

Trend analysis: Overview of the Situation in Collective Sites **Over Time**

Collective Site Monitoring, Round 10 - 19 (*October 2023 – November 2025*)
December 2025

Collective Site Monitoring Methodology

- Collective Site Monitoring is aimed at obtaining the latest data on the situation in collective sites to inform the humanitarian response.
- Collected 19 Rounds of surveys from 2022 in partnership with the CCCM Cluster and close collaboration with multiple national organisations.
- Data collection method: key informant interviews (KIIs) with collective site managers.

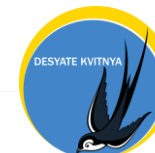
The Latest Data Collection:

- Round 19 (10 - 24 November 2025).
- 1, 390 collective sites surveyed, of which **96%** were hosting IDPs at the time of the interview.
- 63, 321 people were staying in the collective sites surveyed in November 2025.

In partnership with:








Rokada



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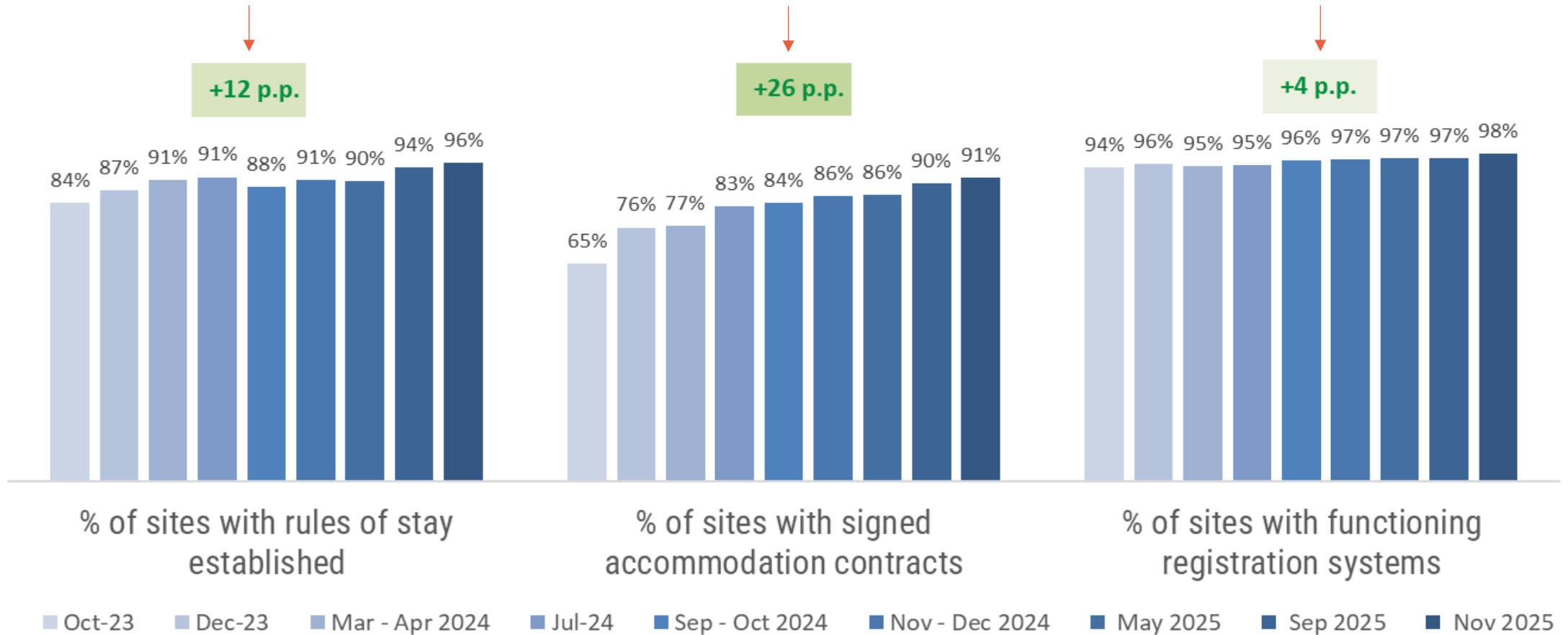
Key Findings:

-  **More formalised site management, stable participation:** governance structures have become more regulated over time, while resident participation in decision-making and access to feedback mechanisms remained consistently high.
-  **Receipt of humanitarian assistance decreased significantly over time,** particularly outside frontline areas.
-  **Growing gap between needs and assistance:** Winterisation, protection, and WASH needs consistently exceeded assistance.
-  **Availability of accessibility-friendly infrastructure increased over time, yet overall coverage remains limited,** especially given the rising share of residents with disabilities.
-  **The share of collective sites reporting no employed residents decreased over time,** while overall employment levels and key barriers remained largely unchanged.

1. Governance and Site Management

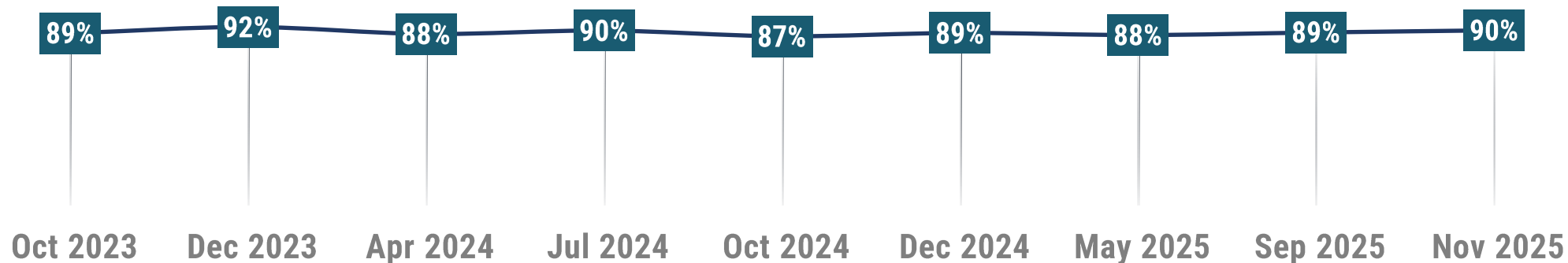
Collective site governance has become more formalised over time, with the largest increase in the share of sites with regulated accommodation arrangements

* Percentage points (p.p.) are used to describe absolute differences between percentages across rounds, given variations in sample composition.



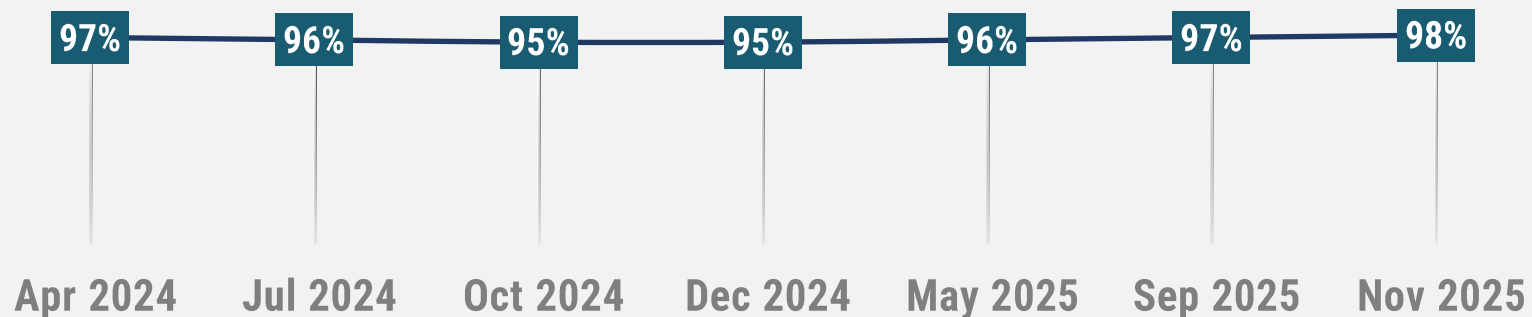
Resident participation in decision-making and access to feedback mechanisms have remained consistently high over time

Percentage of CSs reporting site residents' participation in decision-making on the site, over time



General meetings and individual consultations were reportedly the most common forms of participation in site-level decision-making.

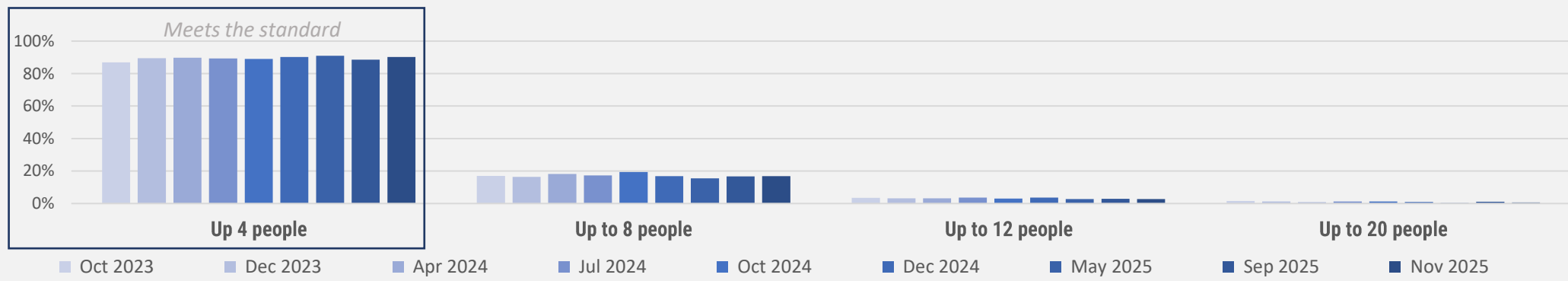
Percentage of CSs reporting the availability of feedback and complaint mechanisms on site, over time:



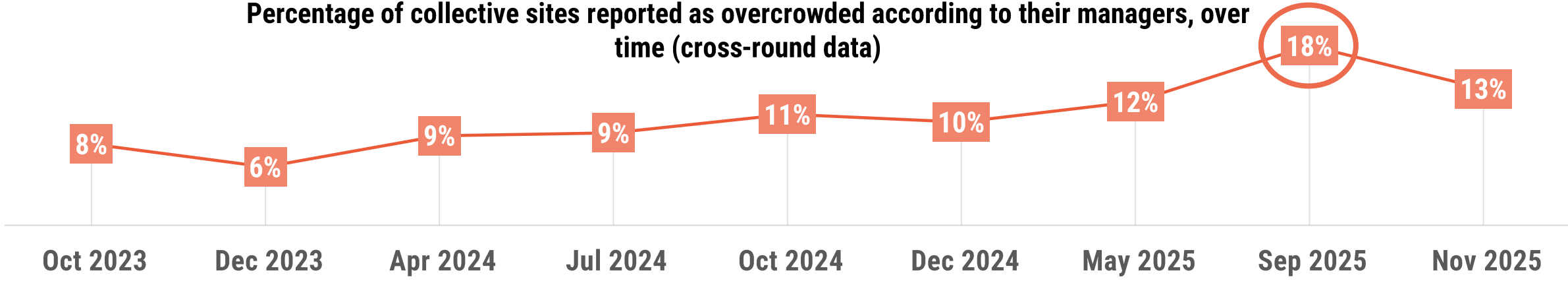
Over time, **room occupancy and space-per-person standards** in collective sites remained largely unchanged, with a temporary increase in **perceived overcrowding** in September 2025, likely linked to evacuation dynamics.

Percentage of all* existing sleeping space divisions in the collective site, over time (cross-round data)

*multiple-choice question

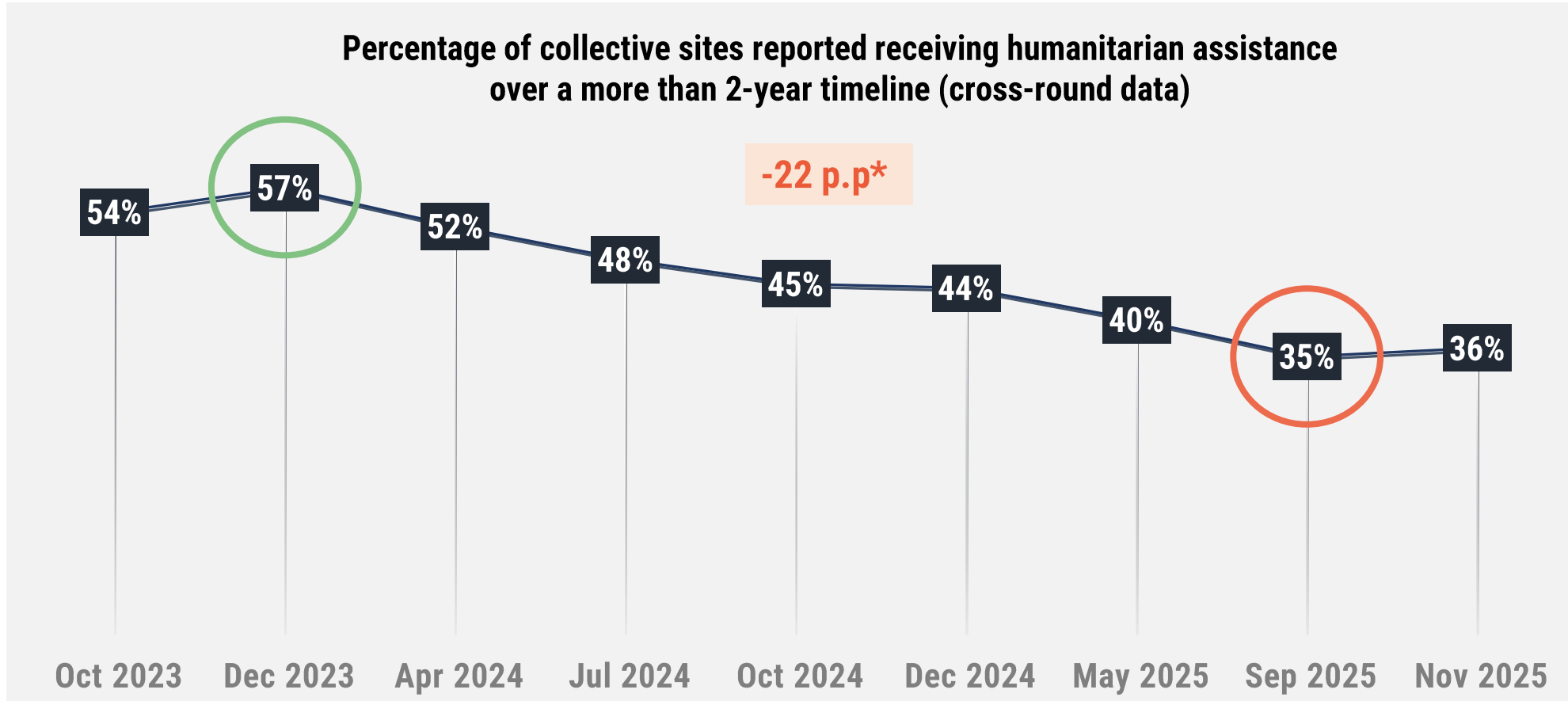


Percentage of collective sites reported as overcrowded according to their managers, over time (cross-round data)



2. Humanitarian Assistance and Needs

Humanitarian assistance has increasingly declined in collective sites, particularly outside frontline areas

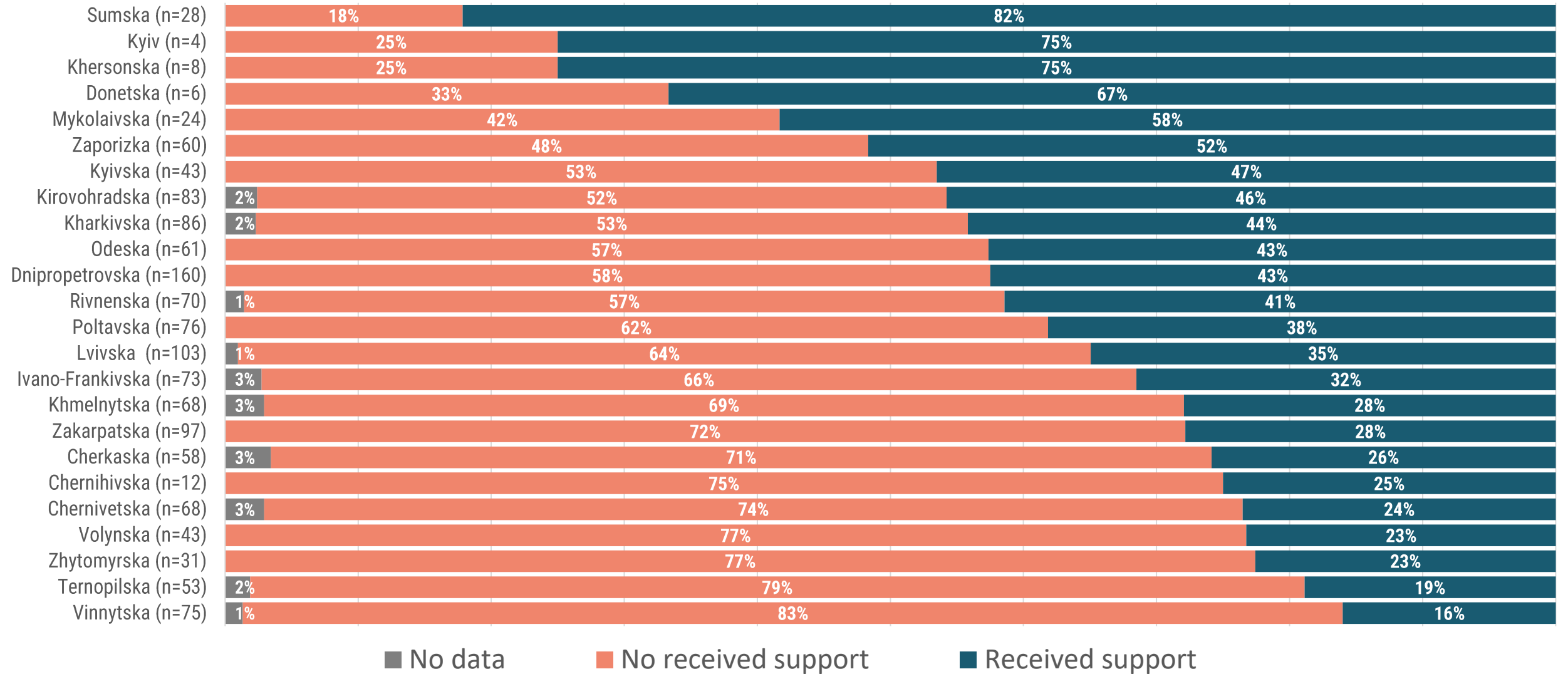


64%
of all CSs receiving no humanitarian support were from the West or Centre of Ukraine, as of November 2025 (vs 45% of all CSs receiving support)

* Percentage points (p.p.) are used to describe absolute differences between percentages across rounds, given variations in sample composition.

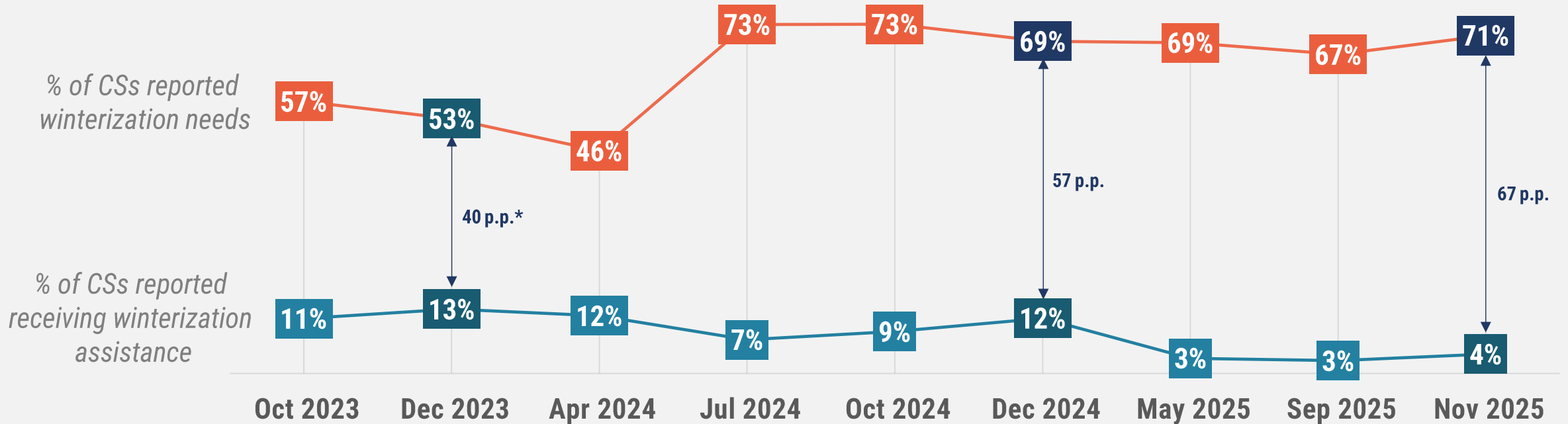
Coverage of humanitarian assistance varies substantially across oblasts, with higher reported receipt concentrated in the frontline oblasts

Reported receipt of humanitarian assistance in collective sites as of November 2025, by oblast



Reported winterisation needs exceeded assistance throughout the period, with the highest discrepancy closer to the 2025-2026 winter period

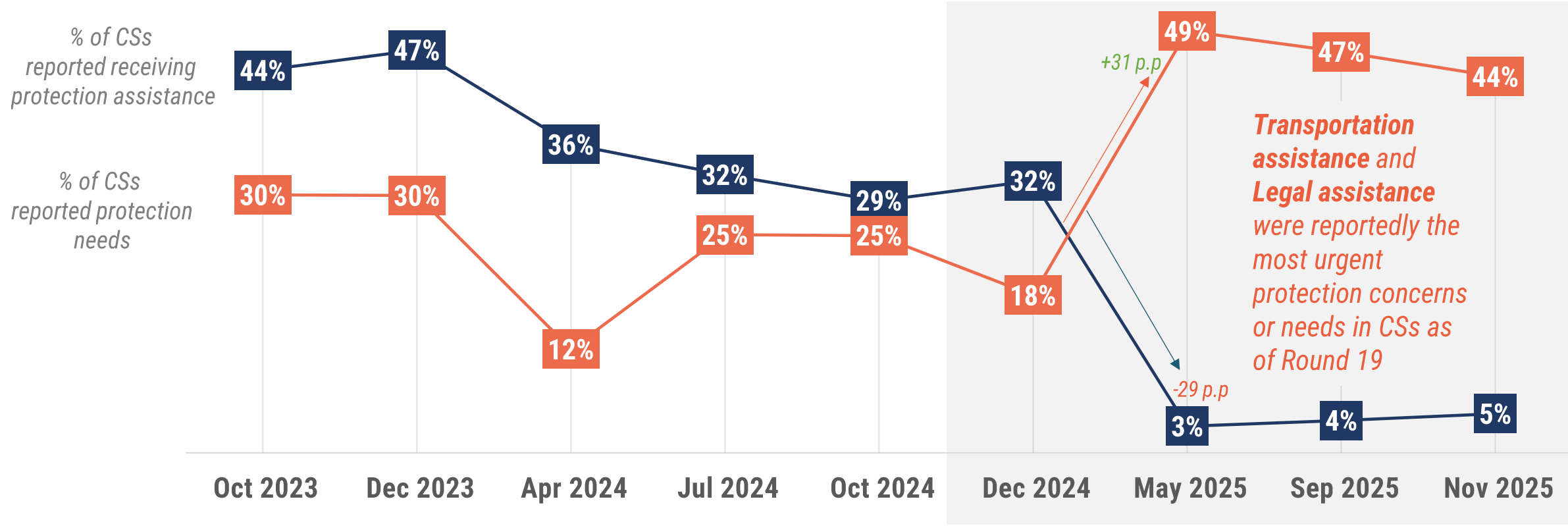
Percentage of collective sites reporting winterisation assistance vs reporting winterisation needs over a more than 2-year timeline (cross-round data)



* Percentage points (p.p.) are used to describe absolute differences between percentages across rounds, given variations in sample composition..

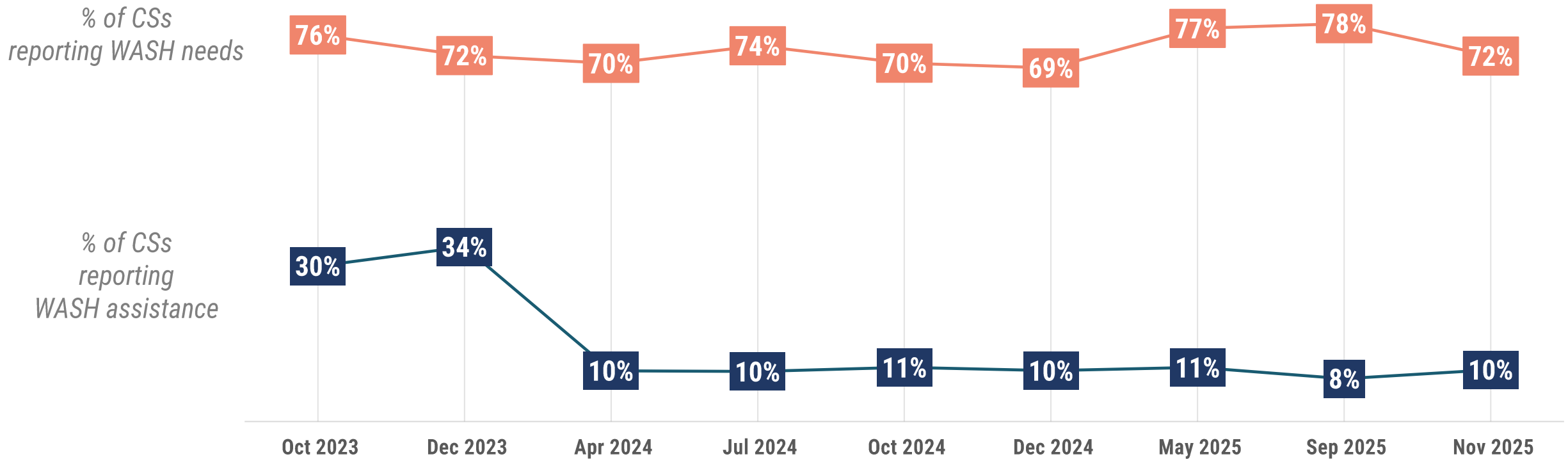
In 2025, protection assistance coverage declined as reported needs increased, indicating a widening gap potentially linked to funding reductions

Percentage of collective sites reported receiving protection assistance vs reporting protection needs over a more than 2-year timeline (cross-round data)



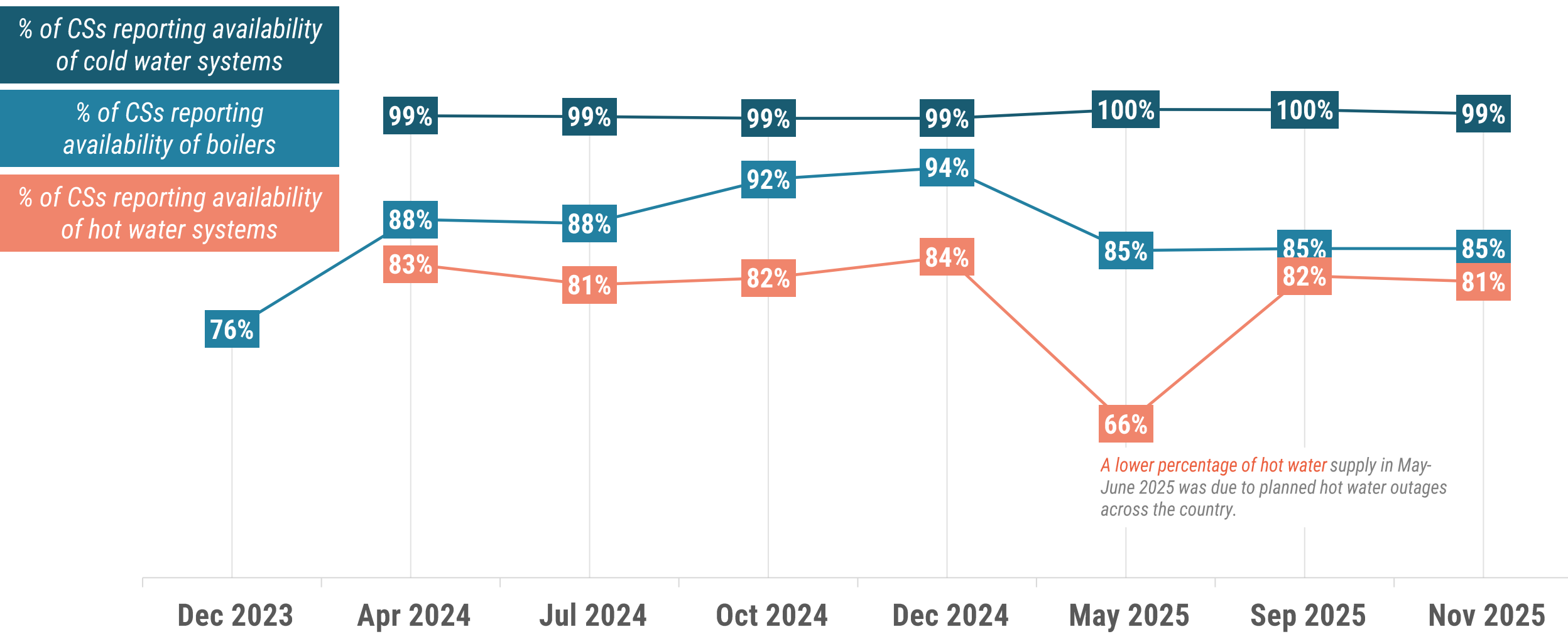
* Percentage points (p.p.) are used to describe absolute differences between percentages across rounds, given variations in sample composition.

WASH reported needs have remained high over the past two years, despite the persistently low reported assistance



3. Access Barriers and Site Infrastructure

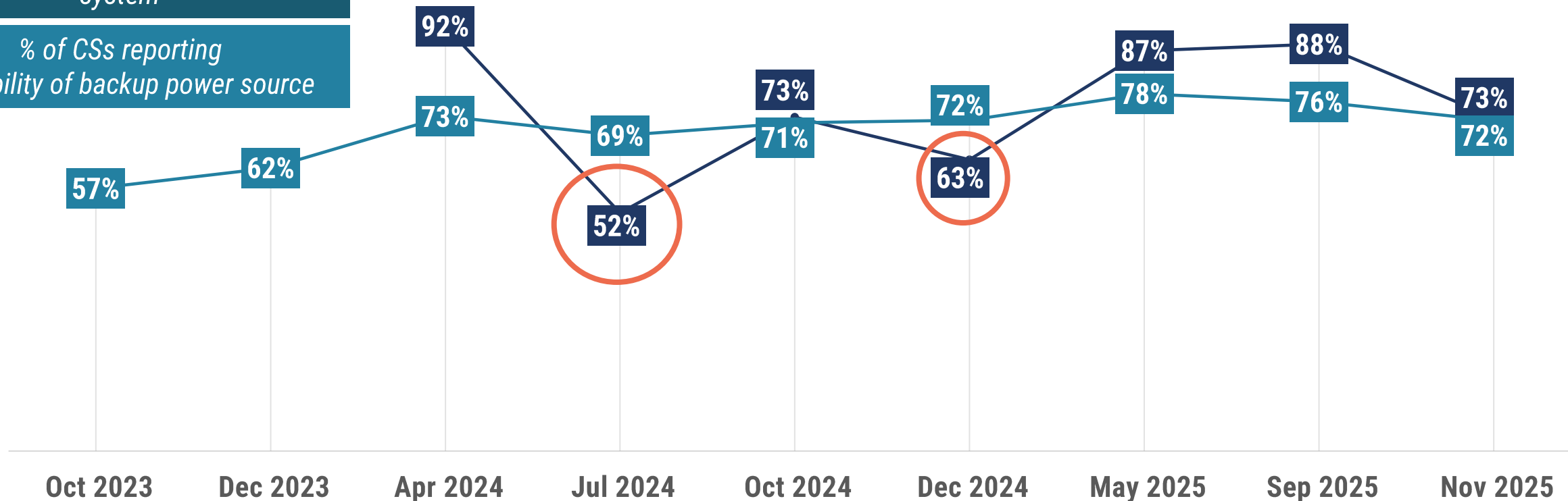
Water system availability remains high, with a temporary decline in hot water linked to planned outages



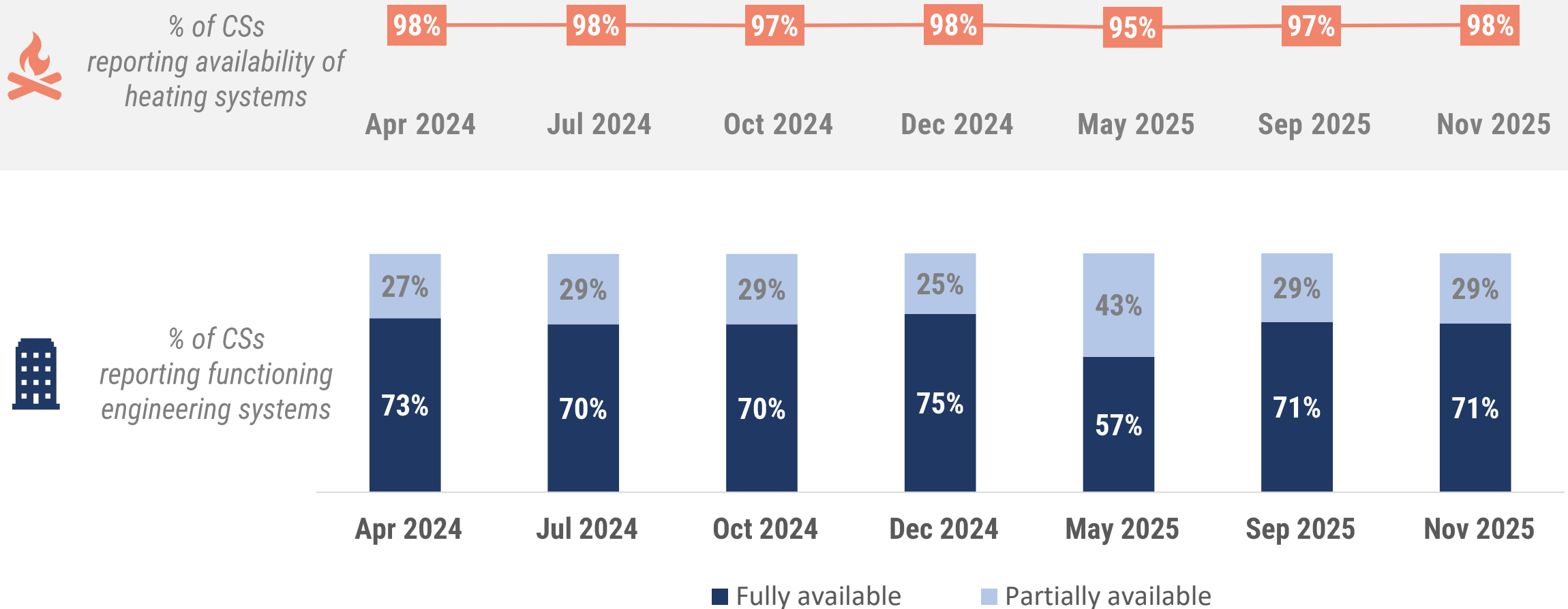
Electricity supply remains subject to notable fluctuations, with only gradual improvements in backup power coverage

% of CSs reporting reliable electricity system

% of CSs reporting availability of backup power source



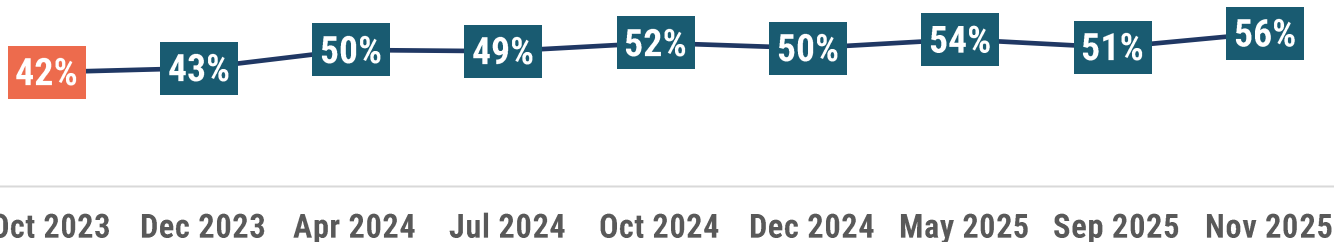
Heating and key engineering systems remain largely available, with minor fluctuations in functionality



Accessibility infrastructure in collective sites has gradually increased over time, though coverage remains limited



% of CSs reporting the presence of accessibility infrastructure



+14 p.p.*



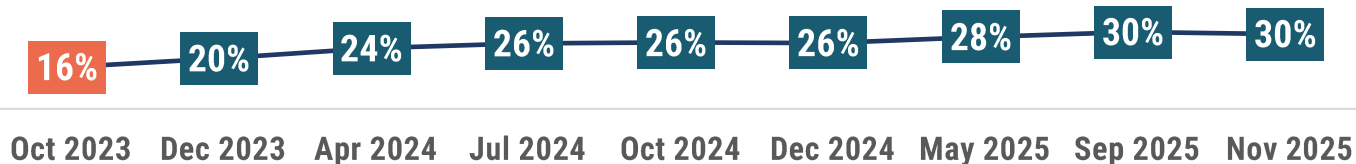
% of CSs reporting the availability accessibility-friendly showers



+12 p.p.



% of CSs reporting the availability of accessibility-friendly toilets



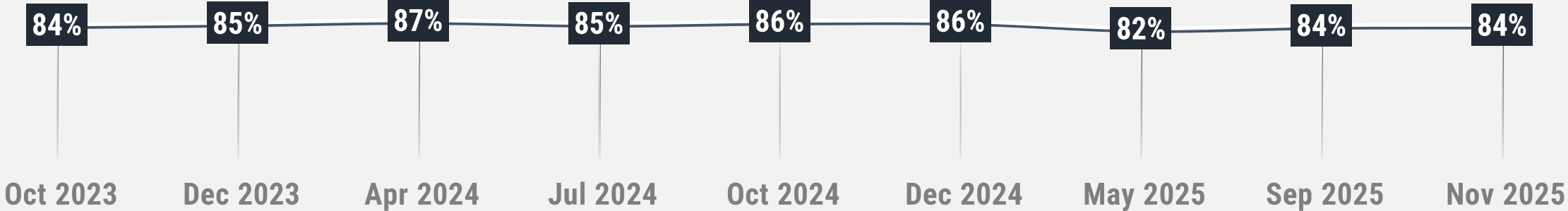
+14 p.p.

* Percentage points (p.p.) are used to describe absolute differences between percentages across rounds, given variations in sample composition..

Safety infrastructure coverage across collective sites remains high; however, a small proportion of sites continue to operate without bomb shelters, with no observable decline over time.



Presence of Bomb Shelters and Protective Structures in CSs, over time

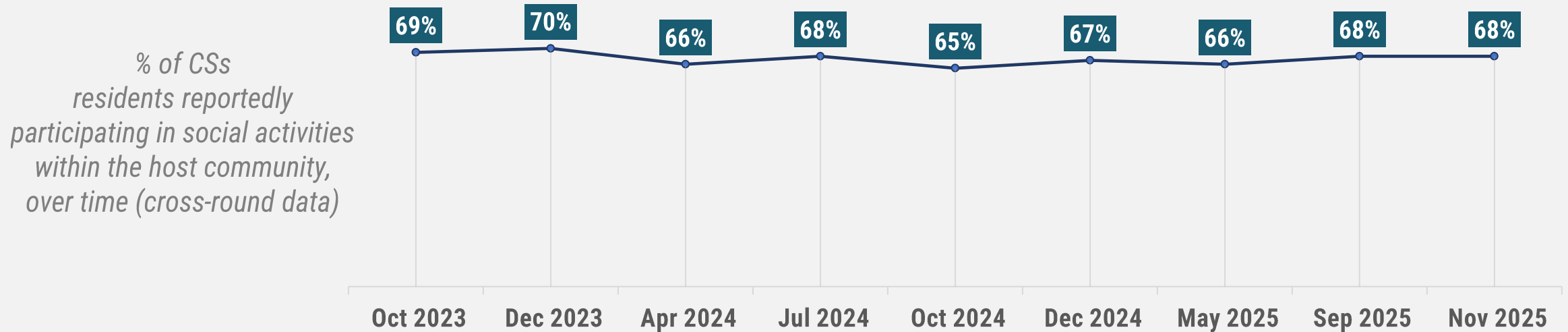


The highest shares of collective sites without shelters were observed in the following oblasts as of November 2025:



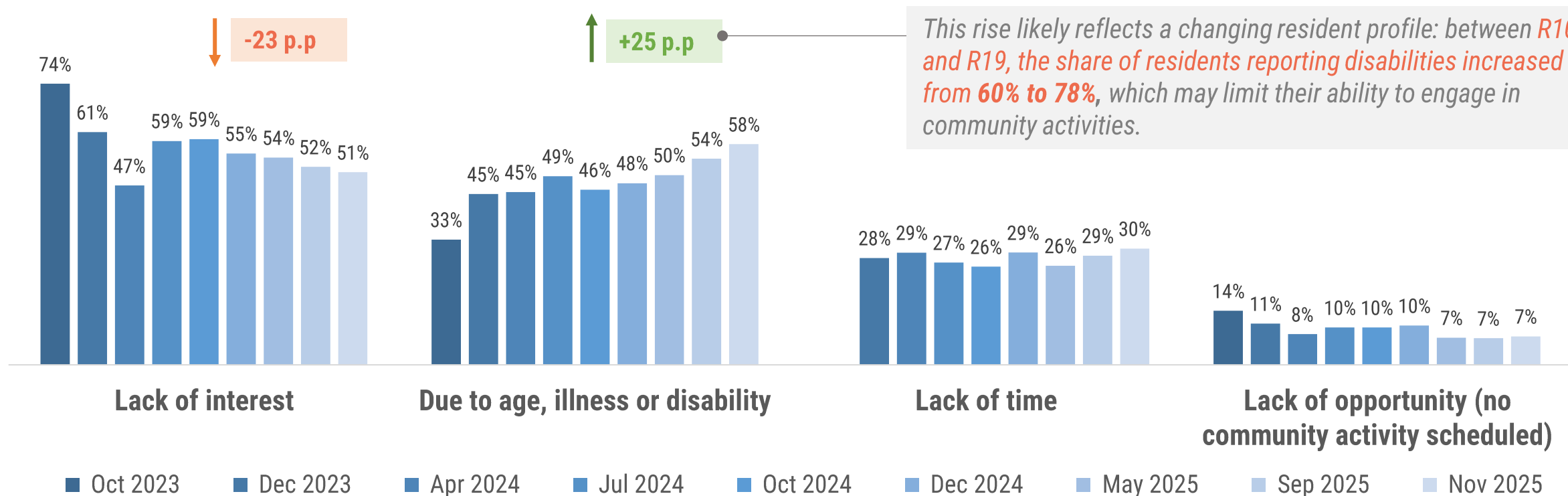
4. Community Participation and Employment

Community participation levels remained stable, indicating a sustained willingness to remain socially connected with the local hromadas.



Reported barriers shifted from lack of interest towards age-, health-, and care-related constraints.

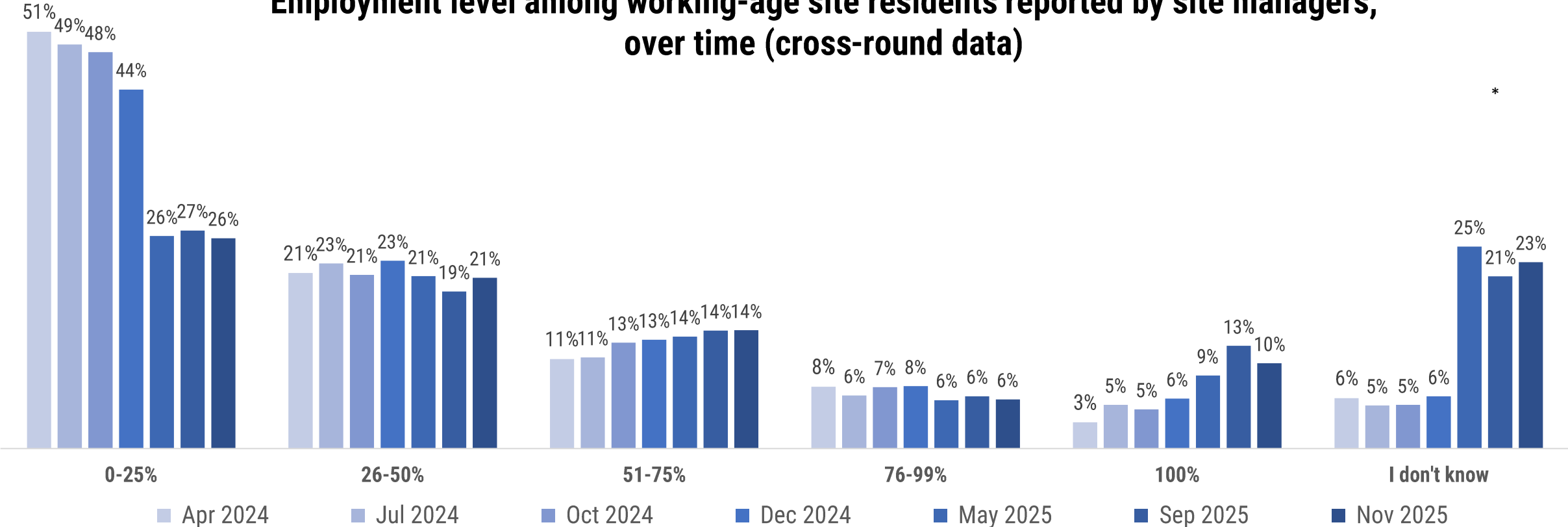
Top-3 employment barriers according to site managers, over time (cross-round data)



* Percentage points (p.p.) are used to describe absolute differences between percentages across rounds, given variations in sample composition.

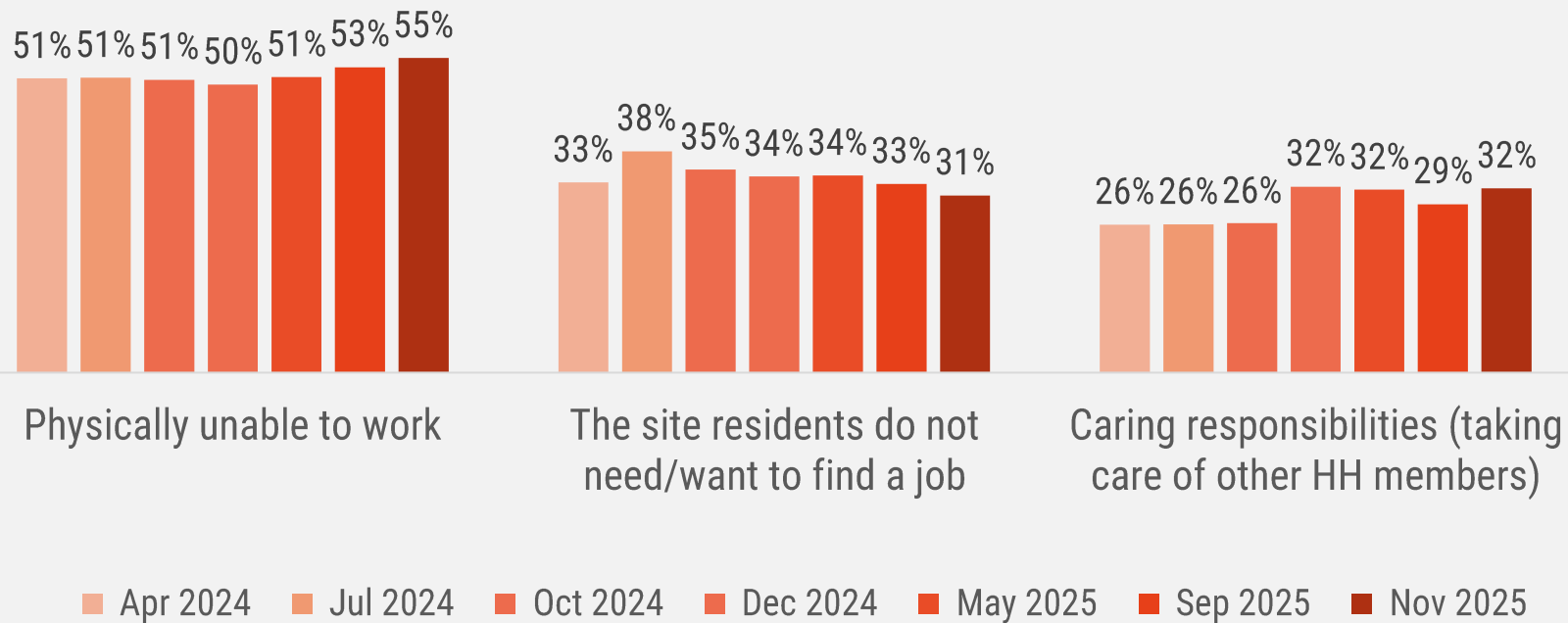
The share of sites reporting no employed residents decreased over time, while overall **employment levels** and reported barriers remained largely stable.

Employment level among working-age site residents reported by site managers, over time (cross-round data)



Reported employment barriers remain largely stable over time.

Top-3 main employment barriers according to site managers, over time (cross-round data)



The most pronounced changes observed were an increase in caring responsibilities (by +6 percentage points) and a reduction in the perceived lack of vacancies or employment opportunities (by -7 percentage points).

**Observed increases are likely attributable to a change in the indicator, moving from bracket-based responses to percentage reporting.*

Annex 1: Methodology

Sampling:

- *Cross-round analysis (~1,100–1,400 sites/round).*
- *Continuous trend was shown for **Rounds 10 -19**, reflecting improved comparability after major tool revisions and the introduction of **minimum standards (Sep 2023 / R10)**.*
- *Answer options were harmonised across rounds to enable consistent trend interpretation.*

Limitations:

- *Given the non-representative nature of the sampling method used, findings should be read as **indicative***
- *Observed trends in cross-round analysis may partly reflect **changes and trends in the assessed site composition**, rather than changes within the same sites over time (see Annex 2).*
- ***Round 13** used a shortened questionnaire; for indicators not collected in R13, values were **carried forward from Round 12 for the same sites**, consistent with the approach used in the Round 13 dashboard.*
- ***Round 16** was conducted as a **verification Round** and is therefore **excluded from the analysis**.*

Round #	Data collection	Num of CSs
10 Round	<i>(09 - 22 Oct 2023)</i>	1136
11 Round	<i>(03 - 17 Dec 2023)</i>	1072
12 Round	<i>(18 Mar - 09 Apr 2024)</i>	1397
13 Round	<i>(30 Jun - 26 Jul 2024)</i>	1276
14 Round	<i>(20 Sep - 07 Oct 2024)</i>	1405
15 Round	<i>(23 Nov - 8 Dec 2024)</i>	1242
17 Round	<i>(28 Apr - 23 May 2025)</i>	1461
18 Round	<i>(25 Aug - 09 Sep 2025)</i>	1382
19 Round	<i>(10-24 Nov 2025)</i>	1390

Annex 2. Demographic limitations

*As the assessed population becomes more high-need, observed trends may partly reflect **changes in who is being hosted and monitored**, not only changes in site conditions. From Round 10 to Round 19, the surveyed population shows a consistent move toward a **more vulnerable profile** alongside **higher site occupancy**.*


Key shifts (R10 → R19):

 persons with disabilities rose from **66% in R10 to 78% in R19;**

 female-headed households rose from **35% in R10 to 54% in R19;**

 chronically ill residents (including with mental illnesses) rose from **17% in R10 to 38% in R19;**

 The reported number of **older persons (60+)** increased from **28% in R10 to 38% in R19;**

 The **number of residents** in surveyed sites grew from **55,935 to 63,321**, and the **occupancy rate** increased from **57% to 63%.**

Thank you!

iryna.bermes@reach-initiative.org

volodymyr.lastochkin@reach-initiative.org

kateryna.pomazanna@reach-initiative.org