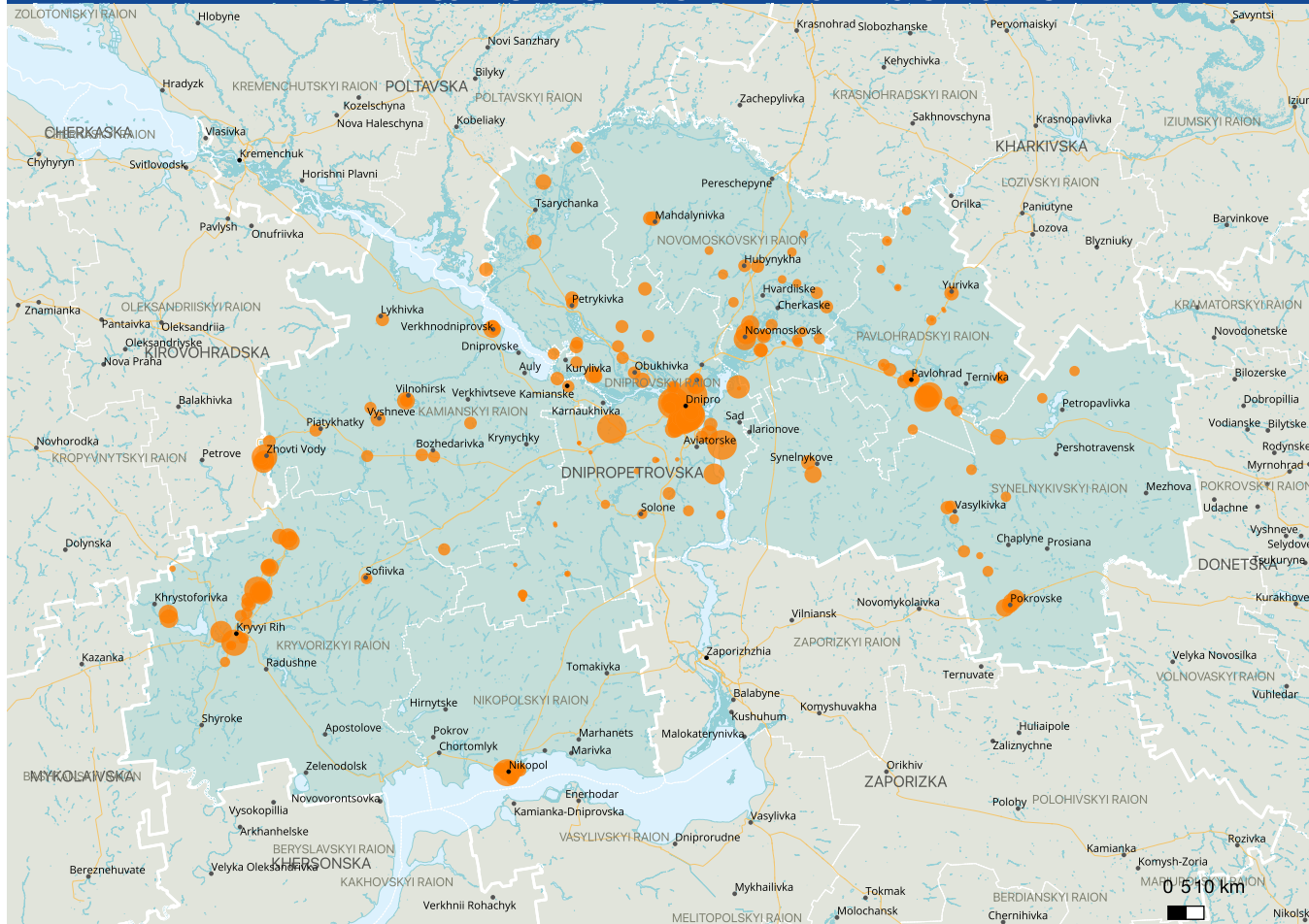


DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's Collective Centre Assessment, as of 22nd June 2022



ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST



OVERVIEW

Between 19th of May and 23 June 2022, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with oblast authorities and local civil society organisations, conducted a CCCM Collective Centre assessment across all Dnipropetrovska Oblast. Data was collected at the site-level at the request of the Dnipropetrovska Oblast administration and implemented in-person through trained enumerators from civil society organisations using key-informant interviews with site managers/ focal points and an observational period. All figures and narrative in this present factsheet are only indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of collection. Assessment took place in sites which met one of the the following criteria:

- Site can accommodate 30 or more people
- 30 or more people were present at the site at the time of the assessment

COLLECTIVE CENTRE TYPES

A total of 273 sites were active in hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 19 Centres empty but ready to host*. 36% of collective centres assessed were schools, 28% were dormitories and the remainder were a mix of government buildings, health facilities, leisure centres, gyms, religious buildings and hotels. 8 different Oblasts were reported as the Oblast of Origin for the majority of IDPs in the centres. The top 4 Oblasts of origin majorities were: Donetsk (141 centres); Luhanska (59 centres); Khersonska (29 centres); Kharkivska (21).

KEY FIGURES



14,554 individuals hosted in collective centres



30,441 total hosting capacity



36% of collective centres are schools



48% of sites - majority of IDPs have no plan to transit to other locations



SITE ENVIRONMENT

66% of the sites have visible damage to the building (leaking roofs and cracks in walls were mostly reported). 12% of the sites assessed are overcrowded. Whilst the majority of the overcrowded sites do not have space for external expansion, 25% of these sites could expand internally. 41% of sites do not have a fire-safety system in place with 57% showing visible hazards, primarily electrical. There is inadequate ventilation in 26% of sites. In 55% of sites, families do not have privacy space and 65% of sites lack lockable storage space for belongings. There is insufficient electricity in 21% of sites. 68% of sites are not located near a bomb shelter.



HEALTH

91% of sites have an active health referral system in place. 75% have health workers that visit on a regular basis. Basic medicines are available on site in 53% of sites, however 58% still require additional medicines. Needed medicines include antihistamines, antirheumatics, antipyretics, painkillers, antivirals, gastrointestinal remedies and essential consumables such as bandages and antiseptics.

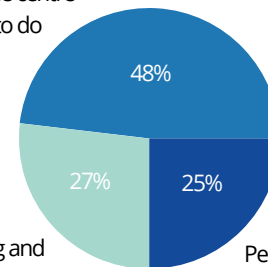


WASH

18% of sites exceed the standard of 20 persons per toilet. 23% of sites do not have showers. 91% of sites do not have toilets equipped for people with physical disabilities and 95% of showers. Showers are not gender segregated in 71% of sites and toilets are not gender segregated in 58% of sites. In 38% of sites, the majority of people bring their own water. In others, tap water is the most common source of drinking water (20%) followed by the provision of bottled water (19%). 88% of sites are connected to the central sewage system. Hygiene kits have been distributed in 57% of sites. Feminine hygiene kits are available in 49% of sites. The most requested hygiene items are cleaning products and detergents. Only 9% of sites have sufficient washing machines.

ARE PEOPLE STAYING AT THE CENTRE OR TRANSITING?

People are staying in the centre until they decide what to do



People are both staying and transiting through the centre

People are transiting through the centre on their way to other locations

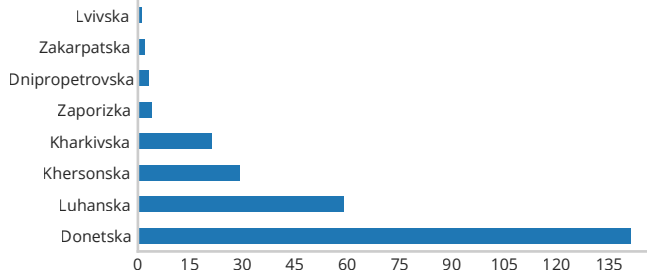
FOOD PROVISION

Food is provided by the Government in 42% of sites. In 36% of sites, people buy their own food and 75% have kitchens or cooking areas for IDPs to use. In 5% of sites, people are able to access restaurants. NGOs provide food in 14 sites (4%). In 82% of sites, there is no food provision made available specifically for people with mobility issues. Infant formula is not available in 46% of sites.



For more information on the assessment, please contact Veronica Costarelli at vcostarelli@iom.int

OBLAST OF ORIGIN FOR MAJORITY



MOST URGENT NEEDS

The most urgent needs, as identified by site managers were:

1. Beds, mattresses and blankets
2. Kitchen Equipment (ovens, refrigerators)
3. Washing/ drying Machines
4. WASH Repairs (showers, toilets)
5. Site repairs (non-WASH)

Other urgent needs included: food items, cleaning materials, communication equipment (wifi, computers), generators, recreational space and support with utility payments.



VULNERABILITIES

Of the 71% of sites which reported the presence of at least one vulnerable group, people with chronic illnesses were present in 59% of sites. People with disabilities were present in 53% of sites. Unaccompanied elderly persons were present in 43% of sites. Pregnant or lactating women were present in 34% of sites. Separated and orphaned children were found in 8% and 7% of sites respectively. 80% of sites are not fully accessible for persons with mobility issues, with a lack of ramps and non-modified showers and toilets as the most cited concerns.



SHELTER AND NFI

64% of sites do not have enough mattresses, with approximately a further 9303 mattresses required. 73% do not have enough bedding and blankets. 43% of sites have clothes/shoes donations for people who need them. Other than mattresses and bed linens, folding beds, pillows, hygiene products (soaps, shampoos), washing liquids, kitchen appliances and cookware (boilers, pans, plates, cups) were the most requested NFI items.



SITE MANAGEMENT

91% of sites are managed by the government. The remainder of sites are managed by local NGOs (7), private individuals (6), and religious (4) or other entities. 2 sites are managed by International NGOs and 1 site is managed by the armed forces. In 12% of sites, IDPs are being charged money to stay at the site. Site managers in 63% of sites estimate the site will stay open longer than 6 months. In almost half of the sites assessed (48%), the majority of people are staying in the center until they decide what to do. 91% of sites have a focal point present at the site 24 hours per day, with the remaining only during the day. Only 2% of sites do not have registration on arrival. Allocation plans are in place in 37% of sites. In the remaining sites, some/ no allocation considerations are made.