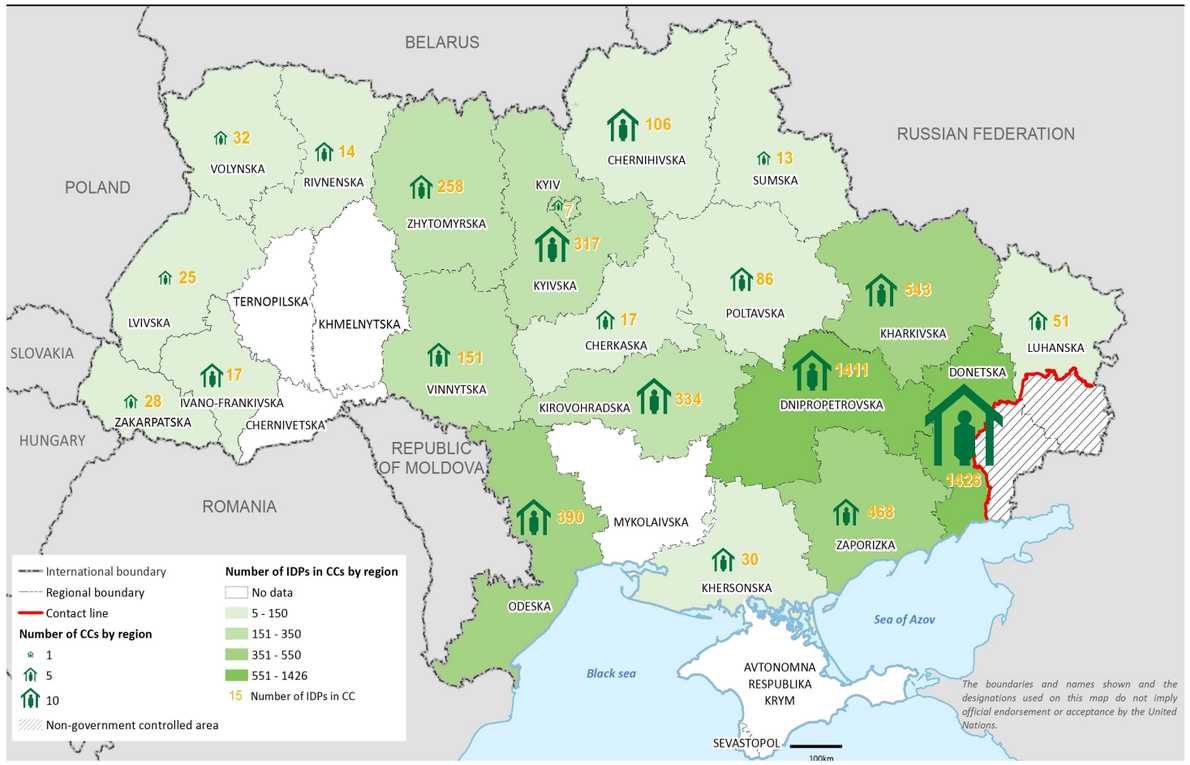
Demographic & Protection

- **Statistical Calculation of Demographic Data:** From a total of 5,999 IDPs living in Collective Centers, all across Ukraine, demographic data could be extrapolated for the population with confidence level 97% (+-2%).
- **Demographic Breakdown:** 44% of the residents of collective centers are female, 29% of residents are children, and 27% of residents of Collective Centers are male.
- **Vulnerability Categories:** 75% of Collective Centers reported to have residents with vulnerability categories. The vulnerable categories include 19% are elderly, 8% are disabled, 3% are single headed households, 1% are pregnant and lactating women, 1% are large families, and 0.1% are unaccompanied minors.

Payments

- **Rent**: 69% of Collective Centers request that IDPs pay some form of rent. Although 24% of Collective Centers reported that they had IDPs who were not making regular payments.
- **Utilities:** 49% of Collective Centers require their residents to pay for utilities.
- **Employment**: **11%** of residents who are required to pay rent **are employed**. **9%** of IDPs required to pay for utilities **are employed.**
- **Debt:** 38% of Collective Centers report having residents with debts for rent or utilities between 15,000-90,000 UAH.
- **Closure**: **Since May 2016, eighteen of the nineteen Collective Centers** which closed cited IDP debts for rent and utilities as the main reason for closing.



Map of Collective Center in Ukraine

Living conditions

Conditions and contribution to closure of Collective Centers: When analyzing the collective centers which have closed since May 2016, **poor conditions were a major contributing factor**. Notably, these centers had an average cleanliness score of three or below in the four areas of hygiene facilities, adequacy of toilets, condition of toilets, and location of cooking facilities. These centers when asked for their reasons for closing mentioned that the government did not provide them with enough support, while several IDPs took their own initiative to move out due to the poor living conditions. In a few cases, these centers closed, because of the need to return the building back to its pre-conflict use.

Satisfactory score for the collective center conditions are calculated for 111 open collective centers: 85% Hygiene Facilities, 76% toilets, 70% cooking facilities, 85% heating condition.

Unsatisfactory conditions: Among 111 CCs, about **31% have unsatisfactory conditions** in at least one of the following areas: organization of hygiene facilities, number of toilets, condition of toilets, location and general status of cooking facilities, quality of heating. 691 IDPs from fourteen CCs are living in unsatisfactory conditions, **representing 13% of all CCs.**

Criterion	IDPs		#CC	Top locations
All satisfactory	4151	**69%**	68	
1 criteria is missing	1152	**19%**	29	Donetska oblast Zaporizka oblast
2 criteria is missing	**438**	**8%**	**6**	**Odeska obl.** **Donetska obl.**
3 criteria is missing	**128**	**2%**	**6**	**Cernihivska obl.** **Donetska obl.**
4 criteria is missing	**125**	**2%**	**2**	**Odeska obl.** **Chernighivska obl.**

Type and geographical distribution

Type of Ownership: When analyzing the type of ownership of Collective Centers, a large majority of vulnerability categories are residing in **communally owned properties (59% of IDPs)** showing the role that local administrations play in providing accommodation to the most vulnerable IDPs. **Privately owned** collective centers account for 11% of the IDP population, and **state owned collective centers** account for 12% of the IDP population. 18% of IDPs are living in **civil society operated and religiously owned centers**.

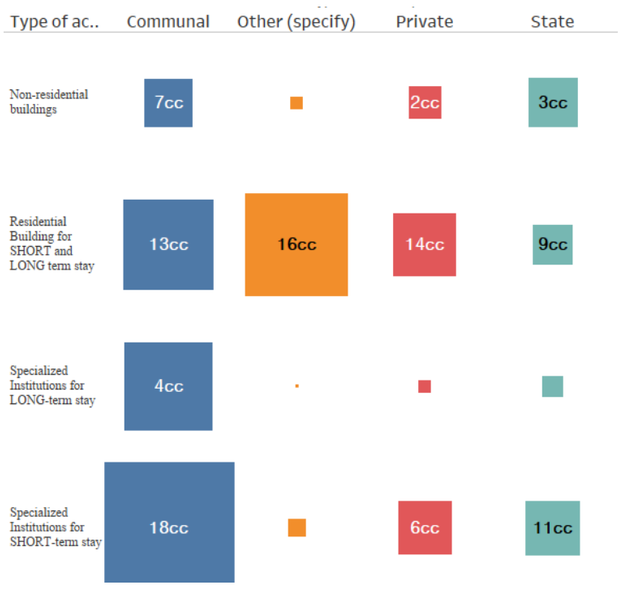


Diagram breakdown per type of ownership and category of building: Size of the square, the number of IDPs. Label, the number of Collective Center.

Type of Collective Center: 48% of Collective Centers are residential buildings for short and long-term stay, 32% of the Collective Centers are buildings for short-term stay, 11% are non-residential buildings, and 9% are residential buildings for long-term stay.

Indicators for geographical distribution: The geographical distribution of the collective center is marked by two indicators: 1) the occupancy ratio and 2) the number of Collective Centers present in the Oblast, which is representing the Oblast's capacity

Three dominant trends in geographical distribution: 1) **Oblasts with high occupancy ratio (near 100%) and very few CCs (less than three)** (for example Zakarpastka) that are at the near limit of their occupancy ratio. 2) **Oblasts with Occupancy ratio above 50% and between three to nine CCs** (ex: Chernihivska). While at near saturation point, there is a possibility to decommission a few Collective Centers by regrouping IDPs in Collective Centers which do have available space in the short-term3) **Oblasts with very low occupancy ratio and low quantity of collective centers** (ex: Sumska or Lvivska)

Risk of Eviction: 24% of Collective Centers are reporting risks of eviction. If these Collective Centers have to evict or close their doors, it will impact 29% of the IDP population currently residing in these centers. 10% of Collective Centers reported to not know of any such risks. Top reasons for eviction included IDPs preventing the center from its normal operations, debts related to providing services for IDPs, and the IDPs don't have the permission of the owner to remain in the center.

Social Tensions: 18% of Collective Centers reported social tensions. 40% of these collective centers reported tensions inside and outside of the Collective Center. These same centers had an average occupancy ratio of 72%. 30% of Collective Centers reported tensions inside, and another 30% reported tensions outside of the collective center.

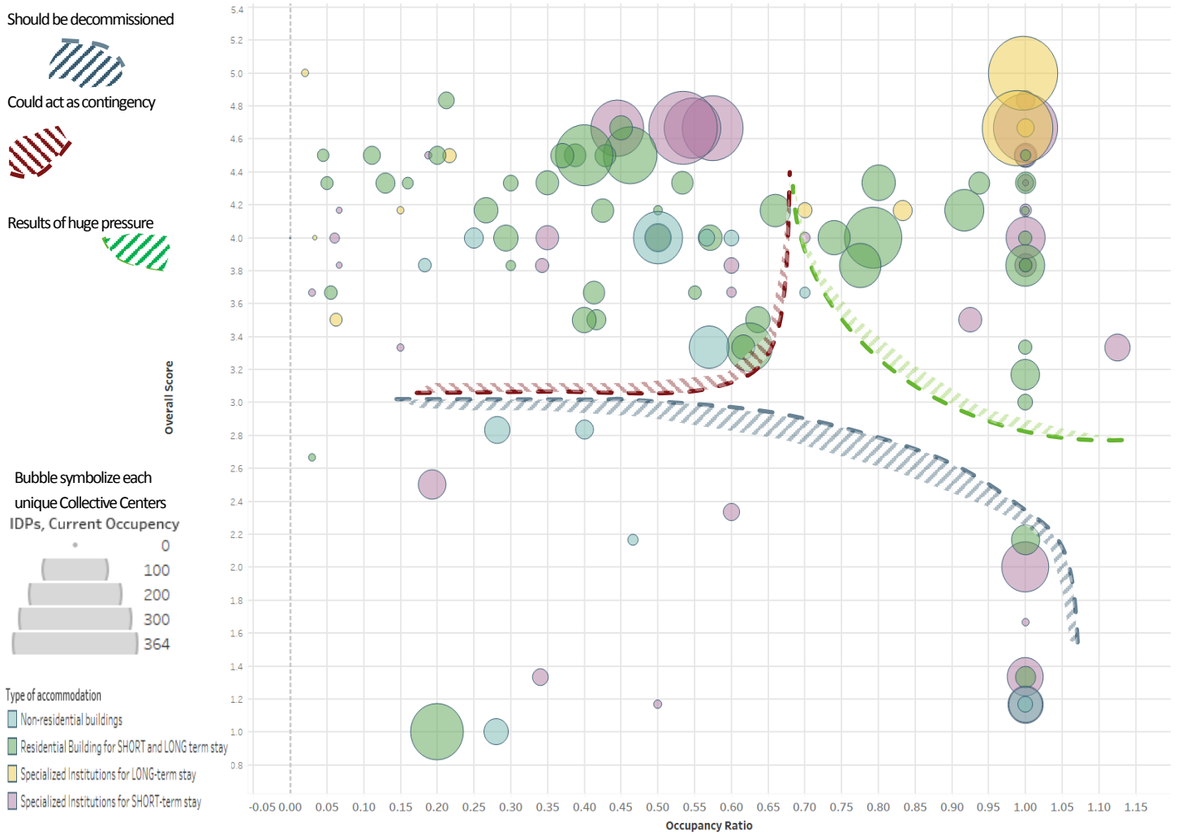
"We understand that by living here, we are breaking the law, but we don't really have any other choice. the government claims that they are doing a lot to help IDPs especially vulnerable disabled people, but for us, they say we don't qualify for assistance. Who then can help us if we cant even help ourselves ? With the assistance of some lawyers, we will keep asking the courts to provide social housing which we keep hearing about. Though in reality, no one has really received such support. So for the time being, staying here is better than sleeping in the streets: we are perfectly justified to save our own lives and that of our children."

Natalya, 38 years old, was originally from Donetsk region, and is now living in a illegal collective center facing a risk of eviction. .

Understand the risk of eviction
Oral Notification from management
IDPs prevent institution from usual functioning
Debt of CC connected to IDPs
Written notification from management
Threats without notification
Closure of institution in general

Exit strategy

Collective Centers have numerous facets that determine their status and the conditions of their residents. However, it is also possible to fine tune this analysis to crosscheck two indictors together: the overall score of their living conditions and the occupancy ratio which is related to the use by IDPs as indictors for potentially a minimal investment for improvement and/or maintenance. 3 main types of Collective Centers are existing which inform on a different exit strategy: Those with bad conditions should be prioritized for any type of decommissioning with alternative solutions. Those with an overall score above 3 but with an occupancy ratio of less than 50% could be kept open for longer term, upon the condition that non IDPs are also residing within the premises. Finally, CCs with an overall score above the average and significantly occupied are likely linked to factors causing IDPs' negative coping mechanisms and pressures which show the need they have for living in the Collective Centre.



Shelter Cluster Ukraine
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

COLLECTIVE CENTER in UKRAINE, JUNE 2017 UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Status of Centers:** Between May 2016 and May 2017, nineteen collective centers closed, but five were newly opened. 251 collective centers (CCs) were contacted during the 3rd round (231 previously registered in the database and 20 newly identified)
- **Population** The population in Collective Centers is stable and often used as a last resort solution for IDPs which are facing socio-economical challenges. The percentage of pensioners rose with an extra 35%, while the number of disabled residents significantly reduced.
- **Eviction** The risk of eviction almost doubled from last year during the same period, rising to almost 1 every 4 centers at risk of eviction.
- **Ownership** With the closure of 19 CCs, private ownership decreased significantly rebalancing the ratio of two thirds private- one third public ownership to the inverse.
- **Occupancy ratio** From last year, the reduction in the number of CCs contributed to an increase of the occupancy ratio from 50% to 57%.

Collective Centers today @ a Glance

251 Collective Centers in the database

19 Collective Centers closed from may 2016

5,999 IDPs reside in Collective Centers in the government controlled area (current occupancy)

6,272 maximum capacity in open Collective Centers in Ukraine

8 % Less people in Collective Centers compared to 2015-16.

57 % Average occupancy Ratio (current occupancy over maximum capacity)

29 % IDPs are living in CC at risk of eviction

69 % IDPs are paying to stay in Collective Center

Elderly under a risk of eviction, Bovary Collective Center. @ UNHCR/ S. Pochechuev

"I have a 19 year old disabled child. We were allocated a room with two iron beds. I went to Kuyalnik to find a room, because he shouldn't be breathing in dust. We were rejected everywhere (…). We can neither make plans for the future nor look back on the life that used to define our daily existence. Our life no longer has any solid foundation."

Alina, 42 years old, was originally from Luhansk region, and is now living in a Collective Center in Odessa.

Method During the months of March & May 2017, Shelter and Protection Cluster partners traveled the country and spoke through phone with over 215 Collective Centers in the Country. Data collection took place in several forms including 65 % phone interviews, 32% key informant visits, & 1% focus group discussion with IDPs. At the object level, the results are concluded at 99% confidence (+-3.5%) At an individual IDP level, results are concluded at with confidence level 97% (+-2%).

IDPs in Collective Center by region