

Collective Site Monitoring: Meeting minimum standards

Impact Ukraine - Durable Solutions Unit

June 2024

IDP Collective Site Monitoring Methodology, Round 12

- **Collective Site Monitoring** is a **quarterly research cycle** aimed at obtaining the latest data on the situation in collective sites to inform the humanitarian response
- **Data collection method:** key informant interviews with collective site managers
- **Round 12: 18 March - 09 April 2024**
- **1,397** collective sites surveyed

With the support of



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RESOLUTION 930: KEY MESSAGES

RESOLUTION #930 MINIMUM STANDARDS

In September 2023, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 930 "Some issues of the operation of collective sites for internally displaced people" presented minimum standards for collective sites.

Minimum standards are related to spatial organization, available infrastructure, functional basic engineering systems, sanitary facilities, and others. These standards aim at guarantee proper living conditions, access to essential amenities, and protection mechanisms for collective site residents.

Consolidation and closure of collective sites

Consolidation of collective sites (CSs) has become a priority issue due to the significant number of CSs, their dispersity across the country, low occupancy rate, and the majority not meeting minimum standards.

Prioritization criteria are the following: CSs located in urban areas; with a bigger number of IDP population; included in the official list of CSs; with a low probability of resuming its original function; considered safe, etc.

Collective sites can be closed due to the unsuitability of the premises of the collective site for living and the impossibility of bringing it into compliance with the minimum standards provided for Resolution #930

MINIMUM STANDARDS

Organizational and legal principles of collective site functioning

- Agreement and Rules of Residence of IDPs in the CS
- Registration of residents of the collective site
- Feedback mechanism
 - system and procedure
- Access to information

Engineering systems available

- Continuously functioning electricity supply and availability of an alternative power source
- Continuously functioning heating supply and availability of an alternative source of heating
- Continuously functioning water supply and others

Arrangement and infrastructure in collective site

- Separation of the living spaces and common areas for IDPs
- Availability of common spaces
- Sufficient space in living areas
- Room occupancy
- Locks/latches at living area entrances
- Barrier-free access and others

Sanitation and hygiene in collective site

- Shower/bathtub (at least 1 per 12 people)
- Shower/bath (locks/latches)
- Shower/bathtub (for people with reduced mobility)
- Toilets (at least 1 per 10 people)
- Toilets (locks/latches)
- Toilets (disability-friendly) and others

Equipment of collective site premises

- Household appliances (kitchen equipment)
- Household appliances (washing machines)
- Household appliances (drying machines or drying room)
- Safety (evacuation plan)
- Safety (extinguisher)
- Safety (first aid kit) and others

Minimum standards calculations

- CCCM Cluster has adopted the list of minimum standards based on the provisions of Resolution #930 (48 standards)
- The CSM regular round data is used as the primary source of information for the minimum standards calculations
- The minimum standards may be simple (based on one specific indicator from the CSM questionnaire) or composite (including all or part of two or more indicators).

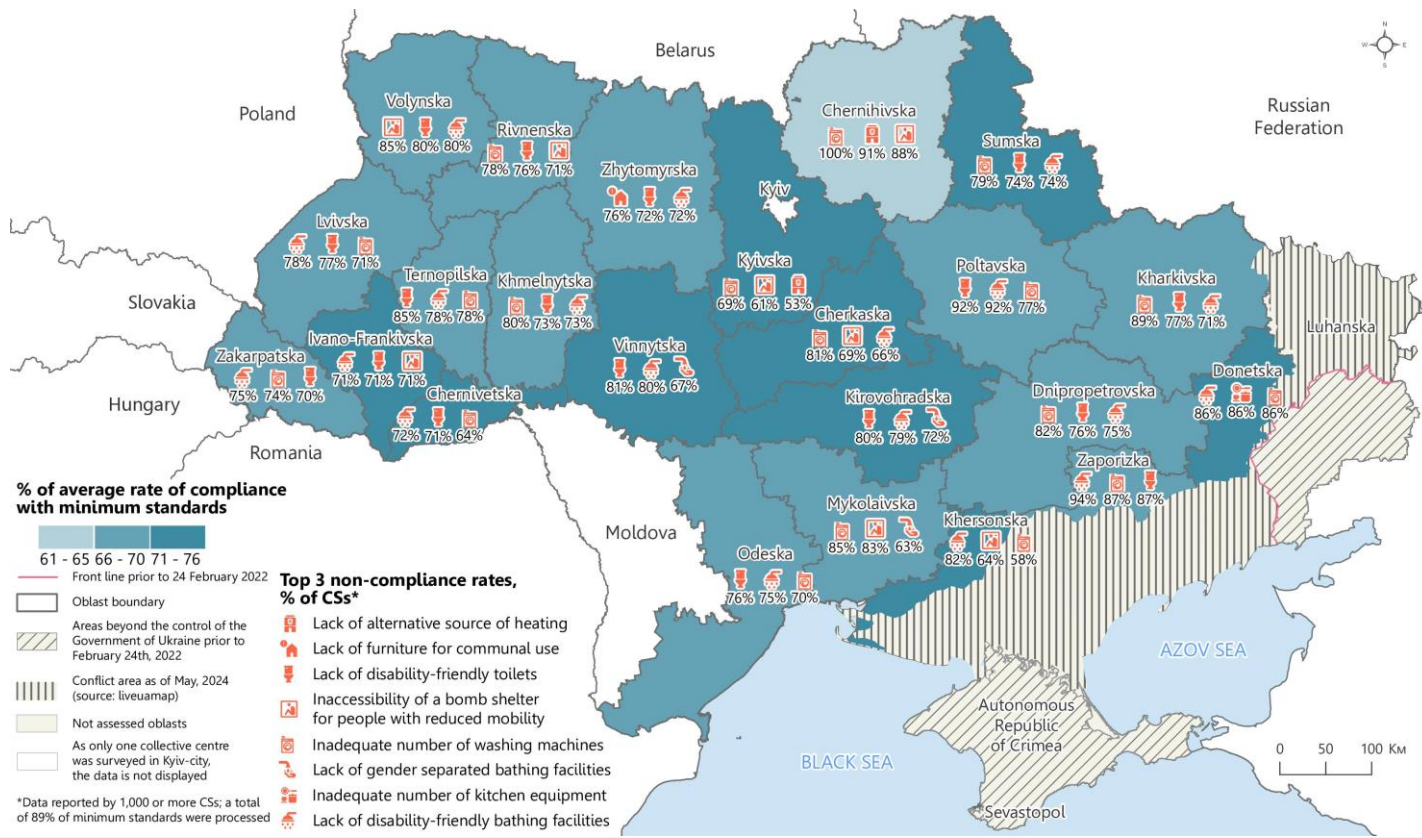
A simple standard calculation formula

930_indicator_number	Name of the indicator	Calculation method
RES930_371	Barrier-free access	c2_5_disability_infrastructure

A composite standard calculation formula

930_indicator_number	Name of the indicator	Calculation method
RES930_434	Shower/bathtub (nearby alternative within 50 meters)	if e4_bathing_facilities="yes" - "Not applicable" if e4_bathing_facilities="not_sure" or e4_0_1_distance_to_bathing_facilities = dont_know - "No data" if e4_0_1_distance_to_bathing_facilities =yes - "Yes" else "No"

COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM STANDARDS



Key Findings



On average, the surveyed collective sites complied with **74% of the indicators related to minimum standards**. The lowest average compliance scores were found in **Chernihivska (63%), Zaporizka (66%), and Kharkivska (67%) oblasts**.



Only **33%** of the CSs overall reported having an **alternative source of power** with the lowest rate found in **the East Hub (30%)**. The CSs located in the above hub were also more likely to report the lowest rate of **alternative heating sources (35% vs. 39% overall)**. Meanwhile, the CSs in **the North Hub** were less likely to report having a **continuously functioning heating system (86% vs. 94% overall)**.



In terms of equipping the premises of the collective site with infrastructure (ramps, handrails, etc.) that provides **barrier-free access for people with limited mobility (24% of full compliance)**, areas with the highest **non-compliance rates** were found in **the East Hub (55%)**, in particular in **Zaporizka (77%)** and **Donetska (71%) oblasts**.



Availability of at least one **disability-friendly bathing facility and disability-friendly toilet** was reported **by 24%** of the CSs. The highest **non-compliance rates** for both standards showed **the East Hub (81%)**, especially it was the case in **Zaporizka (94% and 87%, respectively)** and **Donetska (86% and 71%, respectively)** oblasts.



The minimum standard related to allocation of at least 6 square meters of living space per bed (person) with an overall compliance rate of 45%, was unlikely to have been met in the West Hub (38%), Volynska (16%), especially in Ternopilska (27%), and Zakarpatska (33%) oblasts. The West Hub also had the lowest compliance rate in terms of presence a signed contract with the site's residents and established rules of stay (67% vs. 74% overall).



Despite the high overall compliance rate of the 'Availability the first aid kit on the collective site' standard (92%), some oblasts (mostly from the Central Hub) showed lower numbers in this regard. Areas of particular concern were Khmelnytska (81%), Kyivska (84%), and Chernivetska (88%) oblasts. The Central Hub also had the lowest compliance rate for privacy in the collective site premises (83% vs. 87% overall).



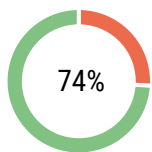
While on average 99% of the monitored collective sites met the requirement of having a feedback and complain mechanism in place, 11% of the monitored CSs in Sumaska, and 8% of the CSs in Khersonska oblasts did not meet this standard.

Sectoral Standards

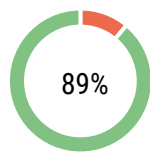


Organizational and legal principles of collective sites functioning

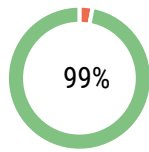
Compliance with minimum standards, % of CSs



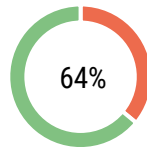
Agreement and Rules of stay of IDPs in the CSs



Registration of residents of the collective site



Feedback mechanism in place

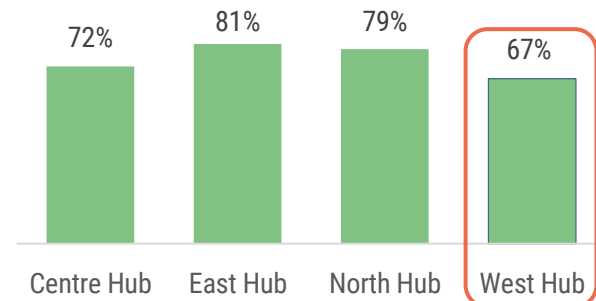


Access to information*

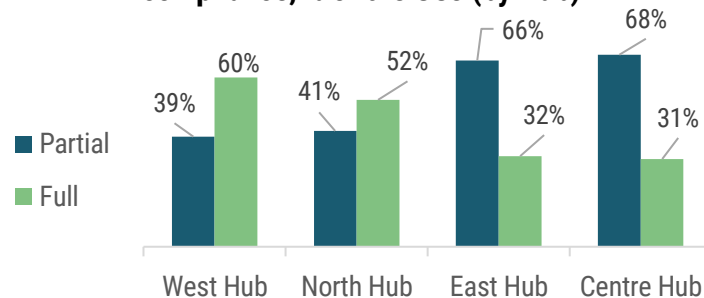
The highest proportion of the CSs **not meeting** 'Feedback mechanism in place' minimum standard was found in **Sumska oblast (11%)**, and **Khersonska (8%) oblasts**.

* Access to information means the 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 near the collective site, etc.

'Agreement and Rules of Stay' minimum standard full compliance, % of CSs (by Hub)

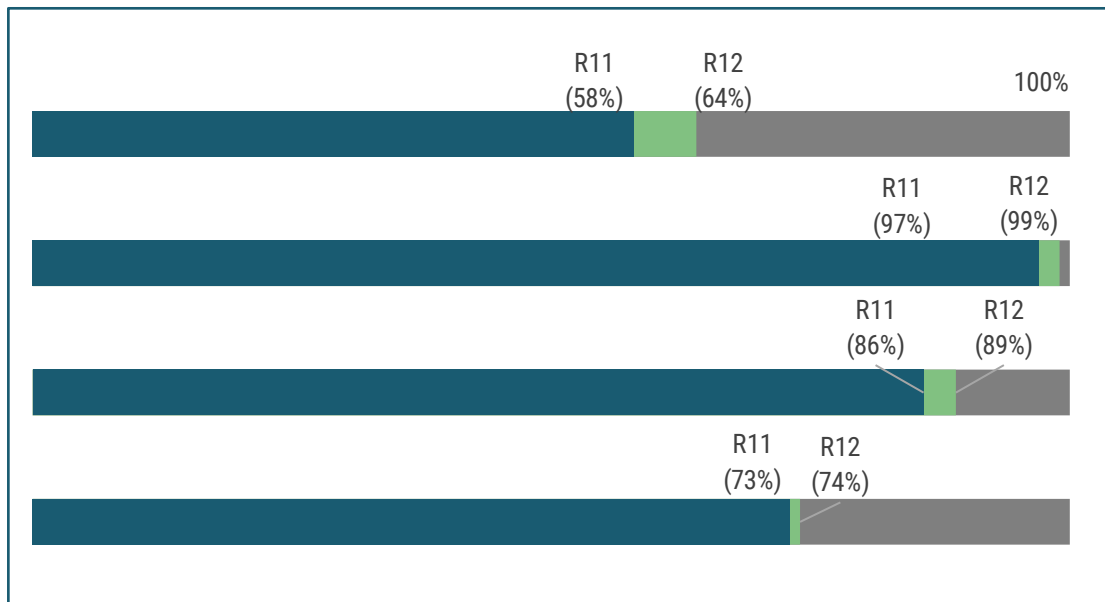


'Access to information' minimum standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)*





Organizational and legal principles of collective sites functioning*



Access to information



Feedback mechanism in place



Registration of residents of the collective site



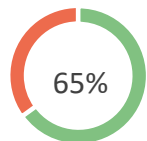
Agreement and Rules of Stay of IDPs

* Only 827 of the sites surveyed in Round 12 have been monitored in Round 11. Therefore, the observed higher or lower rates of compliance with the minimum standards may not only reflect an improvement or deterioration of the situation in the specific collective site but may also be due to differences between the sites surveyed.

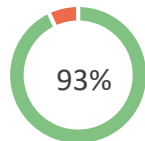


Arrangement and infrastructure in collective sites

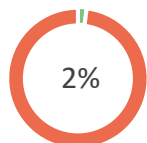
Compliance with minimum standards, % of CSs



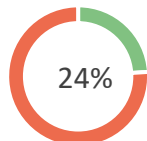
Separation between the space allocated IDPs from other premises of the building (n=687)



Premises of collective sites are divided into common areas for IDPs and living space



Sufficiency of common spaces for the needs of the residents of the CS*

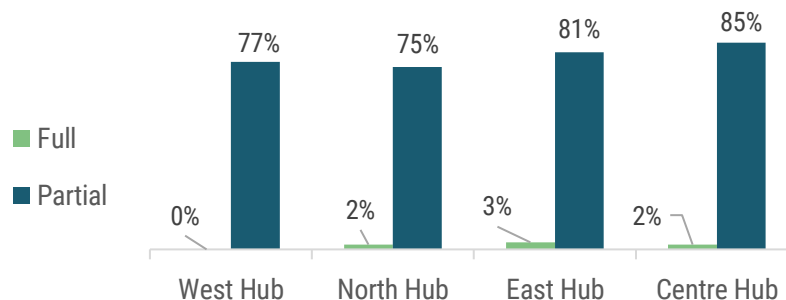


Premises of CSs are equipped with infrastructure (ramps, handrails, etc.) for PwD

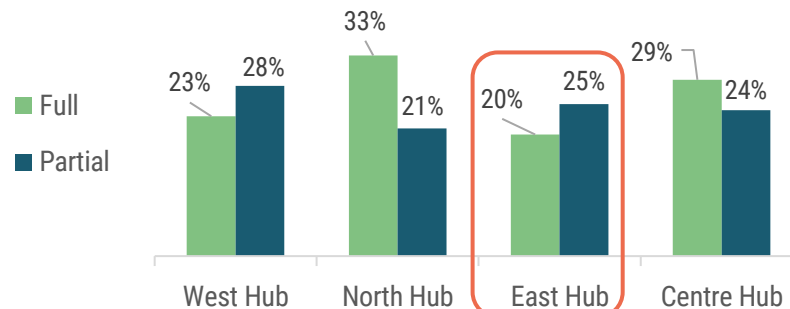
In terms of non-compliance with 'Barrier-free access for people with disabilities' standard, **areas of particular concern** were Zaporizka (77%) Donetsk (71%) and Sumska (68%) oblasts.

* Common areas include places for general meetings, leisure activities, rooms for children's distance learning, the provision of services, etc.

'Presence of common spaces' minimum standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)**



'Barrier-free access' minimum standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)

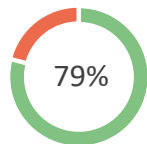


** Full compliance with this standard means the availability of all the above types of places.

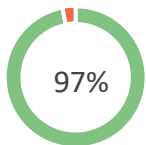


Arrangement and infrastructure in collective sites

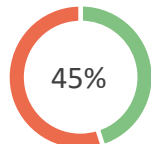
Compliance with minimum standards, % of CSs



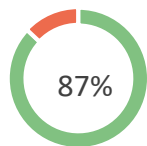
Four or fewer beds per room*



Temperature in the premises of the CS is maintained not lower than 18°C



Allocation of at least 6 square meters per one bed (person) in living spaces

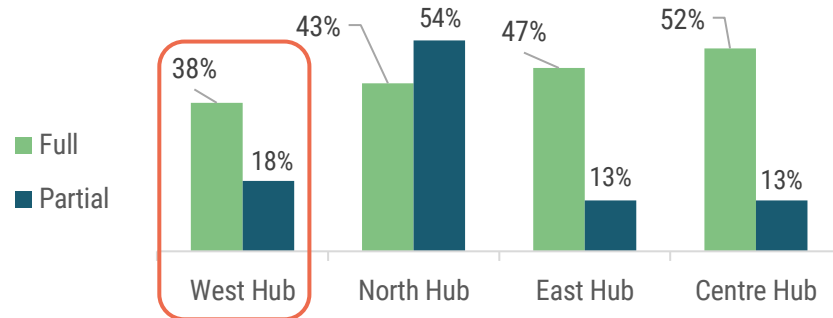


Entrances to living spaces are equipped with locks or latches

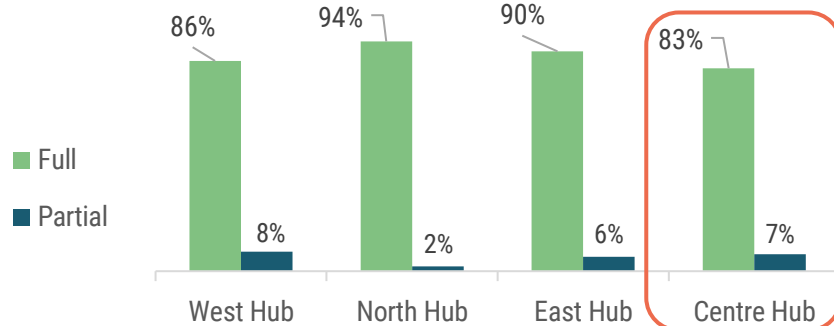
The '6 sq m per bed' standard **was** most frequently **not met** in **Volynska (74%), Mykolaivska (63%), Zhytomyrska (62%), Zaporizka (57%) and Kharkivska (53%)** oblasts.

* This minimum standard indicates the proportion of collective sites that had only four-bed accommodation and no other options for IDPs.

'Six square meters per one bed' minimum standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)**



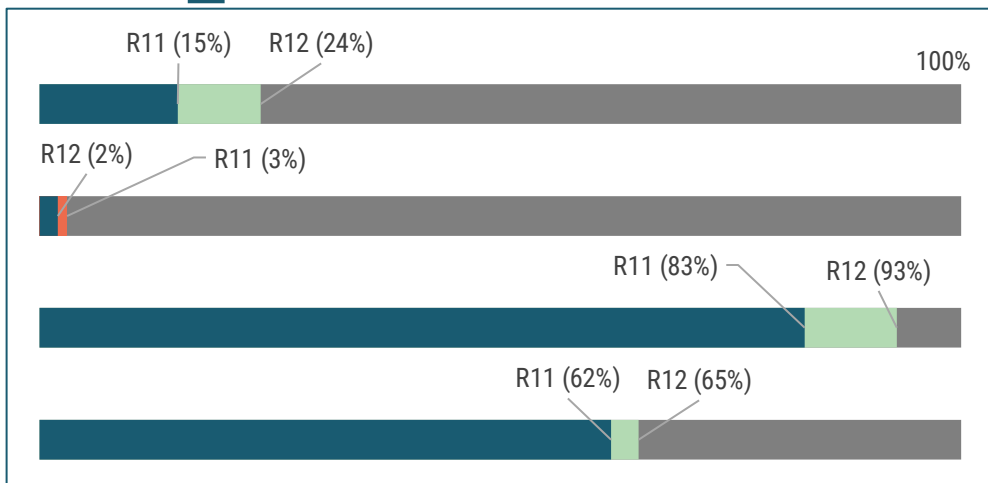
'Equipment of the living spaces with locks' minimum standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)



** Partial compliance with the standard means that some sleeping areas of the specific collective site allocate at least 6 sqm per bed while others allocate less.



Arrangement and infrastructure in collective sites



Premises of the CS are equipped with infrastructure (ramps, handrails, etc.) for PwD

Sufficiency of common spaces for the needs of the residents of the CS

Premises of collective sites are divided into common areas for IDPs and living space

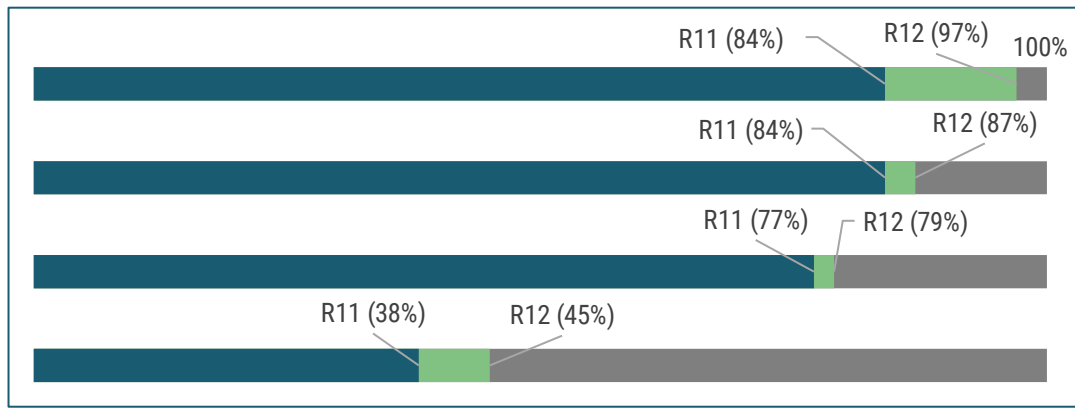
Separation between the space allocated IDPs from other premises of the building

Temperature in the premises of the CS is maintained within the range of 18-25 °C

Entrances to living spaces are equipped with locks or latches

Four or fewer beds per room

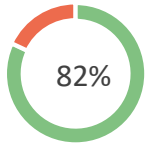
Allocation of at least 6 square meters per one bed (person) in living spaces



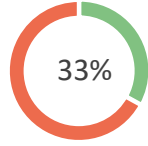


Engineering systems in collective sites

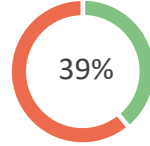
Compliance with minimum standards, % of CSs



Continuously functioning ventilation system*

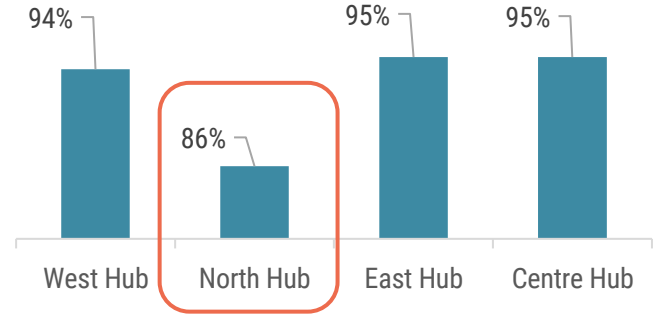


Availability of alternative power source

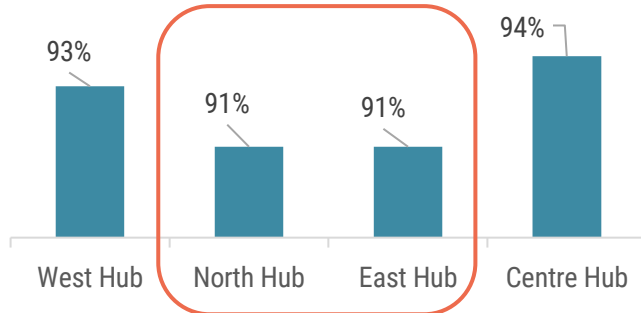


Availability of alternative heating source

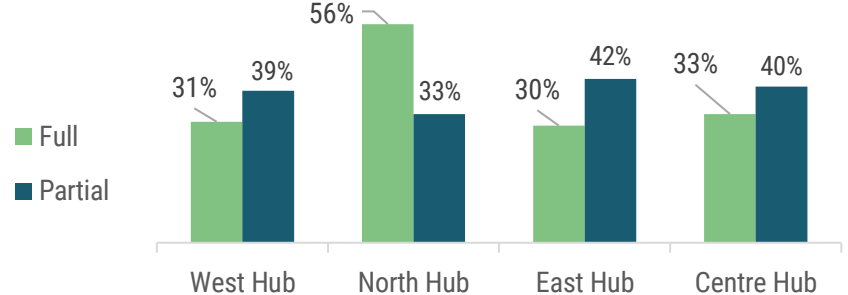
'Continuously functioning heating system' standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)



'Continuously functioning power supply system' standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)



'Availability of alternative power source' minimum standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)**

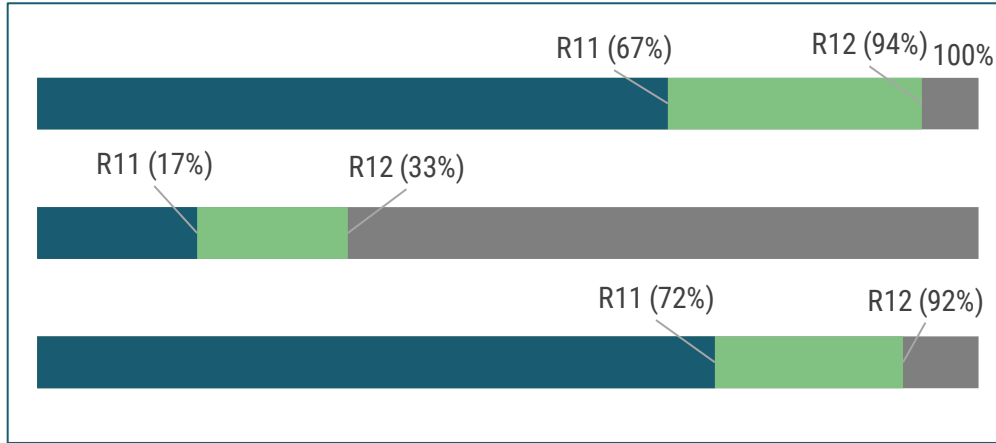


* Engineering systems mentioned in this section are considered to be continuously / stably functioning out of cases related to emergency or planned shutdowns.

** Partial compliance means that there is an alternative power source on site, but it does not fully meet the basic needs of the site residents.



Engineering systems in collective sites



Continuously functioning heating system



Alternative power sources (generator, etc.) are available



Continuously functioning power supply system

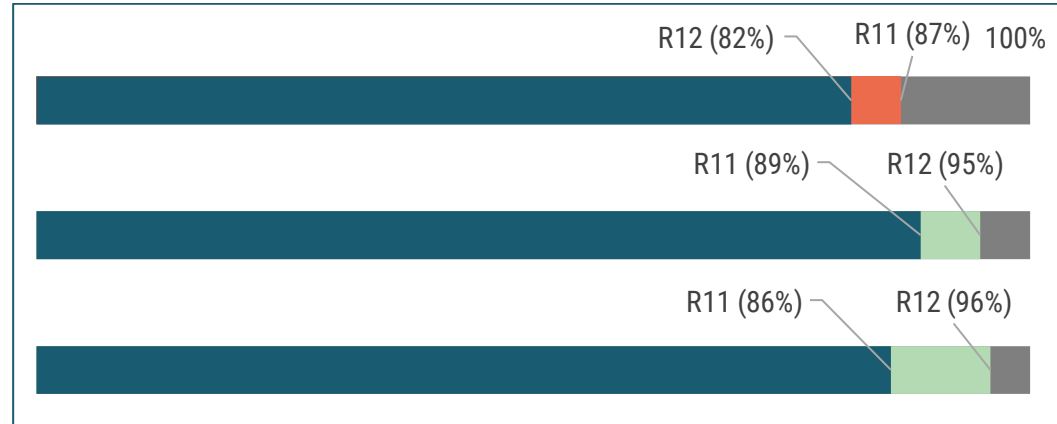
Smoothly functioning ventilation system



Smoothly functioning drainage system



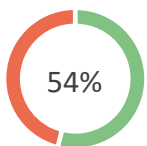
Continuously functioning water supply system



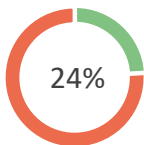


Sanitation and hygiene in collective sites

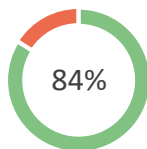
Compliance with minimum standards, % of CSs



Sufficient number of showers / bathtubs*

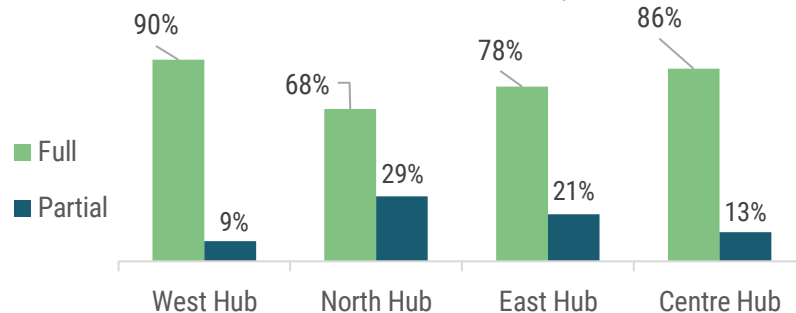


Availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities

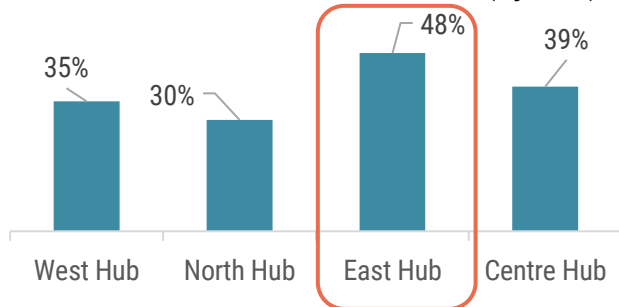


Privacy in bathing facilities

'Privacy of bathing facilities' minimum standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)

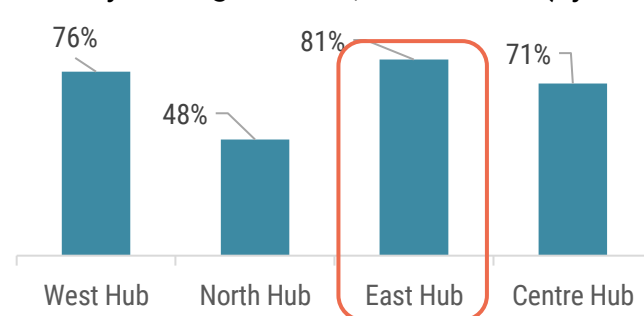


Percentage of sites reported insufficient number of showers, % of the CSs (by Hub)



Zaporizka (94%), Poltavka (92%), Donetsk (86%), and Khersonska (82%) oblasts showed the highest **non-compliance** rates with regard to the 'Availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities' standard.

Percentage of sites reporting lack of disability-friendly bathing facilities, % of the CSs (by Hub)

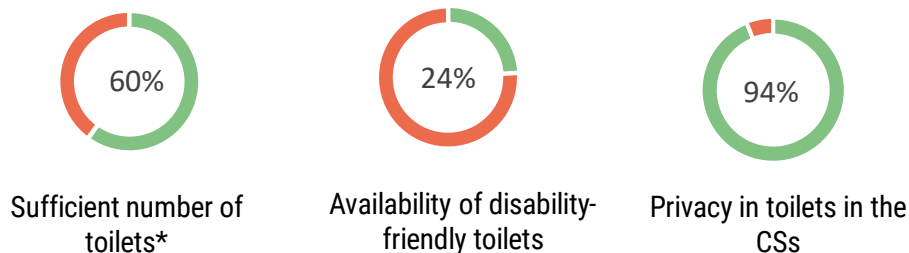


* According to Resolution #930, one shower/bathtub for every 12 people is considered as a sufficient number of showers/baths in a collective site

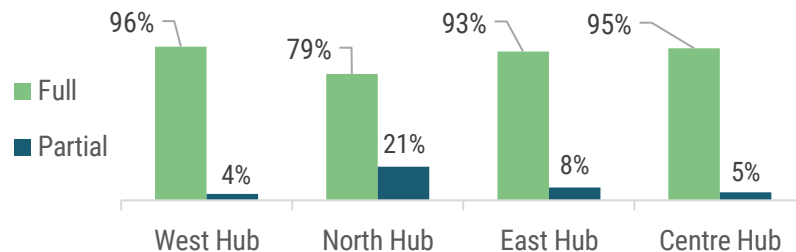


Sanitation and hygiene in collective sites

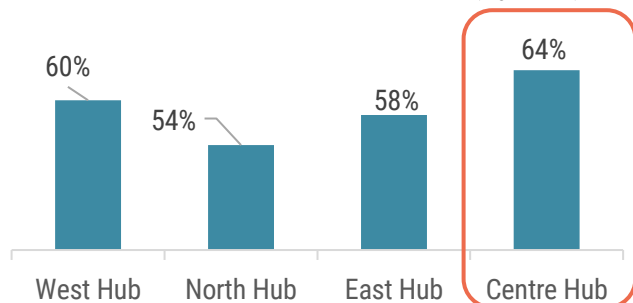
Compliance with minimum standards, % of CSs



'Privacy of toilets' minimum standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)

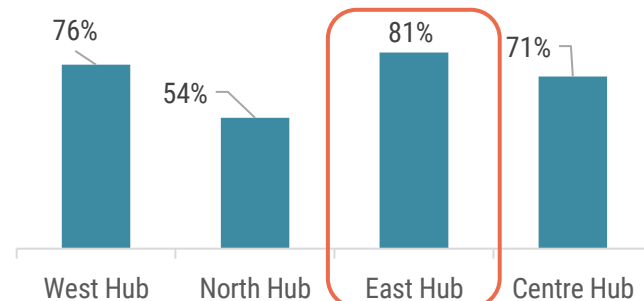


Percentage of sites reported insufficient number of toilets, % of the CSs (by Hub)



Similar to the lack of disability-friendly bathing facilities, **Poltavska** and **Zaporizka oblasts** had the highest **non-compliance** rates related to the '**Availability of disability-friendly toilets**' standard (**92%** and **87%**, respectively).

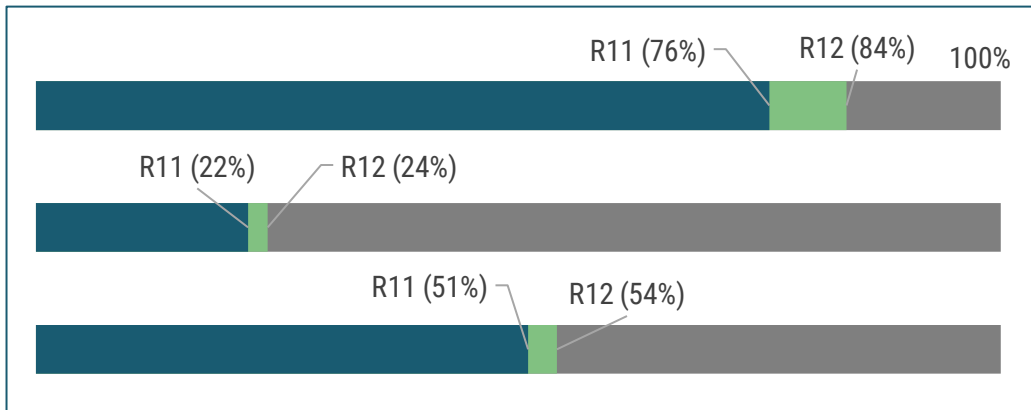
Percentage of sites reporting lack of disability-friendly toilets, % of the CSs (by Hub)



* According to Resolution #930, one toilet (separate seat) for every 10 people is considered as a sufficient number of toilets in a collective site



Sanitation and hygiene in collective sites



Privacy in bathing facilities



Availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities



Sufficient number of showers / bathtubs

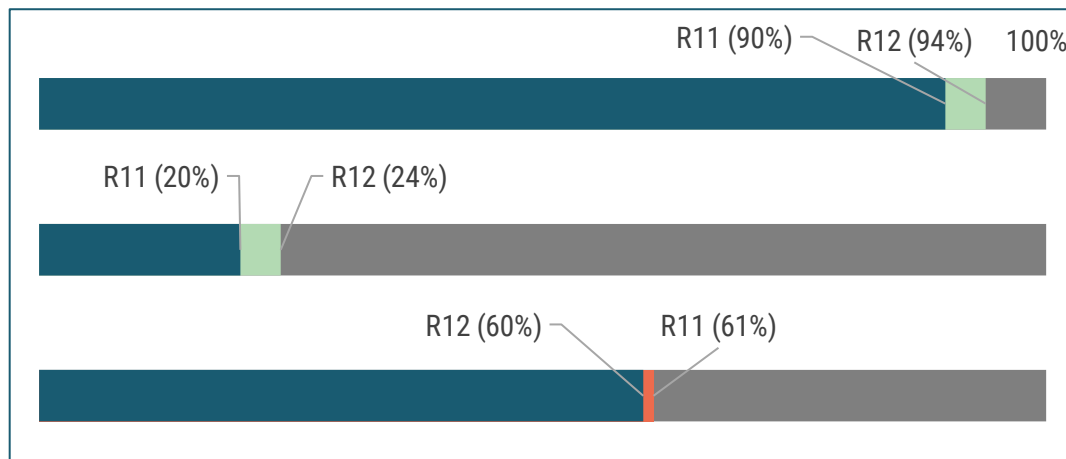
Privacy in toilets in the CSs



Availability of disability-friendly toilets



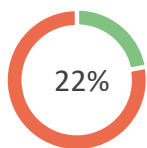
Sufficient number of toilets



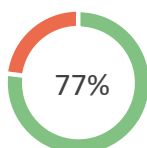


Equipment of collective site premises

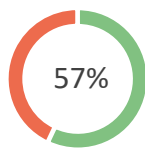
Compliance with minimum standards, % of CSs



Sufficient number of washing machines*



Sufficient number of drying machines**



Equipping the kitchen with the necessary appliances

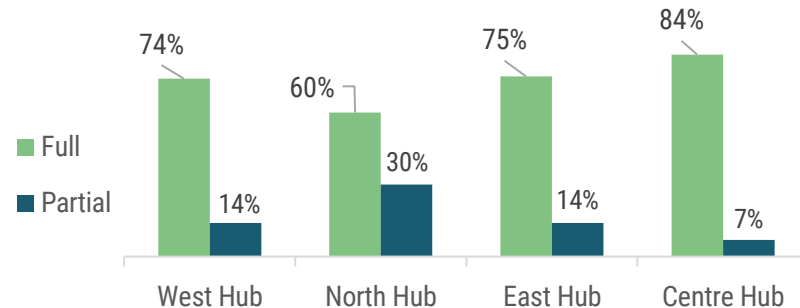
The highest rates of non-compliance with the 'Sufficient number of washing machines' minimum standard were found in **Chernihivska (100%), Kharkivska (89%), Zaporizka (87%)** and **Donetska (86%)** oblasts.

* According to Resolution #930, one washing machine for every 10 people is considered as a sufficient number of washing machines in a collective site

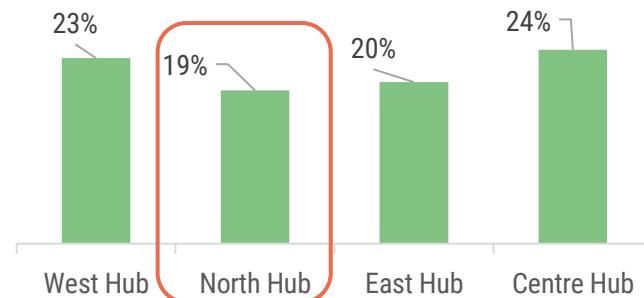
** A sufficient number of drying machines according to the mentioned Resolution is defined as the availability of one drying machine for 20 people, or sufficient space allocated to dry laundry

*** Partial compliance is only related to insufficient space to dry laundry

'Sufficiency of number of drying machines' standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)***



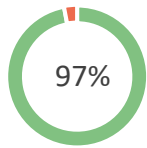
'Sufficient number of washing machines' standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)



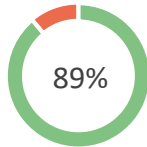


Equipment of collective site premises

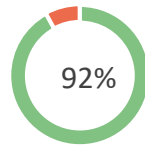
Compliance with minimum standards, % of CSs



Presence of evacuation plans



Availability of fire extinguishers

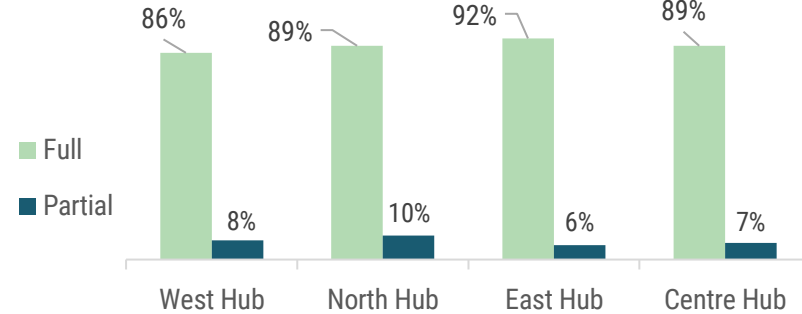


Availability of a first aid kit

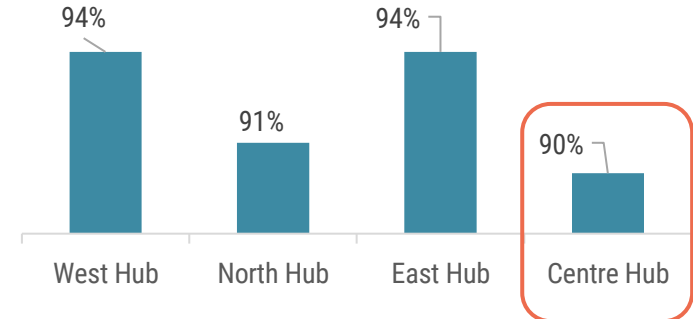
The lowest compliance rates in terms of the **availability of first aid kits** in collective sites showed **Khmelnyska (81%)**, **Kyivska (84%)**, **Chernivetska** and **Ivano-Frankivska (88% in each)** oblasts.

Chernihivska (9%) and **Kyivska (6%)** oblasts had the highest rates of **non-compliance** with regard to **the existence of evacuation plans** in collective sites.

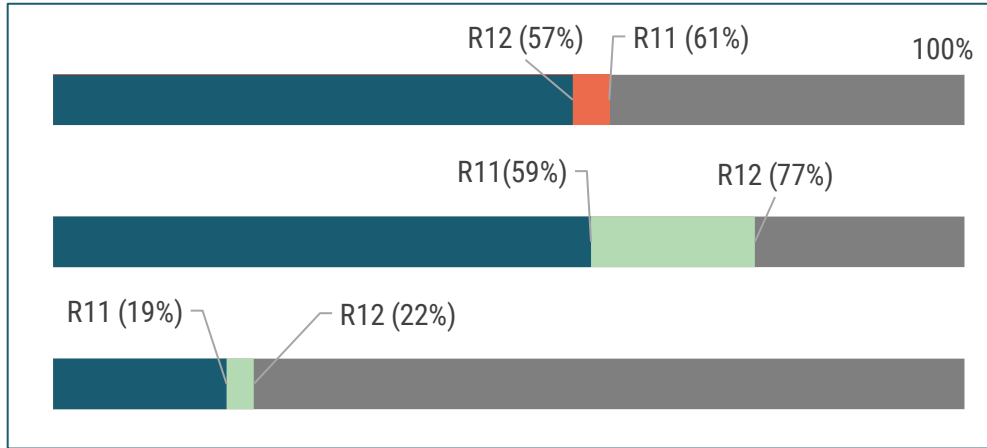
'Availability of fire extinguishers' standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)



'Availability of a first aid kit' standard compliance, % of the CSs (by Hub)



Equipment of collective site premises



Equipping the kitchen with the necessary appliances



Sufficient number of drying machines



Sufficient number of washing machines

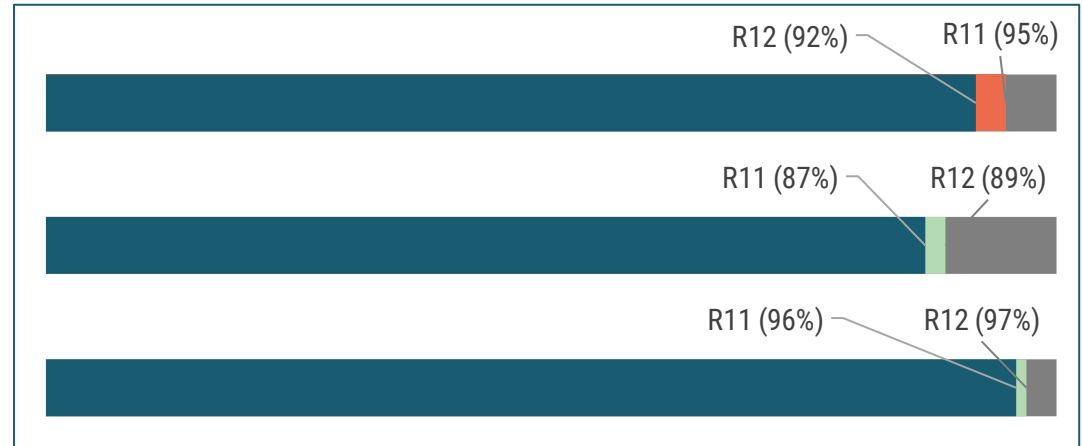
Availability of first aid kit



Availability of fire extinguishers



Presence of evacuation plans



Thank you!

Round 12 (March – April 2024):

UKR

ENG

CSM dashboard ENG &

UKR (including Round 12, March - April 2024)

Березень - Квітень 2024 БРІФ

МОНИТОРИНГ МІСЦЬ ТИМЧАСОВОГО ПРОЖИВАННЯ ВПО В УКРАЇНІ | РАУНД 12
ОСНОВНІ ВИСНОВКИ

Відповідність вимогам Постанови №930: загальні дослідження щодо тимчасового проживання (МТП) відповідають 74% показникам, які формують мінімальні стандарти (див. повний перелік у Додатку 1). Найнижчий рівень показників відповідності було зареєстровано у Чернівецькій (63%), Закарпатській (66%) та Хмельницькій (67%) областях.

Ризик тривалого проживання переважна більшість (80%) керівників МТП повідомили, що механізми захисної перешкоди в МТП для літців та дітей.

Проблеми, пов'язані з умовами проживання: згідно з опитуваннями даніми, більше половини (49%) досліджених МТП використовували не тільки для розміщення внутрішньо переміщених осіб (ВПО), а й здійснювали основні діяльність. Тільки 19% керівників МТП повідомили про створення в ВПО умов для проживання, а ще 11% - про отримання вартості спожитих комунальних послуг.

Стан інженерних систем у більшості досліджених МТП подомагалося про стабільну роботу систем електропостачання (92%), опалення (84%), каналізації (95%) та водопостачання (99%). Згідно з опитуваннями даніми, центральні системи надавали менше стабільності (82%).

Санітарно-гігієнічне прибирання: лише третина керівників МТП повідомили про наявність окремих ванних кімнат (25%) і туалетів (31%) для чоловіків та жінок, інші 10% та 14% відповідно, вказали на часткове розподілення.

Безбар'єрність доступу згідно з опитуваннями даніми, половина (50%) МТП не була обладнана інфраструктурою для людей з інвалідністю. Дітями, інвалідами, вагітними, пораненими та літцями для людей з інвалідністю підтримували лише 24% опитуваних керівників.

Облаштування бомбошоломи/улиці: у 18% МТП у Київській та 19% у Чернівецькій областях зазначили про недостатність для розміщення всіх мешканців МТП місцях бомбошоломи/улиці.

Крім того, 63% учасників були недостатньою для максимальної густоти населення, зокрема у Чернівецькій (88%), Волинській (80%), Миколаївській (82%) та Закарпатській (82%) областях.

Проблеми з фінансовою підтримкою: згідно з опитуваннями даніми, у 21% досліджених МТП професійна підтримка дітям не надавалася. Найбільше таких МТП виникло у Сумській, Дніпропетровській (27%), Хмельницькій (38%), Закарпатській (39%) та Херсонській (27%) областях.

Договірні рішення: більшість (51%) керівників повідомили, що інші мешканці частини (до 25%) мешканців прагнуть жити на місцях проведення опитування була фінансовою підтримкою. Основні причини безробіття за словами керівників досліджених МТП були: відсутність підприємств (51%), брак мотивації у молоді робити (31%) та догляд за іншими членами домогосподарства (26%).

ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ОХОПЛЕННЯ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

ОБґРУНТУВАННЯ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

Моніторинг місць тимчасового проживання (МТП), це ініціатива Кабінету з питань управління та координації місцями тимчасового проживання (СССМ) в Україні, яка реалізується за підтримки партнерських організацій (ССМ) Кабінету.

Завдання ініціативи полягає у забезпеченні широкого кола зацікавлених сторін, серед яких гуманітарні організації та органи державної та місцевої влади України, ключовою інформацією про ситуацію в місцях тимчасового проживання (МТП) для прийняття внутрішньої переміщення осіб (ВПО).

Збір даних в рамках 12 Раунду Моніторингу МТП відбувся з 18 березня по 9 квітня 2024 року. Загалом було досліджено 1 397 цілеспрямовано обраних МТП шляхом опитування споживачів інформації (див. розділ "Контекст і методологія").

Враховуючи нерепрезентативність вибірки, результати слід вважати орієнтовними, а також актуальними на момент збору даних.

Рівень відповідності 74% показкам, які в порівнянні з усіма МТП відповідають 74% показникам, які складають мінімальні стандарти.

March - April 2024 BRIEF

UKRAINE COLLECTIVE SITE MONITORING | ROUND 12
KEY MESSAGES

Resolution #930 compliance: on average, the surveyed collective sites (CSs) complied with 74% of the indicators related to minimum standards (see full list in Annex 1). The lowest average compliance scores were found in Chernivtsi (63%), Zaporizhka (66%), and Kharkiv (67%) oblasts.

Extended length of stay: the vast majority (80%) of the site managers reported that residents commonly stay in the site for about one and a half years or longer.

Accommodation issues: almost half (49%) of the surveyed collective sites were still reported to be used not only for hosting internally displaced people but also as their primary function. Additionally, 16% of the CS managers reported charging IDPs for accommodation and a further 11% for utilities.

Engineering systems condition: most of the surveyed CSs were reported to have continuously functioning electricity (92%), heating (84%), drainage (95%), and water supply (96%) systems. Ventilation system was reported to be less stable (82%).

WASH-related infrastructure: only a third of the CS managers reported gender-separated bathing facilities (32%) and toilets (31%), with a few reporting partial segregation (10% and 14%, respectively).

Barrier-free access: half (50%) of the collective sites were reported not to have disability-friendly infrastructure - elevators, external ramps, horizontal bars on doors, etc. In addition, only 24% of the surveyed managers confirmed the availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities and toilets.

Bomb shelter arrangement: in 18% of the collective sites in Kyivka and 13% in Chernivtsi oblasts, the capacity of a bomb shelter was reported to be insufficient to accommodate all site residents. Furthermore, 63% of the bomb shelters were not accessible for people with reduced mobility, especially in Chernivtsi (88%), Volynska (80%), Mykolaivka (81%), and Zaporizka (82%) oblasts.

Protection concerns: a fifth (21%) of the surveyed collective sites were reported to have no psychosocial services for children, with only a few (29%) of the sites in Sumska, Dnipropetrovska (in each), Khersonska (38%), Zaporizka (28%), and Kharkivka (27%).

Durable solutions: the majority (51%) of the site managers reported that only a few (25%) of the working-age site residents were employed. The main reasons for unemployment reported by the managers of the surveyed sites were physical inability to work (51%), a lack of motivation to look for work (33%), and caring responsibilities (26%).

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

РАЦІОНАЛЕ

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 organizations 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 12 data collection occurred from 18 March to 09 April 2024. In total, 1,397 CSs were surveyed through key informant interviews, 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 data collection time period.

1. A 74% compliance score means that, on average, each site meets 74% of the minimum standard indicators.

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