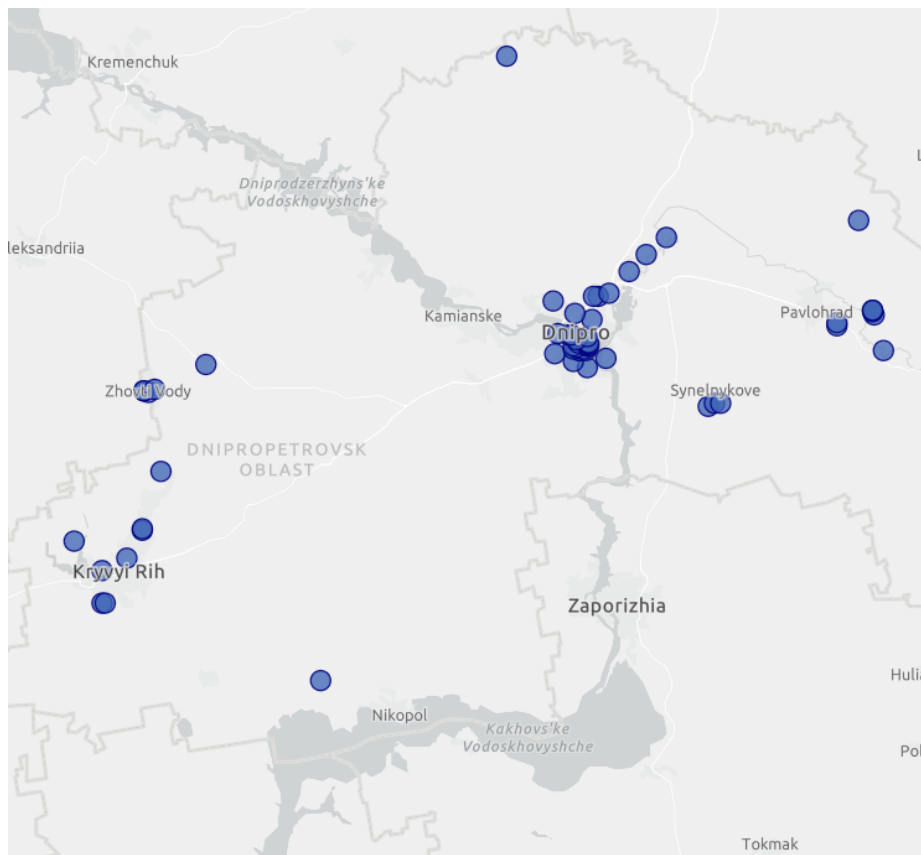


DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST COLLECTIVE CENTRE ASSESSMENT

Summary of IOM's CCCM Collective Centre Assessment | Q3, 2023

CLASSIFICATION: Unrestricted

ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN DNIPROPETROVSKA OBLAST



OVERVIEW

Between May and September 2023, IOM CCCM teams, in collaboration with Oblast authorities and local civil society organizations, conducted 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 through key-informant interviews with site managers / focal points as well as conducting observational assessments. All figures and narrative in this fact-sheet cover collective centres which are hosting (and are capable of hosting) 30 persons or more and are indicative of the situation in the sites at the time of data collection. This fact-sheet provides a short overview of the monitoring assessment in the following thematic areas: demographics, vulnerabilities, site management, site environment, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food provision, and most urgent needs.

SITE TYPES

In total, 73 sites were assessed, 71 of which all were hosting IDPs at the time of assessment, with 2 centres empty but ready to host. Over half of the assessed sites (56%) were dormitories, 10% were health facilities, and 4% were leisure centres. Across 60% of the sites, site managers report that the majority of IDPs do not plan to transit, in 37% of sites, IDPs are reportedly both staying and transiting, while in 3% of sites, IDPs are predominantly transiting.

KEY FIGURES

 **73**
collective centres (sites) assessed
across Dnipropetrovska Oblast

 **4,868**
IDPs hosted in collective
centres (sites)

 **13,796**
total hosting capacity


 **56%**
of sites are dormitories

 **60%**
of sites report that IDPs do not
have plans to transit to other
locations


 **68%**
of IDP-hosting sites report
the presence of persons with
disabilities

 **58%**
of sites are managed by the
government

 **34%**
of sites report presence of
unaccompanied elderly persons

 **59%**
of sites do not have a health
worker present or regularly
visiting

 **11%**
of sites are not connected to
central sewage system

 **33%**
of sites report that there is no
availability of communal space
for IDPs to eat food

DEMOGRAPHICS



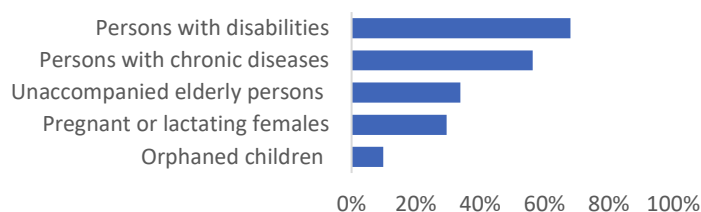
Out of a total of 4,868 IDPs currently hosted in the assessed sites, 55% are female and 45% are male; 19% are minors (under the age of 18), 60% are adults (aged between 18 and 59), and 21% are elderly (over the age of 59).

VULNERABILITIES



A total of 412 IDPs (8% of total IDPs) across 48 sites (68% of IDP-hosting sites) were reported to be persons with disabilities. Persons with chronic diseases were reported in 56% of IDP-hosting sites, unaccompanied elderly persons in 34% and pregnant or lactating females in 30%.

Top vulnerable groups (% of sites with presence of)



SITE MANAGEMENT



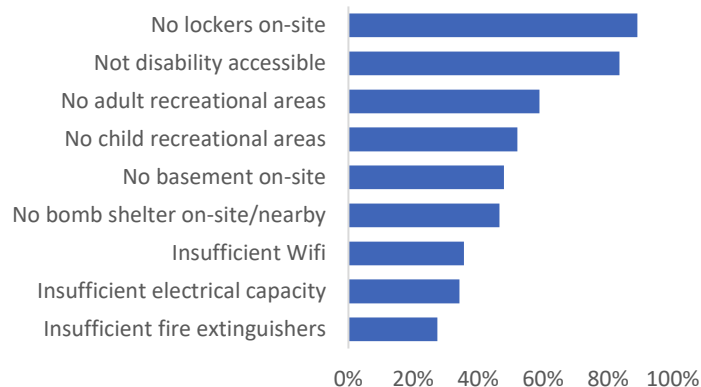
58% of sites are reportedly managed by the government, 22% by private individuals, 18% by local NGOs and 3% by religious entities. 95% of sites report staff presence 24 hours of the day, and 5% report staff presence in the daytime only. IDP registration upon arrival is reported in 97% of sites, and an allocation plan for vulnerable groups exists in 32% of sites. 42% of site managers report that IDPs are being charged money to stay at the centre.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



In 92% of sites, the site manager reports that they expect the site to remain open for more than six months, while in the remaining 8% of sites, site managers are unsure of what will happen. The below chart presents gaps in site provision of key items and services. Critically, 84% of sites are not disability accessible, 43% do not have a bomb shelter on-site or nearby, and 34% have insufficient electrical capacity.

Lack of essential items or services (% of sites)



HEALTH



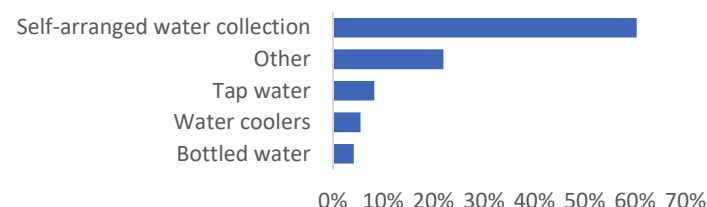
There is no health worker present or to regularly visit in 59% of sites, and problems in accessing medicines are reported in 3% of sites.

WASH



On average, there are 28 toilets and 15 showers per site for the IDP population. Toilets and showers are not gender-segregated in the majority of sites (68% and 79%, respectively), nor disability-accessible in the majority of sites (89% and 93%, respectively). A critical 11% of sites are not connected to the central sewage system. The below chart details the primary ways by which IDPs access drinking water; of which, the most frequently reported way was via self-arranged water collection (60%).

Primary way by which IDPs access drinking water (% of sites)

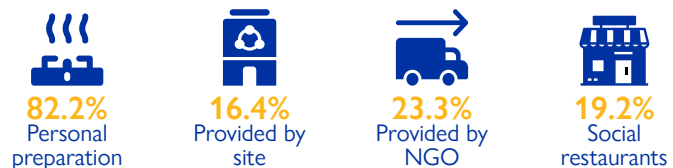


FOOD PROVISION



33% of sites reported that there was no available communal space for IDPs to eat food, and 12% of sites reported that there was no kitchen area available for IDPs to prepare food. The most frequently reported way by which IDPs have access to food in sites was by personal preparation (82%), followed by food provisions by the site (16%).

Ways by which IDPs access food (% of sites)



MOST URGENT NEEDS



The most urgent needs, as identified by site managers are displayed in the below table. Overall, the most frequently reported site need was found to be equally dispersed between site upgrades and repairs of structural elements of the site, NFIs for facilities, kitchen upgrades and cash assistance (all 14%, i.e. relevant for 2 sites)

Table 1: Highest priority need (% of sites)

1. Site upgrades & repairs of structural elements	14.3%
2. NFIs for facilities	14.3%
3. Kitchen Upgrades	14.3%
4. Cash Assistance	14.3%
5. Food Services	7.1%