

Round 17: Overview of the Situation in Collective Sites

Collective Site Monitoring, Round 17
July 2025

Collective Site Monitoring Methodology, Round 17

- 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 (KIIs) **with collective site managers**.
- Round 17: **28 April - 23 May 2025**.
- **1,461** collective sites surveyed, of which **94%** were hosting IDPs at the time of interview.
- **64,824 people** were staying in the collective sites surveyed in Round 17.

In partnership with:

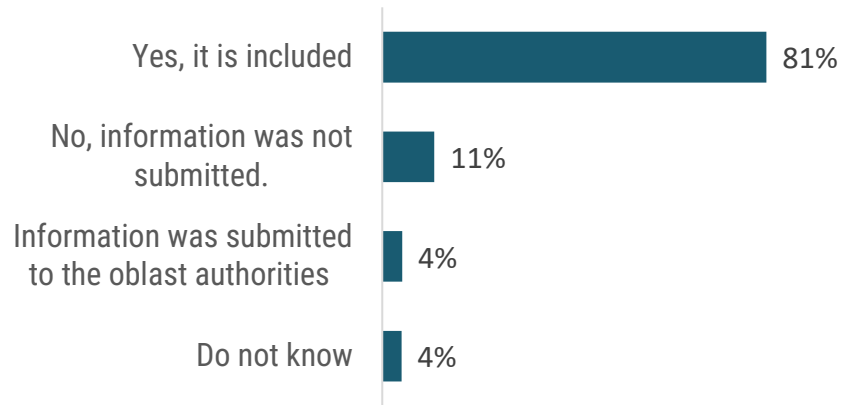


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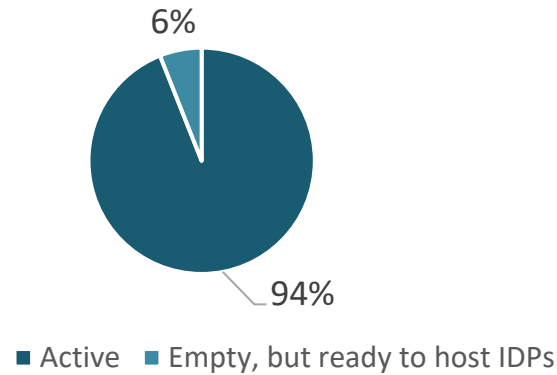


Collective Site Profiles

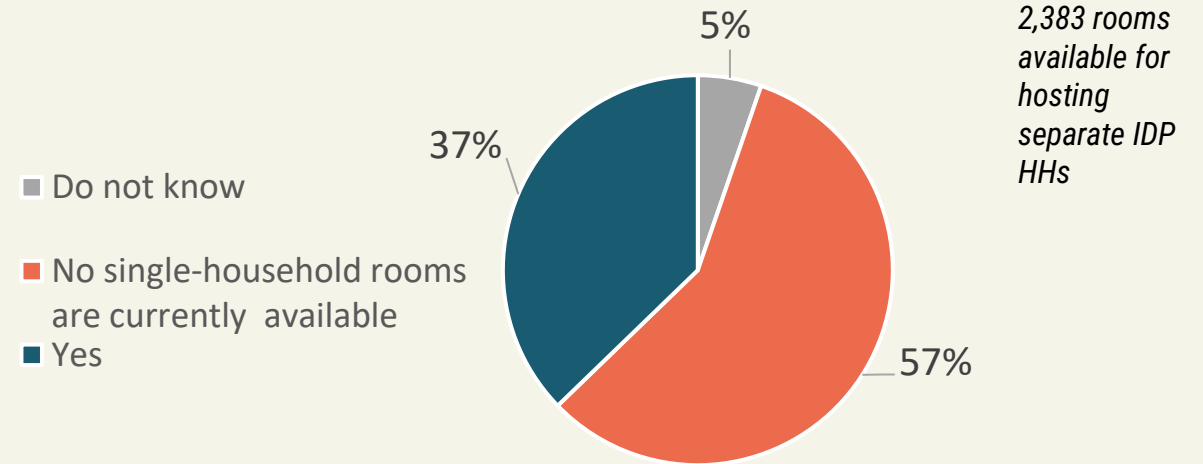
Inclusion of the site in the list of CSs approved by oblast authorities (Resolution №930), % of CSs



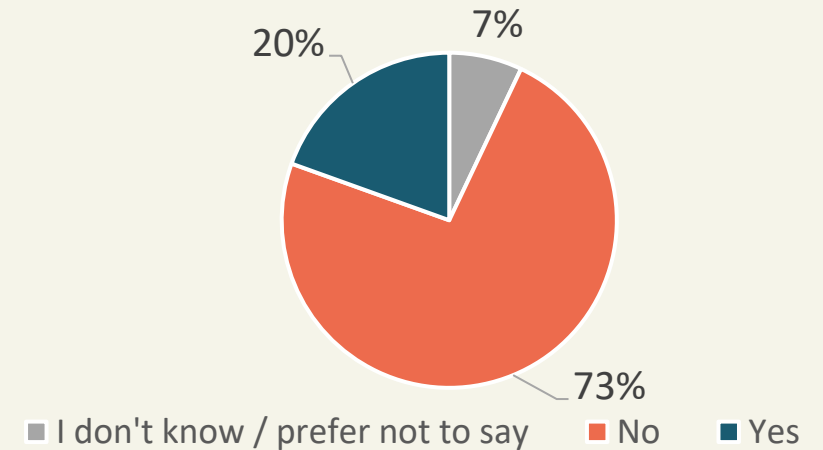
Site activity status, % of CSs



Number of vacant single-household rooms available for separate IDP households, % of CSs



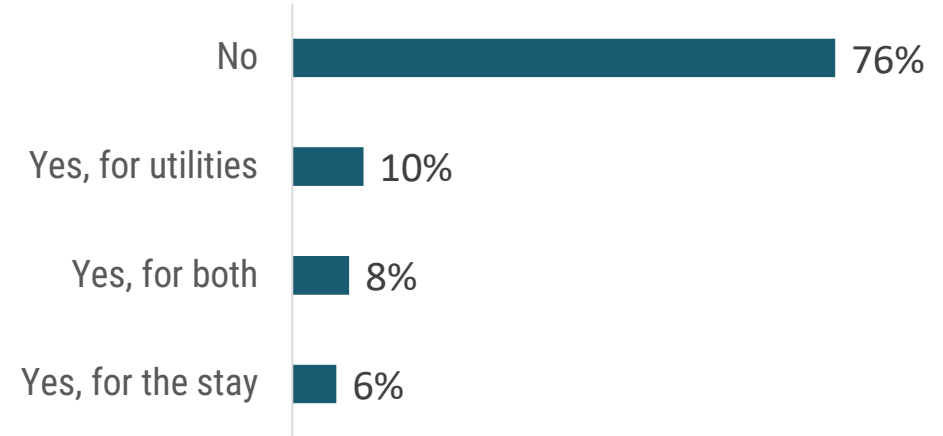
Potential availability of additional single-household rooms (if specific support is provided), % of CSs



Collective Site Management and Compensation for Utilities

- 93% of the CSs reportedly **have managers**
- 94% of the site managers reportedly **consult with the residents** when making decisions concerning their collective site
- 82% of the site managers reported having **signed contracts with IDPs** to define terms of hosting
- 90% of the site managers reported having rules of stay established in writing on site.
- 17% of the CSs managers reportedly **need training:** Site management (non-CCCM specific) training, First aid and/or psychological support, CCCM induction (site management) training;

Charges for stay and/or utilities, % of CSs



1,646
UAH

Average monthly fee
per resident for stay
and utilities

59% of CSs reported receiving compensation for utility bills from state budget (Resolution 261)

Collective Site Demographics and Moving Dynamics

Vulnerable groups currently present at the site, % of CSs

- 78% People with disabilities
- 57% Female-headed households
- 35% Chronically ill, including mental health issues
- 23% Large household (>3 children)
- 13% Unaccompanied people who require caregiver support
- 3% Statelessness

8,572

of CSs residents were reportedly arrived in the last three months

73%(6,267) out of 8,572

Were recently evacuated

15%

Of CSs reported cases of refusing to host newly arrived IDPs within the past three months

36%

Of CSs reported cases of residents voluntarily leaving the site within the past three months

Presence of Vulnerable Groups in Collective Sites



Living Conditions in Collective Sites

Common areas, % of CSs

52% of the CSs had recreational spaces for adults

38% of the CSs had outdoor child spaces

49% of the CSs had a common dining area

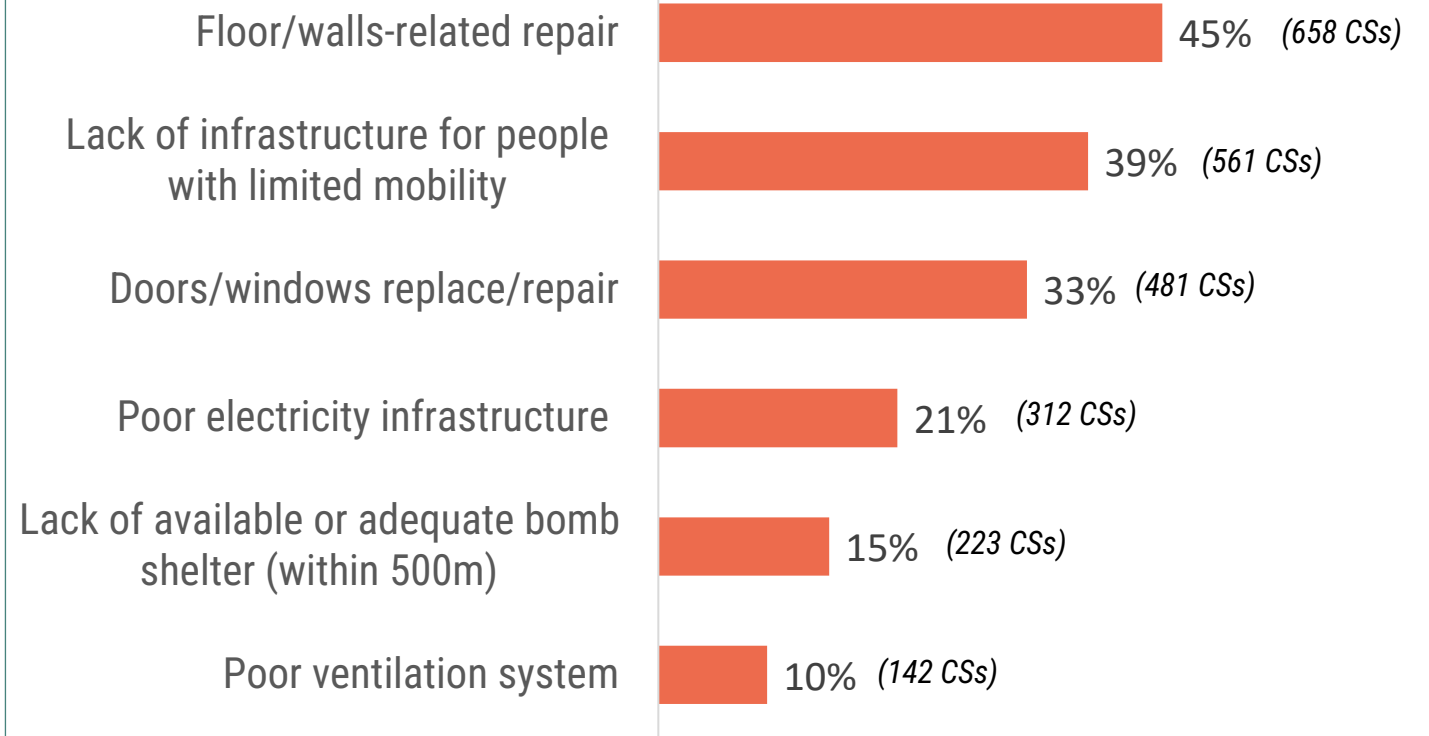
23% of the CSs had spaces for distance learning/working



17% of the CSs reported a lack of bomb shelters in the facility itself or less than 500m away

65% of the CSs with bomb shelters were not accessible for people with disabilities and with reduced mobility

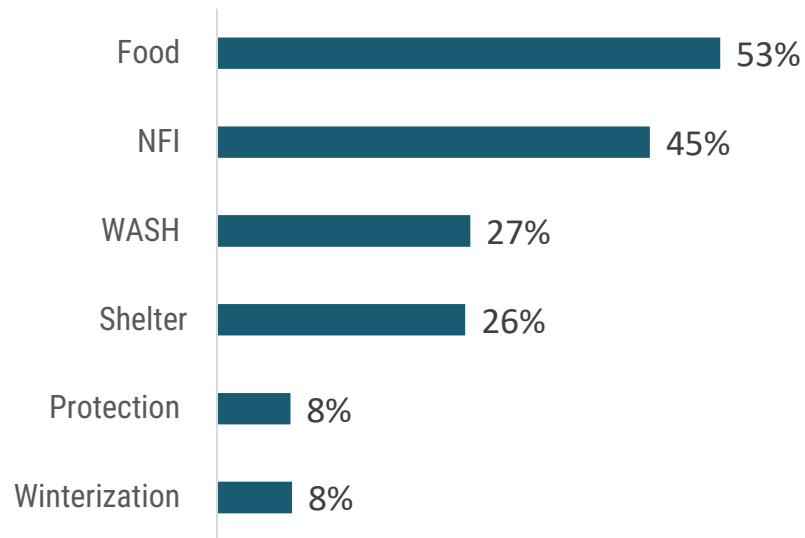
The most urgent shelter concerns or needs, % of CSs



Humanitarian Assistance and NFI Needs

40% of the CS managers reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the past three months.

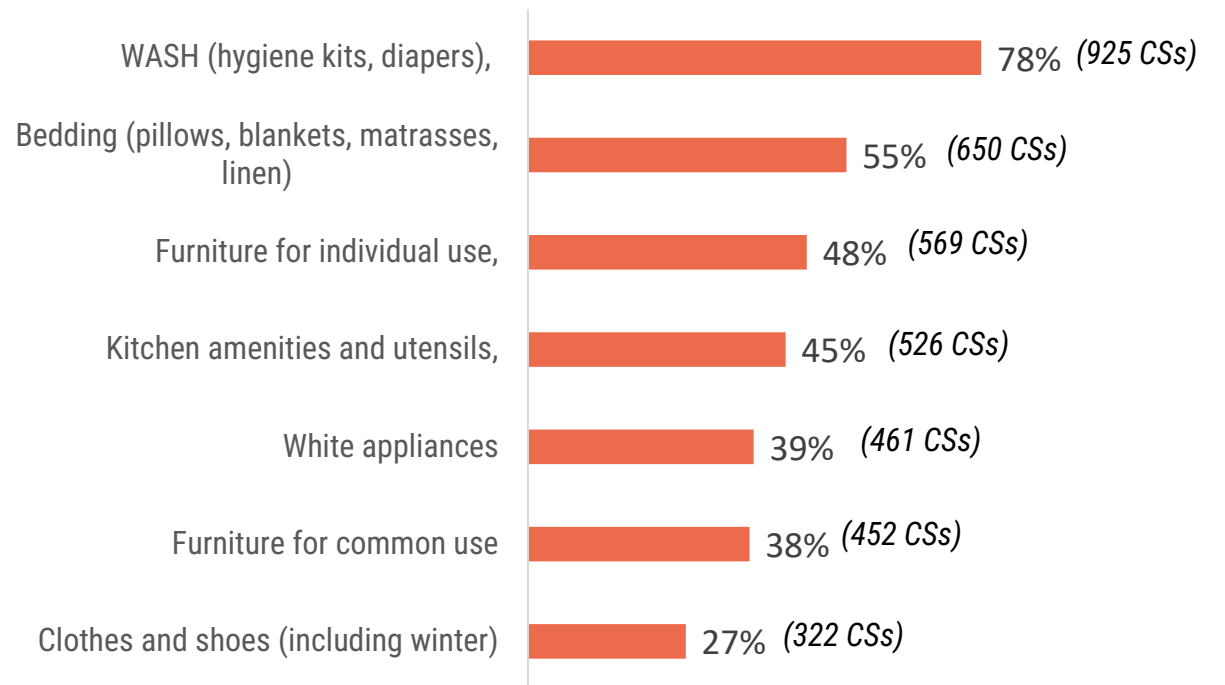
Assistance received within last three months, % of CSs



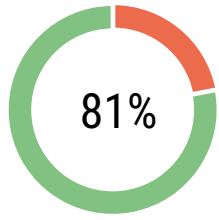
Despite receiving food support, **49%** of the CS still reported the need in **food products** and **34%** - reported an **extreme need**.

81% of the CS managers reported a need for one or more types of **non-food items (NFIs)**.

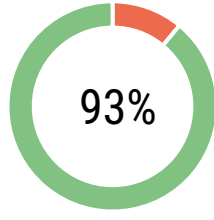
NFI Needs in the Collective Site, % of CSs



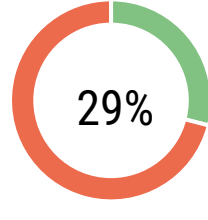
WASH-related Infrastructure and needs



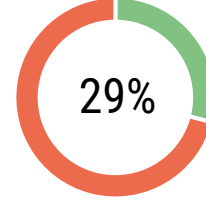
Privacy of bathing facilities, % of CSs



Privacy of toilets, % of CSs



Separation of toilets by gender, % of CSs



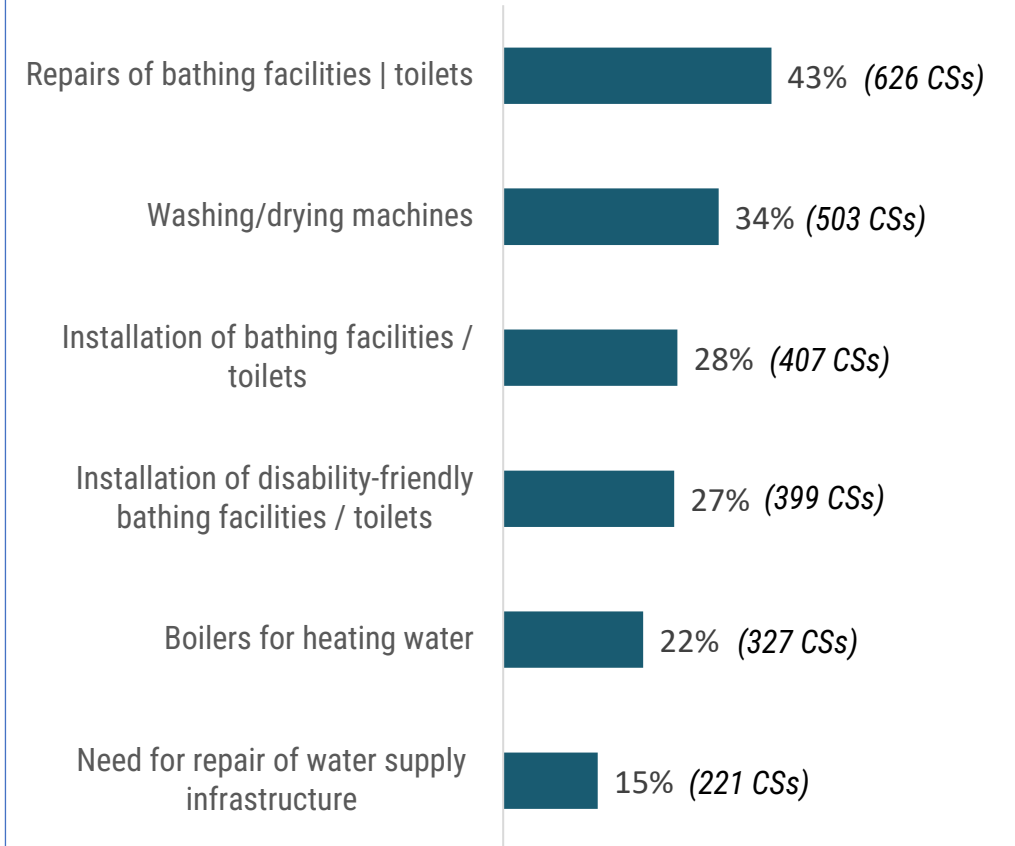
Separation of bathing facilities by gender, % of CSs

29% of the CSs reportedly had **disability-friendly** bathing facilities and toilets and 28% - disability-friendly toilets.

78% of CSs indicated the need for **WASH items**.

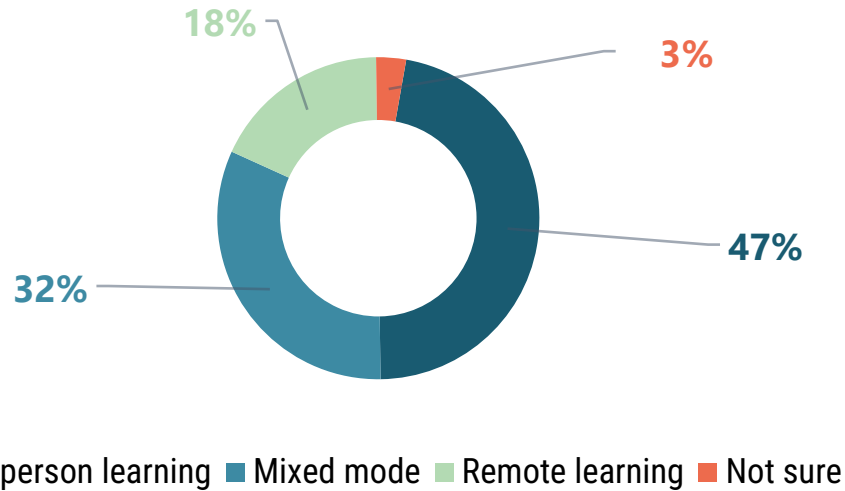
20% of the CSs reported the lack of hot water availability. In 18% of CSs it was partially available, and in 2% hot water not available at all.

WASH concerns or needs, % of CSs



Healthcare, Educational and Other Public Services

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

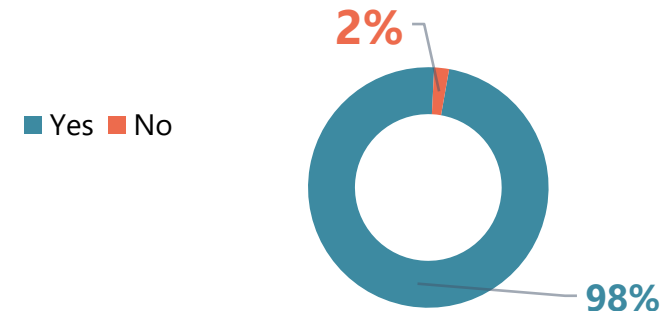


97% of the CSs reported the availability of a school/ kindergarten near the site (within 30 minutes) with available places to enroll children.

15% Reported at least one barrier for children in terms of access to education. (The most common barriers reported were the **lack of equipment (7%)** and **lack of a separate space in the CS for distance learning (6%)**.)

10% of the CSs reported the lack of availability of first aid kits at the site.

Availability of primary healthcare facilities near the site (up to 30 minute drive via public transport)



35% of the CSs reported hosting chronically ill, including persons with mental health issues

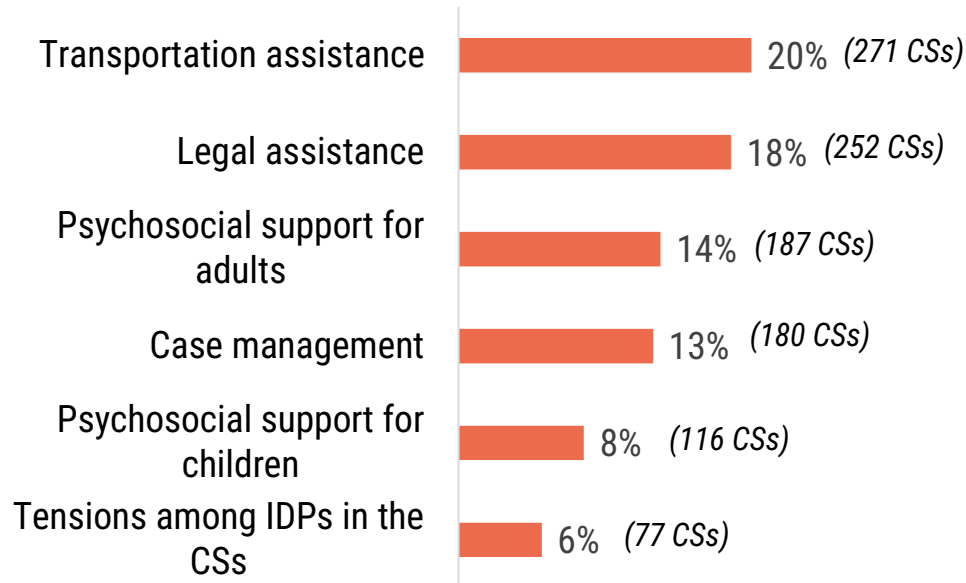
78% of the CSs reported hosting people with disabilities (both registered and not registered)

Protection Needs

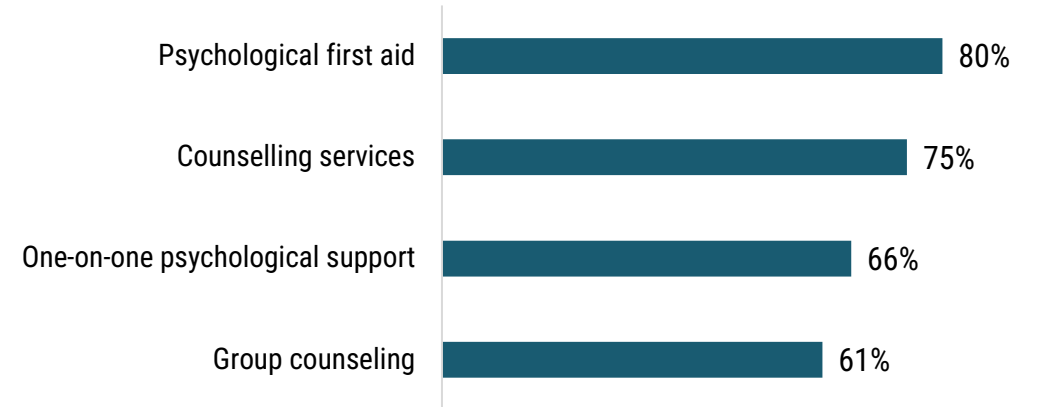
7% of the collective site managers reported a lack of **psychological services for adults**.

8% of CS managers reported a lack of **psychological support available for children**.

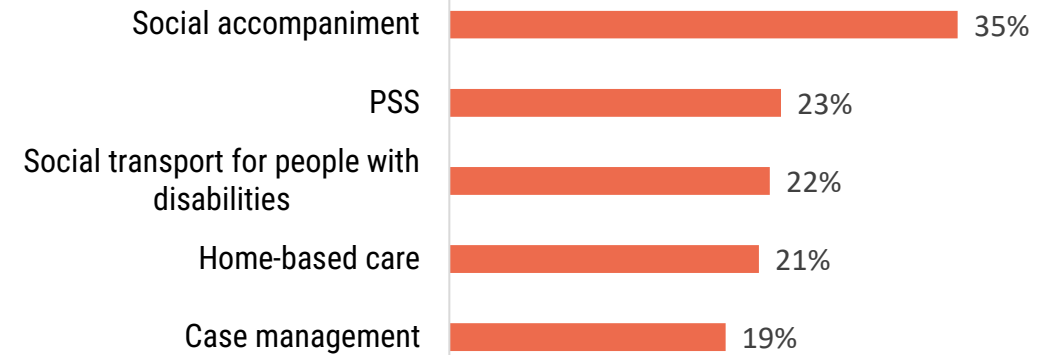
Most commonly reported protection concerns/needs, % of CSs



Most common psychosocial services (PSS) modalities, % of CSs



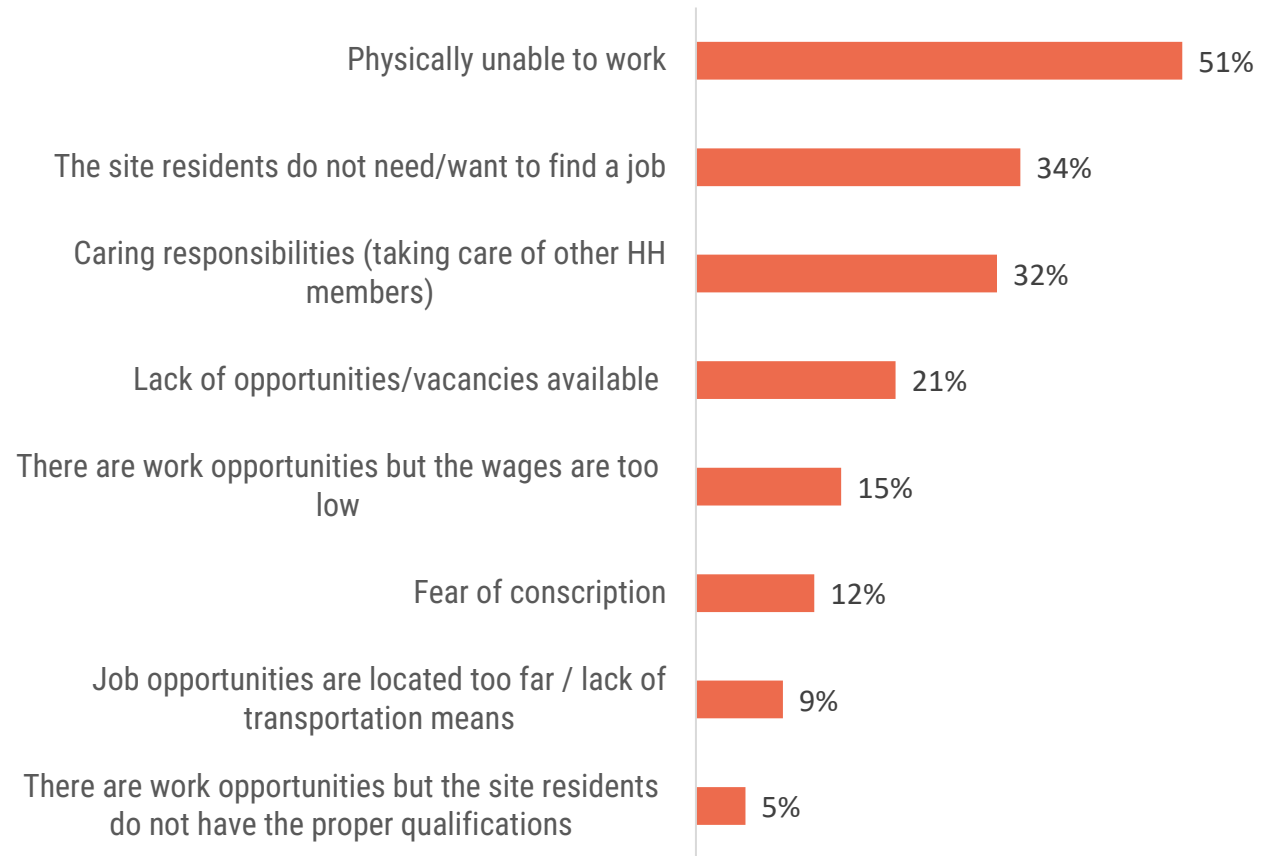
Most commonly reported missing social services, % of CSs



Employment

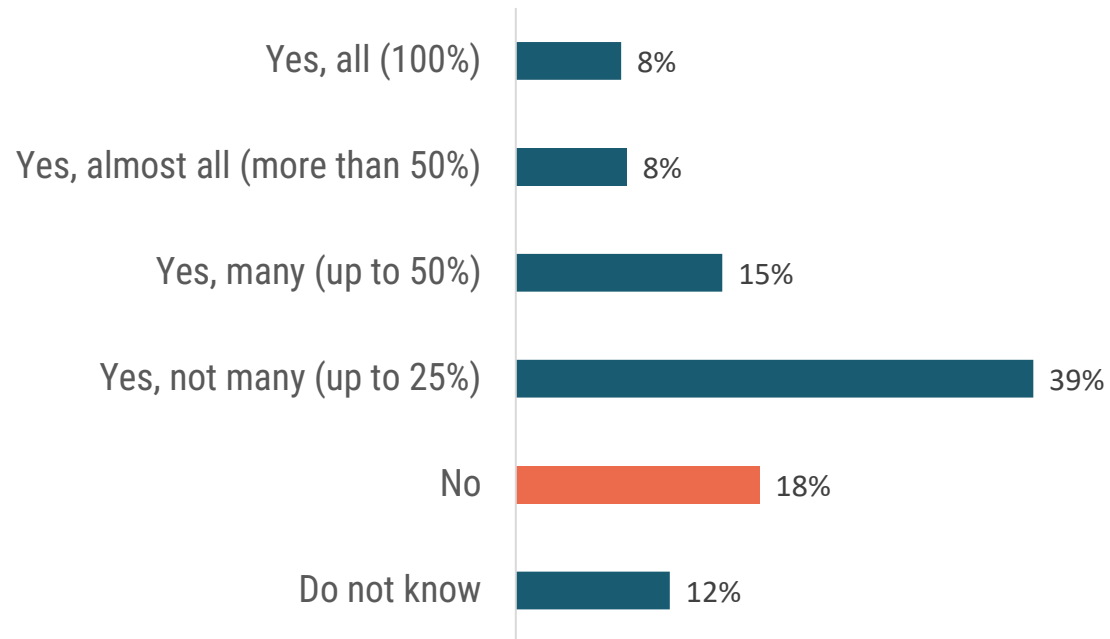
Main reasons for unemployment among working-age site residents, % of CSs

Approximately half (51%) of the working-age site residents (18-59 y/o) were reportedly employed.



Livelihoods and Social Cohesion

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

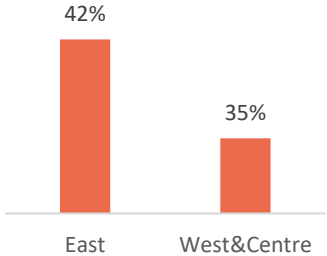


42% of the site managers described relationship between site residents and the host community, as very good, and 37% as relatively good.

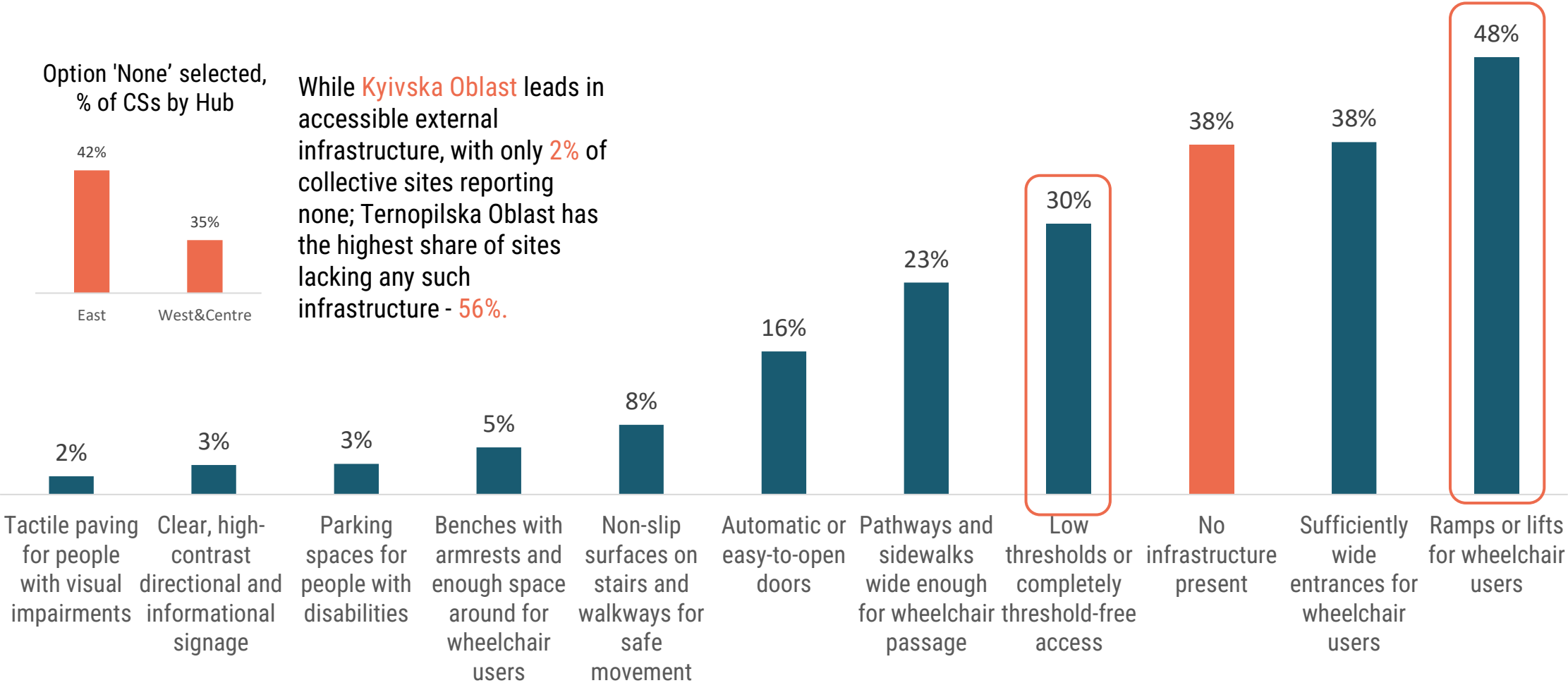
Accessibility indicators in Collective sites

Outdoor Infrastructure present in Collective Sites for People with disabilities and Persons with Reduced Mobility

Option 'None' selected, % of CSs by Hub

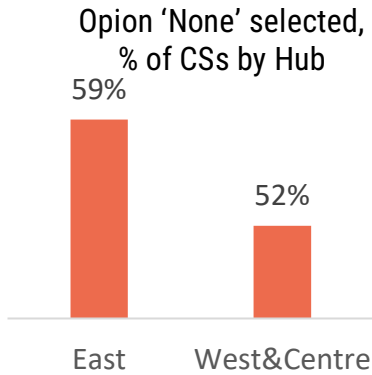


While **Kyivska Oblast** leads in accessible external infrastructure, with only **2%** of collective sites reporting none; Ternopil'ska Oblast has the highest share of sites lacking any such infrastructure - **56%**.

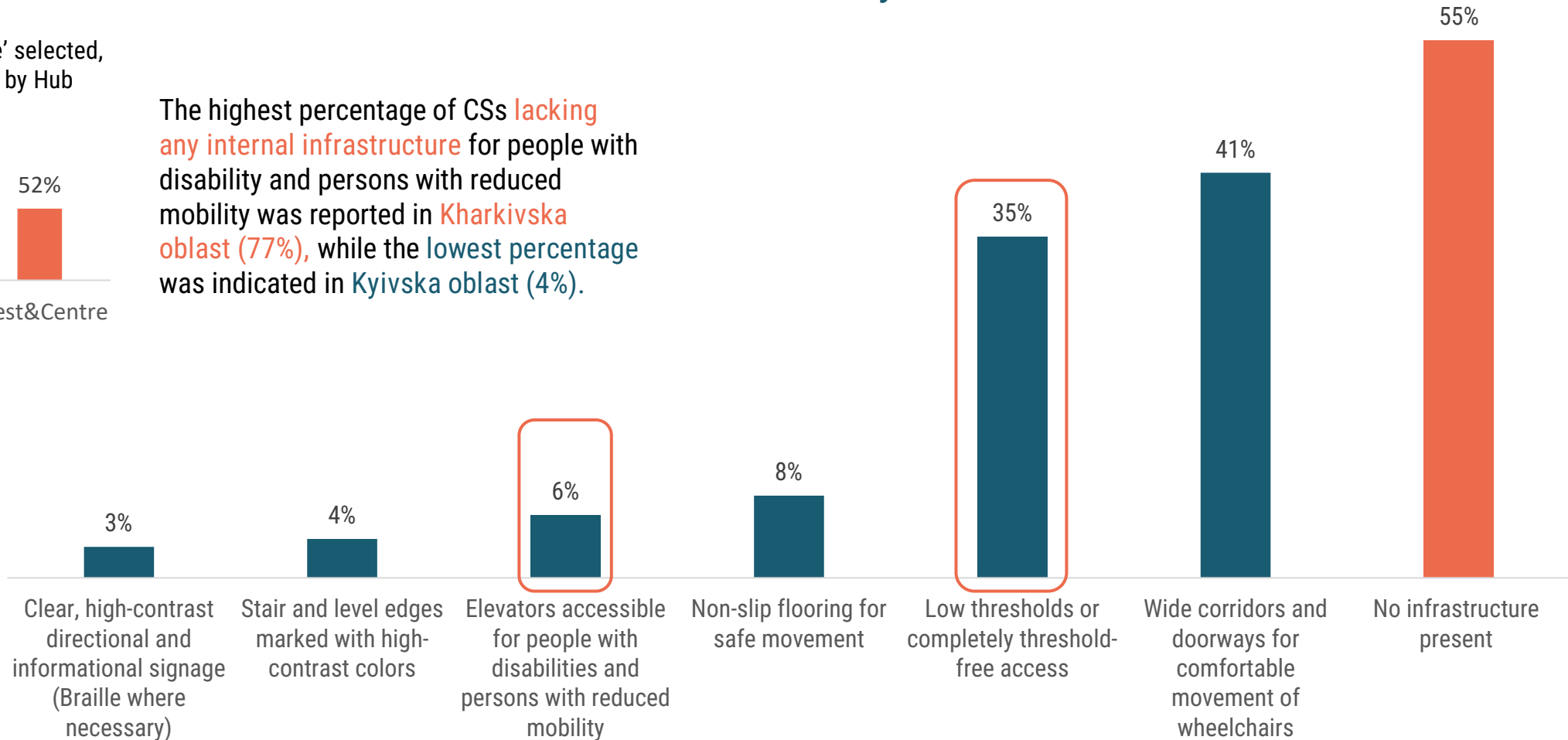


*basic accessibility indicators are marked in red

Indoor Infrastructure in Collective Sites for People with disability and Persons with Reduced Mobility

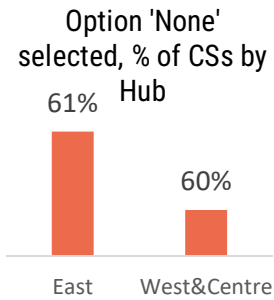


The highest percentage of CSs **lacking any internal infrastructure** for people with disability and persons with reduced mobility was reported in **Kharkivska oblast (77%)**, while the lowest percentage was indicated in **Kyivska oblast (4%)**.

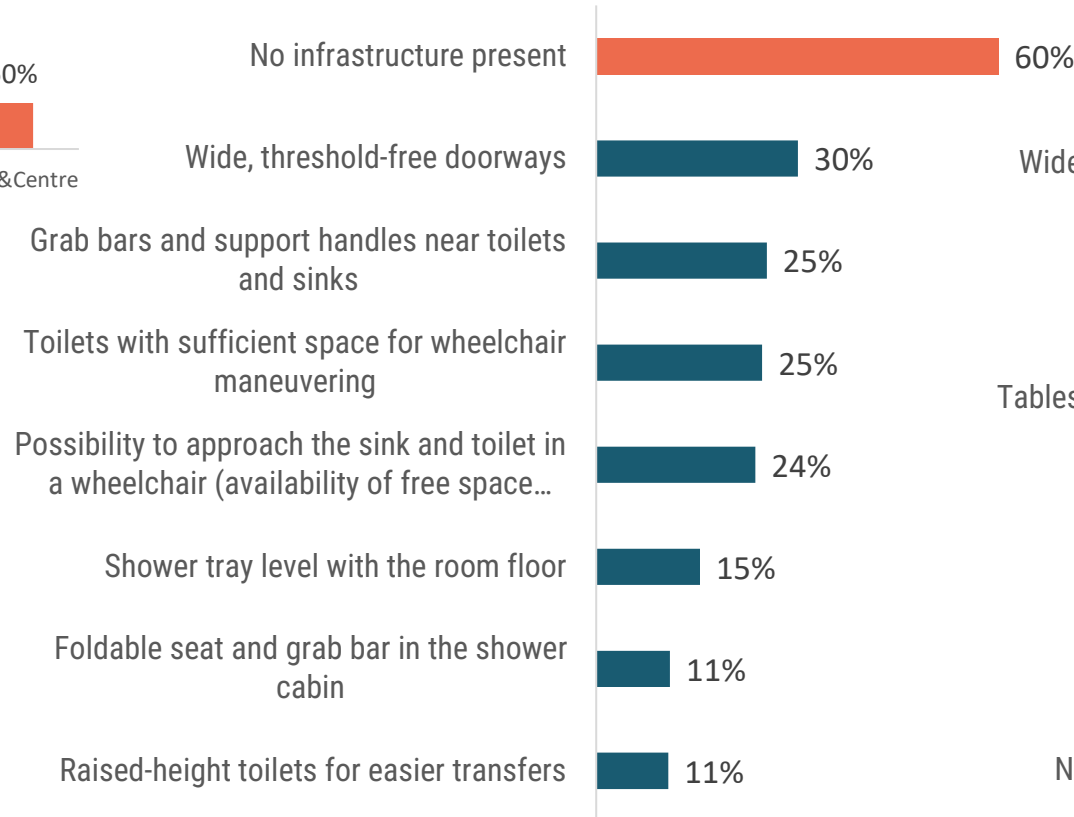


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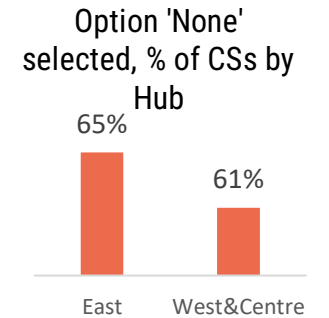
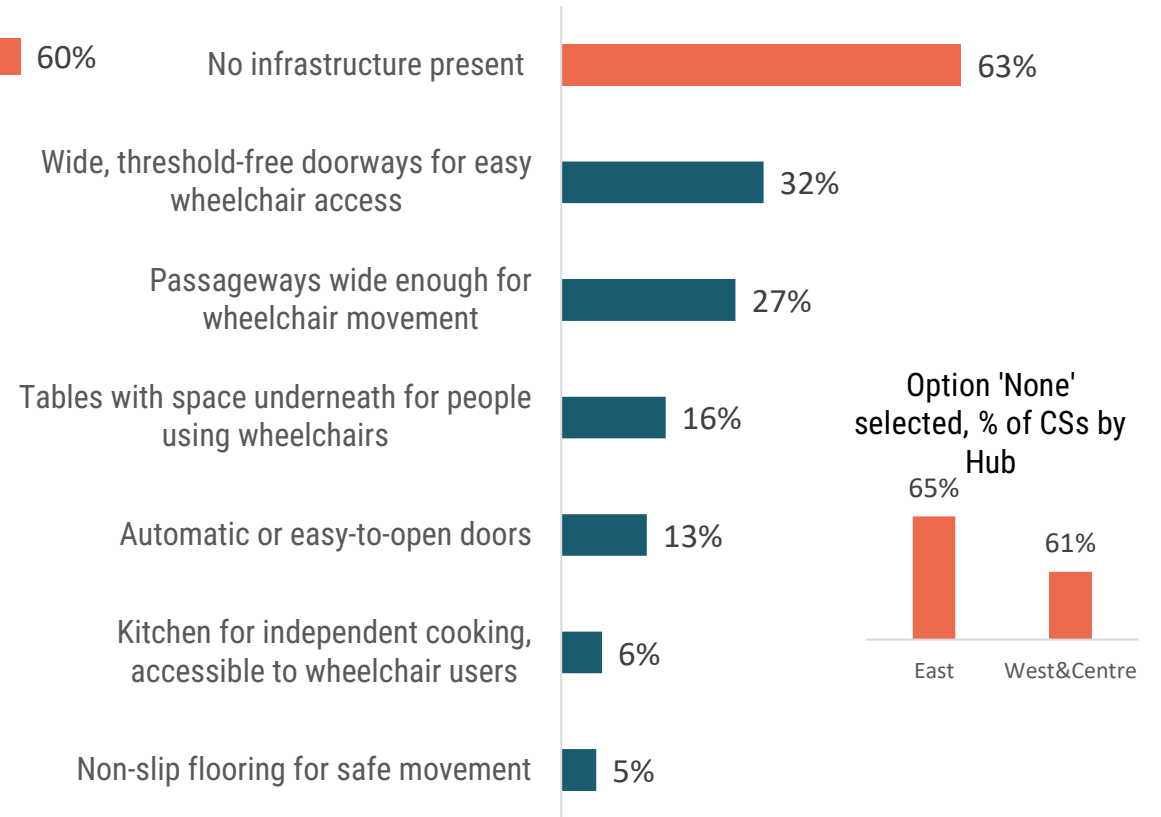
WASH & Kitchen and dining areas related infrastructure for people with disability and persons with reduced mobility



WASH Infrastructure, % of CSs



Kitchen and dining areas related infrastructure, % of CSs



Thank you!

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