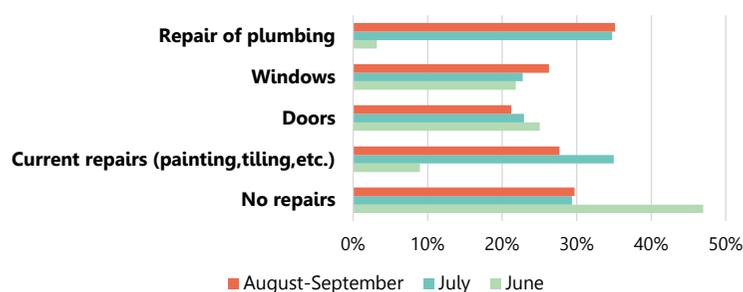
In June, half of the sites (51%) did report challenges in terms of infrastructure. This proportion decreased to 46% in July and to 36% in August-September. For sites indicating infrastructure issues, WASH infrastructure was the most prevalent, especially related to the drainage system and water supply, as shown in the chart 1.

Chart 1: Top infrastructure issues in sites ²



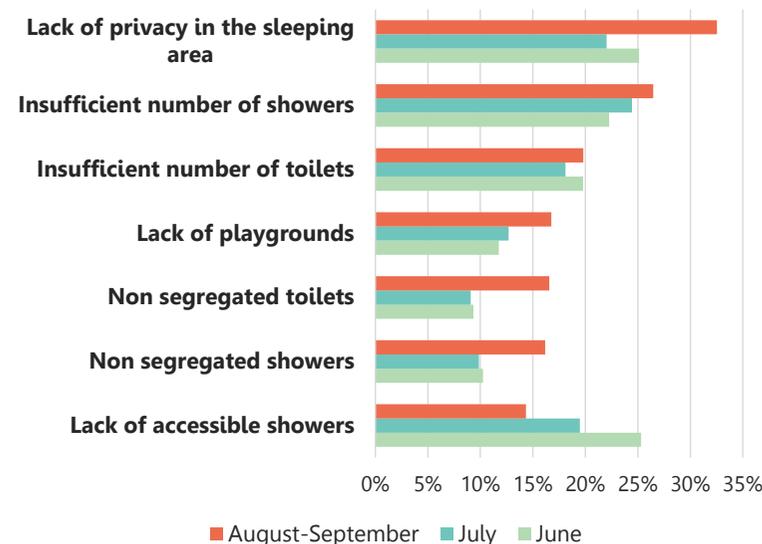
This trend is accompanied by the increasing proportion of sites indicating the need to repair plumbing structures in buildings (chart 2) and WASH repairs as one of the top 5 priority needs reported (table 1). Besides WASH, KIs also informed that sites have prolonged issues with lack of heating and electricity over June to September, as presented in the chart 1.

Chart 2: Top need of repairing in sites ³



Moreover, on issues related to living conditions of IDPs (chart 3), sites consistently reported lack of privacy in the sleeping area, followed by insufficient number of showers and toilets to the residents. It is likely that this trend is connected with the difficulties or limitations of adapting the site facilities that previously operated for different purposes, such as government buildings or schools.

Chart 3: Top living condition issues in sites ⁴



In addition, the percentage of sites without bomb shelter remained stable (32% in June, 32% in July and, 33% in August-September). This condition was continuously reported in Zakarpatska (56%) and Poltavaska (46%) oblasts in June and Ivano-Frankivska (58%), Kyivska (57%), and Poltavaska (56%) oblasts in September.

Movement intentions

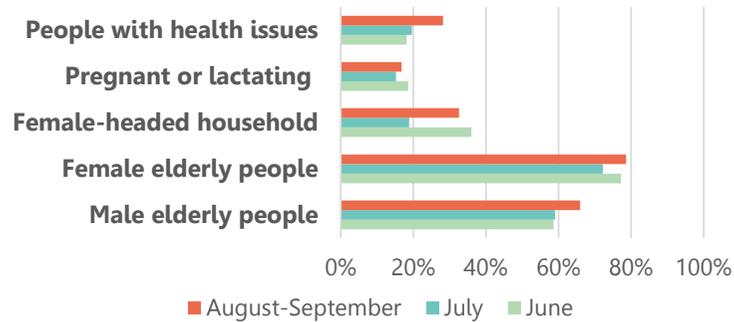
The majority of the KIs reported that IDP households hosted in sites have stayed for one month or more, from June (62%) to September (69%), which could indicate that the displaced population does not have a solution for addressing their housing issues and would continue living in sites for the more longer term period. In June, 38% of the KIs reported that none of their residents were planning to move from the sites within two weeks. In Round 3 (August-September), this proportion increased to 54% of the sites. From June to September, the proportion of KIs reporting on IDPs who plan to leave the sites to return home has decreased, 58% in June and 43% in September. Also, the proportion of KIs reporting IDPs moving to rented apartments has increased (32% in June and 41% in September).

2,3,4,5 - Multiple responses were permitted in this question. The sum might exceed 100% and proportion refers to the frequency of responses given by all the KIs.

Protection concerns

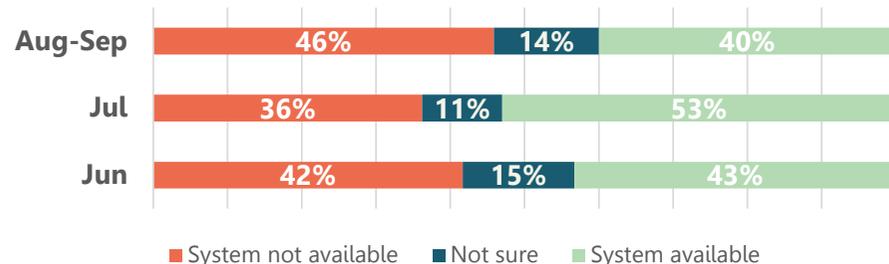
Over the three rounds, KIs reported a prevalent proportion of female elderly as the most numerous vulnerable group. Elderly and persons with disabilities in sites are likely to face additional protection concerns due to infrastructure limitations, particularly due to a lack of disability-friendly devices (32% of sites assessed in Round 3, chart 1). The chart 4 presents the proportion of vulnerable groups reported by KIs from June to September, which has not changed significantly over the three rounds:

Chart 4: Vulnerable groups in sites (Jun-Sep 2022) ⁵



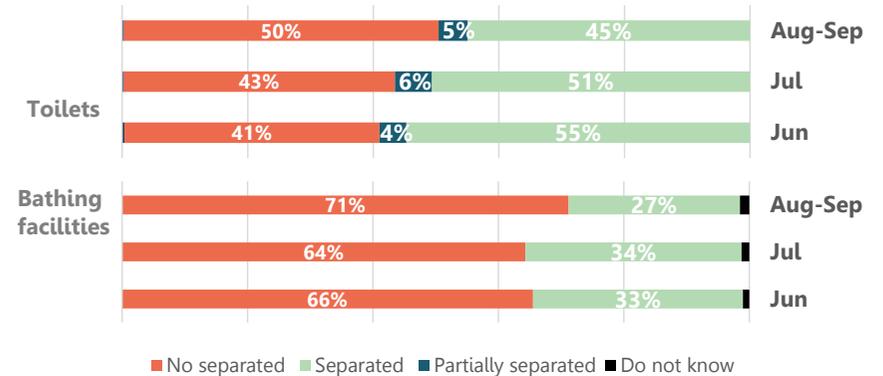
A high proportion of sites assessed from June to September reportedly did not have a referral system for supporting IDP residents in case of protection risks or concerns (28% in Round 1 and 33% in Round 3). Furthermore, data show that over the three rounds, lack of reporting system for gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking remained between 30% and 40%, as presented in the chart 5.

Chart 5: GBV and trafficking report system availability in sites



This context may be worsened by the fact that almost half of the sites remained without toilets and bathing facilities separated per gender (chart 6), a measure that could preventively mitigate GBV. The percentage of KIs reporting unavailability of separated toilets were between 40% and 50%, whereas bathing facilities were between 60% and 70%. Additionally, a high proportion of KIs reported that sites were not visited by social protection workers (stable proportion over three rounds, 36% in June, 35% in July and 41% in September). In particular, this was observed in sites of the Ivano-Frankivska, Zhytomyrska⁶ and Zaporizka oblasts. Allied to these factors, the proportion of KIs that reported inaccessibility of psychosocial support service for their residents remained stable (22% over the three rounds).

Chart 6: Availability of separated toilets and bathing facilities in sites ⁷



Regarding safety of the IDPs residents, most of the sites assessed (stable proportion over the three rounds, 93% in Round 1, 95% in Round 2 and Round 3) were located in a safe area and far from military activities. Of those sites reported being located in unsafe areas, the majority were in Sumska (June), Kharkivska (July) and Mykolaivska (September) oblasts.

The proportion of sites reportedly lacking of first aid kits increased from 7% in June to 13% in September. This issue was most prevalent among sites in Zaporizka, Poltavaska and Odeska oblasts over the all three rounds.

5. The category "people with health issues" includes persons with disabilities.

6. In Zhytomyrska oblast, the total number of sites interviewed, in each round, was lower than 50.

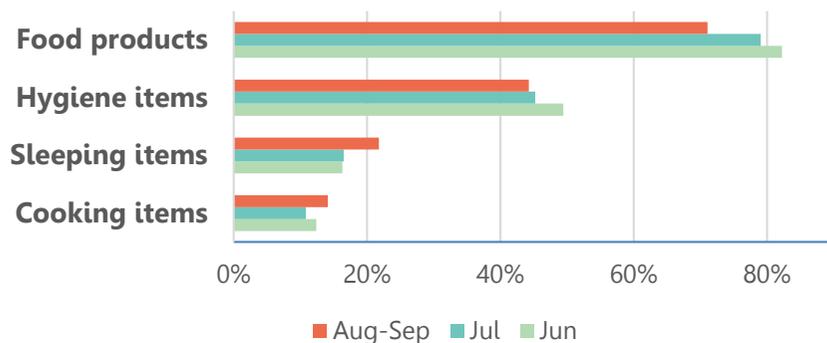
7. The category "partially separated" corresponds to sites with both types of toilets (gender separated and unisex).

Site assistance

Overall, with respect to the site needs and assistance received, data shows that some types of items seems well-aligned, while in others indicates the existence of gaps.

From June to September, sites in Cherkaska, Odeska, and Zhytomyrska oblasts consistently reported not receiving humanitarian assistance in the last 7 days, prior to the data collection. Of those sites reporting assistance received, the vast majority was continuously receiving **food** (82% in Round 1, 79% in Round 2, and 71% in Round 3), and **NFI items** (49% in Round 1, 45% in Round 2 and 44% in Round 3), as shown in the chart 7. Local authorities and volunteer organisations remained the most prevalent type of organisation providing these assistances over the three rounds.

Chart 7: Assistance received by sites ⁷



Regarding food assistance, IDPs in most sites assessed in June reportedly received the support of NGOs (54%). At the same time, in September, this proportion has decreased to 26%, while 49% of KIs informed that IDPs purchased their food. As for food availability, there has been a continuous need for **cooking items and other kitchen support** indicated by KIs over the three rounds (table 1). Despite high needs for cooking items reported in June through to September, this type of assistance was consistently less reported as having been received by collective sites. Hence, over the three rounds, data indicated that priority needs and humanitarian assistance provided were mismatched to some extent, as items received monthly did not reflected the urgent gaps pointed out by KIs.

Table 1: Top 10 priority needs reported by KIs ⁸

Priority needs	Jun	Jul	Aug-Sep
Cooking items	31%	34%	38%
Washing drying machines	33%	30%	29%
Food products	34%	25%	30%
Sleeping items	30%	23%	29%
Wash repairs	27%	28%	21%
NFIs	24%	24%	24%
Site repairs	17%	23%	16%
Cleaning materials	17%	13%	20%
Generators	6%	12%	9%
Support utility payments	5%	11%	9%

Finally, sites reportedly stressed washing and drying machines as a priority need. Between July and September the proportion of KIs indicating that **washing machines** were insufficient to residents increased from 26% to 45%. Furthermore, most of sites (84% in Round 1, 82% in Round 2 and 80% in Round 3) reported lack of drying machines to the site residents. Drying machines will remain an urgent demand as the winter season begins.

Hence, though assistance provided with food and NFIs correspond to the priority needs of sites in Ukraine, cooking items and washing and/or drying machines were consistently less received but more reported as one of the top priority needs of the sites.

PARTNERS



7, 8. Multiple responses were permitted in this question. The sum might exceed 100% and proportion refers to the frequency of responses given by all the KIs.