

UKRAINE COLLECTIVE SITE MONITORING: ROUND 8

KEY MESSAGES

Humanitarian assistance: only half (51%) of the collective sites (CSs) reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, a decrease from the February-March Round (58%). CSs located in the Eastern and Northern hubs reported receiving aid in lower proportions than in other regions.

Humanitarian needs: reported needs appear to remain stable and include cleaning materials (75%), hygiene items (65%), food products (56%), site repairs (non-WASH) (52%), kitchen support (48%), WASH-related repairs (43%), washing and/or drying machines (35%).

Occupancy rate: the total average occupancy rate reportedly stood at 56%, meaning that CSs can accommodate additional IDPs if needed.

Risk of prolonged stay: 90% of the site managers reported that IDPs usually reside for three months or more in the CS.

Collective sites in educational facilities: 28% of the CSs accommodated in educational facilities (i.e., schools, kindergartens, dormitories) reported that education services were partially hindered due to hosting IDPs, and 11% claimed that it had a considerable impact on education services (up to their suspension). The proportion of surveyed CSs set in schools and kindergartens decreased from 28% in December 2022 to 21% in April 2023.

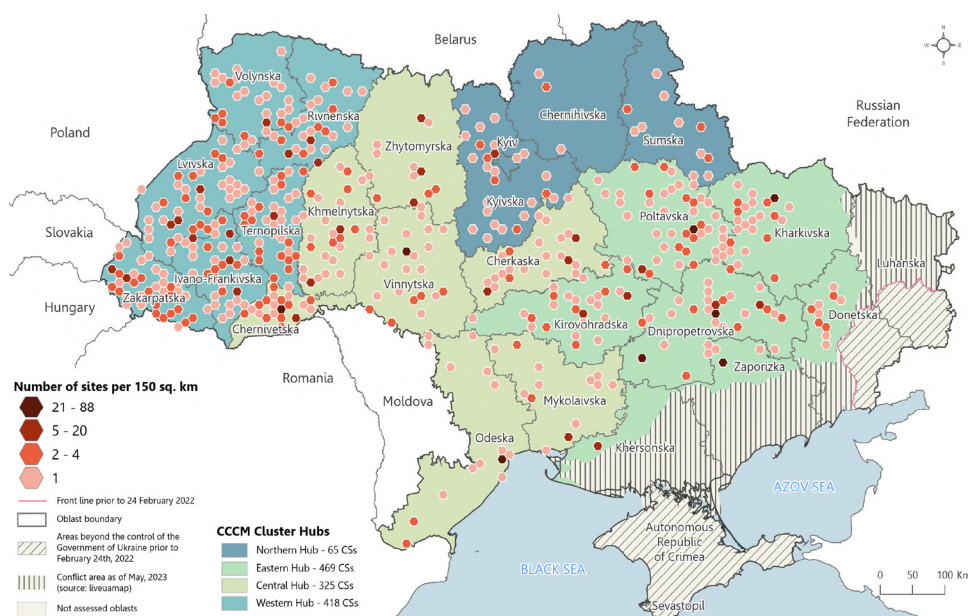
Barriers to education: 30% of the CSs reported obstacles to access education for children, notably a lack of laptops (20% of CSs), lack of separate space dedicated to distance learning (16%), and lack of internet connection (6%). Schools and kindergartens with possibilities to enroll children were near (less than 30 min on public transport) 88% of the CSs.

Capacity building: Only 27% of site administrators completed trainings on CCCM and 16% on protection topics (e.g., protection mainstreaming, PSEA, and prevention of GBV); 61% reported having completed no training. Sumska (100% of the CSs), Rivnenska (94%), and Donetsk (88%) oblasts were a particular concern.

Access to water: Only 87% of the CSs reported being connected to the municipal water system. 78% of the CSs stated that site residents had enough water for all needs including drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, laundry, and other domestic purposes. Five per cent (5%) of the CSs in Mykolaivska and Rivnenska, and 3% of the CSs in Lvivska oblast reportedly did not have enough water for any of those needs.

WASH CCCM Minimum Standards: 53% of the CSs reportedly did not conform to CCCM Minimum Standards regarding bathing facilities (1 per 8 residents) and 14% to those regarding toilets (1 per 20 residents).¹ The Eastern Hub showed the highest proportions in both regards (63% and 22%).

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



The CSM Round 8 includes Sub-national Hubs according to the designations of the CCCM Cluster Ukraine. A map of the CCCM Cluster Sub-national Hubs can be found via this [link](#).

CONTEXT & 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 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 Persons (IDPs).

The CSM Round 8 data collection occurred from 17 April to 01 May 2023. In total, 1,277 CSs were assessed through key informant interviews, with the sites sampled purposely (see the [Context and Methodology](#) section).

Given the non-representative sampling, findings should be read as indicative.

1. The calculation was done on the basis of the current number of residents in the CSs; the proportion of non-conforming CSs is much higher when considering the capacity of the CSs: 76% of the CSs reportedly did not conform to CCCM Minimum Standards regarding bathing facilities in relation to their full hosting capacity (1 bathing facility per 8 residents) and 25% to those regarding toilets (1 toilet per 20 residents). The Eastern Hub showed the highest proportions in both regards also when considering the capacity rather than the current population of the CSs (83% and 36%). For further information about CCCM Minimum standards, see [CCCM Cluster Collective Centers standards in Ukraine - May 2022](#) and [The Sphere Handbook](#).

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Round 8 covered 1,277 CSs with a total capacity of 114,295 places. IDPs were occupying 63,848 places, for a total average CS occupancy rate of 56%.²

The residents' usual duration of stay was, for 90% of the CSs, reported as more than three months. One-third of the site managers (30%) reported cases when IDPs voluntarily left the CSs over the period March-April 2023. According to their estimates, the outflow of IDPs is about 2,550 persons (4% of the population of the CSs surveyed), with half of them in the Eastern Hub (1,014).

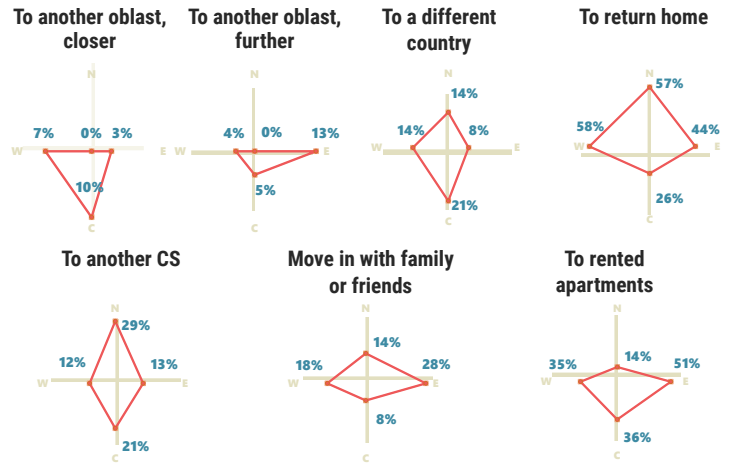
Sixteen per cent (16%) of the CSs informed that some of the IDPs planned to leave the site in April-May 2023.³

Three per cent (3%) of the site managers reported the presence of unaccompanied children - namely, children residing without parents or official caregivers - in their CSs.

Collective site population, % of CS residents



IDP movement intentions by macro-regional Hub, % of total responses in each Hub (N: North, E: East, W: West, C: Centre)



Presence of vulnerable groups, % of CSs hosting at least one person

| | |
|---|-----|
| Older women (60+) | 84% |
| Older men (60+) | 72% |
| Persons with registered or unregistered disabilities | 62% |
| Female-headed households | 38% |
| People with chronic illness, including mental health issues | 20% |
| Households with 3 or more children | 19% |
| Older people (60+) that require caregiver support | 15% |

Evictions

Four (4%) of the CSs reported evicting residents in the 30 days prior to data collection, with the highest proportions found in Khersonska (33%) and Kharkivska (20%) oblasts. The dangerous or belligerent behaviour of IDPs or not following rules and regulations were reported amongst the main reasons for eviction by 73% and 58% of the CSs managers respectively.

AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN COLLECTIVE SITES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



2. The total capacity and occupancy rate was calculated based on 1,277 responses and as such includes empty CSs.

3. The reported percentages reflect the responses from the CSs who reported that some residents were planning to move within the next 30 days: 16% of the CSs reported that less than 25% of the residents were planning to move, 2% of the CSs reported 25-75%, and 2% of the CSs reported 75-100% of them were planning to do so. In addition, 61% of the CSs reported that no IDPs were planning to move, and 20% of the CSs reported not knowing IDPs' intentions in this regard.

SITE MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY

- 94% of the CSs are managed by an identified organization or authority
- 96% consulted IDPs for decision-making
- 56% of the CSs informed having signed by residents consent form for collection and use of personal data
- 44% reported having signed contracts with the IDPs
- 91% reportedly handled residents' complaints by site management

More than half (51%) of the CSs are located in communal property, followed by state (central government) (32%) and private property (17%).

Building type, % of CSs

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----|
| Dormitory of an educational facility | ██████████ | 40% |
| Social accommodation ⁴ | ██████ | 15% |
| School | ████ | 12% |
| Kindergarten | ███ | 9% |
| Healthcare facility | ██ | 8% |
| Non-residential property ⁵ | █ | 8% |

Compared to December 2022, the distribution of building types employed as CSs has changed. Namely, the proportion of CSs set up in school premises decreased from 16% following Round 6 in December to 12% of the CSs in the latest April round, while those in kindergarten decreased from 12% to 9%.⁶

Site management

The vast majority (94%) of the CSs are managed by an identified organization or authority. The most prevalent are local authorities (47%), educational institutions (28%), and central government bodies (16%). Nearly 87% of these CSs reported the presence of the respective focal point on site either during the day (45%) or permanently (24/7) (42%).

Most (96%) of the CSs reportedly consult residents for decision-making on-site: 49% through general meetings and 47% through individual consultations. In most cases, general meetings took place on an ad-hoc basis (80%). The rest took place weekly (12% of the CSs) and monthly (7%).

Site administration training

Sixty-one per cent (61%) of the CSs administrators reported not completing any trainings. Areas of particular concern in this regard are Sumska (100%), Rivnenska (94%), and Donetsk (88%) oblasts. Overall, only 27% of the CS managers were trained on CCCM and 16% on protection-related topics (protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, GBV prevention, protection mainstreaming).

CSs Regulations

Ninety-four per cent (94%) of the CSs have an enrollment system in place to register new arrivals. Sixty-six per cent (66%) of the CSs keep a site population list with personal information in hard copy and 26% use electronic forms. More than half (56%) of these CSs reportedly give residents the opportunity to sign a consent form authorizing the collection and use of personal data.

The most cited documents reportedly needed for residence in the CSs were a national passport (92%), an IDP certificate (73%), or the taxpayer identification number (38%).

Most of the CSs (79%) have rules of stay established in writing, but only 44% sign contracts with IDPs to define the terms of residency (an additional 4% of the CSs report signing such contracts with new arrivals only).

Feedback and complaint mechanism

97% of the CSs reported that feedback and complaint mechanisms were in place. In 91% of these CSs, complaints are handled directly by site management. In addition, CSs administrators reported that suggestion/feedback boxes as well as hotlines (14% each) were available for communication with IDPs. Khersonska oblast was notable in this regard, as 20% of the CSs reportedly do not employ any feedback and complaint mechanism.

Site closure

Only two per cent (2%) of the CSs managers reported foreseeing site closure in April-May 2023, with the most reported reason being, for 67% of those, foreseeing the site resuming its original function.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Availability of information, by % of CSs

| | |
|---|-----|
| Information about state-level IDP registration | 93% |
| Information about available health facilities and services | 91% |
| Information about government and local programs providing cash or in-kind support to IDPs | 90% |
| Information regarding pensions and state social protection programs | 88% |
| Information about how to apply to local authorities/state bodies, receive documents confirming war-related damages to house and/or property, and receive compensation | 87% |
| Information about state education services (e.g. enrollment in schools and kindergartens) | 87% |
| Information about legal aid | 86% |
| Information about accommodation options outside of the site (rented apartments, social housing, etc.) | 86% |
| Information about registration in the State employment service, its career guidance events, and employment opportunities it offers | 85% |
| Information about Explosive Ordnance Risk Education | 68% |
| Information about PSEA (protection against sexual exploitation and abuse) and GBV services | 55% |

4. For instance, hotels, social service institutions, boarding houses, boarding school, etc.

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

6. According to the information in the Master List (which covers all CSs, not only those surveyed in the specific round) the number of CSs located in schools and kindergartens decreased from 1904 in December 2022 (47% of all CSs) to 1721 in April 2023 (44% of all CSs).

SHELTER AND SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

- 81% of the CSs reported needing either rehabilitation, repairs or small construction works
- 62% of the CSs reported having infrastructure issues
- 79% site managers informed bomb shelters were available inside (44%) or near (35%) the CSs

Emergency power and network signal

Eight per cent (8%) of the CSs indicated that the site's wiring capacity was consistently insufficient for their current level of electricity consumption, while 30% indicated it was occasionally insufficient.

Round 8 data shows a rise in the share of the CSs which confirmed having a backup power source available - 62%, up from 53% in the previous round. Thirty-five per cent (35%) of the CSs stated that the backup source can fully satisfy the demands, 61% that it can partially meet demands, and 2% that it cannot meet demands at all.

The best coverage in terms of backup power source is found within the Northern Hub (85% of the CSs). Conversely, the lowest percentage was in the Eastern Hub, at 56% of the CSs.

Issues with site infrastructure, % of CSs

| | |
|--|-----|
| Lack of infrastructure for the elderly and persons with disabilities | 33% |
| Lack of playgrounds (including spaces for children indoors) | 19% |
| Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors) | 8% |
| Problem with lighting inside the building (in common areas, such as corridors) | 8% |
| Problem with lighting around the center (street lights) | 7% |

Needs in repairs, % of CSs

| | |
|--|-----|
| Light or medium repairs: walls, floors | 52% |
| Door and windows repairs | 37% |
| Heavy repairs: walls, floors | 15% |
| Lack of electricity | 15% |
| Leaking roof | 15% |

Shelter issues in terms of living conditions, % of CSs

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Non-segregated showers | 31% |
| Non-segregated toilets | 29% |
| Lack of playgrounds | 19% |
| Insufficient number of showers | 17% |
| Lack of privacy in sleeping area | 15% |

NON-FOOD ITEMS

Most frequently needed sleeping items, % of CSs

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Bed linen | 86% |
| Pillows | 68% |
| Blankets | 61% |
| Mattresses | 60% |
| Beds ⁷ | 46% |

Most frequently needed clothing items, % of CSs

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Adult boots | 86% |
| Adult clothes | 84% |
| Adult underwear and socks | 72% |
| Infant clothes | 69% |
| Children boots | 67% |

REPAIR NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



7. In addition to standard beds, CSs also reported the need for functional beds and folding beds (10% of the CSs each).

SPACE ARRANGEMENT

Accommodation

With a total average CS occupancy rate of 56%, only 3% of the CSs reported overcrowding conditions. Four per cent (4%) of the CSs, however, reported that the site's space is too small and cannot meet accommodating needs of the residents. Moreover, fifteen per cent (15%) of the CS managers reported a lack of privacy in the sleeping area.

Twenty-nine per cent (29%) of the CS managers declared having a complete allocation plan in place for different groups of IDPs, 25% having special accommodation plans for specific people, and 46% not considering allocation altogether. Reportedly, 44% of the CSs do not separate rooms by gender, while 30% do separate them by gender, and 25% do so partially. The Northern Hub was an outlier in this regard: 80% of the CSs reported separating rooms by gender.

Common spaces

Playgrounds for children were reportedly available in 62% of the CSs: 29% declared such spaces existed inside of the sites, while 48% - those located outdoors. Regarding recreational/common areas for adults, 60% of the site managers informed having them in the sites. That is in line with one-third of the CSs (29%) claimed a need for recreational activities.

WASH

- 87% of the CSs reported being connected to the municipal water system
- 53% do not conform to CCCM Minimum Standards regarding bathing facilities (1 place per 8 residents)
- 14% do not conform to CCCM Minimum Standards regarding toilets (1 place per 20 residents)
- 7% of the CSs reported insufficient space/waste disposal capacity in the site

Access to water

Over three-fourth (78%) of the CSs stated that site residents had enough water for all needs including drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, laundry, and other domestic purposes. The proportion was lower in Dnipropetrovska (40%), Mykolaivska (41%), and Donetsk (47%) oblasts. Importantly, five per cent (5%) of the CSs in Mykolaivska and Rivnenska and 3% of the CSs in Lvivska oblast reportedly did not have enough water for any of those needs, including drinking.

Eighty-five per cent (85%) of the CSs reported that site residents accessed water through taps available on-site (i.e., a centralised water supply). Volynska (65% of the CSs), Mykolaivska (68%) and Ivano-Frankivska (69%) were the only oblasts below 70% in this regard. Forty-two per cent (42%) of the site managers indicated that the quality of the available drinking water was good, while 5% reported it as poor, particularly in Kharkivska (27%) and Mykolaivska (20%) oblasts. Water quality was reported as very poor by 5% of the CSs in Vinnytska, 3% in Volynska, and 2% in Khmelnytska oblasts.

With regards plumbing, almost half of the CSs reported needs for either light or medium (29% of the CSs) or heavy (19%) repairs. Problems with the drainage system were also reported by 14% of the CSs monitored.

Private spaces

Seventy-four per cent (74%) of the CSs reported accommodating IDPs in single-family rooms, while 41% reported that some or all rooms were shared by multiple households.⁸ Eleven per cent (11%) of the CSs reported accommodating IDPs in a single space, a proportion that increases to 55% in Rivnenska oblast and to 20% in Khersonska and Kharkivska. Further, 74% of the CSs accommodating IDPs in single open spaces reported not separating them by gender.

Lack of lockers for IDPs to store their belongings and documents safely remains an issue with 81% of the CSs reportedly lacking them.

Fees for staying and utilities

Seventy-seven per cent (77%) of the CSs reported not charging money to IDPs for residence (87% in the Western Hub and 67% in the Eastern Hub). Fifteen per cent (15%) reported charging for utilities (32% in Dnipropetrovska oblast), 11% for staying (28% in Dnipropetrovska and Sumska oblasts), and 3% for both. Average monthly fees (for either or both staying and utilities) reportedly amounted to 1,133 UAH per resident.

Bathing facilities and toilets

Reportedly, 3% of the CSs lack bathing facilities. The proportion is higher in Kharkivska (14%), Mykolaivska (14%), and Sumska (11%) oblasts. Six per cent (6%) of the CSs reported lacking functioning toilets, 11% in the Eastern Hub. Nearly a third of the CSs stated that the site's bathing facilities and toilets were separated by gender (28% and 31%, respectively), with a few reporting partial separation (8% and 11%, respectively).

In comparison with an overall average of 13%, the presence of disability-friendly bathing facilities was more frequently reported in the CSs of the Northern Hub (48%) and less frequently in the CSs of the Eastern Hub (7%). Moreover, such facilities were more frequently reported in CSs located in modular towns (44%), healthcare facilities (40%), and social accommodation (32%). A very similar situation was reported regarding disability-friendly toilets, both in terms of geographical distribution and building type.⁹

Sanitary conditions

The issues most often reported by site managers were mold on the walls (15%), mice and cockroaches (4% each), as well as ants (2%). Moreover, 29% of the CSs' management reported the need to disinfect the site's premises. Washing and/or drying machines were reportedly needed in 35% of the CSs. A need in cleaning items or hygiene items was reported by 84% and 74% of the CSs respectively.

Needs in WASH repairs, % of CSs

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Non-segregated showers | 31% |
| Non-segregated toilets | 29% |
| Light or medium repairs: plumbing | 29% |
| Heavy repairs: plumbing | 19% |
| Insufficient number of showers | 17% |
| Problems with drainage system | 14% |

8. The sum exceeds 100% as a given CS can provide multiple allocation modalities - multiple choices were permitted.

9. The proportion of CSs reporting the presence of disability-friendly toilets was also 13% across Ukraine (43% of the CSs in the Northern Hub and 7% in the Eastern Hub), with 42% of the modular town CSs reporting such toilets, 38% of the CSs in healthcare facilities, and 30% of those in social accommodation. In addition, the CSs that reported their presence indicated that they were separated by gender (39% of the CSs), partially separated (6%), or not separated (54%) in the same proportion for both disability-friendly toilets and bathing facilities.

NUTRITION, KITCHEN, AND COOKING

- 99% of the CSs reported that markets are available less than an hour away on foot
- 92% reported having a kitchen or kitchens
- 64% reported availability of communal space for eating food

Ninety-two per cent (92%) of the CSs reported having a kitchen/kitchens available on site, 81% of them with hot water, 7% with partial availability of hot water. The lack of hot water in kitchen(s) was more often reported in CSs in the Northern and Eastern Hubs (15%, each), specifically, in Donetsk (44%) and Kherson (40%), and Sumska (22%) oblasts.

Most CSs (97%) reported that the kitchen was being regularly cleaned. Two-thirds of the CSs (66%) reported that the cleaning was carried out by residents on a rotation basis. Forty-one per cent (41%) of the CSs indicated that it was done by site management, and 8% reported it involved professional cleaners.

The CSs monitored in Round 8 reported lacking sufficient capacity in the following kitchen amenities: food storage space (50%), microwaves (44%), and ovens (39%). Nearly half (44%) of the CSs expressed an overall need for cooking utensils. As in the precedent round, the most frequently cited items were pots (83%), pans (82%), and cutlery (74%).

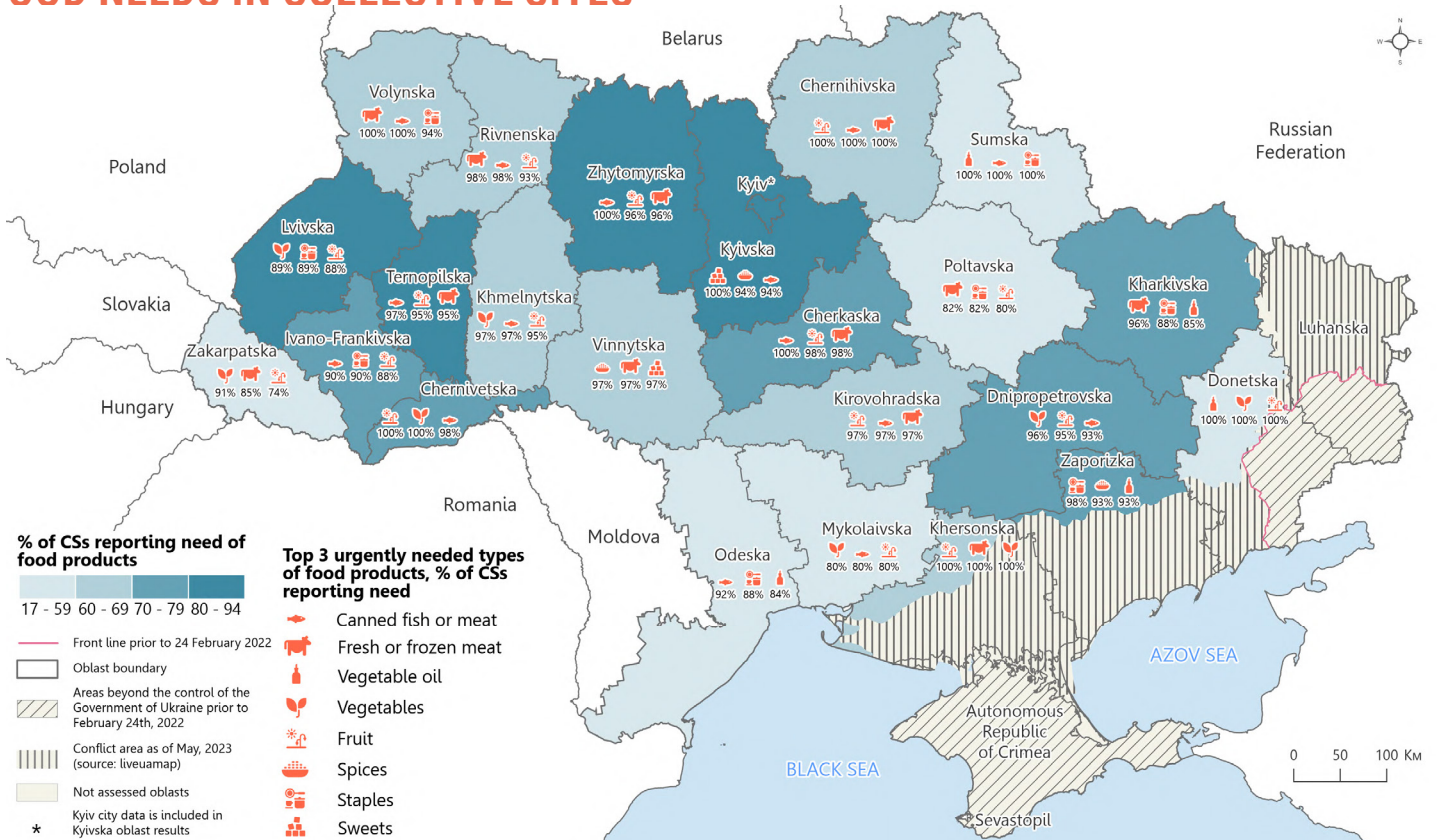
Need in food products, % of CSs

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----|
| Strong need | ██████████ | 54% |
| No need | ████ | 29% |
| Partial need | ██ | 14% |
| Unsure | | 3% |

Around a tenth of the CSs reported needing or partially needing baby food products (13% and 10%, respectively): juice (89% of these CSs reporting a need or partial need), vegetables and fruits (87%), and infant cereals (82%).

The most frequently reported ways CSs residents accessed food was by purchasing it themselves (75% of the CSs), provided by an NGO (32%), or by site management (26%), stable relative to the Round 7 in February except with regards food provision by NGOs (previously 39% of the CSs).

FOOD NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



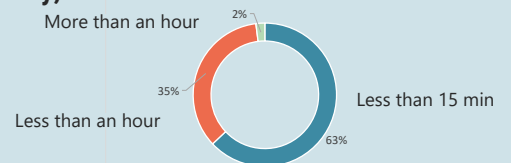
HEALTH

Only 1% of the CSs are reportedly not reachable by ambulance, according to site managers. First aid kits were reportedly absent in 10% of the CSs.

On average, approximately two primary healthcare facilities were available within one hour of the CSs using the usual modes of local transportation. The lowest access to primary healthcare facilities according to this criteria was recorded in Chernihivska, Sumska, and Dnipropetrovska oblasts.

The average number of secondary healthcare facilities available within one hour of the CSs was also approximately two.

Time needed to reach the nearest healthcare facility, % of CSs



Absence of first-aid kits, % of CSs

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----|
| Northern Hub | ██████████ | 18% |
| Eastern Hub | ██████████ | 13% |
| Central Hub | ██████████ | 9% |
| Western Hub | ██████████ | 6% |

PROTECTION AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

- 95% of the CSs stated that public transport is available within walking distance (less than 2 km)
- 22% reported not having ATMs within walking distance
- 69% reportedly have administrative service centers (TSNAPs) within walking distance

Psychosocial support

Psychological support was reportedly accessible (and known to the residents) in 91% of the CSs. Further, psychosocial assistance for adults was reportedly available on site in 87% of CSs.

PSS services modalities, % of CSs reporting accessible psychological support

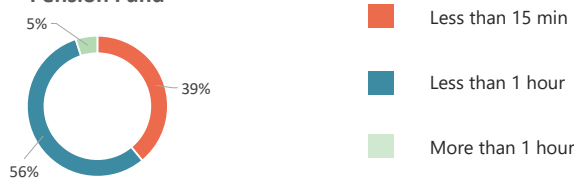
| | | |
|--|------------|-----|
| On-request counselling services ¹⁰ | ██████████ | 77% |
| On request psychologist visit | ██████████ | 67% |
| On-site, everyday availability of psychological services | ■ | 11% |
| On-site, everyday availability of counselling services | ■ | 6% |

This percentage was noticeably higher in CSs located in healthcare facilities and social accomodation.¹¹

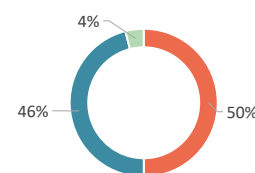
Social workers visits

Social workers reportedly visited 71% of the CSs. Of these, 35% were visited upon request, 30% were visited once a month, and 23% were visited once a week.

Time needed to reach the Pension Fund



Time needed to reach bank facility



Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and human trafficking

Reportedly, there was no possibility to report gender-based violence and human trafficking cases in 46% of the CSs, with the highest proportions in the Northern and the Eastern Hub (65% and 60% of the CSs, respectively) and the lowest in the Western Hub (34%).

Furthermore, 30% of the CSs reported lacking referral systems through which persons at risk of or affected by protection concerns (such as gender-based violence, abuse or human trafficking) can access support. The proportions were higher in the Northern (46% of the CSs) and Eastern (42%) Hubs, especially in Donetsk (76%), Kharkiv (65%), and Kyiv (56%) oblasts.

Access to documentation and state social support

Ten per cent (10%) of the CSs reported being informed by IDPs about issues affecting their rights. These issues were most often related to losing or facing obstacles in replacing personal or other important documents (in 4% of the CSs), obstacles regarding unemployment such as obtaining the unemployed status or financial support (3%), and difficulties in receiving social services support (2%).¹²

Forty-two per cent (42%) of the site managers informed about such issues reported responding by redirecting residents to the relevant authority, and 28% reported that the issues had been resolved by site managers.

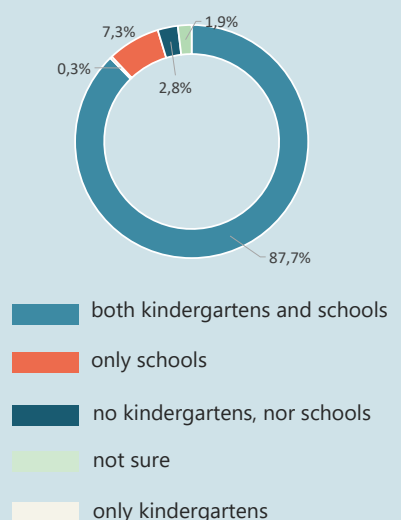
EDUCATION

Over half (53%) of the CSs reported that the majority of the school-aged children on the site were accessing education remotely, 31% through a mixed mode of in-person and remote education, and 15% that they accessed education in-person. The latter mode was more prevalent in Central and Northern Hubs (27% and 26% of the CSs respectively), with the lowest percentage in the Eastern Hub (3%). In terms of registration, 59% of the CSs reported that, to their knowledge, parents in the CSs enroll children in offline learning, while 29% report that they do not (12% did not know).

Nearly one-third (30%) of the CSs reported at least one barrier for children in terms of access to education. In particular, lack of equipment (laptops, in particular) was reported as a barrier to access education in 20% of the CSs. A lack of separate space dedicated to distance learning was reported as a barrier in 16% of the CSs, while a lack of internet connection was reported as a barrier in 6% of them.

Twenty-eight per cent (28%) of the CSs accommodated in educational facilities (i.e., schools, kindergartens, dormitories, and other educational facilities) reported that education services were partially hindered due to hosting IDPs, and 11% claimed that it had a considerable impact, up to the suspension of education services. Fifty-eight per cent (58%) reported it did not negatively impact the provision of education services.

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



10. Both with regards psychological services (nearly one-fifth of the CSs) and counselling services (almost a quarter of them). 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.

11. Includes hotels, social institutions, boarding houses, boarding school, etc.

12. Thirty-seven per cent (37%) of the CS managers reported being informed about one such case of issues with IDPs rights in the 30 days prior to data collection, 47% reported two to five cases, and 7% six to ten.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND NEEDS

Around half (51%) of the CSs reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to the data collection, a decrease from the previous round's figure (58%). Similarly to the previous round, however, CSs located in the Eastern and Northern Hubs reported receiving aid in lower proportions than in other regions. In particular, 78% of the CSs in Sumska, 72% in Dnipropetrovska, and 71% in Donetsk oblasts reported not receiving any humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Nearly half (46%) of the CSs reported that the site management was involved in the distribution of humanitarian aid items for household usage amongst the residents, and 14% that they were involved in part. Only 1% of the CSs reported facing difficulties hindering distribution.



97% of the CSs reportedly needed one or several types of humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian aid regional distribution, % of CSs

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----|
| Western Hub | ██████████ | 60% |
| Central Hub | ██████████ | 51% |
| Eastern Hub | ██████████ | 45% |
| Northern Hub | ██████████ | 45% |

Type of humanitarian assistance received, % of CSs

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----|
| Food products | ██████████ | 47% |
| Hygiene items | ██████████ | 43% |
| Cleaning items | ██████████ | 24% |
| Sleeping items | ██████████ | 21% |
| Kitchen support | ██████████ | 14% |
| Psychosocial support | ██████████ | 12% |
| Clothes and shoes | ██████████ | 12% |

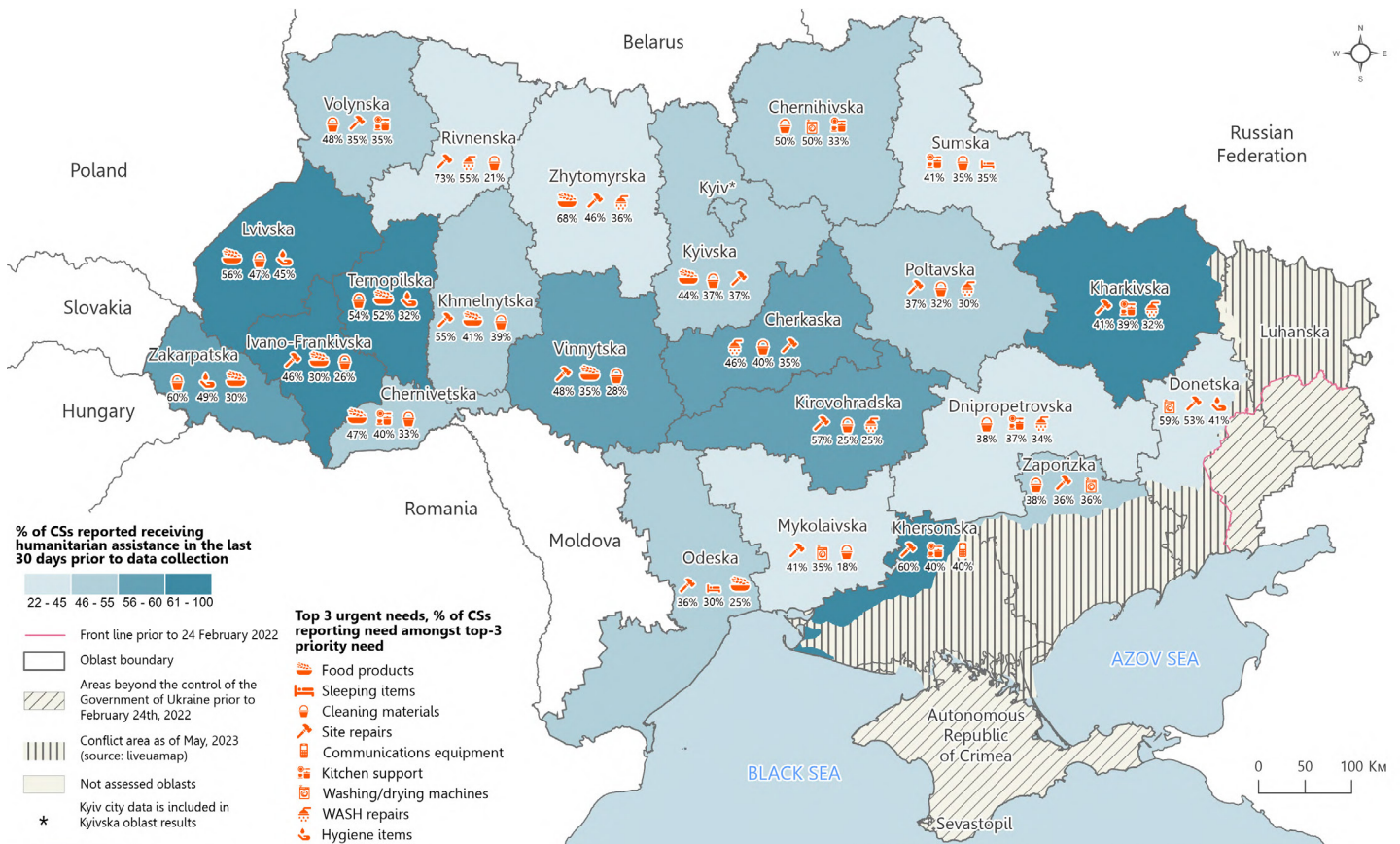
Compared with Round 7 (March 2023), the types of humanitarian assistance received by CSs have not changed significantly: the vast majority of items and services provided by humanitarian actors remained the same. Reported needs in humanitarian assistance similarly appear to remain stable over CSM rounds.

Specific types of assistance urgently needed according to site managers are displayed on the map placed below.

Most reported needs, % of CSs

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----|
| Cleaning materials | ██████████ | 75% |
| Hygiene items | ██████████ | 65% |
| Food products | ██████████ | 56% |
| Site repairs (non-WASH) | ██████████ | 52% |
| Kitchen support | ██████████ | 48% |
| WASH-related repairs | ██████████ | 43% |
| Washing and drying machines | ██████████ | 35% |

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN COLLECTIVE SITES



MODULAR TOWNS

A total of 33 modular towns were assessed in Round 8 with 4,786 individuals reportedly residing in them (75% adults and 25% children), for an average occupancy rate of 53%. Overall, in line with Round 7, the humanitarian situation in modular towns is better than in other CSs, and they seem closer to the CCCM Cluster minimum standards.

In particular, 85% of them reported having written rules of stay (against 79% overall), 76% reported signing contracts with the IDPs hosted (only 44% overall), and 66% reported having consent form authorizing the collection and use of personal data (in comparison with 56% overall).

IDPs hosted in modular towns were also reportedly more often consulted by site management for site decisions through general meetings (68% of the modular towns against 49% overall). Individual consultations were reportedly in place in 29% of them.

Almost two-thirds of the modular towns reported separating rooms by gender (twice the overall proportion). In addition, all bathing facilities and toilets were reportedly gender-separated in 69% and 70% of the modular towns

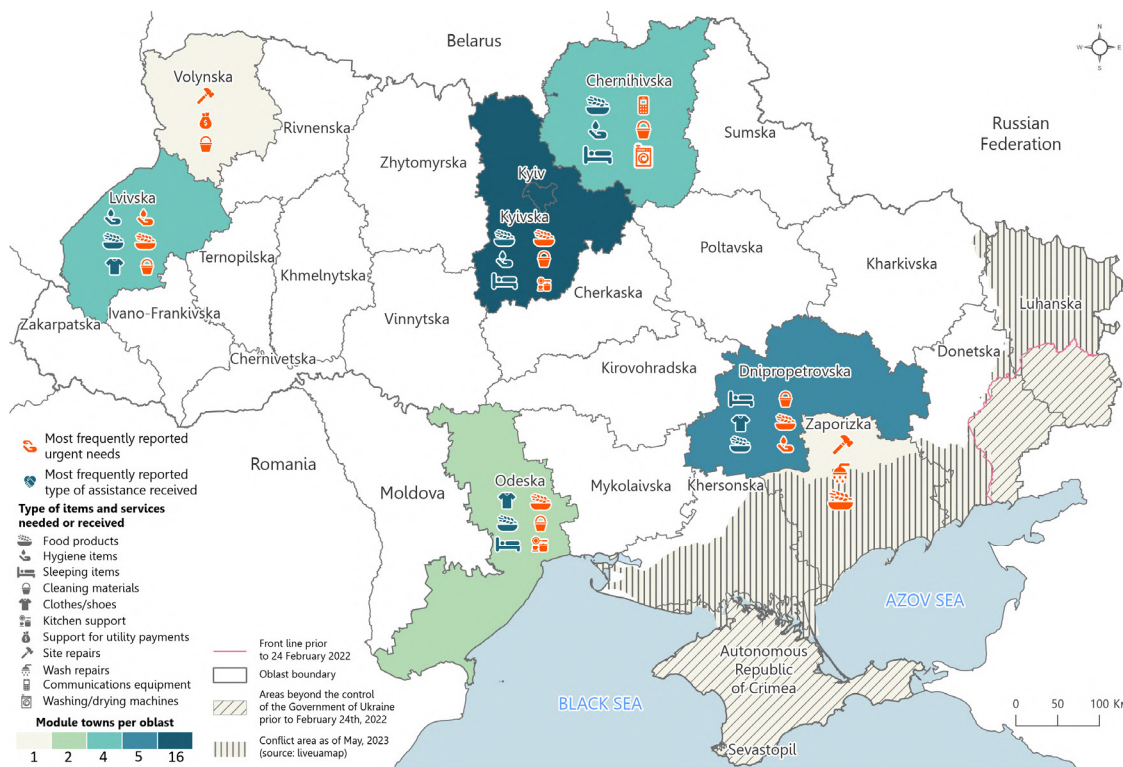
0% of the modular towns reported accomodating IDP households in a shared space

respectively, and disability-friendly bathing facilities and toilets were available in 44% and 42% of the modular towns respectively.

Modular towns reportedly do better in terms of public services and information provision than other CSs. In particular, all the modular towns reported that public transport is available within walking distance from the site (against 95% overall), 91% reported having a back up source of power (62% overall), and 76% of the modular towns stated having sufficient wiring capacity given their level of electricity consumption (60% overall).

However, the possibility of reporting GBV and human trafficking incidents is reportedly lacking in 52% of the modular towns, and 39% of the modular towns lack a referral system for those at risk of such forms of violence.

Additionally, only 3% of the modular towns reported having a bomb shelter in the building itself (against 44% overall). Fifty-eight per cent (58%) of the modular towns reported their availability within 10 min on foot.



UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

The majority of the CSs (92%) reported experiencing no electricity interruptions in the 30 days prior to data collection, up from only 15% in the previous February-March round. The average duration of the shortage(s) was 1-2 hours, for 5% of the CSs.¹³ The oblasts with the highest proportion of CSs reporting experiencing electricity disruptions were Kharkivska (15% of the CSs), Ternopil'ska (21%), and Odeska (23%) oblasts.

The site's wiring capacity was reportedly sufficient in 60% of the CSs. Thirty per cent (30%) of the CSs reported that the wiring capacity was not always sufficient, and 8% that it was insufficient.

Wi-Fi connection is reportedly unavailable to the residents of 14% of the CSs, and only occasionally available in 8% of the CSs. Amidst those CSs with full Wi-Fi access (77% of the CSs), the connection is reportedly free in 73% of them and metered in 26% of them.

A few CSs (6%) reportedly faced water supply interruptions.

'Poor' quality of mobile network signal strength, % of CSs

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----|
| Khersonska | ■ | 20% |
| Odeska | ■ | 17% |
| Lvivska | ■ | 14% |
| Kirovohradska | ■ | 13% |
| Cherkaska | ■ | 13% |

Insufficient number of plugs, % of CSs

| | | |
|--------------|---|-----|
| Chernihivska | ■ | 50% |
| Poltavska | ■ | 41% |
| Vinnitska | ■ | 33% |
| Khmelnytska | ■ | 32% |
| Kharkivska | ■ | 32% |

13. One per cent (1%) of the CSs reported experiencing shortages that lasted on average 3-4 hours, 1% shortages that lasted 5-8 hours, and 1% more than 16 hours.

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

In July 2022, the CCCM Cluster 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, CCCM partners, and Ombudsman Office enumerators is based on key informant interviews carried out with CSs managers or focal points who are knowledgeable about the situation in the CSs. In-person interviews were prioritized where the security situation allowed, while phone interviews were used otherwise. In the 8th Round, 86% of the interviews were conducted through physical visits and 14% were conducted by phone.

The objective was to obtain at least 50 interviews per oblast. Chernihivska, Donetsk, Khersonska, Kyivska, Mykolaivska, and Sumska oblasts have less than 50 CSs; when possible, all were contacted.

Limitations

The distribution of the assessed sites does not reflect CSs distribution across Ukraine, and the actual coverage relies on partners' contributions and assistance. Results must be read as indicative only. Out of 1,277 assessed CSs, 1,215 reported actively hosting IDPs at the time of data collection, and 62 indicated that they were not hosting but ready to do so. The latter were not asked the respective demography-related questions.

Related materials and products

Questionnaire for [Round 8](#).

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

[CSM Round 5 Factsheet](#), with results from household-level survey.

[CSM Round 7 Factsheet](#), with latest results from key informants survey.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

| Hubs, oblasts | Nº of CSs | | |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Central Hub | 325 | Poltavska | 108 |
| Cherkaska | 54 | Zaporizka | 56 |
| Chernivetska | 59 | Northern Hub | 65 |
| Khmelnyska | 57 | Chernihivska | 6 |
| Mykolaivska | 22 | Kyivska | 41 |
| Odeska | 48 | Sumska | 18 |
| Vinnytska | 55 | Western Hub | 418 |
| Zhytomyrska | 30 | Ivano-Frankivska | 61 |
| Eastern Hub | 469 | Lvivska | 91 |
| Dnipropetrovska | 162 | Rivnenska | 62 |
| Donetska | 17 | Ternopilska | 66 |
| Kharkivska | 66 | Volynska | 52 |
| Khersonska | 5 | Zakarpatska | 86 |
| Kirovohradska | 55 | Total | 1,277 |

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).

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