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Round 20:

Overview of the Situation in Collective Sites

Collective Site Monitoring

May 2026





Collective Site Monitoring Methodology

About the Monitoring

Collective Site Monitoring aims to obtain the latest data on the situation in collective sites to inform the humanitarian response.

- Completed 20 rounds of data collection since 2022 in partnership with national organizations.
- Data collection method: key informant interviews with collective site managers. Regularly complemented by HH-level survey among residents of collective sites.

Round 20 — Latest Data Collection

Data collection period: March 30 – April 17, 2026

- **1,337 collective sites surveyed across Ukraine**
- **96% were actively hosting IDPs at time of interview**
- **60,836 people were staying in surveyed collective sites**

In partnership with:



Funded by:



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



Collective Site Profiles & Registration Status

 **1337**

CSs were assessed in Round 20

 **60,836**

IDPs in surveyed
collective sites

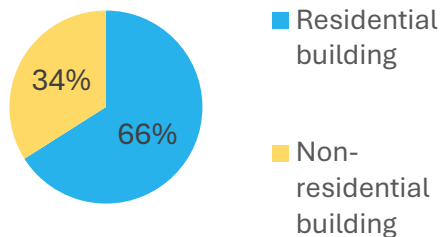
 **1079 CSs**

included in official
oblast CS list (Res.930)

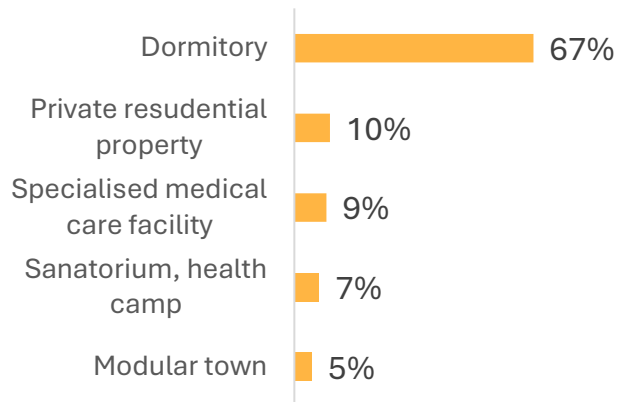
 **220 CSs**

registered under
Res.1169 (Prykhystok)

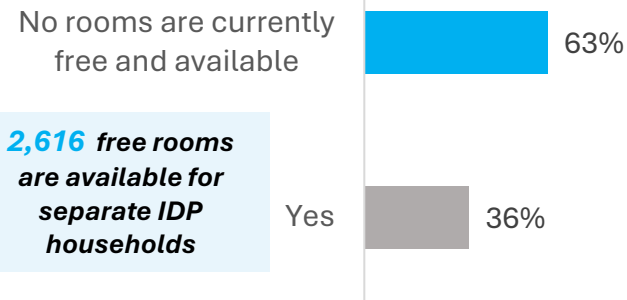
Building type, % of CSs



Type of residential building, % of CSs



Number of vacant residential rooms available for accommodating IDP households, % of CSs



2,616 free rooms
are available for
separate IDP
households

In 42% of CSs that are established in specialized medical care facilities (for people with mental health issues and disabilities, older people, children) people are accommodated on general terms - IDPs do not have priority for accommodation in CSs.

Collective Site Management and Compensation for Utilities

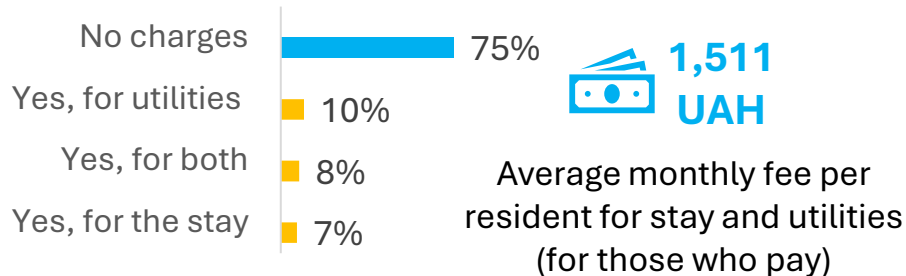
 **91%** of the CSs reportedly **have enrollment and exit system** for new arrivals and departures.

 **94%** **consult with the residents** when making decisions concerning their collective site

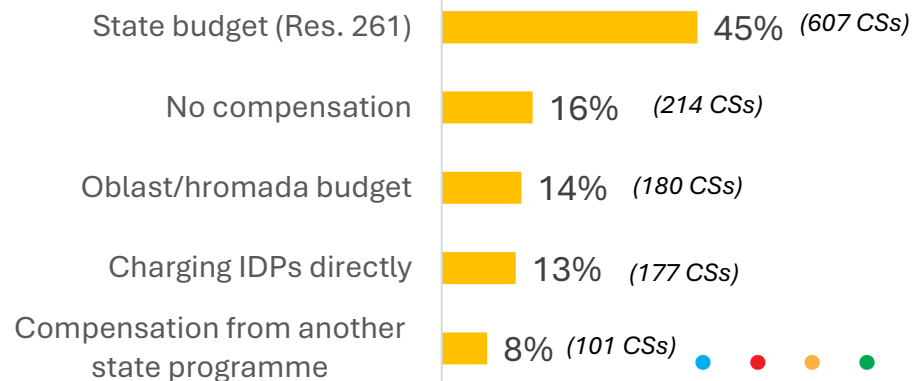
 **89%** **signed contracts with IDPs** to define terms of hosting

 **95%** **rules of stay** established in writing on site.

Charges for stay and/or utilities, % of CSs



Compensation for utility bills % of CSs



Movement Dynamics in Collective Sites

 **15,012** IDP residents arrived in Round 20 (in the last 6 months)

Profile of newly arrived IDP residents, % of arrivals

 **75%**

Of those newly arrived were recently evacuated

 **9%**

Of those newly arrived were evacuated from dangerous areas by their own means

 **20%**

Of those newly arrived were older people 60+

 **19%**

Of those newly arrived were people with disabilities

 **3%**

Of those newly arrived returned from abroad

Reasons for settling in collective site, % of new arrivals

Settlement is too close to the frontline  62%

Housing is destroyed or damaged  53%

Cannot afford renting  44%

Housing in occupied territory  33%

18% of CSs reported cases of refusing newly arrived IDPs seeking accommodation (mostly due to lack of available places)

Vulnerable groups in Collective Sites



39%

Of people 60+ were present at the site (women -26%; men - 13%)



Only **21%** Of the surveyed collective sites reported being equipped with disability-friendly infrastructure (excluding WASH)



64%

Of surveyed CS indicated lack of disability-friendly toilets and bathing facilities

Vulnerable groups currently present at the site, % of CSs that indicated presence of such groups on site



People with disabilities

79% (1005 CSs)



Female-headed households

51% (653 CSs)



Low mobility groups

25% (320 CSs)



Large HH (>3 children)

21% (270 CSs)



Single caregivers

18% (226 CSs)



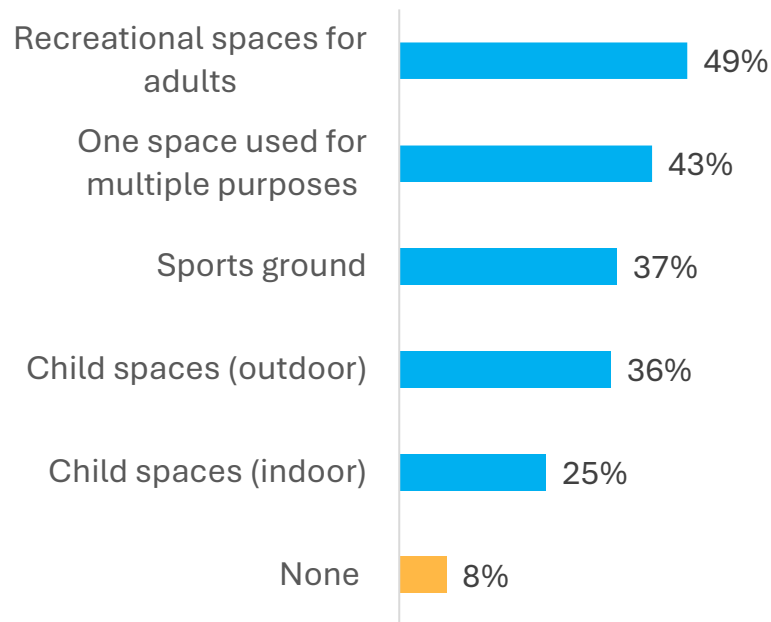
Unaccompanied people who require caregiver support

13% (162 CSs)

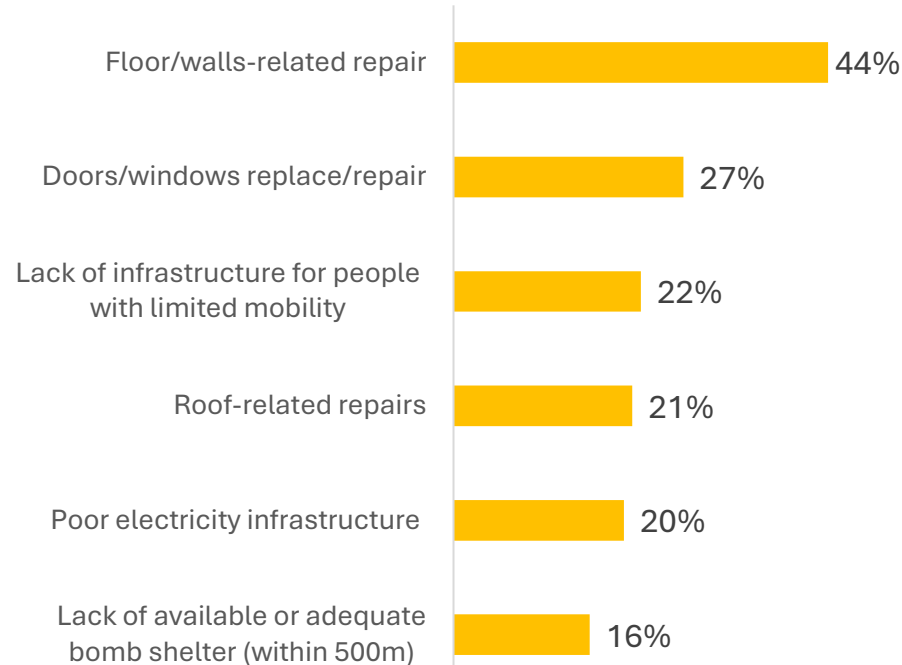
81% of CSs cannot provide adequate care for unaccompanied people who require caregiver support, because no qualified caregiving staff is available.

Living Conditions in Collective Sites

Spaces available for residents, % of CSs



The most urgent shelter concerns or needs, % of CSs



Accessibility to Safety

51% of the CSs managers described bomb shelter conditions as **acceptable** (usable for short-term emergency stay (a few hours), and **38%** as **good** (fully usable for extended stay).

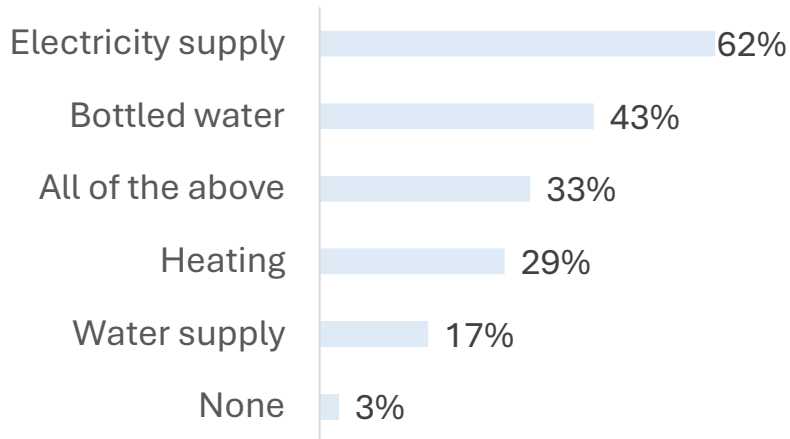
16% 

Lack of bomb shelters in the CS facility itself or nearby (500 meters away).

65% 

Bomb shelters were reported as NOT accessible for people with disabilities or reduced mobility

Utilities available in the bomb shelter, % of CSs



Reported Protection Risks



41%

of CSs reported
protection concerns

53%

of CSs reported
not receiving humanitarian
assistance in the past six months

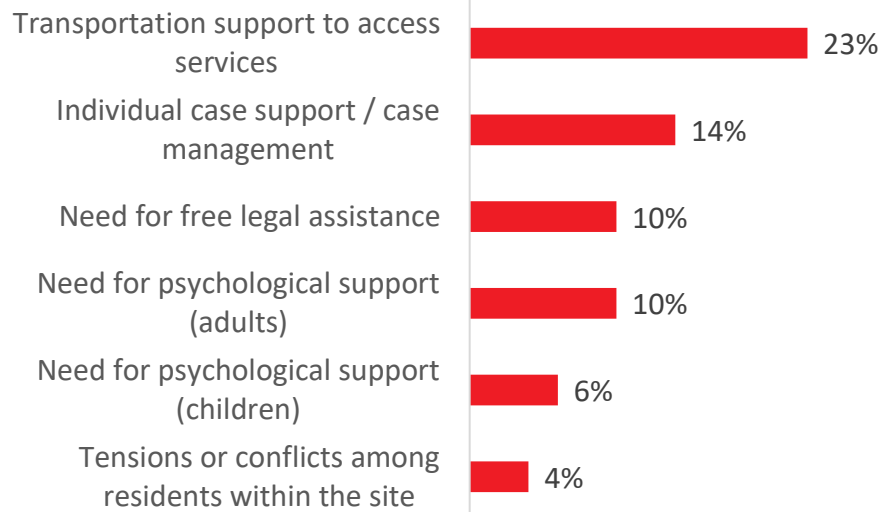
45%

of CSs managers reportedly need
first aid training and/or
psychological assistance training

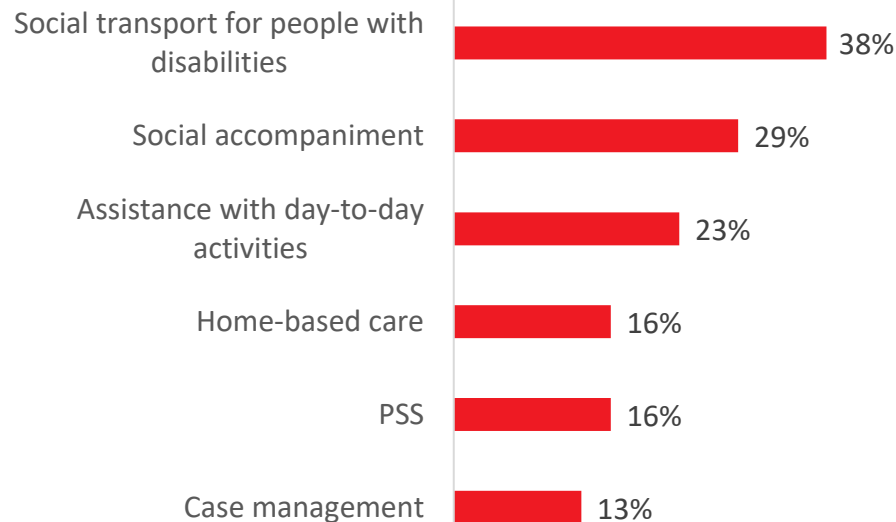
54%

Of CS managers reportedly need
psychological well-being and self-
care training for CS management

Most urgent protection concerns/needs, % of CSs



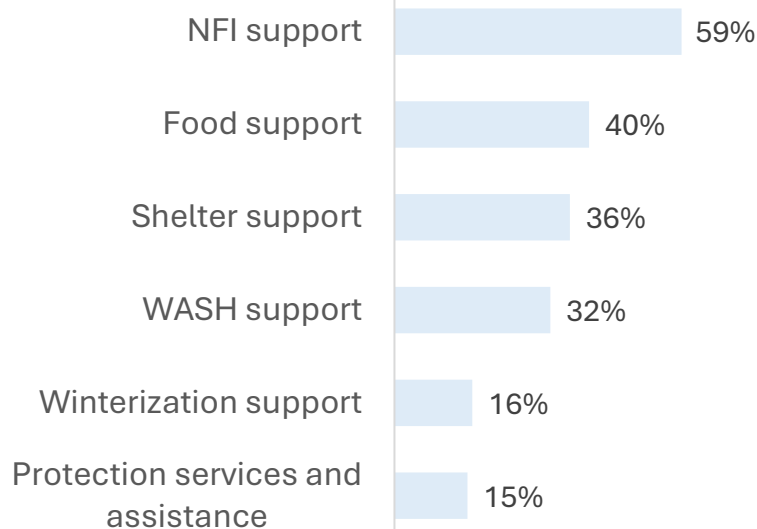
Missing social services, % of CSs



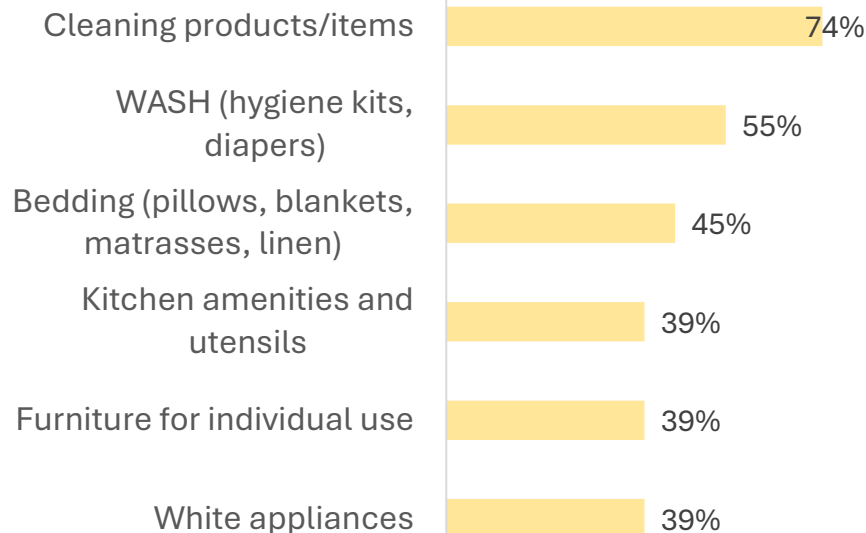
Humanitarian Assistance and NFI Needs

 **53%** of the CS managers reported NOT receiving humanitarian assistance in the past six months.

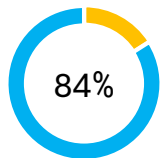
Assistance received within last six months, % of CSs



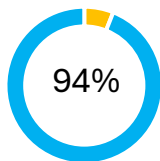
NFI Needs in the Collective Site, % of CSs



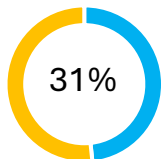
WASH-related Infrastructure and needs



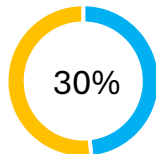
Privacy of bathing facilities, % of CSs



Privacy of toilets, % of CSs



Separation of toilets by gender, % of CSs



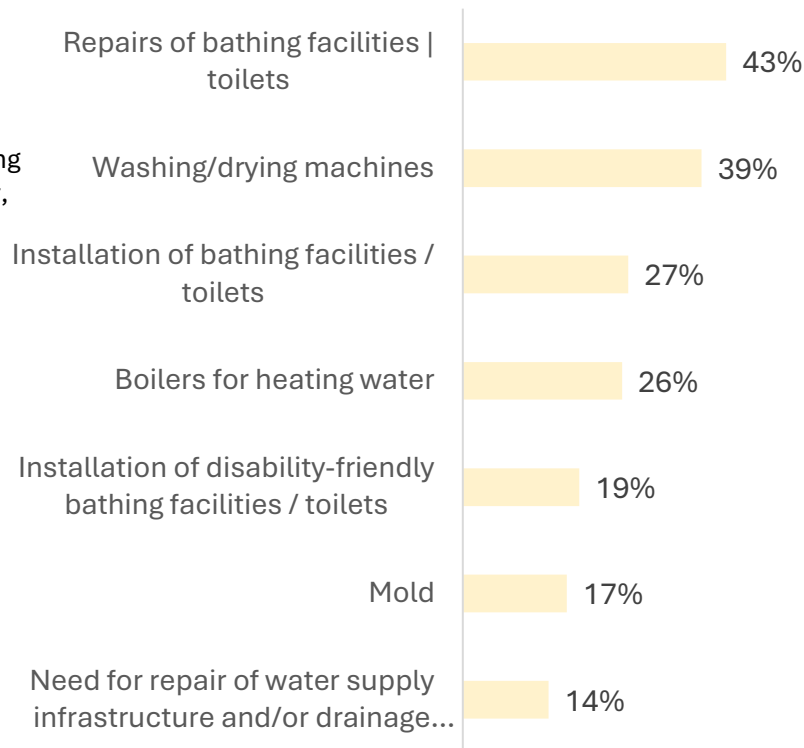
Separation of bathing facilities by gender, % of CSs

33% of the CSs reportedly had **disability-friendly** bathing facilities and disability-friendly toilets.

76% of CSs indicated the need for **WASH items**.

13% of the CSs reported the lack of hot water availability.

WASH concerns or needs, % of CSs



Winterization



Only 16% Of the collective sites reported receiving winterization support in Round 20.



47% of the collective sites reported a lack of an **alternative source of heating on site**.

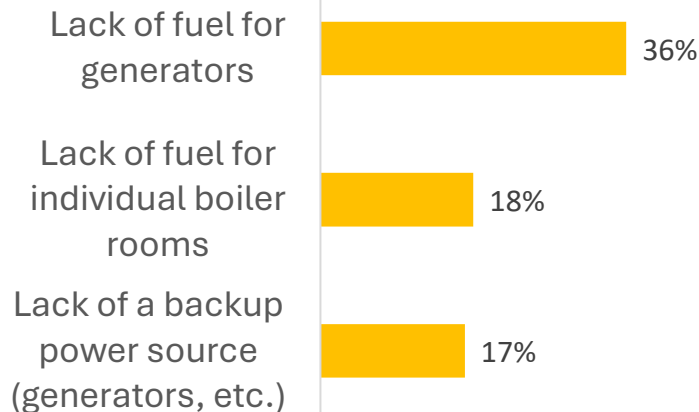


28% of the collective sites indicated a lack of **back up source of power**.



40% of the collective sites reported that **fuel** is needed for individual boiler rooms for the heating season.

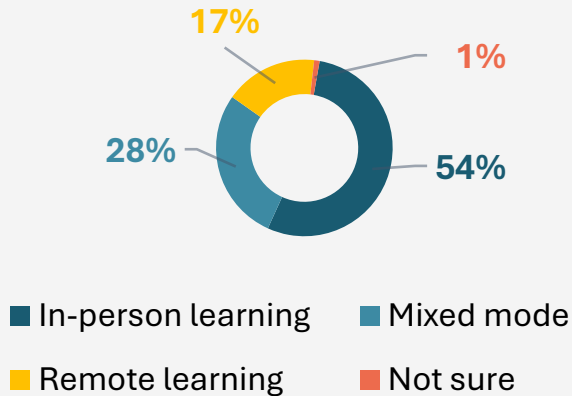
Top-3 winterization needs, % of CSs



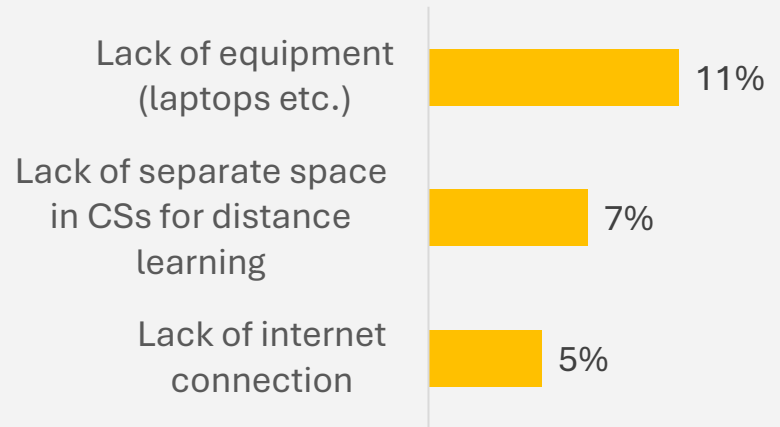
Educational Services

95% Schools and kindergartens near the site have available places to enroll children

Predominant reported mode of education for schoolchildren living in CSs, % of CSs



Most commonly reported barriers for children in terms of education, % of CSs



Healthcare

98% of the CSs reported the availability of primary healthcare facilities near the site

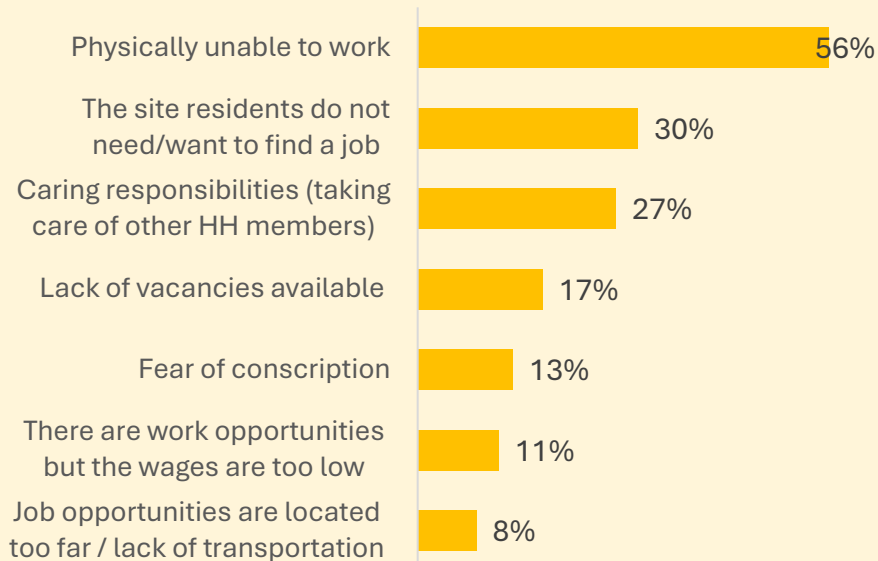
9% of the CSs reported the lack of availability of first aid kits at the site.

44% of the CSs reported hosting chronically ill, including persons with mental health issues

79% of the CSs reported hosting people with disabilities

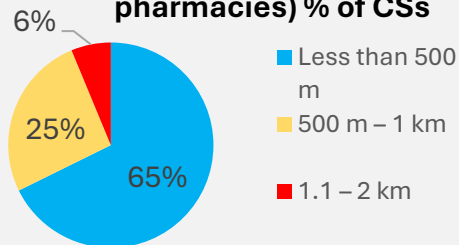
Employment

Main reasons for unemployment among working-age site residents, % of CSs

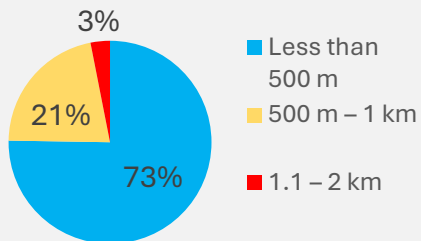


Access to Infrastructure

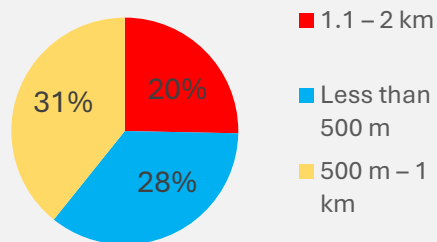
Distance to nearest daily infrastructure (shops, pharmacies) % of CSs



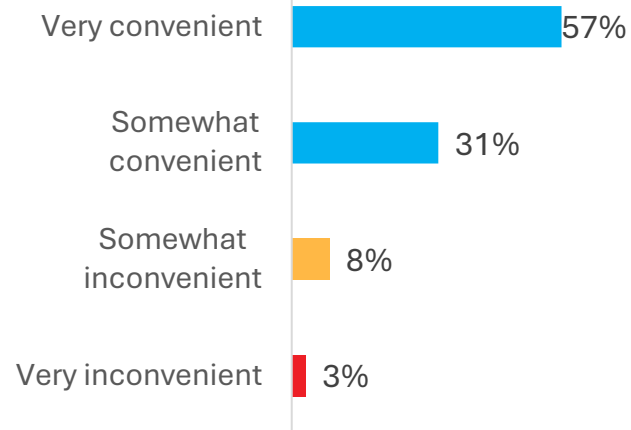
Distance to nearest public transport stop, % of CSs



Distance to administrative services, % of CSs



Convenience of access to key infrastructure, % of CSs



Social Cohesion

43%

Very good relationship between site residents and the host community

44%

Relatively good relationship between site residents and the host community

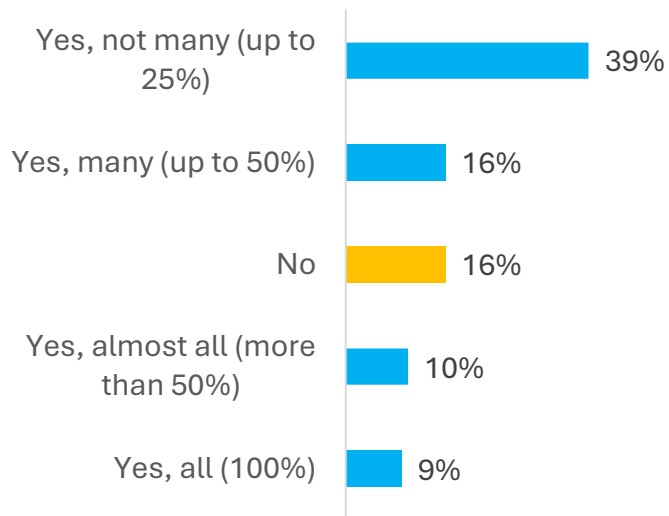
25%

of the CSs reported conflicts among residents of the site

5%

of the CSs reported conflicts between CSs residents and host community.

Participation in social activities in the host community, % of CSs



Most frequently reported reasons why site residents do not participate in social activities:

- Due to age, illness or disability (57%)
- Lack of interest (50%)
- Lack of time (34%)



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Thank you for your attention !

