

# UKRAINE COLLECTIVE SITE MONITORING | ROUND 15

## KEY MESSAGES

**Movement dynamics:** Over the past three months, assessed CSs reported hosting a total of 10,693 newly arrived IDPs, of whom 68% (8,879 individuals) were recently evacuated or self-evacuated from high-risk areas. Additionally, in case of emergencies, CSs can reportedly provide 4,465 extra short-term accommodation places for stays of less than a week.

**Accommodation issues:** Almost half (46%) of the assessed CSs stated that some or all rooms were shared by multiple households, including 29% of those lacking any space dividers, such as screens or partitions. In 17% of CSs, up to 8 residents were accommodated in one space, while in 4%, as many as 12 residents shared one room.

**Winterization:** Around 83% of surveyed CSs reported receiving no winterization support in the past three months. Furthermore, 26% of CSs indicated they lacked backup power sources, and 61% reported not having an alternative heating source.

**Barrier-free access:** About half (49%) of the surveyed CSs did not have disability-friendly infrastructure, such as elevators, external ramps, and horizontal bars on doors, and 28% of the surveyed CSs reported having only partially installed disability-friendly infrastructure (excluding WASH facilities).

**Bomb shelter arrangement:** Around 13% of CSs reportedly did not have a bomb shelter either in the facility itself or nearby (less than 500m). Notably, in a total of 6% of CSs the capacity of the bomb shelter was reported to be insufficient. Additionally, 65% of bomb shelters were reported as inaccessible for people with reduced mobility.

**Durable solutions:** Only 6% of the surveyed sites reported that all (100%) of their residents were employed, while 8% indicated that the majority (76%-100%) were employed. Furthermore, 12% of CSs reported that there were no working-age residents at their sites. The most common reason for unemployment among residents was physical inability to work, cited in 51% of CSs.

**WASH-related infrastructure:** Only 55% of site managers reported having an adequate number of bathing facilities, while 64% of the sites had a sufficient number of toilets for the capacity of the site. About 2 in 3 CS managers (69%) reported that disability-friendly bathing facilities were absent, the same percentage indicated that their sites lacked disability-friendly toilets.

**Resolution #930 compliance:** on average, the surveyed CSs adhered to 73% of the minimum standards (full list of minimum standards can be found in Annex 1)

## ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



The CSM Round 15 data was grouped according to the division of the CCCM Cluster into Subnational Hubs. The full list of active CSs can be accessed through monthly [density maps](#).

## RATIONALE

The Collective Site Monitoring (CSM) is an initiative of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in Ukraine implemented by REACH and supported by Cluster partner organisations and Ombudsman Office. It aims at providing a wide range of stakeholders, including humanitarian agencies and Ukrainian authorities, with essential information regarding the situation in collective sites (CSs) hosting Internally Displaced People (IDPs).

The CSM Round 15 data collection occurred from 23th of November to 8th of December 2024. In total, 1,242 CSs were surveyed through key informant interviews (KIIs), with the sites sampled purposively (see the [Context and Methodology](#) section).

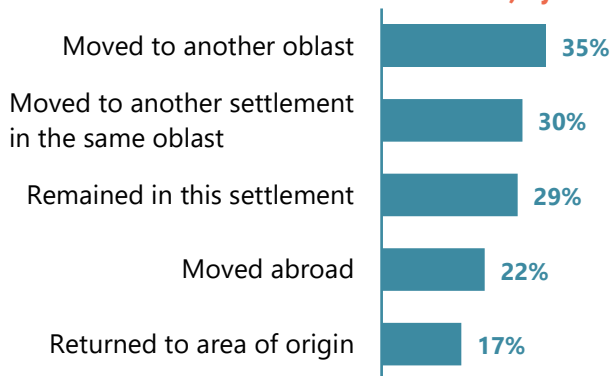
Given the non-representative nature of the sampling method used, findings should be read as indicative of the humanitarian conditions in CSs across Ukraine.

# DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT DYNAMICS

A total of 1,242 collective sites (CSs) were assessed in Round 15, with a total capacity of 88,823 places. Of these, 59,471 were occupied by internally displaced persons (IDPs), reflecting an average occupancy rate of 67%.<sup>1</sup> In 82% of CSs, the typical length of stay for residents was reported to be longer than 1.5 years, while 4% of CSs noted stays of up to one year.

Over the past 3 months, 45% of CS managers reported new arrivals. The decision to settle in CSs was most often attributed to their proximity to the frontline (65%), housing destruction or damage (50%), unaffordable rent (42%), and the need to leave housing in occupied areas (29%). The highest number of new arrivals in the last 3 months<sup>2</sup> was recorded in Dnipropetrovska oblast, with a total of 6,520 people (61% out of all newly arrived), followed by Kharkivska oblast with 1,079 people (10%). Among those site managers who reported new arrivals in their CSs (n=533), 5% indicated that IDPs had moved to the site because they could no longer afford rent due to the withdrawal of the IDP allowance.

## Most common directions for those who left, by % of CSs<sup>3</sup>



Eviction of residents over the last three months was reported in 7% of CSs. The highest proportions were found in Kharkivska (32%), Odeska (15%) and Mykolaivska (14%) oblasts. Dangerous or belligerent behavior of IDPs were most frequently reported as the reasons for eviction, by 67% of the sites that evicted residents (n=82).

## Age and sex distribution of CS population, by % of CS residents



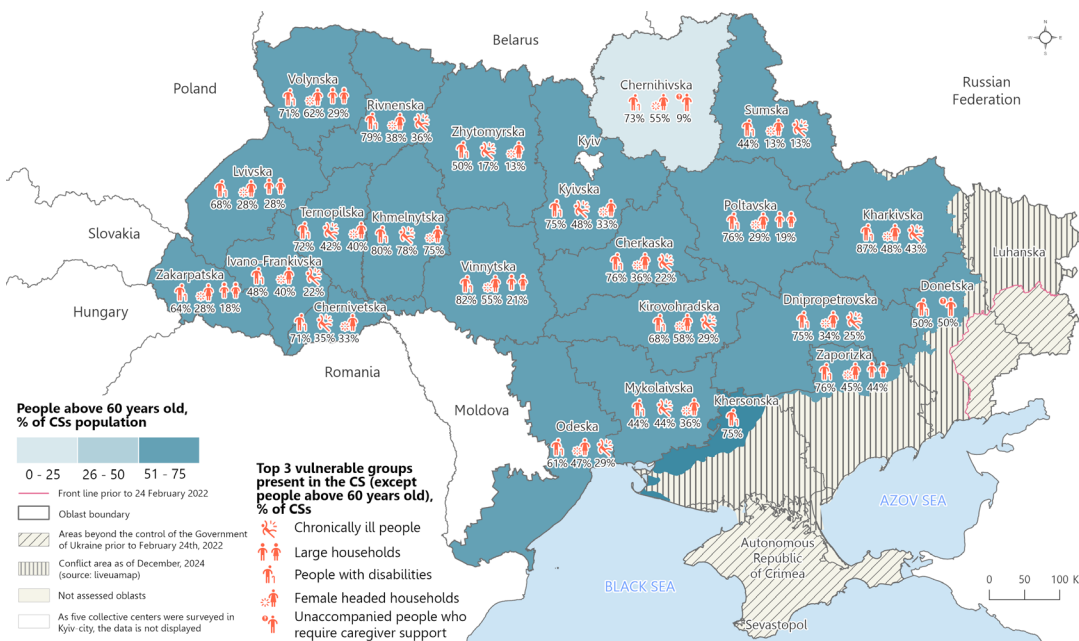
## People who require caregiver support

Unaccompanied individuals requiring caregiver support but unable to receive it on-site were reported in 8% of the surveyed CSs. The highest prevalence of such cases was observed in Kharkivska (25%), followed by Kyivska and Mykolaivska oblasts (20% each). Mykolaivska oblast had the highest percentage of unaccompanied children present on site (9%).

## Presence of vulnerable groups, by % of CSs hosting at least one such person or household

- 90% Older women (60+)
- 81% Older men (60+)
- 71% Persons with registered or unregistered disabilities
- 40% Female-headed households
- 28% People with chronic illnesses, including mental health issues
- 20% Households with 3 or more children
- 8% Unaccompanied people who require caregiver support
- 8% Pregnant and/or lactating women

## PRESENCE OF OLDER PEOPLE AND OTHER VULNERABLE CATEGORIES IN COLLECTIVE SITES



1. The total capacity and occupancy rate was calculated based on 1,242 responses and includes only active CSs.  
 2. Next highest recorded number of new arrivals in the last 3 months was reported in Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska oblast.  
 3. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

## MINIMUM STANDARDS

In September 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 930 "On the functioning of collective sites for internally displaced people"<sup>4</sup>, which set out minimum standards for collective centres.

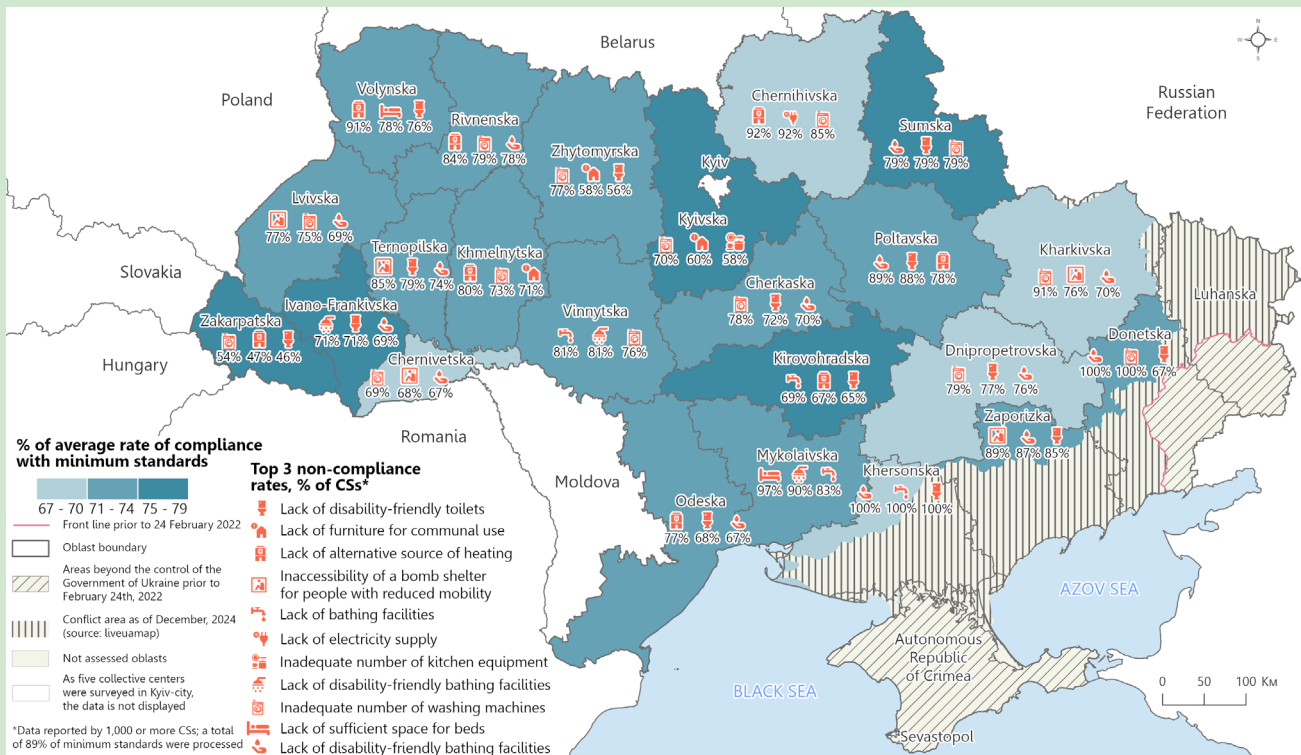
Minimum standards include requirements related to organizational and legal principles of the site functioning, the availability and state of various engineering systems, the space arrangement and necessary infrastructure, sanitation and hygiene facilities, as well as equipment of the collective site

premises with the necessary household and other appliances.<sup>5</sup>

Given the need for prioritization in further interventions, information on the compliance of surveyed collective sites with the established minimum standards as well as the results from previous rounds is provided throughout this brief.

The methodology for the calculation of the minimum standard compliance rates was developed in partnership with the Ukraine CCCM Cluster.

## MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE



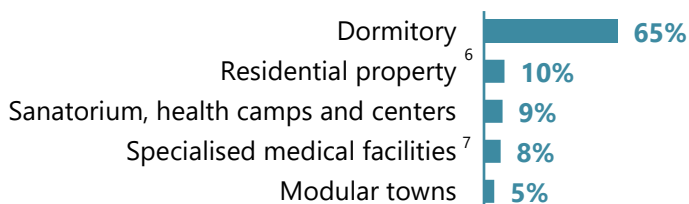
## SITE INFORMATION

Nearly half (48%) of the CSs were reported to be managed by local authorities, with educational institutions accounting for 32% and the national government managing 17% of the CSs.

### Building type

The data shows that 68% of the CSs surveyed were established in residential buildings, while the remaining 32% were located in non-residential buildings.

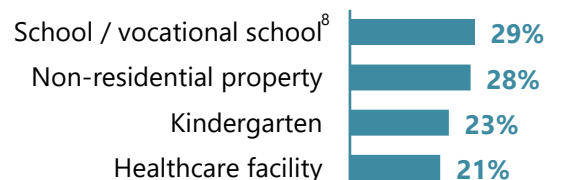
#### Types of residential buildings, by % of CSs (n=846)



### Collective sites registration

The majority (83%) of the CSs surveyed were reported to be included in the official list of sites adopted by the oblast authorities. Registration information for 3% of the sites had been submitted but not yet been processed, while the managers of 9% of the CSs reportedly had not initiated the registration process. Non-registered sites were most prevalent in Volynska (41% of monitored CSs), Mykolajivska (29%), and Rivnenska (25%) oblasts.

#### Types of non-residential buildings, by % of CSs (n=395)



4. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 01, 2023. [No. 930](#).

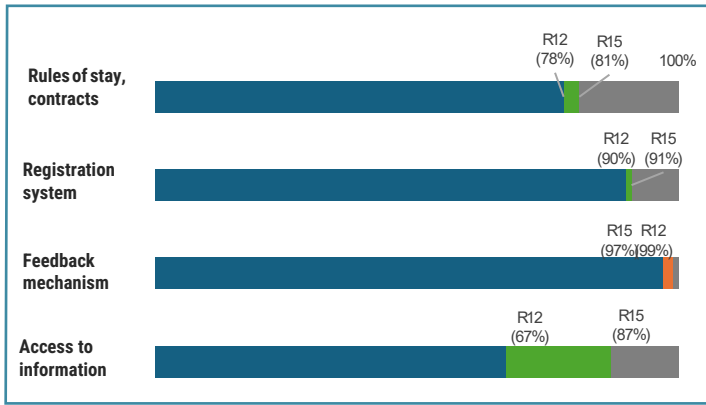
5. The full list of minimum standards can be found in Annex 1 to this brief.

6. For the purposes of this study, residential property encompasses hotels and hostels.

7. Specialised medical facilities are understood as medical facilities that provide inpatient care for people with disabilities, mental health issues, for older people, and children.

8. Non-residential property includes: religious building, library, shop, office building, house of culture, restaurant, public institution, etc.

# ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF COLLECTIVE SITES FUNCTIONING



Note: The observed differences in compliance rates with the minimum standards reflect an improvement (green) or deterioration (orange) in the situation in 989 CSs that were surveyed during round 12 (March-April) and round 15 (November-December).<sup>9</sup>

## CSs Regulations

Nearly all (97%) of surveyed CSs implemented an enrollment system to register residents. Of these, 91% recorded both new arrivals and departures, while 6% only tracked arrivals. The most frequently requested documents for accommodation included a national passport (93%), an IDP certificate (83%), and a taxpayer identification number (55%) (RES930\_121).<sup>10,11</sup>

The majority of CSs (91%) reportedly had written rules of stay, and about four in five (84%) had signed contracts with IDPs to define the terms of hosting. This was less common in Zakarpatska (23%), Ternopil'ska and Chernivets'ka (22% each) oblasts.

## Availability of information on site, % of CSs (RES930\_141)

97%	Information about available healthcare facilities and services
97%	Information about IDP registration
96%	Information about government and local programs providing cash or in-kind support to IDPs
96%	Information regarding pensions and state social protection programs
96%	Information about how to apply to local authorities/state bodies, receive documents confirming war-related damages to house and/or property, and receive compensation
96%	Information about legal aid
95%	Information about registration in the employment centers, its career guidance events, and employment opportunities it offers
94%	Information about public education services (e.g. enrollment in schools and kindergartens)
93%	Information about accommodation options outside of the site (rented apartments, social housing, etc.)
93%	Information about PSEA and GBV services
91%	Information about explosive ordnance risk education

9. 989 of the sites surveyed in Round 15 had been monitored in Round 12.

10. Other documents reported to be required for accommodation were referral (warrant) for settlement from local or state authorities (21% of the CSs), birth certificate (18%), medical certificate/s (12%), military card (6%), and pensioner's ID (11%).

11. Full list of specific minimum standards can be found in the table in Annex 1.

12. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 11, 2022. [No. 261](#).

13. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

## Feedback and complaint mechanism

The large majority of CS managers (96%) reported having feedback and complaint mechanisms in place. In 87% of these CSs, complaints were handled directly by site management. Communication channels reportedly included suggestion/feedback boxes (40%) and hotlines (21%) (RES930\_131). Zakarpatska oblast showed the highest proportion of CSs without a feedback mechanism (18%). Residents in almost all CSs (98%) with feedback and complaint mechanisms were aware of how to access them, with exceptions primarily noted in Odeska (7%) oblast (RES930\_132).

## Site administration training

Nearly one-fifth (17%) of all managers reported not having completed any training. Of the rest who were trained, 67% received a first aid and/or psychological assistance training, as well as on rules for handling explosive objects, 60% received training on protection topics (e.g., prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, etc.), 42% attended CCCM Cluster induction session, and 40% completed training on site management (other than CCCM induction training). The highest percentages of CS managers without any training were in 2 out of 3 CSs in Donetsk, Lviv'ska (48%), and Zakarpatska (41%) oblasts.

## Fees for staying and utilities

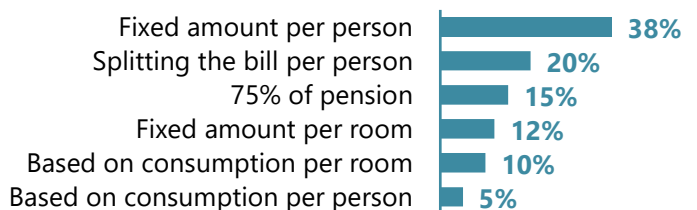
About one in ten CS managers reported charging IDPs for accommodation. Payments for staying were reported to be most common in Dnipropetrovska (28%), Odeska and Zhytomyrska (21% each) oblasts.

The average monthly residence fee was reported to be UAH 1,484 per IDP, an increase from UAH 1,424 compared to the previous round.

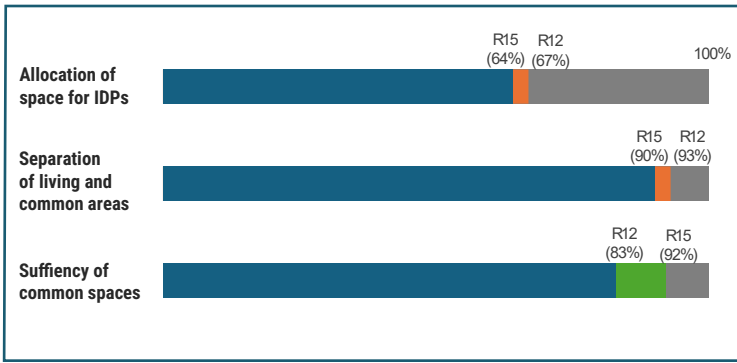
With regards to compensation for utilities, 63% of the CS managers claimed to receive it from the state budget as per Resolution #261,<sup>12</sup> 15% charged the site residents, and 4% covered utility costs with support from humanitarian actors. Nearly 15% of the CS managers stated receiving no compensation.

The average monthly utility charges amounted to UAH 1,243 per resident.

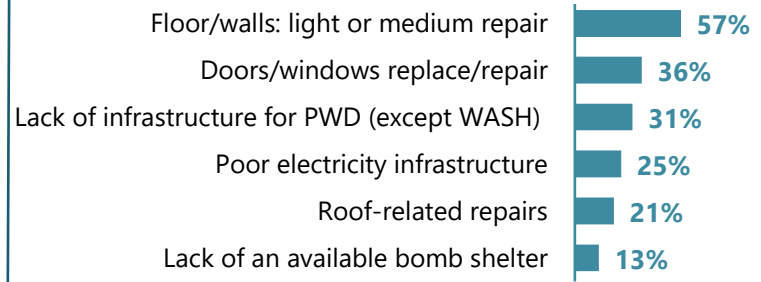
## Most reported modalities of charging IDPs for the cost of utilities, by % of CSs charging for utilities<sup>13</sup> (n=183)



# SPACE ARRANGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## Most reported shelter needs, by % of CSs<sup>15</sup>



## Accommodation

About half (52%) of the CSs were reported to be used not only for hosting IDPs, but also for their primary function (educational institution, sanatorium-resort facility, dormitory, industrial facility, etc.) Of these, in 36% of cases the areas allocated to IDPs were not separated from the areas used for the primary function of the site, with highest proportions found in Mykolaivska (64%), Odeska (60%), and Chernivetska (59%) oblasts (RES930\_311).

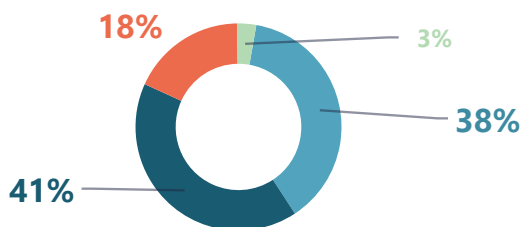
Furthermore, 11% of the CS managers claimed that the common areas allocated to IDPs were not separated from their sleeping areas. This was particularly the case in Dnipropetrovska (42%), and Rivnenska (35%) oblasts (RES930\_321).

In about a fifth (21%) of the CSs overall, the living areas of IDPs were used not only as their private space but also for other purposes such as recreation or communal meals. This issue was specifically observed in Kyivska (42%), Odeska (39%), Volynska (38%), and Rivnenska (37%) oblasts.

## Private spaces

The majority (88%) of CS managers reported that IDPs were accommodated in single-family rooms, while, at the same time, 46% stated that some or all rooms were shared by multiple households, including 29% out of those lacking any space dividers, such as screens or partitions. The highest concentrations of such sites were found in Kyivska (56%), Mykolaivska (55%), Lvivska (49%), Kharkivska (46%), and Cherkaska (45%) oblasts.

## Number of square meters in the sleeping space allocated per one bed, by % of CSs (RES930\_341)



■ Up to 6 ■ Six and more ■ Both modalities ■ Do not know

Overall, in 2% of the surveyed CSs residents reportedly shared one open space with or without space partitions. This proportion increased to 8% in Chernihivska and 6% in Odeska oblasts. Noteworthy, 32% of the CSs which were reported to have sleeping areas shared by multiple

households (n=554) were also reported not to have gender separation in the sleeping areas. This was especially common in Zakarpatska (71%), Kharkivska and Cherkaska (58% each) oblasts. Partial segregation of such spaces was reported in 15% of these CSs.

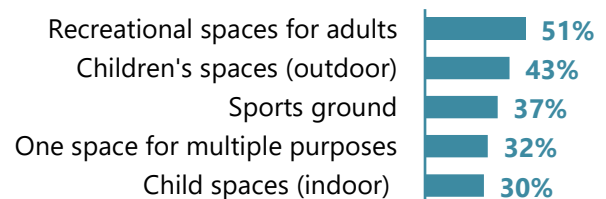
Furthermore, 90% of CSs reportedly had an average of 4 people sharing a sleeping space. However, cases where up to 8 residents are accommodated in one space were found in 17% of CSs and in a concerning 4%, as many as 12 people reportedly were sharing a single sleeping area, with the latter reported in 11% of CSs in Dnipropetrovska oblast. In some cases, the overcrowding in CSs is alarming. Up to 20 people were reported to share a single sleeping space in 4% of CSs in Dnipropetrovska oblast and in 4% of CSs in Odeska oblast.

According to the KIs, 87% of CSs had entrance doors to sleeping areas allocated to IDPs equipped with locks or latches, while in half of CSs (50%) in Zhytomyrska oblast managers indicated that the doors were only partially equipped. A small percentage (7%) of site managers reported a lack of locks or latches, with notably higher proportions found in Mykolaivska (23%) and Rivnenska (21%) oblasts.

## Common spaces

The majority (89%) of the CSs reportedly had kitchen(s), 49% had communal eating areas, and 32% had food storage at their disposal. A few sites (3%) were reported not having all the common areas mentioned, particularly in Kyivska (12%) oblast (RES930\_331.1).

## Most reported other types of common spaces used on site, by % of CSs<sup>16</sup>

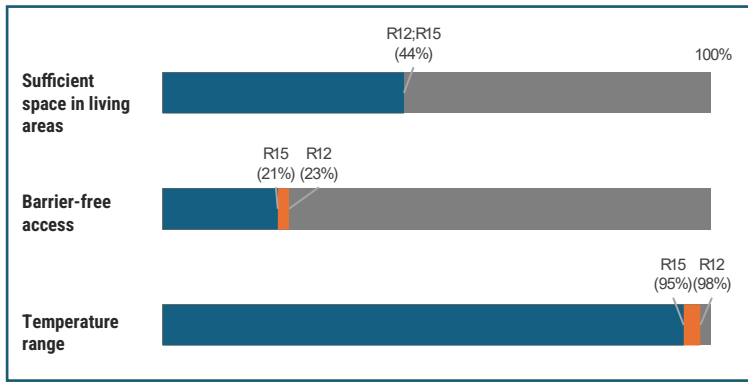


## Barrier-free access

According to the data obtained, 49% of the CSs surveyed did not have disability-friendly infrastructure - elevators, external ramps, horizontal bars on doors, etc. Areas of particular concern in this regard were Poltavska and Dnipropetrovska (68% each), and Zaporizka (64%) oblasts. In 28% of CSs, disability-friendly infrastructure (excluding WASH facilities) was only partially in place (RES930\_371).

15, 16. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

## ENGINEERING SYSTEMS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



Only 64% of CS managers reported having a continuously functioning electricity supply system, due to the nationwide capacity shortages. The highest proportions of CSs experiencing interruptions were in Chernihivska (92%), Volynska (57%), and Zhytomyrska (54%) oblasts (RES930\_211).

Consequently, it led to a less stable functioning of water supply systems with interruptions in 9% of the CSs (RES930\_231). Drainage systems were reported to be relatively stable in 94% of CSs (RES930\_241). Thirteen percent of the surveyed CSs were reported to lack a properly functioning heating system, with this figure rising to 42% in Chernihivska oblast (RES930\_221).

This corresponded to the data that 95% of the CS managers were able to maintain the temperature in the CS premises at the seasonal standard (not below 18°C). However, in 34% of CSs in Chernihivska oblast, maintaining the temperature at the seasonal standard was not possible. The overall non-compliance score of the ventilation systems was 19%, with the highest rates in Mykolaivska (46%), and Volynska (46%) oblasts (RES930\_251).

## WINTERIZATION

Central heating was reported as the primary heating source in 39% of CSs, followed by individual wood-fired boilers (24%) and gas-fired boilers (23%). Electricity was reportedly used for heating in 10% of CSs.

Among the assessed CSs, 38% reported relying on fuel for the heating season, while an additional 18% indicated a partial need. The highest demand for fuel was observed in Chernihivska (89%), Kyivska (75%), and Mykolaivska (72%) oblasts.

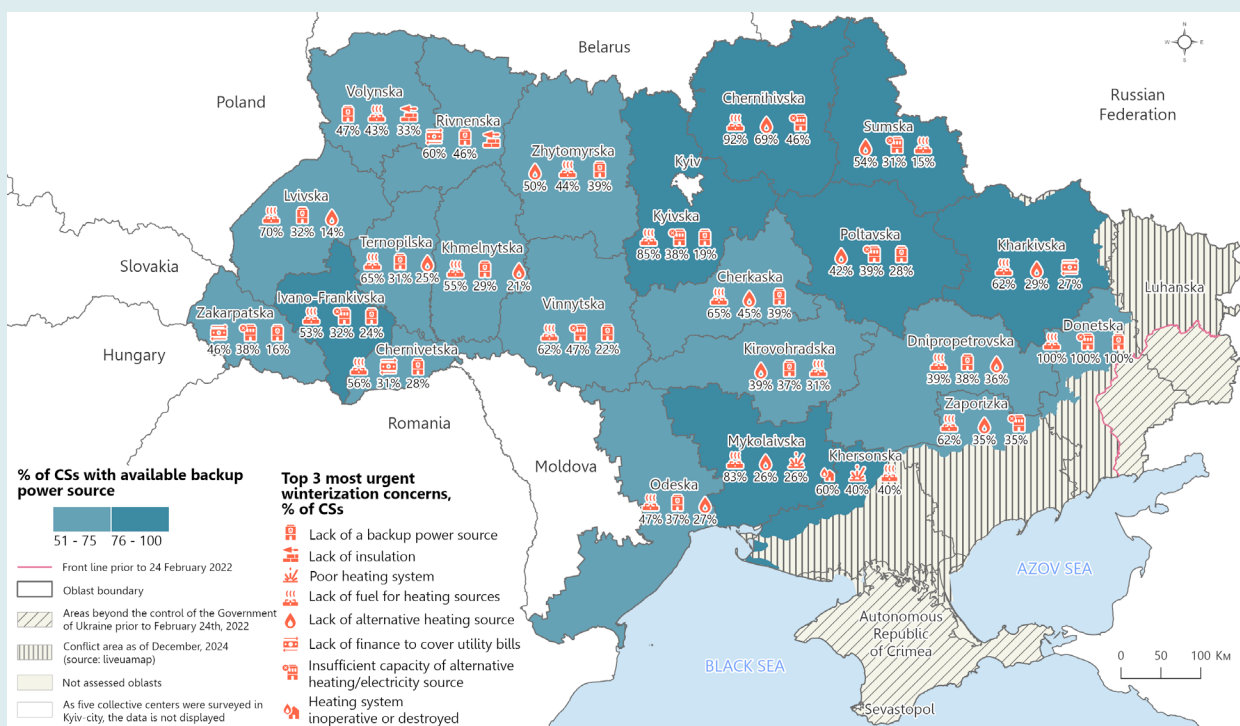
Nearly 26% of CSs reported lacking backup power sources, such as generators or other autonomous systems, to maintain supply during power cuts and blackouts. This issue was particularly notable in Volynska (41%) as well as Zaporizka and Dnipropetrovska oblasts (38% each) (RES930\_212).

A substantial portion of CSs (61%) reportedly did not have an alternative heating source, with this issue being particularly acute in Chernihivska (92%), Volynska (91%), and Rivnenska (84%) oblasts. (RES930\_222).

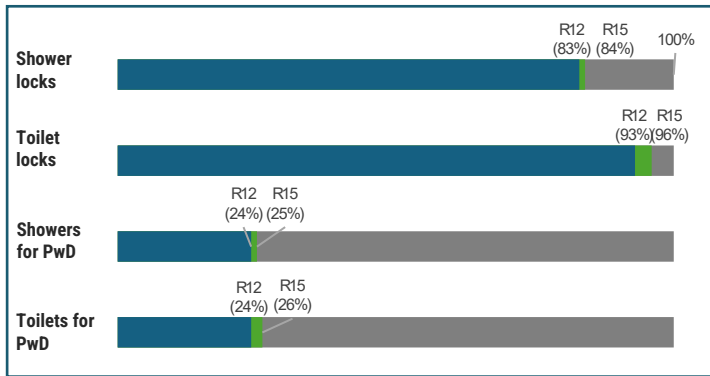
Around 83% of surveyed CSs reported receiving no winterization support in the past three months, with this figure rising to 98% in Cherkaska, and 96% in Chernivetska oblasts. None of the 3 assessed CSs in Donetsk and only 1 out of 13 assessed CSs in Chernihivska oblast received any winterization support, despite these regions reportedly exhibiting weaker compliance with minimum winterization standards.

Out of those CSs that received winterization support (n=78), fuel for heating and power sources (6%) were the most commonly reported support provided.

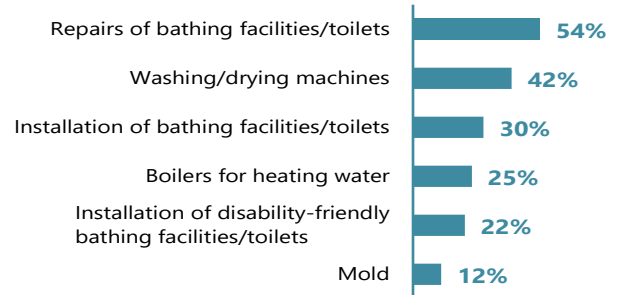
## WINTERIZATION NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



# SANITATION AND HYGIENE



## Most reported WASH concerns and needs, by % of CSs<sup>17</sup>



### Access to water

Overall, 82% of managers reported that residents accessed water through on-site taps (i.e., a central water supply). Other commonly reported water sources included wells or boreholes owned by the CS (12%) and protected boreholes or wells (9%).

Reportedly, in 91% of the CSs surveyed site residents had enough water for all needs including drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, laundry, and other domestic purposes. Around 5% of the CSs in Dnipropetrovska oblast were reported to have no sufficient water for any of the above needs. Nearly all CS managers (97%) confirmed that residents had enough water to meet their daily needs (n=1182). However in Chernivetska oblast, 13% of managers reported a lack of sufficient water.

Fifty-eight percent of CSs rated the water quality as good, and 24% as average. Notably, 8% of CSs in Chernihivska oblast assessed it as poor.

In total, in 84% of all CSs, managers reported having hot water fully available, with lower figures in Odeska (64%) and Dnipropetrovska (67%) oblasts.<sup>18</sup> Among those CSs, boilers were reportedly the primary heating source for the majority (84%).

### Bathing facilities and toilets

Overall, 55% of the CSs were reported to have a sufficient number of bathing facilities (RES930\_431). The proportions were significantly lower in Kharkivska (31%), Poltavska (38%), and Mykolaivska (39%) oblasts. Managers in 64% of the sites surveyed reported that the number of toilets was sufficient for the capacity of the site (with lower percentages in Zhytomyrska (35%) and Sumska (42%) oblasts. (RES930\_441).

Almost one-third of the CS managers reported gender-separated bathing facilities (29%) and toilets (28%), with a few reporting partial segregation (10% and 14%, respectively) (RES930\_431.1, RES930\_441.1).<sup>19</sup>

In terms of privacy, completely private bathing facilities and toilets were reported to be available in 84% and 95% of the CSs respectively. In addition, 15% of the CSs were reported to have their bathing facilities with a partial level of privacy (RES930\_432, RES930\_442).

About two-thirds (69%) of CS managers reported the absence of disability-friendly bathing facilities, with the highest rates of unavailability in Poltavska (89%) and Zaporizka (87%) oblasts. Additionally, 69% of CSs lacked disability-friendly toilets on-site, with Poltavska (88%) and Zaporizka (86%) oblasts showing the highest deficiencies (RES930\_433, RES930\_443).

## WASH NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES

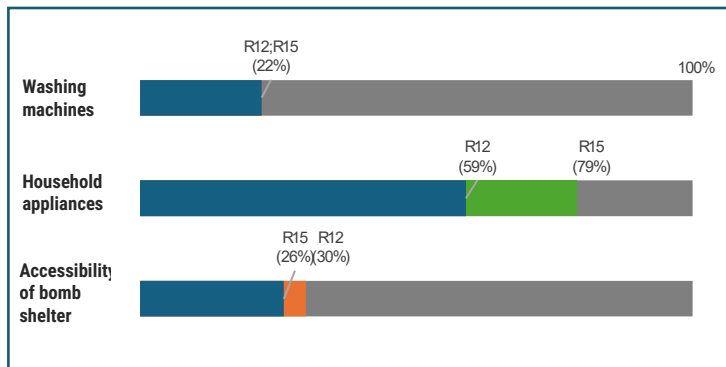


17. The sum exceeds 100% as multiple choices were permitted.

18. Partial availability due to insufficient size or number of boilers was reported in 8% of the CSs, followed by partial availability of hot water during certain hours in 6% of the CSs.

19. Mykolaivska (83%) and Vinnytska (81%), oblasts reported the highest proportion of the CSs with non-separated gender bathing facilities. Furthermore, toilets non-segregated by gender were most common in Mykolaivska (90% of the CSs) oblast as well.

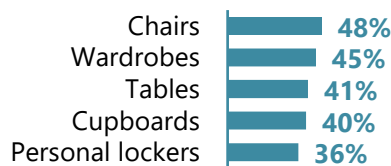
## EQUIPMENT OF COLLECTIVE SITE PREMISES



Overall, 86% of the CS managers reported a need for one or more types of non-food items (NFIs). In the Northern Hub, the need for NFIs was particularly evident, with 96% of CSs reporting a need for certain types of NFIs. At the oblast level, Ivano-Frankivska and Kyivska oblasts reported the highest demand for NFIs, each at 98%.

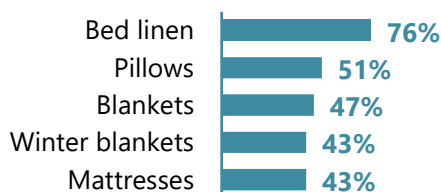
The need in hygiene and cleaning items (73%), as well as sleeping items (53%) appears to be the most prominent across all Hubs, followed by furniture (46%), kitchen amenities (40%), clothes and/or shoes (22%), and communications equipment (Wifi, computer equipment, etc.) (16%).

### Top 5 types of furniture needed, by % of CSs<sup>20</sup>

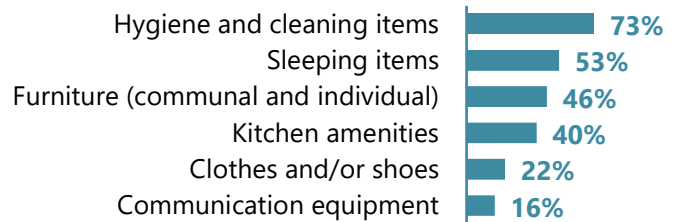


More than half (54%) of the surveyed CSs were equipped with furniture in accordance with the number and needs of residents of the CS, with the lowest compliance rates recorded in Khmelnytska (29%) and Zhytomyrska (31%) oblasts. (RES930\_511).

### Top 5 types of sleeping items needed, by % of CSs<sup>21</sup>



### NFI needs, by % of CSs<sup>22</sup>



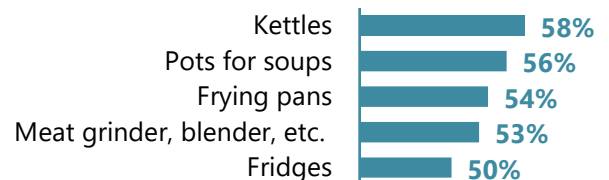
The lowest scores of compliance with regards to the provision of sleeping items for site residents were found in Kyivska (33%) and Khmelnytska (34%) oblasts (RES930\_512).

### Top 5 needs for hygiene / cleaning items, by % of CSs<sup>23</sup>



According to the site managers, 72% and 10% of the CSs monitored had an insufficient number of washing machines and drying machines/spaces for drying laundry, respectively (RES930\_522, RES930\_523).

### Top 5 types of kitchen amenities needed, by % of CSs<sup>24</sup>



Reportedly, a total of 37% of the CSs were not equipped with the necessary kitchen appliances and accessories. The highest rates of non-compliance were observed in Khmelnytska (69%) and Chernihivska oblasts (62%). (RES930\_521).

## Availability of an evacuation plan and fire extinguishers on site

Almost all assessed CSs (98%) complied with the minimum standards for evacuation plan availability. Nevertheless, 8% of CSs in Chernihivska and 6% in Dnipropetrovska oblast were reported not to have evacuation plans available. (RES930\_531).

Fire extinguishers were reported to be available in sufficient quantities in 92% of the monitored sites, with partial availability reported in 6% of the CSs. Chernihivska oblast (7%) had the highest shares of sites without fire extinguishers (RES930\_532).

## Bomb shelter arrangement

Thirteen percent of the CSs reportedly did not have a bomb shelter either in the facility itself or nearby (less than 500m) (RES930\_534). It should be noted that in a total of 6% of the CSs the capacity of the bomb shelter was reported to be insufficient, most commonly in Kharkivska (28%), Cherkaska (20%) and Zhytomyrska (17%) oblasts (RES930\_535).

Among those CSs reportedly having bomb shelters (n=1071), in 65% of CSs these were reported as inaccessible for people with reduced mobility, with particularly high inaccessibility rates in Zaporizka (89%), and Ternopilksa (85%) oblasts. (RES930\_536).

20. Among the other most commonly reported types, 34% out of the CS managers that reported need for furniture, requested beds, 9% functional beds for special needs, and 6% folding beds.  
21, 22, 23, 24. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.



## HEALTH

Most of the residents of CSs access healthcare in the host communities. According to the site managers, most of the host communities have available first aid and emergency medical care (93%) and recorded presence of family doctors and rural health posts (92%) as well as outpatient healthcare facilities (88%). Furthermore, pharmaceutical facilities are available in 80% of the host communities alongside multidisciplinary healthcare facilities (64%). Less than half of host communities provide specialised healthcare (48%) and reproductive health services for women and girls (47%). Two percent of CSs in Cherkaska oblast reported that their community lacks all of the abovelisted services.

Ambulance access was reported for all surveyed CSs, except for 3% in Mykolaivska oblast, which were noted as inaccessible. Additionally, 6% of CSs in Mykolaivska oblast reported the lack of both primary and secondary healthcare facilities near the site (up to a 30-minute drive via public transport).

A lack of first aid kits was noted in 7% of CSs, with the issue being particularly common in Lvivska (27%) and Chernihivska (23%) oblasts (RES930\_533).

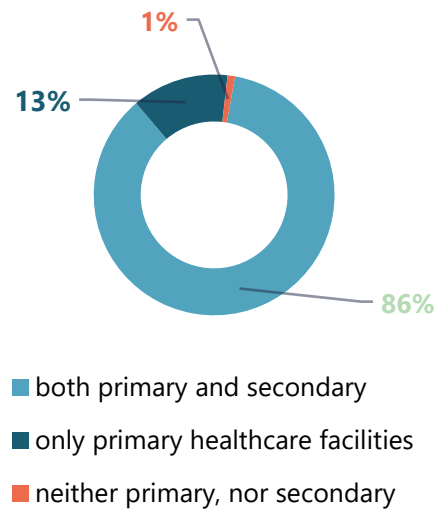
## EDUCATION

About a third (36%) of the CS managers reported that the majority of school-aged children at the site were accessing education through a mixed modality,<sup>25</sup> while in 41% of the sites surveyed, children were mostly studying in-person. Remote access to education was reported in another 21% of CSs. With 8% of CSs reportedly functioning through remote education at host community schools, while in 13% of CSs they were reported to be learning remotely at schools in the area of origin.

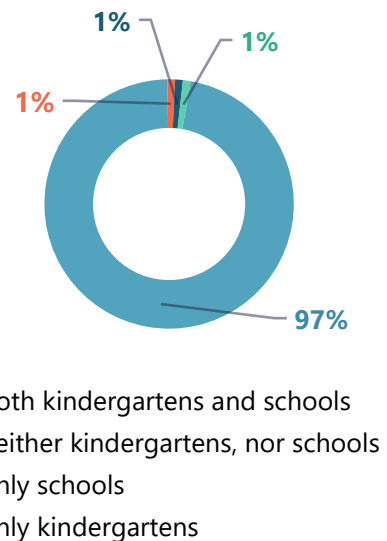
Eighty-nine percent of CSs were reported to have no barriers for children in terms of access to education (n=905). Out of those managers that reported barriers, 7% mentioned lack of equipment (laptops, in particular), most frequently in Vinnytska (21% of the CSs), Mykolaivska (20%), and Poltavska (14%) oblasts. A lack of separate space dedicated to distance learning was reported as a barrier in 4% of the above CSs, mostly in Kharkivska (14%), and Poltavska (10%) oblasts. Meanwhile, a lack of learning materials was reported as a barrier in 3% of CSs.

Ten percent of the CSs reported that provision of education services was to some extent inhibited by the presense of IDPs living in the building, and 11% claimed that it had a considerable impact, to the point of disrupting their original function.

Availability of healthcare facilities nearby (less than 30 min by public transport), by % of CSs



Nearby educational facilities with a possibility to enroll children (less than 30 min by public transport), by % of CSs



## COMMUNICATION MEANS

In 10% of the surveyed CSs, Wi-Fi was unavailable to residents, while 5% reported occasional availability only. Of the 82% of CSs with full Wi-Fi access (n=1098), 72% reportedly provided it for free, while 26% offered metered access.

The vast majority of CS managers assessed mobile network quality as normal (47%) or good (46%). However, 5% of surveyed CSs reported poor signal strength, particularly in Chernihivska (15%), Zaporizka, and Sumska (16% each) oblasts.

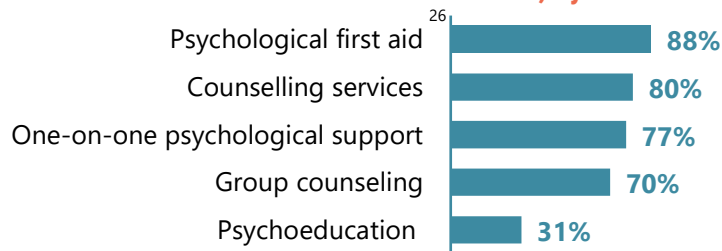
25. Mixed mode of education combines both in-person and remote learning.

## PROTECTION

### Psychosocial support for adults

Psychosocial support (PSS) for adults was reported to be available in 92% of the CSs. In these CSs, 99% of managers reported that site residents knew how to access such support. The lowest percentages of the CSs with PSS services available were found in Zakarpatska (61%) and Ternopilska (77%) oblast.

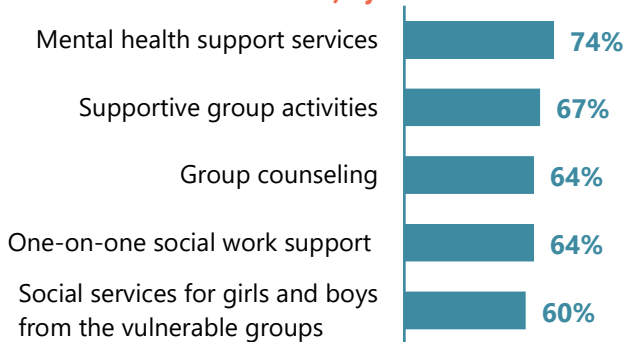
#### Most common PSS services modalities, by % of CSs



### Psychosocial support for children

Psychosocial support services for children in host communities were completely absent in 5% of the surveyed CSs, with Zakarpatska (12%) oblast being the most problematic in this respect.

#### Modalities of psychosocial support for children available on site, by % of CSs<sup>27</sup>



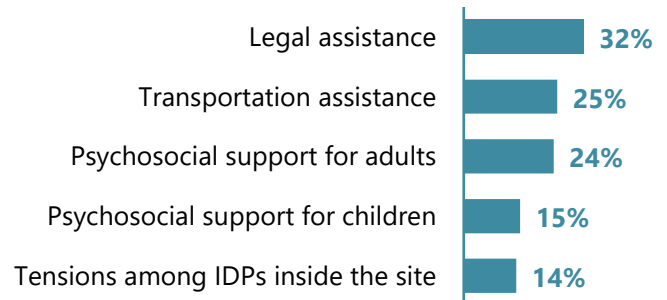
### Gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking

Nearly all CS managers (98%) indicated no occurrences of GBV, human trafficking, or SEA. At the same time, 94% of managers reported being informed about referral pathways for survivors. Of those who reported any of the above, most were aware of different hotlines (13%), ombudsman representatives and international or national NGO (5% each), UN email (3%), with the national police hotline (89%) and governmental hotlines on trafficking, domestic violence (36%), and violence against children hotlines (26%) being the most common.

In terms of barriers to report GBV, trafficking or SEA incidents and to refer survivors, 89% of site managers reported no issues. A total of 11% of the site managers claimed that

survivors did not agree to referral (especially in Chernivetska (40%) and Kyivska (33%) oblasts), and 6% reported bureaucratic issues (more common in Chernivetska (40%) and Mykolaivska (29%) oblasts).

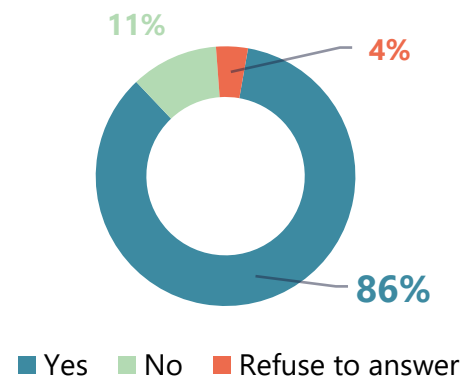
#### Protection concerns and needs most reported as top 3 priorities, by % of CSs<sup>28</sup>



### Social services provision

A significant proportion (72%) of managers reported informing local authorities about the need for social services. In response, 86% of local authorities made on-site visits, leading to full service provision in 88% of cases and partial provision in 10%. The most urgent need identified was social transportation for people with disabilities to access off-site services (38%).

#### Reported visits by local authorities upon notice, by % of



### Discrimination against IDPs

In the last three months, 4% of CS managers in Chernivetska oblast reported they had information about discrimination against site residents on the basis of political, religious, and other beliefs, gender, age, disability, ethnic and social origin, language, or any other grounds. Additionally, 7% of CS managers in Zakarpatska oblast noted that fear of discrimination was a reason why site residents refrained from participating in social activities.

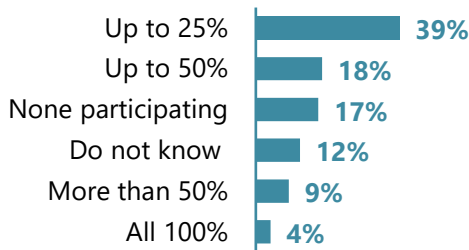
26. For the purposes of this study, services such as legal assistance, access to justice, reparation and compensation, restoration of core documentation, etc. are understood as counselling services.  
27, 28. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND PARTICIPATION IN SITE MANAGEMENT

### Social integration

Almost three quarters (71%) of the CS managers reported that site residents participated in social activities within the host community, with the lowest share found in Sumska (19%) oblast. In the 2 CSs in Donetsk oblast, residents reportedly did not participate in any social activities.

Percentage of site residents participating in social activities, by % of CSs



The most common reason for social inactivity was a lack of interest, cited by 55% of respondents (compared to 59% in the September 2024 round), followed by constraints related to age, illness, and disability (48%). A lack of time to participate in joint activities with the host community population as well as a lack of opportunity (no community activity scheduled) were also reported in 29% and 10% of the surveyed CSs, respectively.

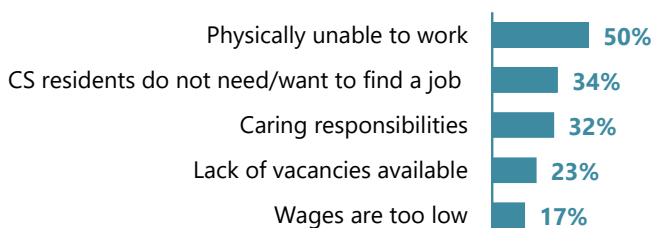
### Employment situation

In 32% of the monitored CSs, up to 25% of working-age residents (18–59 years old) were reported to be employed as of October 2024. Slightly less managers (23%) reported up to 50% of the CS residents in employment, while in 13% of the sites monitored up to 75% and in a further 8% of the CSs more than 75% of site residents were reported to be employed. Only 6% of the surveyed sites reportedly had all of their residents employed, mainly in Kyivska (24%), Chernihivska (18%), and Dnipropetrovska (14%) oblasts.

In addition, 12% of CSs reported the absence of working age residents on site.

The lowest proportions of employed site residents (up to 25%) were recorded in Ternopilska and Kharkivska (60% each) oblasts.

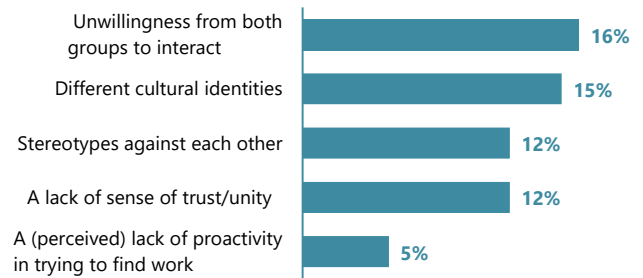
Most common reported reasons for site residents' unemployment, by % of CSs<sup>29</sup>



### Social cohesion

It is worth noting that almost half (45%) of the site managers reported a relatively good relationship between site residents and the host community, while about one fourth reported it as neutral (27%) and very good (25%). Less than 1% of respondents (in total) reported that the relationship between site residents and the host community was relatively poor (the proportion rose to 4% in Zhytomyrska oblast).

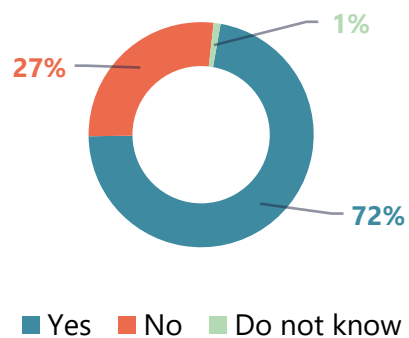
Most reported factors negatively influencing social cohesion, by % of CSs



### IDPs participation in managing site

Most (84%) of the CS managers reportedly consulted residents for decision-making on-site: 66% through individual consultations, 66% via general meetings, 26% through groups on social media, and 14% via IDPs' active groups / focal points.<sup>30</sup> According to the data obtained, IDPs were more likely not to be involved in the decision-making process in Odeska (26%) and Sumska (19%) oblasts.

Reported residents' support in collective site administration, by % of CSs



The data shows that Sumska (88%) and Khmelnytska (50%) oblasts showed the highest proportions of the sites without residents contributing to collective site management.

The most commonly reported forms of participation were site care and maintenance (including cleaning) (98%), followed by assistance with administrative tasks (21%), and initiatives aimed at upgrading site infrastructure (16%).

29, 30. The sum exceeds 100% as multiple choices were permitted.

## CASE STUDY: MANDATORY EVACUATIONS

From November to December 2024, regional military administrations continued mandatory evacuations from several frontline and border areas in Ukraine due to the escalation of hostilities. This decision was prompted by intensified shelling, significant damage to critical infrastructure, and severe threats to the safety of local residents. The evacuations were a collaborative effort between government authorities, local administrations, and volunteer organizations, ensuring the coordination of transportation, temporary accommodations, and the delivery of initial humanitarian aid.

Mandatory evacuations were implemented in the following regions:

Kharkivska oblast – 10 settlements

Donetska oblast – 7 settlements

Sumska oblast – 190 settlements <sup>31</sup>

To minimize casualties and infrastructure damage, centralized bus convoys and rail transport were arranged. Evacuated individuals were relocated to temporary shelters in safer areas across Ukraine.

According to the managers of surveyed collective sites, a total of 10,693 IDPs arrived at these sites between October and December 2024. Of these, 68% (8,879 persons) had recently been evacuated or self-evacuated from dangerous areas. A significant portion of these IDPs relocated within their own oblasts, as seen in the Eastern Hub, which received 7,564 individuals. This reflects a prominent trend of internal displacement within the same regional boundaries. Dnipropetrovska oblast received the largest number of evacuees (6,520) due to the presence of a transit collective sites, followed by Kharkivska (1,079), Kirovohradska (420), and Lvivska (376) oblasts.

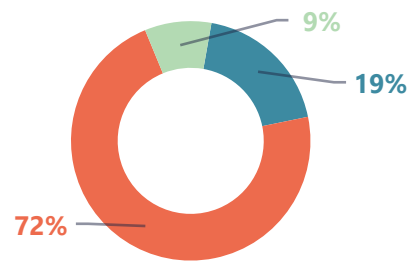
Of the newly arrived IDPs 3,281 were aged over 60, while 1,057 individuals of all ages had disabilities, underscoring the importance of accessible accommodations. The highest numbers of IDPs aged over 60 were reported in Dnipropetrovska (1,682) and Kharkivska (607) oblasts.

Between October and December 2024, 9% of surveyed CSs reported refusing accommodation to newly arrived IDPs. The primary reason cited by over 80% of these sites was a lack of available space, with 12% specifically noting that the refusals were due to insufficient accommodations for people with disabilities.

The need to accommodate IDPs, particularly the ability to house displaced families in single-household rooms, remains critical. Given that people with disabilities often face heightened vulnerabilities during displacement, providing accessible and tailored accommodations for them is especially important.

In the 15th round of assessments, it was reported that there are 2,119 single-household rooms available for accommodating displaced families, with the highest numbers in the Eastern Hub (768 rooms) and Kharkivska oblast (285 rooms). Of these, 418 single-household rooms were identified as suitable for hosting IDPs with specific needs, such as individuals with disabilities.

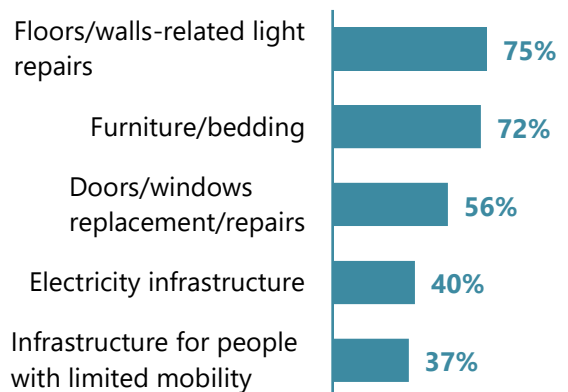
### Reported capacity to organize single HH-rooms, with specific support, by % of CSs



■ Yes ■ No ■ Do not know

With the provision of additional support, CS managers reported to have the capacity to organize 1,791 extra single-household rooms, with Kharkivska oblast offering the highest capacity (345 rooms), followed by Poltavaska oblast (225 rooms). Notably, 389 of these additional rooms are reportedly specifically equipped to accommodate people with disabilities.

### Reported residents' support in collective site administration, by % of CSs



In case of an emergency, CS managers can also provide 4,465 additional short-term accommodation spaces (less than a week), with the highest number reported in the Eastern Hub (1,830), especially in Dnipropetrovska (557) and Poltavaska (366) oblasts.

31. Ministry of National Unity of Ukraine, [Evacuation, 2024](#)

## CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

In July 2022, the CCCM Cluster in Ukraine, jointly with partners and with technical support from REACH, initiated regular Collective Site Monitoring assessments covering multiple sectors.

Primary data collection conducted by REACH and CCCM Cluster partners' enumerators is based on key informant interviews carried out with CS managers or focal points who are knowledgeable about the situation in the CSs. The interviews were carried out both by telephone and in a face-to-face format. In the 15th Round, 76% of the interviews were conducted through face-to-face visits and 24% by phone.

The objective was to assess at least 50 CSs per oblast. Donetska, Khersonska, Chernihivska, Kyivska, Sumska, Zhytomyrska, Mykolaivska, Volynska, Odeska oblasts have less than 50 CSs; when possible, all were contacted.

### Limitations

The distribution of the surveyed sites does not reflect CSs location across Ukraine, and the actual coverage relies on partners' contributions and assistance. Results must

be read as indicative of the humanitarian conditions in CSs across Ukraine. Out of 1,242 assessed CSs, 1,182 were reported to be actively hosting IDPs at the time of data collection, while managers of 60 CSs indicated that they were not hosting now but were ready to do so. The latter were not asked the respective demography-related questions.

In addition, 1,129 of the sites surveyed in Round 15 had been monitored in Round 14 (September - October 2024). Therefore, the observed difference in rates of compliance with the minimum standards may not only reflect an improvement or deterioration in the situation in the specific CSs, but may also be due to differences between the sites surveyed.

### Related materials and products

CSM questionnaire for [Round 15](#).

Updated interactive [CSM dashboard](#), with the results of all CSM Rounds.

[CSM Round 14 Brief](#), presenting September-October 2024 results.

## ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

Hubs, oblasts	Nº of CSs	Hubs, oblasts	Nº of CSs
<b>Eastern Hub</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>Central Hub</b>	<b>346</b>
Dnipropetrovska	128	Chernivetska	55
Kirovohradska	82	Khmelnyska	59
Poltavska	82	Vinnytska	63
Kharkivska	68	Cherkaska	60
Zaporizka	55	Odeska	47
Donetska	3	Zhytomyrska	26
<b>Western Hub</b>	<b>398</b>	Mykolaivska	31
Zakarpatska	78	Khersonska	5
Lvivska	88	<b>Northern Hub</b>	<b>80</b>
Ivano-Frankivska	65	Kyivska	48
Rivnenska	63	Sumska	19
Volynska	46	Chernihivska	13
Ternopilska	58	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,242</b>

## ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

## CONTACTS

### CCCM Cluster Ukraine

Oleksandra Ferlikovska: [ferlikov@unhcr.org](mailto:ferlikov@unhcr.org)

Miranda Gaanderse: [gaanders@unhcr.org](mailto:gaanders@unhcr.org)

### REACH Ukraine

Yaryna Pysko: [yaryna.pysko@reach-initiative.org](mailto:yaryna.pysko@reach-initiative.org)

Anastasiia Fitisova:

[anastasiia.fitisova@reach-initiative.org](mailto:anastasiia.fitisova@reach-initiative.org)

## CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS



## Annex 1

# MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

The information presented below indicates compliance with State Resolution #930 standards on the basis of current indicators in the CSM Round 15 survey. Note that the CSM survey obtains data from CS managers and focal points themselves.

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs <sup>32</sup>				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
1. Organizational and legal principles of the collective site functioning	Agreement and Rules of residence of internally displaced people in the collective site	Presence of contracts, including the Rules for the residence of internally displaced people in collective sites, between the manager and residents of the collective site	RES930_111 (full compliance)	80%	73%	85%	88%	83%
			RES930_111 (partial compliance)	5%	7%	2%	3%	6%
	Registration of residents of the collective site	Records of people living in the collective site are kept in accordance with Appendix 4 to the procedure for the operation of collective sites for internally displaced people	RES930_121 (full compliance)	91%	92%	93%	99%	86%
			RES930_121 (partial compliance)	6%	5%	3%	%	11%
	Feedback mechanism - system	1) Establishment by the head of the collective site of a feedback mechanism with residents of the collective site (placing boxes for submission of appeals, determination of reception hours by the head of the collective site, creation of chat groups in mobile applications, etc.)	RES930_131	96%	95%	97%	97%	97%
	Feedback mechanism - procedure	2) Establishment by the head of the collective site of a procedure for residents of the collective site to apply with statements, complaints and proposals and for their consideration by the head of the collective site	RES930_132	95%	92%	96%	95%	96%
	Access to information	Availability in the premises of the collective site of an information stand(s) indicating the address, contact phone numbers, official websites of emergency services, social services, health care institutions, executive power bodies, local self-government bodies, educational, social, psychological, and legal assistance institutions as well as information about the presence of the bomb shelters in the immediate vicinity of the collective site, etc.	RES930_141 (full compliance)	86%	82%	85%	86%	92%
			RES930_141 (partial compliance)	12%	17%	13%	13%	7%
2. Engineering systems	Electricity supply	1) The premises of the collective site are equipped with a continuously functioning power supply system (not including cases of emergency or planned shutdown)	RES930_211	63%	58%	68%	60%	66%
	Electricity supply (backup power)	2) Alternative power sources (generator, etc.) are available at the collective site	RES930_212 (full compliance)	24%	21%	26%	48%	19%
			RES930_212 (partial compliance)	48%	48%	45%	44%	52%

32. Data on compliance with the minimum standards is available at the oblast level and can be shared by the CCCM Cluster upon request.

Annex 1

MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE (CONTINUED)

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
2. Engineering systems (continued)	Heating (primary heating, insulation, etc.)	1) Premises of the collective site are equipped with a continuously functioning heating system (not including cases of emergency or planned shutdown)	RES930_221	85%	88%	86%	74%	82%
	Heating (availability of alternative source of heating)	2) Alternative sources of heating are available at the collective site	RES930_222	36%	33%	37%	45%	37%
	Water supply	Premises of the collective site are equipped with a continuously functioning water supply system (not including cases of emergency or planned shutdown)	RES930_231	90%	94%	92%	86%	86%
	Drainage	The collective site is equipped with a continuously functioning drainage system	RES930_241	92%	95%	90%	95%	91%
	Ventilation	The collective site is equipped with a continuously functioning ventilation system	RES930_251	81%	88%	73%	76%	80%
3. Arrangement and infrastructure of the collective site	Separation of the living areas allocated to internally displaced people from the space used for the site's original function	Separation between the space allocated for internally displaced people (except for common spaces) from other premises of the building if the building simultaneously is used for its original functional purpose (educational institution, sanatorium-resort facility, dormitory) (n=692)	RES930_311	64%	69%	55%	53%	68%
	Separation of the living spaces and common areas of the collective site	Premises of collective sites are divided into common areas for internally displaced people and living spaces	RES930_321	89%	83%	87%	91%	96%
	Sufficiency of common spaces	Sufficiency of common spaces for the needs of the residents of the collective site (availability of places for general meetings, leisure, rooms for distance education of children, provision of services, etc.)	RES930_331 (full compliance)	3%	4%	3%	8%	2%
			RES930_331 (partial compliance)	88%	85%	89%	86%	89%
	Availability of common spaces	Presence of common spaces for the purposes of cooking (kitchen), eating, and food storage on the site	RES930_331.1 (full compliance)	24%	21%	16%	13%	34%
			RES930_331.1 (partial compliance)	74%	77%	81%	81%	64%
	Sufficient space in living areas	Allocation of at least 6 square meters per one bed (person) in living spaces	RES930_341 (full compliance)	45%	35%	44%	68%	50%
			RES930_341 (partial compliance)	18%	30%	14%	16%	10%

## Annex 1

# MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE (CONTINUED)

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs					
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub	
<b>3. Arrangement and infrastructure of the collective site (continued)</b>	Separation by gender	Living spaces shared by multiple households are separated by gender	RES930_351.1 (full compliance)	53%	62%	52%	28%	53%	
			RES930_351.1 (partial compliance)	15%	14%	14%	28%	13%	
	Locks/latches	Entrances to rooms where beds are located are equipped with locks or latches	RES930_361 (full compliance)	87%	88%	83%	81%	90%	
			RES930_361 (partial compliance)	7%	5%	8%	6%	6%	
	Barrier-free access	Premises of the collective site are equipped with infrastructure (ramps, handrails, etc.) that provides barrier-free access for people with reduced mobility	RES930_371 (full compliance)	22%	22%	24%	28%	20%	
			RES930_371 (partial compliance)	28%	33%	31%	39%	20%	
	Temperature range	Temperature in the premises of the collective site is maintained within the range of 18-25 °C	RES930_381	95%	96%	93%	89%	99%	
	<b>4. Sanitation and hygiene</b>	Mold and/or fungus	Absence of mold and/or fungus in the premises of the collective site	RES930_411	86%	85%	91%	83%	84%
		Insects and/or rodents	Absence of insects and/or rodents in the premises of the collective site	RES930_421	96%	100%	98%	99%	92%
		Shower/bathtub (at least 1 per 12 people)	1) Availability of a sufficient number of showers/bathtubs in the collective site (one shower/bathtub per 12 people)	RES930_431	55%	59%	59%	65%	46%
Shower/bath (separation by gender)		Showers/bathrooms are separated by gender	RES930_431.1 (full compliance)	29%	27%	23%	46%	34%	
			RES930_431.1 (partial compliance)	10%	16%	9%	4%	7%	
Shower/bath (locks/latches)		2) Showers/bathrooms are equipped with individual locks or latches	RES930_432 (full compliance)	84%	95%	83%	59%	80%	
			RES930_432 (partial compliance)	15%	5%	16%	40%	18%	

33. Relevance was applied: the question was asked only to those CSs who reported that a shower/bathtub is not located in premises of CS.



## Annex 1

## MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE (CONTINUED)

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
4. Sanitation and hygiene (continued)	Shower/bathtub (for people with reduced mobility)	3) Availability of at least one shower/bathroom equipped for people with reduced mobility in the collective site	RES930_433	26%	25%	31%	37%	21%
	Shower/bathtub (nearby alternative within 50 meters)	4) Availability of a shower/bathtub within a radius of 50 meters from the collective site in the event that a shower/bathtub is not located in its premises <sup>33</sup> (n=22)	RES930_434	29%	100%	0%	50%	14%
	Toilets (at least 1 per 10 people)	1) Availability of a sufficient number of toilets in the collective site (one toilet per 10 people)	RES930_441	64%	65%	66%	64%	60%
	Toilets (separation by gender)	Toilets are separated by gender	RES930_441.1 (full compliance)	28%	28%	21%	49%	31%
			RES930_441.1 (partial compliance)	14%	20%	15%	6%	9%
	Toilets (locks/latches)	2) Toilets are equipped with individual locks or latches	RES930_442	95%	98%	94%	95%	94%
	Toilets (disability-friendly)	3) Availability of at least one toilet equipped for persons with reduced mobility in the collective site	RES930_443	26%	24%	28%	45%	23%
	Toilets (nearby alternative within 50 meters)	4) Availability of toilets within a radius of 50 meters from the collective site in the event that they are not located in its premises <sup>34</sup> (n=16)	RES930_444	88%	100%	86%	100%	80%
	Waste management (functioning system)	1) Functioning waste management system at the collective site	RES930_451	98%	98%	98%	100%	99%
	Waste management (alternative)	2) Availability of garbage bins within a radius of 50 meters from the collective site	RES930_452 (full compliance)	96%	95%	93%	98%	98%
RES930_452 (partial compliance)			2%	1%	4%	3%	1%	
5. Equipment of the premises of the collective site	Furniture (for communal use)	1) Common-use premises are equipped with furniture in accordance with the number and needs of residents of the collective site	RES930_511 (full compliance)	54%	69%	47%	38%	49%
			RES930_511 (partial compliance)	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%

33. Relevance was applied: the question was asked only to those CSs who reported that a shower/bathtub is not located in premises of CS.

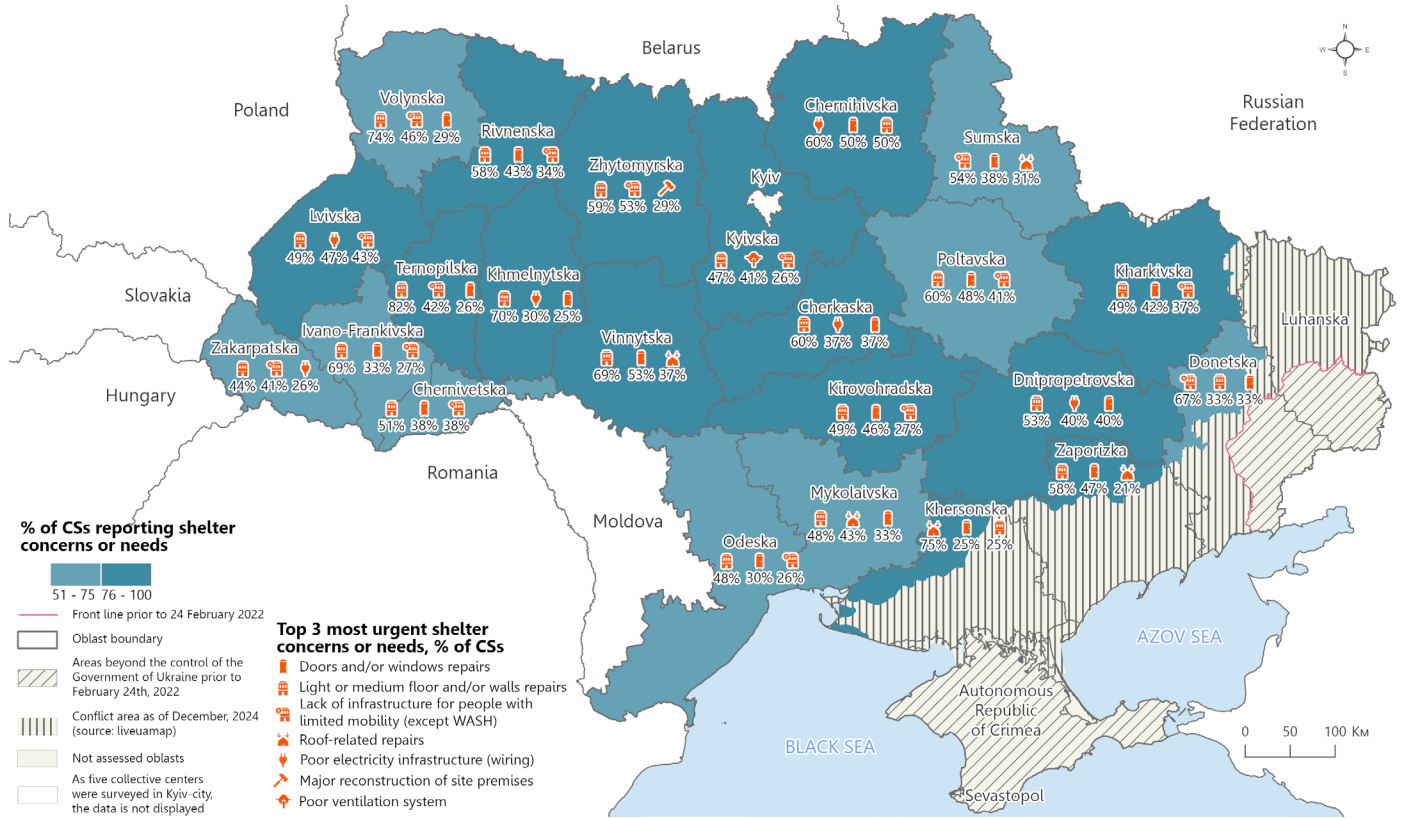
## Annex 1

## MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE (CONTINUED)

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
5. Equipment of the premises of the collective site (continued)	Furniture (for individual use)	2) Residents are provided with individual-use furniture for furnishing private spaces (bed, wardrobe, etc.) and sleeping items (mattress, pillow, blanket, bed linen)	RES930_512 (full compliance)	72%	78%	67%	50%	75%
			RES930_512 (partial compliance)	27%	22%	31%	50%	24%
	Household appliances (kitchen equipment)	1) Kitchens and communal eating areas are equipped with the necessary household appliances and amenities	RES930_521 (full compliance)	60%	72%	52%	46%	59%
			RES930_521 (partial compliance)	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%
	Household appliances (washing machines)	2) Sanitary premises are equipped with washing machines in the recommended amount (one washing machine per 10 people)	RES930_522	23%	26%	23%	21%	19%
	Household appliances (drying machines or drying room)	3) Sanitary premises are equipped with drying machines in the recommended amount (one drying machine per 20 people) or (4) rooms are allocated for drying laundry	RES930_523 (full compliance)	78%	80%	81%	71%	75%
			RES930_523 (partial compliance)	12%	8%	11%	14%	15%
	Household appliances (boiler)	5) Showers/bathrooms are equipped with boilers in the absence of hot water supply (n=29)	RES930_524	78%	82%	70%	60%	85%
	Safety (evacuation plan)	1) Presence of evacuation plans	RES930_531	98%	99%	98%	99%	97%
	Safety (extinguisher)	2) Availability of fire extinguishers in the premises of the collective site	RES930_532 (full compliance)	92%	93%	89%	99%	93%
			RES930_532 (partial compliance)	6%	5%	9%	1%	5%
	Safety (first aid kit)	3) Availability of a first aid kit in the premises of the collective site	RES930_533	92%	92%	90%	94%	94%
	Safety (availability of a bomb shelter)	1) Collective site is equipped with the simplest shelter and/or is located 500 meters from the shelter	RES930_534	86%	86%	86%	90%	86%
	Safety (sufficient capacity of a bomb shelter)	2) Capacity of the bomb shelter is not less than the number of beds provided for accommodation in the collective site (taking into account the employees of the collective site) (n=1088)	RES930_535	91%	93%	90%	92%	90%
Safety (accessibility of a bomb shelter for people with reduced mobility)	3) The bomb shelter is accessible for people with disabilities and other people with reduced mobility (n=1088)	RES930_536	27%	22%	33%	46%	21%	

## Annex 2

# SHELTER NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



## Annex 3

# HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IN COLLECTIVE SITES

