










UKRAINE COLLECTIVE SITE MONITORING | ROUND 9

KEY MESSAGES

- 
Humanitarian assistance: more than half (55%) of the assessed collective sites (CSs) reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Similarly to previous rounds, CSs located in the Eastern and Northern hubs reported receiving aid less frequently than in the other hubs.
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Humanitarian needs: top reported needs remain stable and consist of cleaning materials (73%), hygiene items (62%), food products (57%), needs of light or heavy site repairs (48%), kitchen support (43%), WASH-related repairs (39%), furniture (for living rooms, common areas, kitchen, etc.) (37%), washing and/or drying machines (32%).
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Winterization: one-fifth (20%) of the CSs reported needing additional heating source, especially in Chernihivska (67%), Kyivska (56%), and Donetsk (38%) oblasts. A lack of finance (22%) and fuel (14%) were the most frequently expected heating issues.
- 
Risk of prolonged stay: 76% of the site managers reported that IDPs usually stay in the site for longer than a year.
- 
Capacity building: 25% of site administrators completed training on CCCM and 19% on protection topics (e.g., PSEA, prevention of GBV); 45% reportedly have not completed any training. Higher numbers in this regard were reported in Donetsk (100%), Khersonska (75%), and Dnipropetrovska (69%) oblasts.
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Protection concerns: in 42% of the CSs there was no possibility to report cases of gender-based violence, human trafficking incidents, sexual exploitation, and abuse. Areas of particular concern in this regard are Zhytomyrska (75%), Kyivska and Sumska (72% each), and Vinnytska (67%) oblasts.
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IDPs rights violation: 8% of the CSs managers reported being informed by IDPs about issues affecting their rights, more frequently related to losing or facing obstacles in replacing personal or other important documents (in 3% of the CSs), obstacles regarding unemployment (2%), and difficulties in receiving social services support (2%).
- 
Access to water: 87% of the CSs reported being connected to the municipal water system. 80% of the CSs stated that site residents had enough water for all needs including drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, laundry, and other domestic purposes. Water quality was reported as very poor by 17% of the CSs in Chernihivska, 8% in Rivnenska, and 6% in Sumska oblasts.
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Lack of WASH capacity: 37% of the CSs did not conform to minimum standards regarding bathing facilities (1 per 12 residents) and 36% to those regarding toilets (1 per 10 residents).¹ The Eastern Hub showed the highest proportions in both regards (42% and 38%).

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



The CSM Round 9 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 9 data collection occurred from 3 to 21 July 2023. In total, 1,063 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 standards are presented in the State Resolution 930 on collective sites. 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: at maximum capacity, 59% of the CSs reportedly would not conform to minimum standards regarding bathing facilities (1 bathing facility per 12 residents) and 56% to those regarding toilets (1 toilet per 10 residents). The Eastern Hub showed the highest proportion with regards non-conformity to bathing facilities standards when considering its full capacity (65%), and the Northern Hub the highest proportion with regards non-conformity with standards for toilets (64%).

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

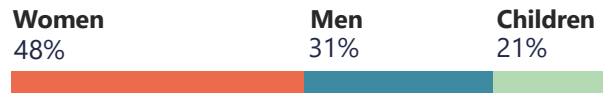
Round 9 covered 1,063 CSs with a total capacity of 99,504 spots. IDPs were occupying 56,720 places, for a total average CS occupancy rate of 58%.²

For 76% of the CSs, the residents' usual duration of stay was reported to be more than a year. Among them, it was reported by 23% of the CS managers that residents usually stayed between a year and a year and three months, while 53% of the CS managers reported that residents stayed up to a year and a half. Nearly half of the site managers (44%) reported cases when IDPs voluntarily left the CSs in 60 days prior to data collection (May-July 2023). According to their estimates, the outflow of IDPs is about 4,658 persons (8% of the population of the CSs surveyed), with more than half of them in the Central Hub (2,354). Eighteen per cent (18%) of the CSs informed that some of the IDPs planned to leave the site within the next 30 days (July-August 2023).³

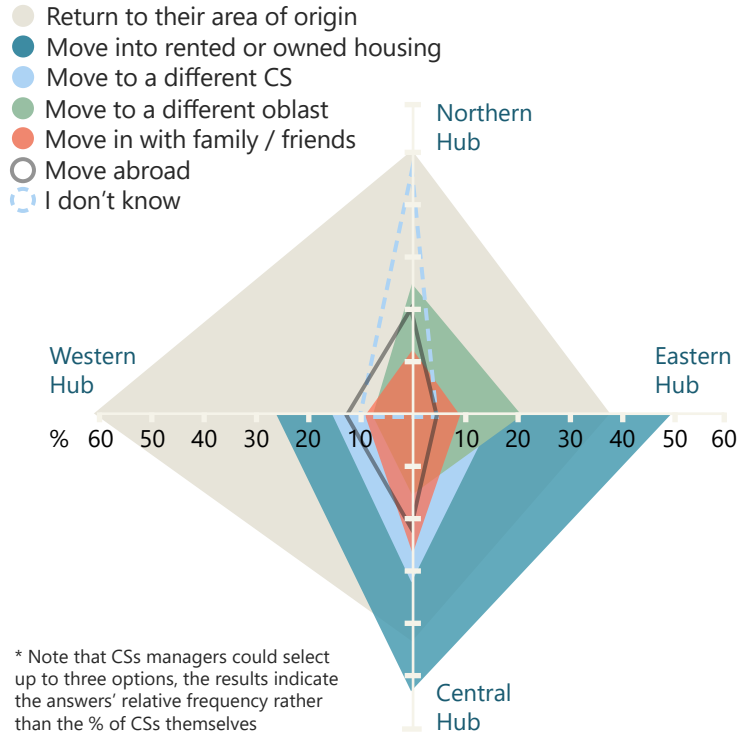
Overall, 2% of the site managers reported the presence of unaccompanied children⁴ (particularly in Vinnytska, 7% of the CSs, Volynska, 6%, and Ternopilska 5% oblasts).

Eight (8%) of the CSs reported evicting residents in the 60 days prior to data collection. Amongst the main reasons, not following rules and regulations (67% of the CSs) or the dangerous or belligerent behaviour of IDPs (66%) were reported.

Collective site population, % of CS residents



Views of CS managers on the intentions of departing IDPs, % of total responses by Hub*



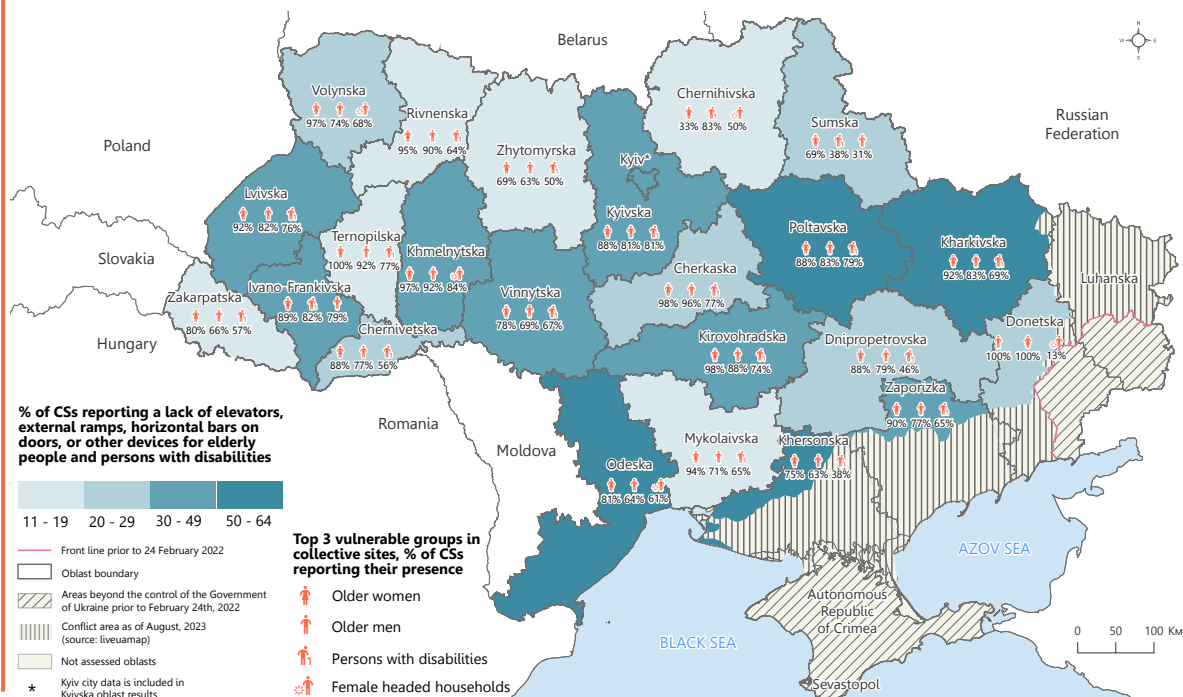
Unaccompanied people who require caregiver support

Eight (8%) of the CSs reported the presence of unaccompanied people who require caregiver support, with the highest proportions found in Khmelnytska (26%) and Ivano-Frankivska (24%) oblasts.

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

- 89% Older women (60+)
- 79% Older men (60+)
- 65% Persons with registered or unregistered disabilities
- 41% Female-headed households
- 21% Households with 3 or more children
- 18% People with chronic illness, including mental health issues
- 11% Pregnant or lactating mothers
- 8% Unaccompanied people who require caregiver support

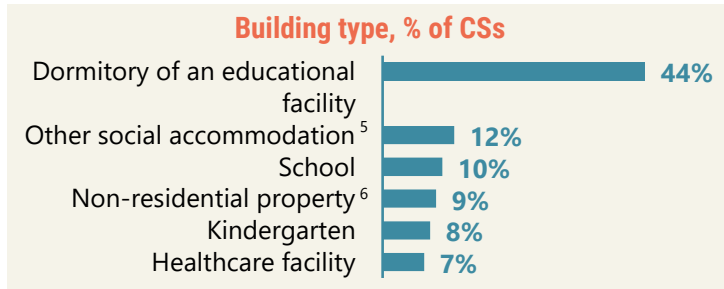
AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN COLLECTIVE SITES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



2. The total capacity and occupancy rate was calculated based on 1,036 responses and includes only active 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: 18% of the CSs reported that less than 25% of the residents were planning to move, 2% of the CSs reported 25-75%, and 1% of the CSs reported 75-100% of them were planning to do so. In addition, 60% of the CSs reported that no IDPs were planning to move, and 18% of the CSs reported not knowing IDPs' intentions in this regard.
 4. Unaccompanied children are children residing without parents or official caregivers.

SITE MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY

Almost half (47%) of the CSs are located in communal property, followed by state (central government) (36%) and private property (17%).



Site management

The vast majority (95%) of the CSs are managed by an identified organization or authority. The most prevalent are local authorities (41%), educational institutions (34%), and central government bodies (18%). Nearly 88% of these CSs reported the presence of the respective focal point on site either during the day (45%) or permanently (24/7) (43%).

Most (96%) of the CSs managers reportedly consult residents for decision-making on-site: 69% through general meetings, 58% through individual consultations, 14% through groups on social media, and 13% through interest groups.⁷ In most cases, general meetings took place on an ad-hoc basis (83%). The rest took place weekly (11%) and monthly (6%).

Sixty-nine per cent (69%) of the CS managers stated that site residents contribute to the administration of the collective centre. The most commonly reported forms of participation were cleaning common premises (inside and near the CS) (95%) followed by the improvement of the site infrastructure and the conduction of repairs (21% each).⁸

Site administration training

Almost half (45%) of the CSs managers stated not completing any training. Higher numbers in this regard were reported in Donetsk (100%), Khersonska (75%) and Dnipropetrovska (69%) oblasts. Of those who were trained, 31% received the first aid and/or psychological assistance training and training on rules for handling explosive objects, 25% - CCCM Cluster induction session, 19% received training on protection topics (e.g., PSEA, GBV prevention, etc.), and 17% completed training on Site management (other than CCCM).

CSs Regulations

The majority (95%) of the CSs have an enrollment system in place to register residents: 82% reportedly record both new arrivals and departures, and 13% - only arrivals. Two-third (65%) of the CSs keep a site population list with personal information in hard copy and 31% use electronic forms. Only two-third (64%) 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 (93%), an IDP certificate (78%), or the taxpayer identification number (41%).

5. For instance, hotels, social service institutions etc.

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

7. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

8. Preparing common meals (20% of the CSs), conducting community activities (19%), and supporting with administrative tasks (16%) were other forms of participation.

Most of the CSs (85%) have rules of stay established in writing, but only about half (54%) 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

Most (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 hotlines (18%) as well as suggestion/feedback boxes (15%) were available for communication with IDPs.

Sumska and Zakarpatska oblasts have the highest share of CSs without feedback mechanisms, with rates of 33% and 10% respectively.

Site closure

Only 2% of the CSs managers reported foreseeing site closure in the next 30 days, with the most reported reason being, for those, foreseeing the site would resume its original function (84%).

In terms of upcoming closures, the following oblasts should be highlighted: Khersonska (13%), Chernivetska, Zhytomyrska (6% each), Khmelnytska, and Ivano-Frankivska (5% each).

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Availability of information on site, by % of CSs

91%	Information about state-level IDP registration
89%	Information about available health facilities and services
89%	Information about government and local programs providing cash or in-kind support to IDPs
84%	Information regarding pensions and state social protection programs
84%	Information about how to apply to local authorities/state bodies, receive documents confirming war-related damages to house and/or property, and receive compensation
84%	Information about registration in the State employment service, its career guidance events, and employment opportunities it offers
83%	Information about state education services (e.g. enrollment in schools and kindergartens)
81%	Information about legal aid
78%	Information about accommodation options outside of the site (rented apartments, social housing, etc.)
70%	Information about Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
69%	Information about PSEA (protection against sexual exploitation and abuse) and GBV services

SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND WINTERIZATION

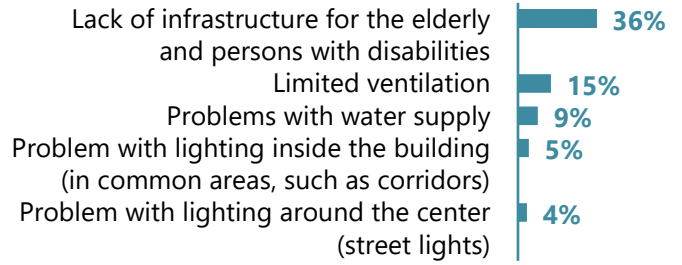
- 85%** of the CSs reported needing either rehabilitation, repairs or small construction works
- 83%** reportedly have bomb shelters available inside (46%) or near (37%) the site
- 41%** reported needing sleeping items
- 15%** reported needing insulation work

Emergency power and Winterization

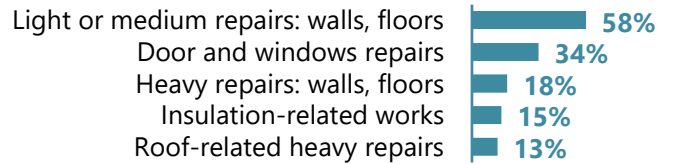
One-fifth (20%) of the CSs reported needing additional heating source, especially in Chernihivska (67%), Kyivska (56%), and Donetsk (38%) oblasts. According to site managers, the most common additional heating sources needed are generators (58%) and electric heaters (49%). Two-thirds (64%) of the CSs confirmed having a backup power source available. Thirty-seven per cent (37%) of them stated that the backup source can fully satisfy the demands, 60% that it can partially meet demands, and 2% that it cannot meet demands at all.

The lowest coverage in terms of backup power source was found in the Eastern Hub (57% of the CSs), with only 13% of CSs reportedly having available backup source in Donetsk, 45% - both in Dnipropetrovska and Zaporizka, and 50% - in Khersonska oblasts.

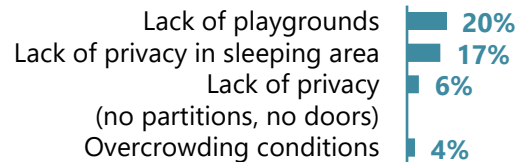
Issues with site infrastructure, % of CSs



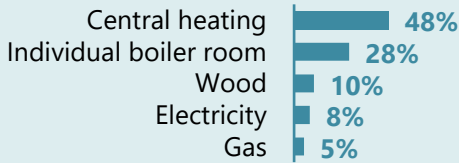
Needs in repairs, % of CSs



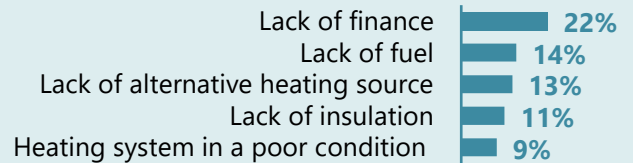
Shelter issues in terms of living conditions, % of CSs



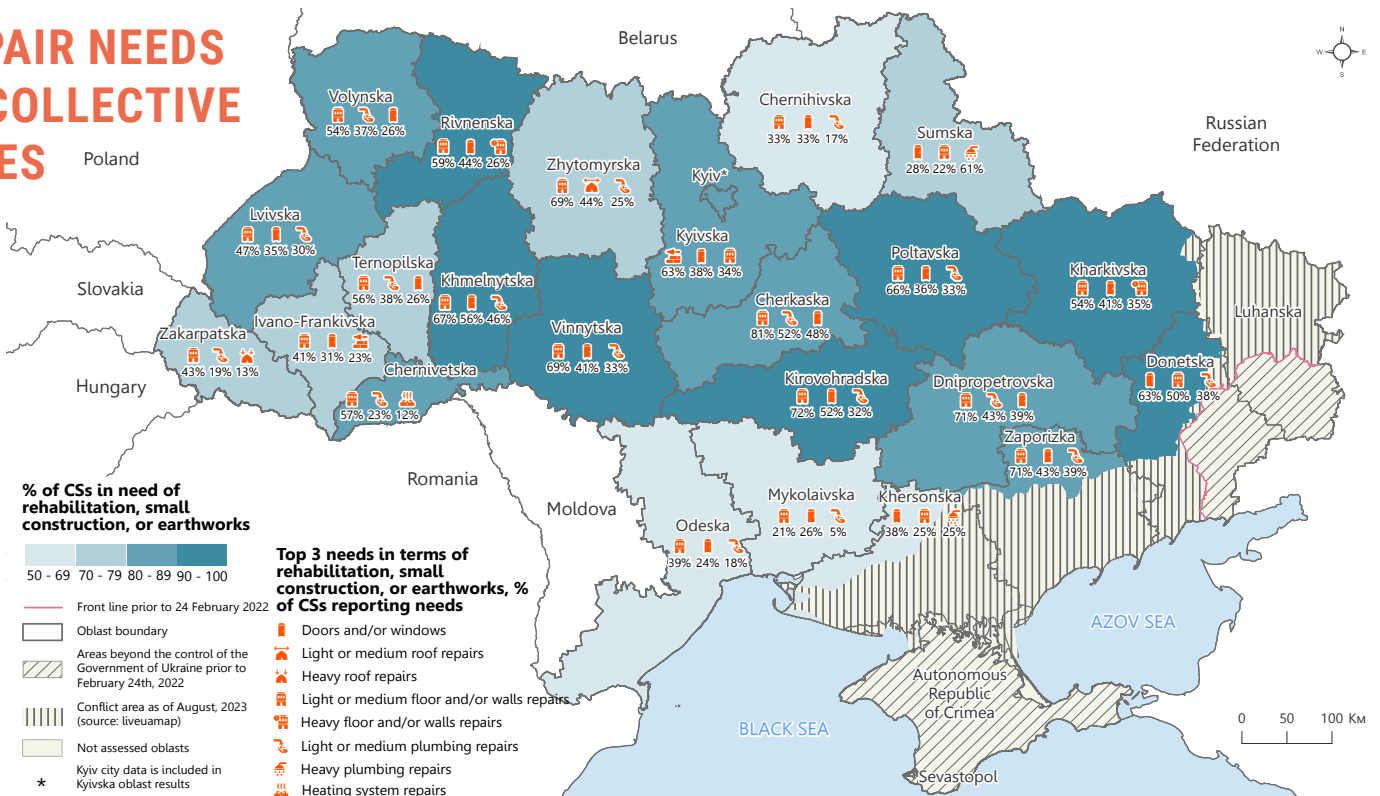
Main type of heating source, % of CSs



Most frequently anticipated heating issues, % of CSs⁹



REPAIR NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



9. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

SPACE ARRANGEMENT

Accommodation

With a total average CS occupancy rate of 58%, only 4% of the CSs reported overcrowding conditions. Four per cent (4%) of the CSs, in addition, reported that the site's space was too small and could not meet the residents' needs. Moreover, 17% of the CS managers reported a lack of privacy in the sleeping area. Slightly more than one-third (34%) 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 41% did not consider allocation at all.

Reportedly, in 38% of the CSs there is no segregation of rooms by gender, while 35% do separate them by gender, and 27% do so partially. The highest proportions of CSs reporting non-gender segregated rooms were in Donetska (100%) and Khersonska (75%) oblasts.

Fees for staying and utilities

Seventy-three per cent (73%) of the CSs reported not charging money to IDPs for residence (82% in the Western Hub and 63% in the Eastern Hub). Twelve per cent (12%) reported charging for utilities (up to 29% in Zaporizka oblast), 3% for staying, and 11% for both. Average monthly fees (for either or both staying and utilities) reportedly amounted to 1,102 UAH per resident.

Common spaces

Playgrounds for children were reportedly available in 63% of the CSs: 36% declared such spaces located outdoors, while 15% stated that those existed inside of the sites, and 12% organised playgrounds both inside and outside of the CS.

Regarding common areas for adults, 62% of the site managers informed having them on site, but 10% of them reported that such recreational areas for adults were of insufficient capacity.

Private spaces

Two-third (68%) of the CSs reported accommodating IDPs in single-family rooms, while 50% reported that some or all rooms were shared by multiple households.¹⁰ Six per cent (6%) of the CSs reported that residents shared one open space, a proportion that increases to 19% in Zhytomyrska, to 18% in Rivnenska, and to 17% in Kharkivska oblasts. Further, 80% of the CSs accommodating IDPs in single open spaces reported not separating them by gender.

The lack of lockers for IDPs to store their belongings and documents safely remains an issue throughout CSM rounds with 77% of the CSs reportedly lacking them according to Round 9 data.

WASH

- 37%** of the CSs do not conform to minimum standards regarding bathing facilities (1 place per 12 residents)
- 36%** do not conform to minimum standards regarding toilets (1 place per 10 residents)
- 17%** reported needing heavy plumbing repairs

Access to water

Three-fifth (80%) 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 Donetska (25%), Kirovohradska (36%), and Mykolaivska (53%) oblasts. Importantly, 13% of the CSs in Donetska, 6% in Zhytomyrska, 5% both in Mykolaivska and Ivano-Frankivska oblasts reportedly did not have enough water for any of those needs, including drinking. Eighty-three per cent (83%) of the CSs reported that site residents accessed water through taps available on-site (i.e., a centralised water supply). Bottled water was another frequently-reported option (33% of the CSs).

Fifty-one per cent (51%) of the site managers indicated that the quality of the available drinking water was good, while 3% reported it as poor, particularly in Mykolaivska (11%), Kharkivska, and Kyivska (9% each) oblasts. Water quality was reported as very poor by 17% of the CSs in Chernihivska, 8% in Rivnenska, and 6% in Sumska oblasts.

With regards to plumbing, almost half of the CSs reported needs for either light or medium (31% of the CSs) or heavy (17%) repairs. Problems with the drainage system were also reported by 11% of the CSs monitored.

Bathing facilities and toilets

Overall, 2% of the CSs lack bathing facilities. The proportion is higher in Sumska (22%), Mykolaivska (11%), and Kirovohradska (6%) oblasts. Ten per cent (10%) of the CSs reported lacking functioning toilets, with 18% in the Northern Hub and 13% in the Eastern Hub. Nearly a third of the CSs stated that the site's bathing facilities and toilets were separated by gender (30% and 31%, respectively), with a few reporting partial separation (9% and 11%, respectively).

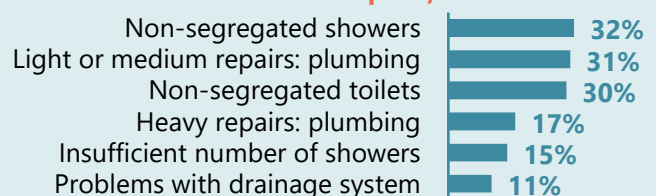
Overall, 14% of the CSs reported the availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities. Of these, 39% reported disability-friendly facilities are fully separated by gender while 5% reported their being partially separated. A very similar situation was reported regarding disability-friendly toilets.¹¹

In terms of privacy, completely private bathing facilities and toilets were reportedly available in 75% and 89% of the CSs, respectively, while partially private ones were reported in 23% and 10% of the CSs respectively.

Sanitary conditions

The issues most often reported by site managers were mold on the walls (17%), cockroaches (6%), as well as mice (5%). Moreover, 30% of the CSs' management reported the need to disinfect the site premises against insects. The number of washing and drying machines was below resolution 930 standards in 70% and 95% of the CSs respectively. A need in cleaning items was reported by 86% of the CSs.

Needs in WASH repairs, % of CSs



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

11. The proportion of CSs reporting the availability of disability-friendly toilets was also 14% across Ukraine. In addition, the CSs that reported their presence indicated that they were separated by gender (41% of the CSs), partially separated (5%), or not separated (54%).

NUTRITION, KITCHEN, AND COOKING

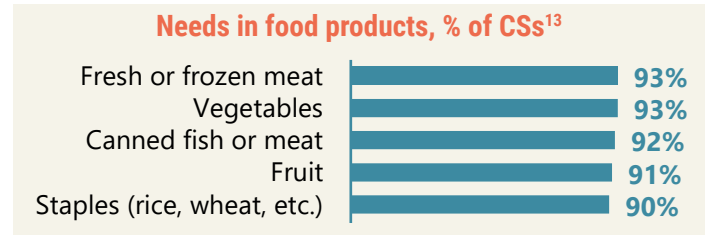
- 70%** of the CSs reported needing food products, 59% indicating strong needs and 11% partial needs
- 38%** reported lacking communal space for eating food
- 6%** reported lacking kitchens on site

Eighty-nine per cent (89%) of the CSs reported having a kitchen/kitchens available on site, 79% of them with hot water, 6% with partial availability of hot water. The lack of hot water in kitchen(s) was more often reported in CSs in the Eastern and Central Hubs (19% and 16%, respectively), specifically, in Donetsk (63%), Khmelnytska (33%), and Zhytomyrska (31%) oblasts.

Most CSs (97%) reported that the kitchen was being regularly cleaned. Two-thirds of the CSs (68%) reported that the cleaning was carried out by residents on a rotation basis. Forty-three per cent (43%) of the CSs indicated that it was done by site management, and 7% reported it involved professional cleaners.¹²

According to managers surveyed, CSs lacked sufficient capacity in the following kitchen amenities: food storage space (50%), microwaves (40%), and ovens (37%).

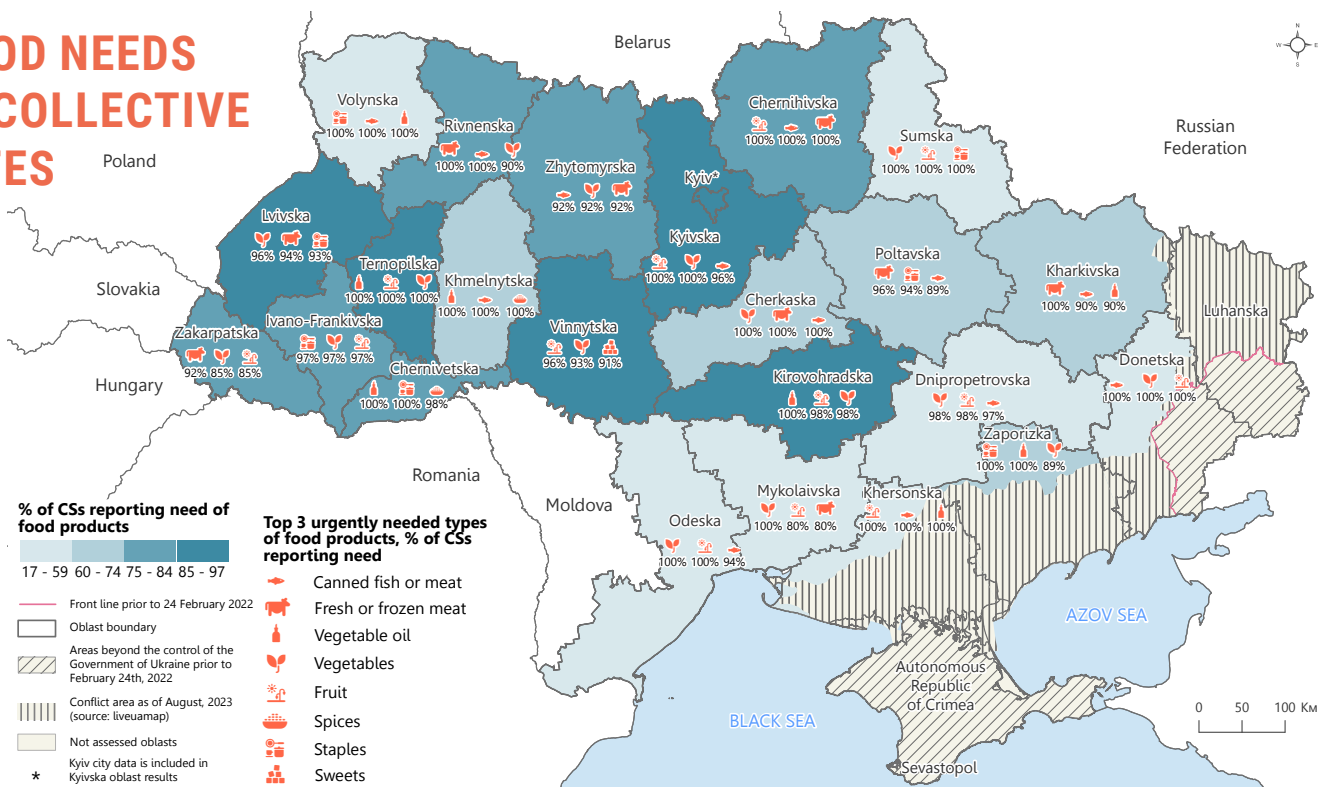
Thirty-nine per cent (39%) of the CSs expressed an overall need for cooking utensils. As in the precedent rounds, the most frequently cited items were pots (84%), pans (81%), and cutlery (73%).



Around a quarter (23%) of the CSs reported needing or partially needing baby food (16% and 7%, respectively). In particular, 86% of the CSs reporting a need or partial need for baby food needed vegetables and fruits, 80% of them needed juice, and 77% infant cereals.

The most frequently reported ways CSs residents accessed food was by purchasing it themselves (76% of the CSs), provided by an NGO (40%), or by site management (17%). A higher percentage of the CSs relying on NGOs for food access was recorded in Zaporizka (84%), Khersonska (63%), Khmelnytska, and Lvivska (56% each) oblasts.

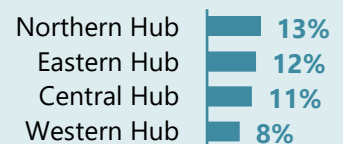
FOOD NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



HEALTH

According to the CSs managers, 100% of the CSs were reachable by ambulance. First aid kits were reportedly absent in 11% of the CSs. This was particularly the case for Chernihivska (33%), Mykolaivska (32%), and Kirovohradska (30%) oblasts. The unavailability of first aid kits was reportedly more frequent in CSs established in modular towns (24%), non-residential property (16%), and dormitories (12%).

Absence of first-aid kits, % of CSs



12. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.
 13. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

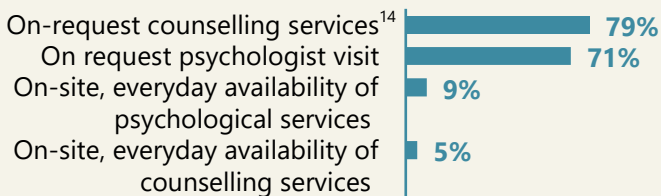
PROTECTION AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

- 42%** of the CSs reported no possibility to report GBV, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation
- 24%** reported not being visited by social workers
- 23%** reported that none of their residents participate in any social activity with the host community

Psychosocial support for adults

Psychosocial support (PSS) for adults was reportedly accessible in 88% of the CSs. Of these CSs, 99% reported that site residents know how to receive such support. Further, the highest percentage of the CSs with PSS services was found in the Western Hub (93%) and the lowest in the Northern Hub (55%), particularly in Sumska (44%) and Kyivska (53%) oblasts.

PSS services modalities, % of CSs reporting accessible psychosocial support



Psychosocial support for children

In terms of the availability of psychological support for children, such services were reportedly available in 78% of the CSs monitored. This percentage was higher in CSs located in dormitories (86%) and kindergarten (78%). Nearly three-fourths (74%) of the CSs with access to psychological support for children reported its on-request availability, and 8% its daily availability on-site.

EDUCATION

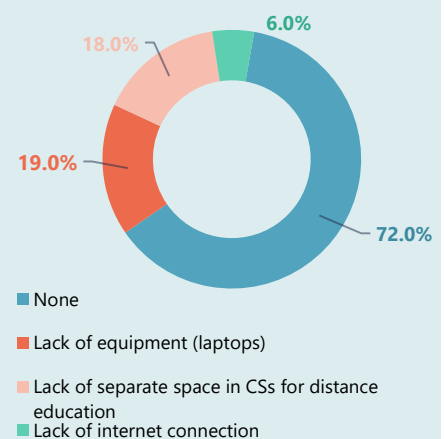
Nearly half (46%) of the CSs reported that the majority of the school-aged children on the site were accessing education remotely, 38% through a mixed mode¹⁶, and 14% that they accessed education in-person. The latter mode was more prevalent in the Central (22% of the CSs) and Western (20%) Hubs, with much lower percentages in the Eastern (4%) and Northern (6%) Hubs.

Nearly one-third (28%) 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 19% of the CSs. Such an issue was most frequently stated by site managers in Sumska (75%), Cherkaska (36%), Kyivska, and Zhytomyrska (33% each) oblasts.

A lack of separate space dedicated to distance learning was reported as a barrier in 18% of the CSs (particularly in Sumska (50%), Rivnenska (44%), and Cherkaska (32%) oblasts), while a lack of internet connection was reported as a barrier in 6% of them (with a notable 17% in the Northern Hub).

Twenty-seven per cent (27%) 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 9% claimed that it had a considerable impact, up to the suspension of their original function.

Barriers to education access for children, % of the CSs



Social workers visits

Social workers reportedly visited 74% of the CSs. Of these, 32% were visited once a month, 30% were visited upon request, and 22% were visited once a week.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and human trafficking

Reportedly, there was no possibility to report gender-based violence, human trafficking cases, and sexual exploitation and abuse in 42% of the CSs, with the highest proportion in the Northern Hub (64% of the CSs) and the lowest in the Western Hub (38%). Areas of particular concern in this regard are Zhytomyrska (75%), Kyivska and Sumska (72% each), and Vinnytska (67%) oblasts.

Issues with IDPs' rights

Eight per cent (8%) 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 3% of the CSs), obstacles regarding unemployment such as obtaining the unemployed status or financial support (2%), and difficulties in receiving social services support (2%).¹⁵

Forty-six per cent (46%) of the site managers addressed such issues by redirecting residents to the relevant authority, and 28% reported that the issues had been directly resolved by site managers.

Social integration

Over three-fourths (77%) of the CS managers reported that site residents participate in social activities within the host community, with the lowest percentages reported in Sumska (6%), Donetsk, and Mykolaivska (37% each) oblasts. A lack of interest was the most common reason (70%) for social inactivity, followed by a lack of opportunity (11%) due to no community activities scheduled. A lack of social connections and a lack of information about accessing community activities were also cited (8% each).

14. 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.

15. Thirty-seven per cent (37%) of the CS managers stated being informed about one such case of issues with IDPs rights in the 60 days prior to data collection, 49% reported two to five cases, and 5% six to ten.

16. Mixed mode of education combines both in-person and remote learning.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND NEEDS

Around half (55%) of the CSs reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to the data collection, a slightly decrease from the previous round's figure (51%). Similarly to the previous rounds, however, CSs located in the Eastern and Northern Hubs reported receiving aid in lower proportions than in other regions. In particular, 100% of the CSs in Donetska, 68% in Dnipropetrovska, and 59% in Poltavska oblasts reported not receiving any humanitarian aid in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Humanitarian aid regional distribution, % of CSs



Type of humanitarian assistance received, % of CSs



Nearly half (53%) of the CSs reported that the site management was involved in the distribution of humanitarian aid items for household usage amongst the residents, and 11% that they were involved in part. Only 2% of the CSs reported facing difficulties hindering distribution.

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

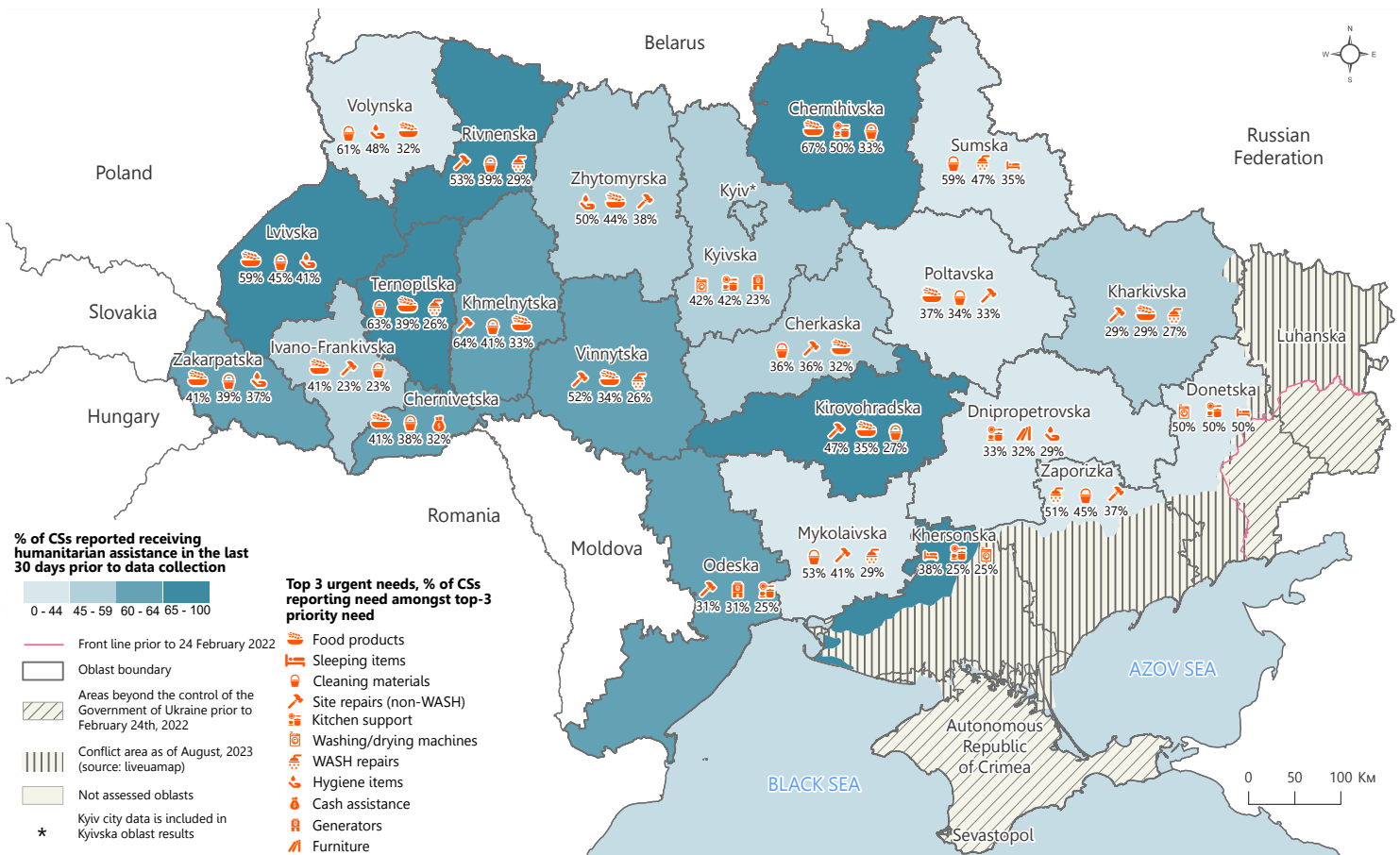
The types of humanitarian assistance received by CSs have not changed significantly compared to the previous rounds: the vast majority of items and services provided by humanitarian actors remained the same. Reported needs in humanitarian assistance similarly appear to remain stable over CSM rounds.

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

Most reported needs, % of CSs



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND REPORTED NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



17. Includes furniture for living rooms, common areas, kitchen, etc.

MODULAR TOWNS

A total of 29 modular towns were assessed in Round 9 with 4,818 individuals reportedly residing in them (77% adults and 23% children), for an average occupancy rate of 59%. Data indicates that in terms of site management and humanitarian situation, modular towns seem closer to the CCCM Cluster minimum standards.

In particular, 100% of them reported having written rules of stay (against 85% of the CSs overall), 93% reported signing contracts with the IDPs hosted (only 58% overall),¹⁸ and 81% reported having consent form authorizing the collection and use of personal data (in comparison with 64% overall).

Modular towns also reported the participation of residents in the administration of the CSs more often (83% vs. 69% overall)

Almost two-thirds (76%) of the modular towns reportedly have a complete allocation plan for groups that require specific accommodation (against 34% overall). In addition, all bathing facilities and toilets were reportedly gender-separated in 75% and 72% of the modular towns respectively (in comparison to overall, 30% and 31%, respectively).

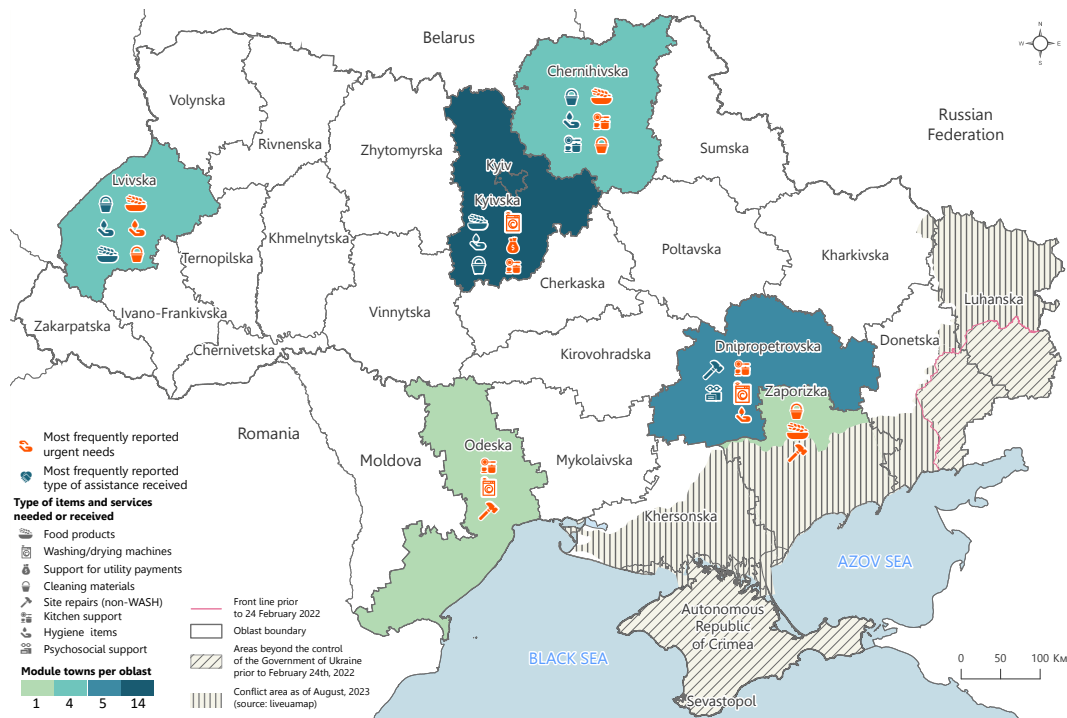
0% of the modular towns reported accomodating IDP households in a shared space

Disability-friendly bathing facilities and toilets were available in 61% and 62% of the modular towns, respectively (against 14% overall, both for bathing facilities and toilets). In terms of privacy, 96% of the modular towns reported complete privacy of the bathing facilities (which means that bathing facilities are fully enclosed, individually private, and can be locked) compared to 75% overall.

In general, a smaller proportion of modular towns reported issues in terms of living conditions (21% vs. 58% overall), in terms of infrastructure situation (48% vs. 61% overall), and needs in repairs (72% vs. 85% overall).

However, the possibility of reporting GBV, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse incidents is reportedly lacking in 62% of the modular towns (against 42% overall). Additionally, only 72% of the modular towns confirmed the availability of PSS for adults (88% overall), and 69% that of psychological support for children (compared to 78% overall).

A particular area of concern remains the small proportion of the modular towns reportedly having a bomb shelter within the building itself (3% vs. 46% overall).



UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

The majority of the CSs (92%) reported experiencing no electricity interruptions in the 30 days prior to data collection, which is consistent with the previous April-May round. Amongst CSs that reported shortages in electricity supply, 6% reportedly experienced them once, and 2% one to three times (on separate days).

The site's wiring capacity was reportedly sufficient in 61% of the CSs. One-third (32%) of the CSs reported that the wiring capacity was not always sufficient, and 7% that it was insufficient.

A few CSs (9%) reportedly faced water supply interruptions.¹⁹

Wi-Fi connection is reportedly unavailable to the residents of 13% of the CSs, and only occasionally available in 8% of the CSs. Amidst those CSs with full Wi-Fi access (78% of the CSs), the connection is reportedly free in 66% of them and metered in 33% of the sites.

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



Insufficient number of plugs, % of CSs



18. Seven per cent (7%) out of 93% of the modular towns as well as 4% out of 58% of the CSs overall reportedly sign contracts only with new arrivals.

19. Four per cent (4%) of the CSs reported experiencing water shortages once in the 30 days prior to data collection, 3% one to three times (on separate days), and 2% more than three times (on separate days).

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 and CCCM Cluster partners 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 9th Round, 91% of the interviews were conducted through physical visits and 9% 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 1,063 assessed CSs, 1,036 reported actively hosting IDPs at the time of data collection, and 27 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 9](#).

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

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

[CSM Round 8 Brief](#), with latest results from key informants survey.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

Hubs, oblasts	Nº of CSs	Hubs, oblasts	Nº of CSs
Central Hub	276	Poltavska	86
Cherkaska	48	Zaporizka	51
Chernivetska	65	Northern Hub	56
Khmelnyska	39	Chernihivska	6
Mykolaivska	19	Kyivska	32
Odeska	38	Sumska	18
Vinnyska	51	Western Hub	315
Zhytomyrska	16	Ivano-Frankivska	39
Eastern Hub	416	Lvivska	79
Dnipropetrovska	159	Rivnenska	39
Donetska	8	Ternopilska	39
Kharkivska	54	Volynska	35
Khersonska	8	Zakarpatska	84
Kirovohradska	50	Total	1,063

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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