

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).¹ The lowest average compliance scores were found in Chernihivska (63%), Zaporizka (66%), and Kharkivska (67%) oblast.

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 for 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 supply (92%), heating (94%), 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 (33%), with a few reporting partial segregation (10% and 14%, respectively).

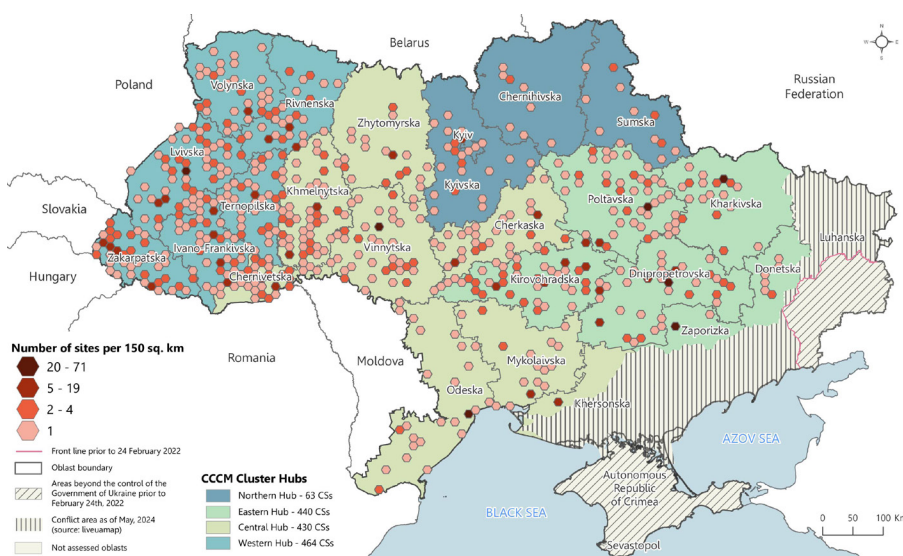
Barrier-free access: half (50%) of the collective sites were reported not to have disability-friendly infrastructure - elevators, external ramps, horizontal bars on doors, etc. In addition, only 24% of the surveyed managers confirmed the availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities and toilets.

Bomb shelter arrangement: in 18% of the collective sites in Kyivska and 13% in Chernihivska 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 Chernihivska (88%), Volynska (85%), Mykolaiivska (83%), and Zaporizka (82%) oblasts.

Protection concerns: a fifth (21%) of the surveyed collective sites were reported to have no psychosocial services for children, with the highest proportions found in Sumska, Donetsk (50% in each), Khersonska (38%), Zaporizka (28%), and Kharkivska (27%).

Durable solutions: the majority (51%) of the site managers reported that only a few (up to 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



The CSM Round 12 includes Sub-national Hubs according to the designations of the CCCM Cluster Ukraine. The list of oblasts in each macro-regional hub can be found in the "Context and Methodology" section, on page 13.

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 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.

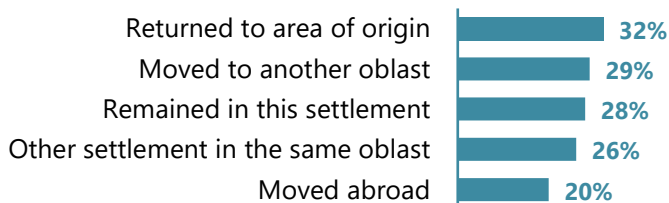
1. A 74% compliance score means that on average each site meets 74% of the minimum standard indicators.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT DYNAMICS

Round 12 covered 1,397 CSs with a total capacity of 105,430 places. IDPs were occupying 60,615 places, for a total average CS occupancy rate of 57%.² For 87% of the CSs, residents' usual duration of stay was reported as up to a year and more, with 7% of the CSs managers reporting that residents generally stayed for about one year and 80% for up to one and a half years or longer.

Within the last three months (mid-December 2023 - March 2024), 41% of the CSs reported new arrivals (especially in Kyivska (77%), Kharkivska, Chernihivska (63% in each) oblasts), with the most common reasons for settling in the collective site reportedly being lack of own housing (69%), inability to afford rent (51%) and moving from another CSs (16%).³ About half of the the CS managers (47%) reported cases when IDPs voluntarily left the CSs in the last three months.

Most common directions for those who left, % of CSs⁴



Around 7% of the CSs reported evicting residents in the last three months with the highest proportions found in Kharkivska (19%), Khersonska (18%), and Zaporizka (15%) oblasts. Dangerous or belligerent behavior of IDPs (68%) or not following site's rules and regulations (63%) were more frequently reported as the reasons for eviction.

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

- 89%** Older women (60+)
- 78%** Older men (60+)
- 68%** Persons with registered or unregistered disabilities
- 41%** Female-headed households
- 22%** People with chronic illnesses, including mental health issues
- 20%** Households with 3 or more children
- 9%** Pregnant or lactating women
- 8%** Unaccompanied people who require caregiver support

Age and sex distribution of the collective sites population, % of CS residents



Unaccompanied children and people who require caregiver support

A total of 24 managers (around 2% of the CSs surveyed) reported having unaccompanied children on site.⁵ The number of sites with unaccompanied children was highest in Kyivska, Zakarpatska (4 CSs in each), Volynska, and Lvivska (3 CSs in each) oblasts.

Further, in 7% of the surveyed CSs presence of unaccompanied people who need caregiver support but could not be taken care of on the site was reported. The highest number of the above sites was found in Kyivska (14 CSs), Khmelnytska (11 CSs), Poltavska (9 CSs), Ternopil'ska, and Kirovohradska (8 CSs, each) oblasts.

PRESENCE OF OLDER PEOPLE AND OTHER VULNERABLE CATEGORIES IN COLLECTIVE SITES



2. The total capacity and occupancy rate was calculated based on 1,281 responses and includes only active CSs.
 3. In addition, almost 7% of site managers that reported new arrivals in the CSs claimed that IDPs had moved to the site because they could no longer afford the rent due to the withdrawal of the IDP allowance.
 4. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.
 5. Unaccompanied children are children residing without parents or official caregivers.

MINIMUM STANDARDS

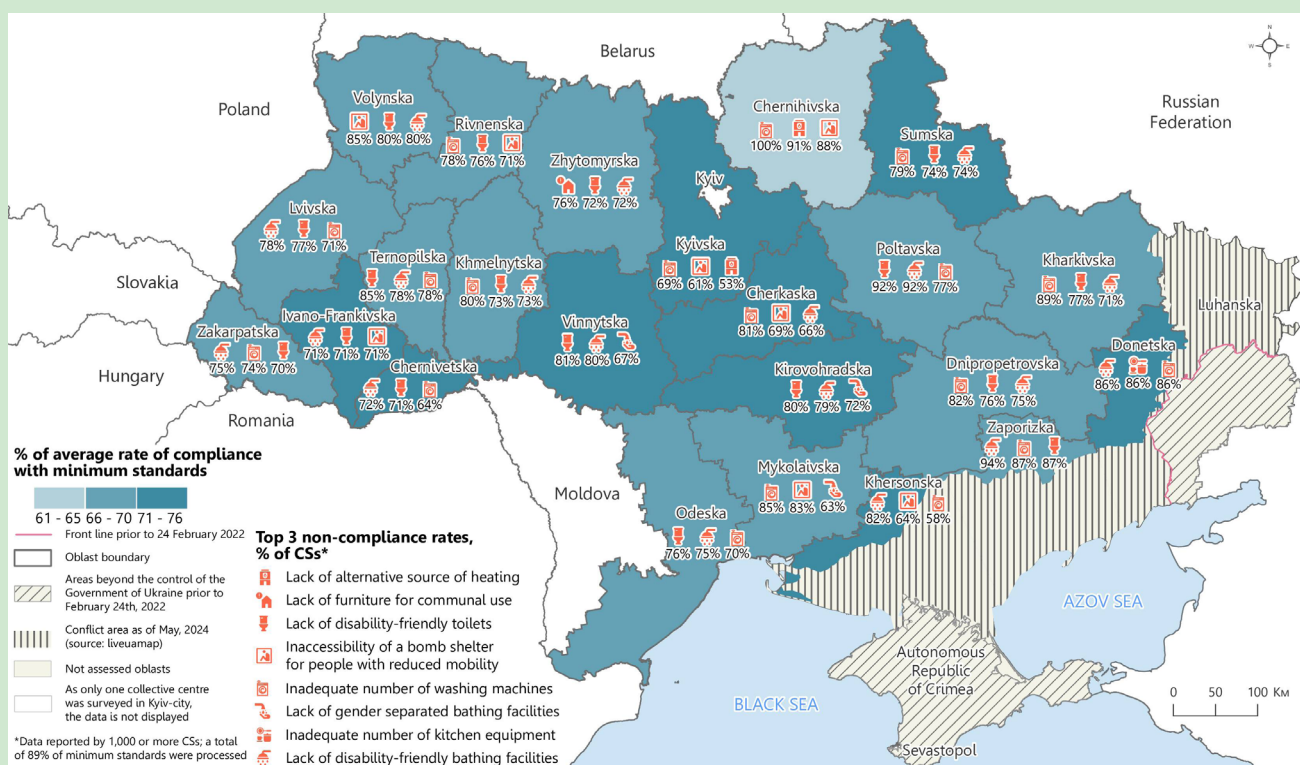
In September 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 930 "Some issues of the operation of collective centres for internally displaced persons"⁶, which set out minimum standards for collective sites.

Minimum standards include requirements related to organisational and legal principles of the site functioning, the availability and state of various engineering systems, the space arrangement and necessary infrastructure,

sanitation and hygiene facilities, as well as equipment of the collective site premises with the necessary household and other appliances.

Given the ongoing closure and consolidation of some collective sites and the need for prioritization in further interventions, information on the compliance of surveyed collective sites with the established minimum standards is provided throughout this brief. Reference to specific standards will be noted in the text as "(RES930_###)".⁷

MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE



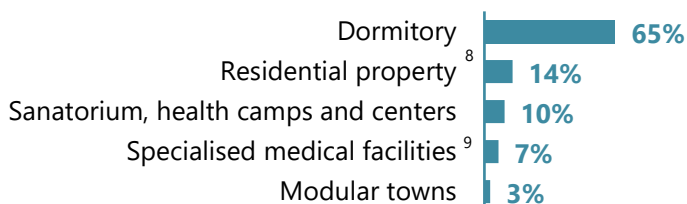
SITE INFORMATION

Almost half (47%) of the CSs were reported to be managed by local authorities, followed by educational institutions (34%), and state bodies (12%).

Building type

According to the data obtained, 68% of the CSs surveyed were established in residential buildings, while 32% were organised in non-residential buildings.

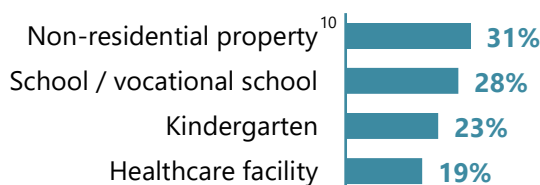
Residential building, % of CSs



Collective sites registration

Nearly three quarters (74%) of the CSs surveyed were reported to have been included in the official list of sites adopted by the oblast authorities, information on 4% of the sites had been submitted to the oblast authorities, while the managers of 15% of the CSs reportedly never initiated the registration process. Non-registered sites were more common in Volynska (54% of the CSs monitored), in Mykolaivska, and Cherkaska (26% in each) oblasts.

Non-residential building, % of CSs



6. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 01, 2023. [No. 930](#).

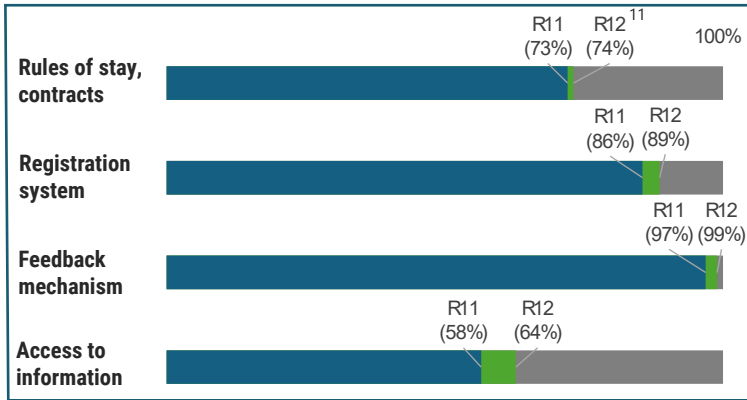
7. The full list of minimum standards can be found in Annex 1 to this brief.

8. For the purposes of this study, residential property encompasses hotels and hostels.

9. Specialised medical facilities are understood as medical facilities for people with disabilities, mental health issues, for older people, and children.

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

ORGANISATIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF COLLECTIVE SITES FUNCTIONING



Feedback and complaint mechanism

Almost all CSs managers (99%) reported that feedback and complaint mechanisms were in place. In 87% of these CSs, complaints were reported to be handled directly by the site management. The CSs managers also reported that suggestion/feedback boxes (44%) as well as hotlines (20%) were available for communication with with collective site residents (RES930_131). Compared to Round 11 (December 2023), the proportion of the CSs without a feedback mechanism had improved, but still remained high in Sumska (11% vs. 22% in the previous round), followed by Khersonska (8% vs. 14% in Round 11) oblasts. Reportedly, residents of almost all sites (97%) knew how to access the site feedback and complaint mechanism, with exclusion mainly recorded in Mykolaivska (4% of the CSs), Volynska (3%), and Kyrovohradska (2%) oblasts (RES930_132).

CSs Regulations

Most (95%) of the CSs had an enrollment system in place to register residents: 89% reportedly recorded both new arrivals and departures, and 6% only recorded arrivals. The most cited documents needed for accommodation in the CSs were a national passport (92%), an IDP certificate (83%), and the taxpayer identification number (46%) (RES930_121).¹²

The majority of the CSs (91%) had written rules of stay, but only about three quarters (76%) of the sites reportedly having signed contracts with IDPs to define the terms of residency (less often in Volynska (49%), Khersonska (50%), and Ternopilka (64%) oblasts).

Availability of information on site, % of CSs (RES930_141)

96%	Information about available healthcare facilities and services
95%	Information about state-level IDP registration
93%	Information about government and local programs providing cash or in-kind support to IDPs
91%	Information regarding pensions and state social protection programs
91%	Information about legal aid
90%	Information about how to apply to local authorities/state bodies, receive documents confirming war-related damages to house and/or property, and receive compensation
90%	Information about state education services (e.g. enrollment in schools and kindergartens)
90%	Information about accommodation options outside of the site (rented apartments, social housing, etc.)
89%	Information about registration in the State employment service, its career guidance events, and employment opportunities it offers
78%	Information about PSEA (protection against sexual exploitation and abuse) and GBV services
75%	Information about Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

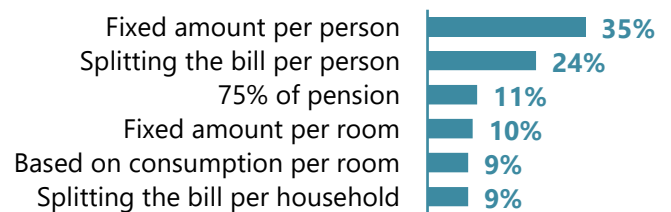
Site administration training

Around a quarter (27%) of the CS managers reportedly did not complete any training (compared to 35% in the December 2023 round). Of those who were trained, 58% received the first aid and/or psychological assistance training, 56% were trained on rules for handling explosive objects, 39% received training on protection topics (e.g., prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), gender-based violation (GBV) prevention, etc.), 34% attended the CCCM Cluster partners induction session, and 21% completed training on site management (other than CCCM). Higher percentages of the CS managers without any training were in Chernihivska (46%), Donetsk (43%), and Ternopilka (40%) oblasts.

Fees for staying and utilities

Around a quarter (16%) of CS managers reported charging IDPs for their stay, with a higher proportion found in the East Hub (22%). Payments for staying were reported to be most common in Donetsk (50% of the monitored CSs), Dnipropetrovska (39%), and Chernihivska (25%) oblasts. The average monthly residence fee was reported to be UAH 1,270 per IDP (up from UAH 1,086 in the previous round). In terms of compensation for utilities, 56% of the CS managers claimed to receive it from the state budget as per Resolution No. 261,¹³ 11% charged the site residents, and 6% paid the cost of utilities with the support of the humanitarian actors. Meanwhile, nearly 22% of the CS managers stated receiving no compensation. Average monthly charges for utilities consumed reportedly amounted to UAH 1127 per resident (increased from UAH 791 in the December 2023 round).

Most frequently reported modalities of charging IDPs for the cost of utilities, % of CSs charging for utilities¹⁴

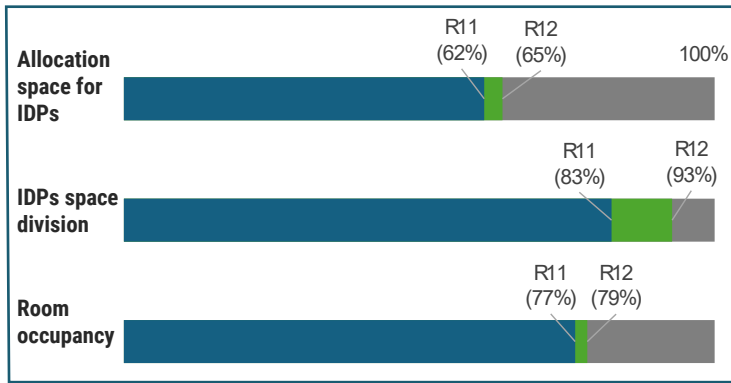


11. 'R' - refers to the relevant round of data collection of the CSM.

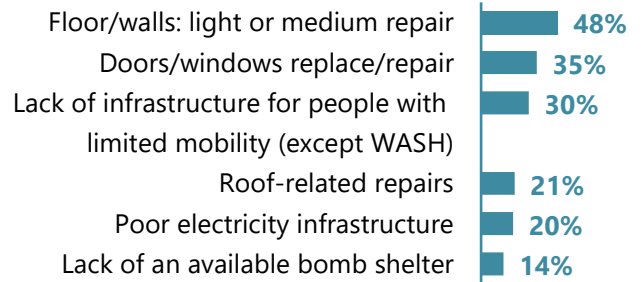
12. Other documents reported to be required for accommodation were referral (warrant) for settlement from local or state authorities (23% of the CSs), medical certificate/s (10%), military card (9%), and pensioner's ID (7%).¹³ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 11, 2022. [No. 261](#).

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

SPACE ARRANGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Most frequently reported shelter needs, % of CSs¹⁵



Accommodation

Almost half (49%) of the CSs were reported to be used not only for hosting IDPs but also for their primary function. Of these, in 35% of cases the areas allocated to IDPs were not separated from the areas used for the primary function of the site, with 61% recorded in Mykolaivska, 53% in Odeska, and 45% in Zaporizka oblasts (RES930_311).

Further, 6% of the CS managers claimed that the common areas allocated to IDPs were not separated from their living areas. This was particularly the case in Mykolaivska (15%), Zakarpatska (14%), and Zaporizka (13%) oblasts (RES930_321).

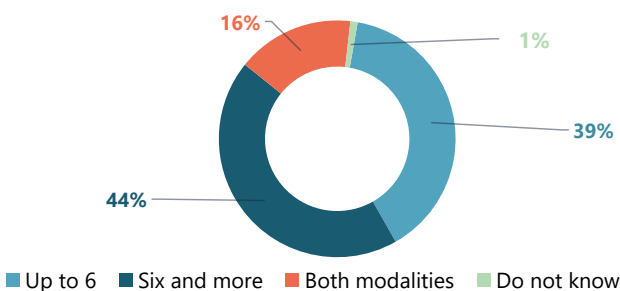
In about one fifth (22%) of the CSs, the living areas of IDPs were used not only as their private space but also for other purposes such as recreation or communal meals. This issue was specifically observed in Chernihivska (60%), Volynska (44%), Chernivetska and Odeska (34% in each) oblasts.

Private spaces

The vast majority (88%) of the CSs managers reported accommodating IDPs in single-family rooms, while 40% stated that some or all rooms were shared by multiple households, including 21% of those without space dividers (screens, partitions). The highest proportions of such sites were found in Khmelnytska (35% of the monitored CSs), Chernivetska (33%), and Mykolaivska (30%) oblasts. Overall, in 2% of the surveyed CSs reportedly residents shared one open space with or without space partitions. For the latter option, the proportion rose to 9% in Chernihivska and 4% in Odeska oblasts.

Noteworthy, 36% of the CSs which were reported to have sleeping areas only shared by multiple households were also reported to have no gender separation in the sleeping areas. Partial segregation of such spaces was reported by 14% of the site managers, more frequently in Zakarpatska (42%), Zaporizka (33%), and Kharkivska (29%) oblasts.

Square meters in the sleeping space allocated to each person, % of CSs (RES930_341)



In addition, it was found that 90% of the CSs provided accommodation for IDPs in all or some of the rooms for 4 people or less. However, in 18% of the CSs, up to 8 residents could be residing in a sleeping space; in 3% of the CSs managers reported the cases of accommodation of up to 12 people per sleeping area, with 17% found in Khersonska and 15% in Odeska oblasts. In some of the CSs surveyed, it was reported that up to 20 or more people could share a single sleeping area (this was particularly the case in 4% of the CSs in Zakarpatska and 6% in Odeska oblasts, respectively).

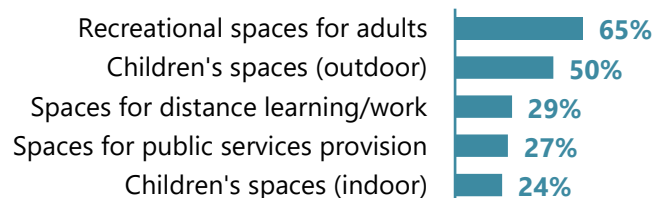
Reportedly, in 87% of the CSs the entrance doors to the sleeping areas allocated to IDPs were equipped with locks/latches on the entrance doors, while in a further 7% of CSs the doors were reported to be equipped partially. A few (6%) of the site managers reported a lack of locks/latched with higher proportions found in Khersonska (25%), Zhytomyrska (21%), and Odeska (17%) oblasts (RES930_361).

Common spaces

The majority (90%) of the CSs reportedly had kitchen(s), 57% had communal eating areas, and 37% had at their disposal food storage. A few sites (3%) were reported not having all the common areas mentioned, particularly in Kyivska, Odeska, and Chernihivska (9% in each) oblasts (RES930_331.1).

The vast majority (89%) of the site managers reported that another type of common space was established and used on site.

Most frequently reported other types of common spaces used on site, % of CSs



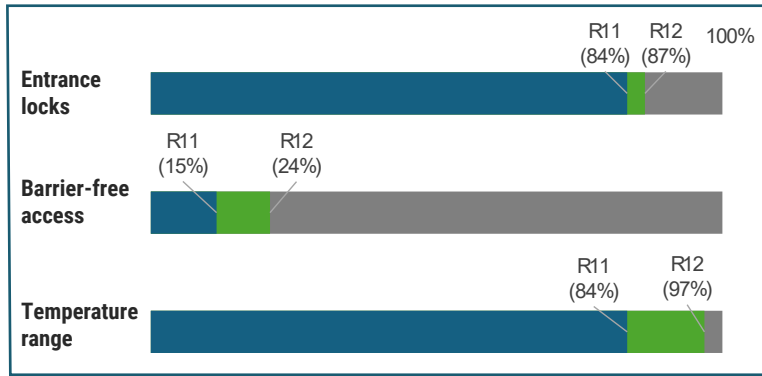
Barrier-free access

According to the data obtained, 50% of the CSs surveyed were not equipped with disability-friendly infrastructure - elevators, external ramps, horizontal bars on doors, etc. Areas of particular concern in this regard were Zaporizka (77%), Donetsk (71%), Sumska (68%), and Odeska (65%) oblasts.

In 26% of the surveyed CSs, disability-friendly infrastructure (excluding WASH) was partially in place (RES930_371).

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

ENGINEERING SYSTEMS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



Some of the collective sites in Zakarpatska (11%) oblast, followed by Chernihivska, and Rivnenska (9% in each) did not meet the water supply standard.

Only 6% of the surveyed CSs overall were reported to have no properly functioning heating system, with the highest non-compliance rates found in Chernihivska (55%) as well as in Ternopilska (11%), Zhytomyrska, and Zakarpatska (10% in each) oblasts (RES930_221).

This corresponded to the data that 97% of the CS managers were able to maintain the temperature in the collective centres premises at the seasonal standard, but not below 18°C. In Chernihivska (82%) and Khersonska (92%) oblasts, compliance with the above standard was reported less frequently (RES930_381).

It should be noted, that the situation with regard to the continuous functioning of the ventilation system was relatively poor. The overall non-compliance score was 19%, with the highest rates found in Chernihivska (46%), Kyivska (44%), and Kharkivska (33%) oblasts (RES930_251).

Most (92%) of the CSs were reported to have continuously functioning electricity supply system.¹⁶ This was less likely to be the case in Kharkivska (80%), Chernihivska (82%) and Khersonska (83%) oblasts (RES930_211).

Reportedly, the majority of the CSs surveyed were equipped with stable water supply (96%) and drainage (95%) systems in accordance with the established minimum standards (RES930_231, RES930_241).

WINTERIZATION

Over a third (37%) of the CS managers reported central heating as the most common type of heating, followed by individual boiler rooms (34%) and electricity as a heating source (11%).

A quarter (25%) of the CSs were reported to have no backup source of power. This problem was most common in Odeska (41%), Rivnenska (39%), and Zakarpatska (33%) oblasts (RES930_212).

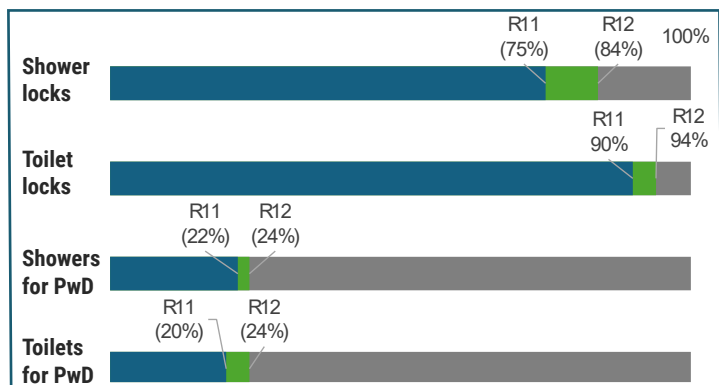
- Of the sites with backup power sources, 45% of the managers confirmed that it could fully meet the needs, 52% stated that it could meet the needs partially, and a few (2%) reported that backup power source could not meet the needs at all.
- In addition, it was reported that more than half (58%) of the CSs did not have an alternative source of heating. This issue was most prevalent in Chernihivska (91%), Volynska (72%), and Zaporizka (70%) oblasts (RES930_222).

WINTERIZATION NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES

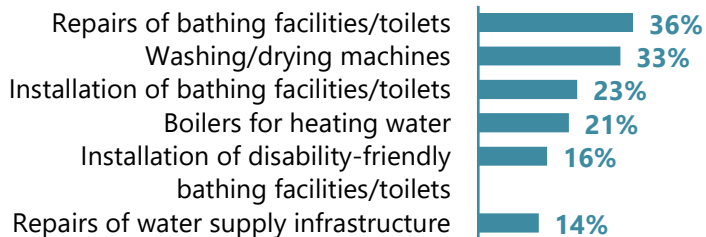


16. Engineering systems mentioned in this section are considered to be continuously / stably functioning out of cases related to emergency or planned shutdowns.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Most frequently reported WASH concerns and needs, % of CSs¹⁷



Access to water

Eighty-three per cent (83%) of the CS managers reported that site residents accessed water through taps available on site (i.e., a central water supply). Bottled water (20%) and water from a well or borehole owned by the collective site (16%) were the other most commonly reported water sources.

Reportedly, in 90% of the CSs surveyed site residents had enough water for all needs including drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, laundry, and other domestic purposes. The proportion was lower in Donetska (71%), Kirovohradska, and Mykolaivska (74% in each) oblasts. Notably, 29% of the CSs in Donetska, and 7% in Mykolaivska oblasts were reported to have no sufficient water for any of the above needs, including drinking.

The vast majority (98%) of the CSs managers stated that site residents had enough water to meet all needs on an everyday basis. However, 14% of the CSs managers in Donetska, and 5% in Ivano-Frankivska oblasts reported that this was not the case.

Overall, 85% of the CSs reported full availability of hot water, less frequently in Kharkivska (61%), Kyivska (75%), and Dnipropetrovska (78%) oblasts.¹⁸ Most (81%) managers of the sites with access to hot water reported boilers as the primary source, followed by central hot water supply (8%).

Bathing facilities and toilets

Overall, 54% of the CSs were reported to have a sufficient number of bathing facilities (RES930_431) (the proportions were lower in Donetska (29%), Khersonska (33%), and Kharkivska (38%) oblasts), while managers in 60% of the sites surveyed reported that the number of toilets was sufficient for the capacity of the site (RES930_441).

About a one-third of the CS managers reported gender-separated bathing facilities (32%) and toilets (33%), with a few reporting partial segregation (10% and 14%, respectively) (RES930_431.1, RES930_441.1).¹⁹

In terms of privacy, completely private bathing facilities and toilets were reported to be available in 84% and 94% of the CSs respectively. In addition, 15% and 6% of the CSs respectively were reported to have the above-mentioned facilities with a partial level of privacy (RES930_432, RES930_442).

A total of 24% of the CS managers confirmed the availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities, with the lowest proportions found in Zaporizka (4%), Poltavska (8%), and Donetska (14%) oblasts. A further 24% of the CSs were reported to have disability-friendly toilets on site. Poltavska (6%), Zaporizka (13%), and Ternopilska (15%) oblasts had the lowest proportions in this regard (RES930_433, RES930_443).

WASH NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES

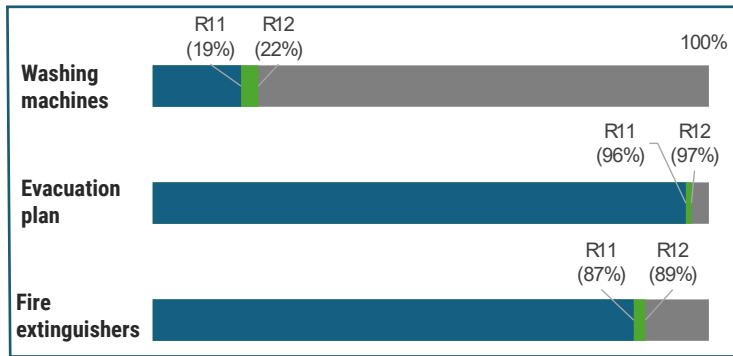


17. The sum exceeds 100% as multiple choices were permitted.

18. Partial availability due to insufficient size or number of boilers was reported in 8% of the CSs, followed by partial availability of hot water during certain hours or seasons in 4% and 2% of the CSs, respectively.

19. Kirovohradska (72%), Ternopilska (71%), and Volynska (69%) oblasts reported the highest proportion of the CSs with non-separated by gender bathing facilities. Furthermore, toilets non-segregated by gender were most common in Volynska (66% of the CSs), Odeska (65%), and Ternopilska (62%) oblasts.

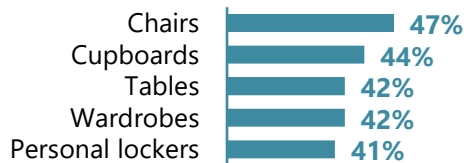
EQUIPMENT OF COLLECTIVE SITE PREMISES



Overall, around 86% of the CS managers reported a need for one or more types of non-food items (NFIs).

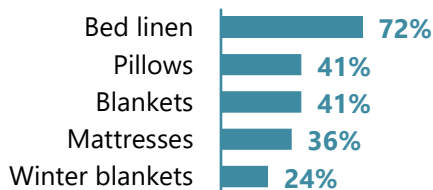
The data shows that in the Northern Hub, the need for hygiene and cleaning items (78%), communication equipment (43%) and clothing and/or shoes (25%) was more common than in the other hubs. In the Central Hub, managers were more likely to report a lack of sleeping items (56%) and kitchen amenities (47%), while in the East Hub, furniture (51%) was more commonly requested than in the other hubs.

Top 5 types of furniture needed, % of CSs²⁰



The lowest compliance rates in terms of equipment of collective site premises with furniture per the number and needs of residents were recorded in Zhytomyrska (24%), Khmelnytska, Zaporizka (40%), Khersonska (42%) oblasts (RES930_511).

Top 5 types of sleeping items needed, % of CSs²¹

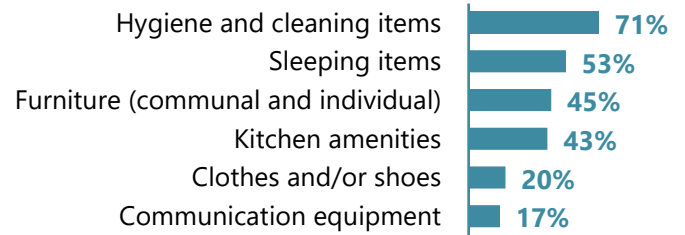


Availability of an evacuation plan and fire extinguishers on site

It was reported that 97% of the surveyed CSs had an evacuation plan in place. This proportion was lower in Chernihivska, Ternopil'ska (91% in each), Mykolaiv'ska (93%), and Kyiv'ska (94%) oblasts (RES930_531).

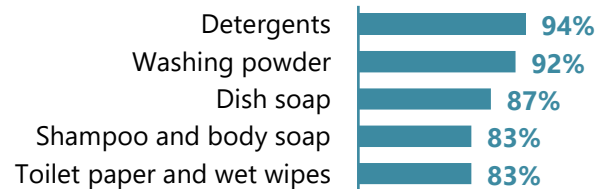
Fire extinguishers were reported to be available in sufficient quantities in 89% of the monitored sites, with partial availability reported in 7% of the CSs. Chernihiv'ska oblast (9%), followed by Mykolaiv'ska (7%), Khmelnytska, and Odeska (6% in each) oblasts had the highest shares of the sites without fire extinguishers (RES930_532).

NFI needs, % of CSs²²



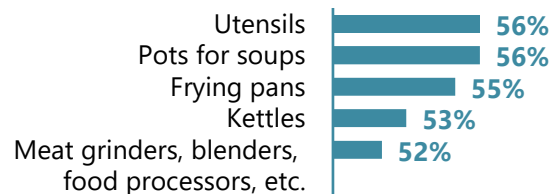
The highest scores of non-compliance with regard to the provision of sleeping items for site residents were found in Chernihiv'ska (18%), Mykolaiv'ska (7%), and Vinnytska (4%) oblasts (RES930_512).

Top 5 needs for hygiene / cleaning items, % of CSs²³



In addition, according to the site managers, overall 73% and 10% of the CSs monitored were reported to have no sufficient number of washing and drying machines / spaces for drying laundry, respectively (RES930_522, RES930_523).

Top 5 types of kitchen amenities needed, % of CSs²⁴



Reportedly, a total of 39% of the CSs were not equipped with the necessary kitchen appliances and accessories. Donetsk'ska (86%) and Chernihiv'ska (73%) oblasts showed the highest non-compliance rate, followed by Khmelnytska (55%), and Zaporizka (49%) oblasts (RES930_521).

Bomb shelter arrangement

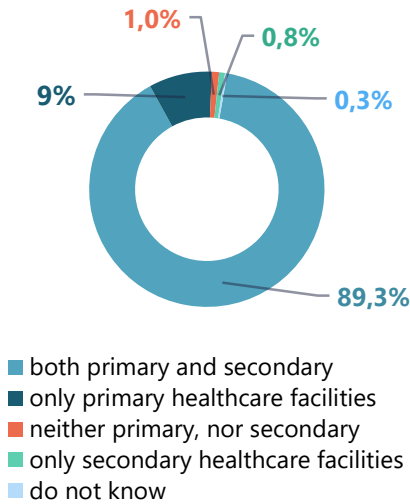
The majority (87%) of the CSs reportedly had a bomb shelter either in the facility itself (45%) or nearby (less than 500m) (42%) (RES930_534).

It should be noted that in a total of 5% of the CSs the capacity of a bomb shelter was reported to be insufficient to accommodate all site residents, most commonly in Kyiv'ska (18%) and Chernihiv'ska (13%) oblasts (RES930_535). Further, 63% of the bomb shelters were not accessible for people with reduced mobility, especially in Chernihiv'ska (88%), Volyn'ska (85%), Mykolaiv'ska (83%), and Zaporizka (82%) oblasts (RES930_536).

20. Among the other most commonly reported types, 32% out of the CS managers that reported need for furniture, requested beds, 11% functional beds for special needs, and 7% folding beds.
21, 22, 23, 24. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

HEALTH

Availability of healthcare facilities nearby (less than 30 min by public transport), % of the CSs



According to the site managers, 22% and 16% of the CSs were visited by family doctors and/or nurses on regular basis (at least once a week) or occasionally (once a month and rarely), respectively. Further, 3% and 17% of the monitored CSs were reported to have received on-site health services from volunteers/NGOs on a regular or occasional basis, accordingly. Regular or occasional visits by specialist doctors to site residents were reported by 3% and 6% of site managers, respectively. Meanwhile, it was reported that the residents of 36% of the monitored CSs did not receive any of the above mentioned services on-site.

Almost all of the CSs surveyed were reported to be accessible by ambulance, with the exception of 4% of the collective sites in Mykolaivska, and 1% in Lvivska oblasts.

First aid kits were reported to be unavailable in 6% of the CSs. The highest proportion of the sites without first aid kits (10%) was found in the Northern Hub, followed by 8% in the Central Hub. In particular, the non-availability of first aid kits was reported to be more common in Kyivska (16%), Khmelnytska (15%), and Chernivetska (9%) oblasts (RES930_533).

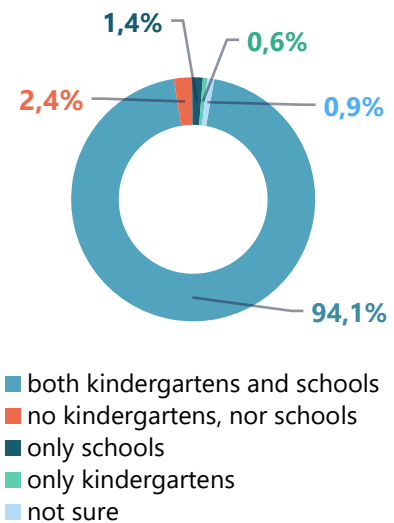
EDUCATION

Some (38%) of the CS managers reported that the majority of school-aged children at the site were accessing education through a mixed modality,²⁵ while in 32% of the sites surveyed, children were mostly studying in-person. Remote access to education was reported in a further 28% of CSs. In 12% of the above sites children were reported to be learning remotely at the host community schools, while in 15% of the CSs they were reported to be learning remotely at schools in the area of origin.

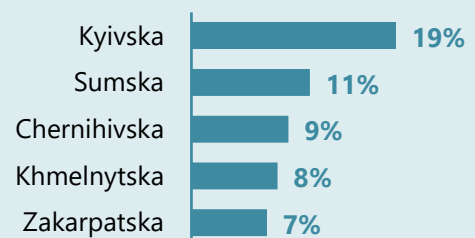
Around 16% (compared to 21% in the December 2023 round) of the CSs reported at least one barrier for children in terms of access to education. Specifically, a lack of equipment (laptops, in particular) was reported as a barrier in 10% of those CSs, most frequently in Chernihivska (100% of the CSs), Kyivska (60%), and Kharkivska (33%) oblasts. A lack of a separate space dedicated to distance learning was reported as a barrier in 7% of the above CSs, mostly in Chernihivska (75%), Donetsk (50%), and Kharkivska (33%) oblasts), while a lack of internet connection was reported as a barrier in 3% of them.

A fifth (21%) of the CSs set up in educational facilities reported that education services were partially affected by the presence of IDPs, and 3% claimed that it had a considerable impact, to the point of disrupting their original function.

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



Top 5 oblasts with 'poor' mobile signal quality, % of CSs



COMMUNICATION MEANS

Wi-Fi connection was reported to be unavailable to residents in 9% of the CSs, and only occasionally available in 5% of the CSs surveyed. Of the CSs with full Wi-Fi access (84%), the connection was reported to be free in 73% of them and on a pay-per-use basis in 27% of them.

In terms of the mobile network, the vast majority of the CS managers reported either good (58%) or normal (37%) signal strength. Poor mobile network quality was reported in 4% of the surveyed collective sites.

25. Mixed modality of education combines both in-person and remote learning.

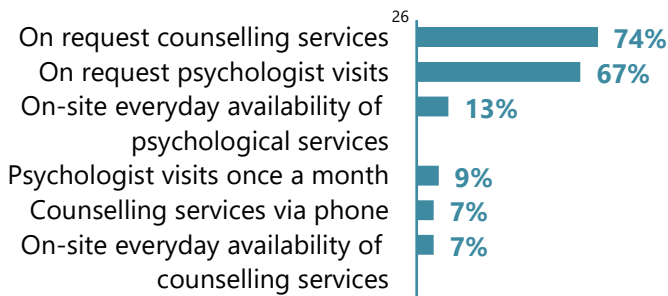
PROTECTION

Psychosocial support for adults

Psychosocial support (PSS) for adults was reported to be available in 90% of the CSs. Of these CSs, 99% reported that site residents knew how to access such support.

The lowest percentages of the CSs with PSS services available were found in Odeska (76%), Kirovohradaska, Ivano-Frankivska (81% in each), and Mykolaivska (82%) oblasts.

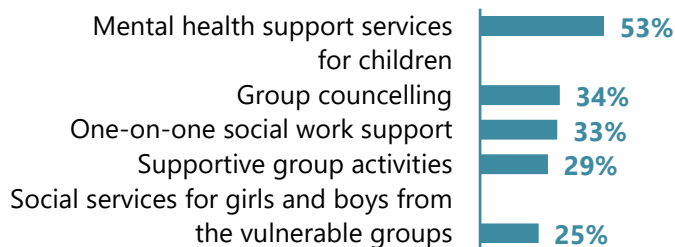
Most common PSS services modalities, % of CSs



Psychosocial support for children

More than a fifth (21%) of the surveyed CSs were reported to have no psychosocial services for children, with Sumska, Donetsk (50% in each), Khersonska (38%), Zaporizka (28%), and Kharkivska (27%) oblasts having the least direct access in this regard.

Modalities of psychosocial support for children available on site, % of CSs²⁷

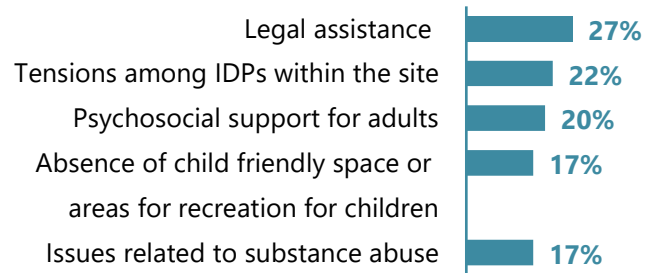


Gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking

Reportedly, 79% of the CS managers were aware of referral pathways for a survivor of GBV, human trafficking, or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Of those who reported any of the above, most likely applied to ombudsman representatives (40%), international or national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (36%), or different hotlines (30%), with the national police hotline and hotlines on trafficking, domestic violence, GBV and violence against children being the most common.

In terms of barriers to report GBV, trafficking or SEA incidents and to refer survivors, 92% of site managers reported no issues. A total of 5% of the site managers claimed that survivors did not agree to referral (especially in Mykolaivska (43%), Rivnenska (21%) and Zakarpatska (12%) oblasts), and almost 3% reported bureaucratic problems (more common in Kharkivska (8%) and Poltavska (7%) oblasts).

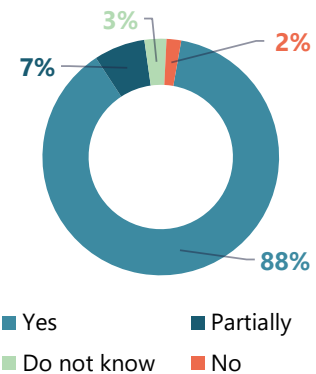
Protection concerns and needs most frequently reported as top 3 priorities, % of CSs²⁸



Social workers visits

Social workers reportedly visited 74% of the CSs. Of these, 31% were visited on request, 28% once a month (compared to 31% in the December 2023 round), 23% once a week (against 18% in the previous round), and 18% irregularly (less than once a month). Less frequently, social workers visited CSs in Zaporizka (48%), Chernihivska and Odeska (63% in each) oblasts.

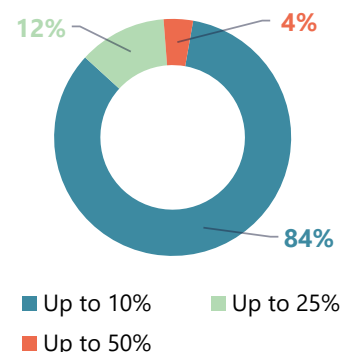
Reported sufficiency of social workers visits, % of CSs



Discrimination against IDPs

Overall, 2% of the site managers (25 CSs) reported they had information about discrimination against site residents on the basis of political, religious, and other beliefs, gender, age, disability, ethnic and social origin, language, or any other grounds. Particularly, it was reported in Zaporizka (3 CSs), Ivano-Frankivska (3 CSs), Ternopilaska (3 CSs), and Khmelnytska (3 CSs) oblasts.

Proportion of site residents who informed about discrimination, % of CSs reporting such a problem



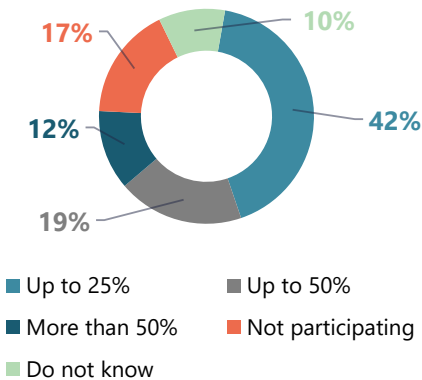
26. For the purposes of this study, services such as legal assistance, access to justice, reparation and compensation, restoration of core documentation, etc. are understood as counselling services.
27, 28. Multiple choices were permitted; the sum might exceed 100%.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND EMPOWERMENT

Social integration

Almost three quarters (73%) of the CS managers reported that site residents participated in social activities within the host community, with the lowest shares found in Khersonska, Chernihivska (25% in each), and Donetsk (33%) oblasts.

Percentage of site residents participating in social activities, % of CSs



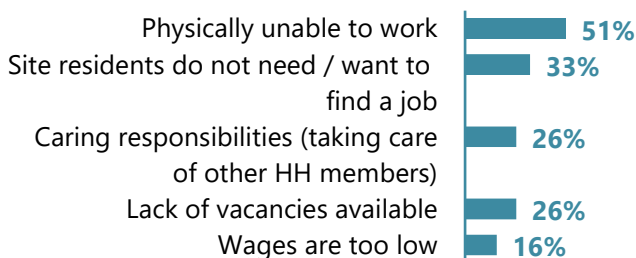
A lack of interest was the most common reason (47% compared to 61% in the December 2023 round) for social inactivity, closely followed by constraints related to age, health condition, and disability (45%). A lack of time to participate in joint activities with the host community population as well as a lack of scheduled community activities were also reported in 29% and 8% of the surveyed CSs, respectively.

Employment situation

It was reported that in about half (51%) of the CSs monitored up to 25% of the working-age site residents (18-59 years old) were employed at the time of data collection (March - April 2024). Half as many site managers (21%) reported up to 50% of the CS residents in employment, while in 11% of the sites monitored up to 75% and in a further 7% of the CSs more than 75% of site residents were reported to be employed. Only 3% of the surveyed sites reportedly had all (100%) residents employed, mainly in Odeska, Sumska (13% in each), and Volynska (8%) oblasts.

Interestingly, in 41% of the CSs in Kyivska oblast almost all (75%-99%) of site residents were reported to be employed. On the other hand, the lowest proportions of employed site residents (up to 25%) were recorded in Mykolaivska (91%), Chernihivska (87%), and Zhytomyrska (81%) oblasts.

Most common reported reasons for site residents' unemployment, % of CSs²⁹

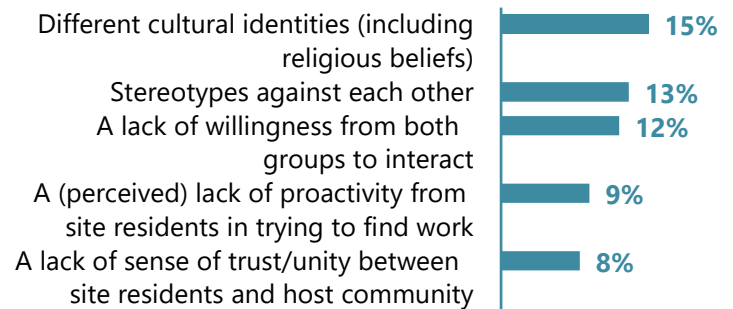


29, 30. The sum exceeds 100% as multiple choices were permitted.

Social cohesion

It is worth noting that almost half (49%) of the site managers reported a relatively good relationship between site residents and the host community. A further 26% reported it as very good, and 23% reported it as neutral. Less than 1% of respondents (in total) reported that the relationship between site residents and the host community was relatively poor (the proportion rose to 3% in Poltavaska oblast) or very poor (with 2% found in Cherkaska oblast).

Most frequently reported factors negatively influenced social cohesion, % of CSs

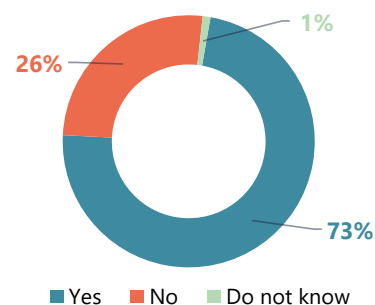


IDPs participation in managing site

Most (97%) of the CS managers reportedly consulted residents for decision-making on-site: 73% both through general meetings or via individual consultations, 23% through groups on social media, and 13% via IDPs active groups / focal points.³⁰

According to the data obtained, IDPs were more likely not to be involved in the decision-making process in the collective sites located in Ivano-Frankivska, Odeska (8% in each), Lvivska, and Zakarpatska (7% in each) oblasts.

Reported residents' support in collective site administration, % of the CSs



The most commonly reported forms of participation were site care and maintenance (including cleaning) (97%), followed by assistance with administrative tasks (22% vs. 28% in the previous round), and initiatives aimed at upgrading site infrastructure (11%).

The data shows that Donetsk (83% of the CSs), Sumska (75%), Mykolaivska (46%), and Kharkivska (42%) oblasts showed the highest proportions of the sites without residents contributing to collective site management.

PREPAREDNESS FOR EVACUATIONS

Given the announced mandatory evacuation of the population from the border and frontline areas in the eastern and northern oblasts in spring 2024, an influx of internally displaced people was expected within the above areas, as well as towards the western and central oblasts of Ukraine.³¹

In view of the possible increase in the number of newly displaced people and the demand for accommodation in collective sites, the latter need to be adequately prepared to ensure safe and dignified living conditions for the residents.

The purpose of this section is to provide a general overview of the situation in collective sites in some of the areas where internal and external evacuations are expected to take place, particularly in Sumska and toward Poltavka oblasts.

The following paragraphs provide a piece of information on the main multi-sectoral needs and concerns in the collective sites located in the above areas.

This information should help humanitarian actors to take specific measures for an effective response in the event of an increase in the number of collective site residents.

Sumska oblast

During Round 12, nineteen (19) collective sites established in Sumska oblasts with a total capacity of 1,132 places were surveyed. At the time of data collection, the occupancy rate was 40%, with 452 IDPs reportedly residing in these sites.

The data show that one of the areas of particular concern in Sumska oblast was the lack of a feedback mechanism in 11% of the CSs surveyed.

In addition, almost a fifth (21%) of the collective sites did not meet the standard for providing their residents with information on contacts for social and emergency services, access to health care, educational facilities, and psychological and legal assistance, etc.

Reportedly, 58% and 47% of the surveyed sites did not have a sufficient number of bathing facilities and toilets, respectively.

Sumska oblast also had a high score of non-compliance with regard to ensuring barrier-free access for people with reduced mobility (68%).

Furthermore, about three-quarters (74%) of the CSs in Sumska oblast were reported as not meeting a set standard related to the availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities and toilets.

Of concern was the lack of non-gender-separated bathing facilities (non-compliance 53%) and toilets (37%) on site.

Eleven per cent (11%) of the sites in Sumska oblast did not comply with the standard in relation to equipment of the living areas allocated to IDPs with locks / latches, which impacts the privacy level in collective sites.

In addition, 79% and 5% of the collective sites in Sumska oblast were reported not having a sufficient number of washing machines and drying machines / spaces allocated for drying laundry as per site capacity, respectively.

The reported unavailability of psychosocial services for children (such as mental health support, group counseling, or one-on-one social work support) in 50% of the collective sites should be noted as another area of concern in Sumska oblast.

Poltavka oblast

In Round 12 of the CSM, seventy-nine (79) collective sites were monitored in Poltavka oblast, with a total capacity of 5,368 places and an occupancy rate of 73% (3,924 IDPs settled).

Notably, sites in Poltavka oblast had a non-compliance scores for a wide range of minimum standards.

A fifth (20%) and 65% of the collective sites in Poltavka oblast did not meet the standard for the availability of back-up electricity and heating sources, respectively.

A high proportion of the sites in Poltavka oblast did not have disability-friendly infrastructure (51%), an adequate number of bathing facilities (49%) and toilets (38%) for the capacity of the site.

Notably, 52% of the surveyed collective sites in Poltavka oblast did not have bathing facilities separated by gender, while 49% of the CSs lacked gender-segregated toilets.

In addition, the CSs in Poltavka oblast showed a high non-compliance rate in terms of an availability of disability-friendly bathing facilities and toilets (92% in both cases).

Among the other not met WASH-related standards, 77% of the collective sites were reported to have an insufficient number of washing machines for their capacity, while 60% of the collective sites connected to the central hot water supply lacked boilers.

Furthermore, 29% of the collective sites were reported as not having separation between space allocated for internally displaced people from the other premises of the collective site building if the building simultaneously were used for its original functional purpose.

A further 44% of the site managers reported insufficient space in living areas (less than 6 square meters per resident).

It should also be noted that 14% of the surveyed collective sites in Poltavka oblast did not have a bomb shelter in the building itself or nearby (within 500m distance), and 59% of the available bomb shelters were reported to be inaccessible to people with reduced mobility.

31. Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine, [Due to the security situation in three settlements of Sumy region, a decision was made to evacuate children by force](#), Facebook official page. - March 2024.

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

In July 2022, the CCCM Cluster in 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. The interviews were carried out both by telephone and in a face-to-face format. In the 12th Round, 43% of the interviews were conducted through face-to-face visits and 57% were conducted by phone.

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

Limitations

The distribution of the surveyed sites does not reflect CSs location across Ukraine, and the actual coverage relies on

partners' contributions and assistance. Results must be read as indicative only. Out of 1,397 assessed CSs, 1,281 were reported to be actively hosting IDPs at the time of data collection, while managers of 116 CSs indicated that they were not hosting but were ready to do so. The latter were not asked the respective demography-related questions.

In addition, only 827 of the sites surveyed in Round 12 had been monitored in Round 11. Therefore, the observed higher rates of compliance with the minimum standards may not only reflect an improvement in the situation in the specific collective sites, but may also be due to differences between the sites surveyed.

Related materials and products

CSM questionnaire for [Round 12](#).

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

[CSM Round 11 Brief](#), with December 2023 results from key informants survey.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

Hub, oblast	Nº of CSs	Hub, oblast	Nº of CSs
Eastern Hub	440	Central Hub	430
Dnipropetrovska	147	Chernivetska	89
Kirovohradska	96	Khmelnyska	85
Poltavska	79	Vinnytska	77
Kharkivska	64	Cherkaska	57
Zaporizka	47	Odeska	54
Donetska	7	Zhytomyrska	29
Western Hub	464	Mykolaivska	27
Lvivska	116	Khersonska	12
Zakarpatska	98	Northern Hub	63
Ivano-Frankivska	75	Kyivska	33
Volynska	61	Sumska	19
Rivnenska	59	Chernihivska	11
Ternopilska	55	Total	1,397

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS



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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Annex 1 MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

The information presented below indicates compliance with State Resolution #930 standards on the basis of current indicators in the CSM Round 12 survey. Note that the CSM survey obtains data from CS managers and focal points themselves.

Resolution #930 minimum standards				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs ³²				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
1. Organizational and legal principles of the collective site functioning	Agreement and Rules of residence of internally displaced people in the collective site	Presence of contracts, including the Rules for the residence of internally displaced people in collective sites, between the manager and residents of the collective site	RES930_111 (full compliance)	74%	67%	72%	79%	81%
			RES930_111 (partial compliance)	3%	5%	4%	2%	2%
	Registration of residents of the collective site	Records of people living in the collective site are kept in accordance with Appendix 4 to the procedure for the operation of collective sites for internally displaced people	RES930_121 (full compliance)	89%	87%	90%	92%	89%
			RES930_121 (partial compliance)	6%	7%	4%	5%	7%
	Feedback mechanism - system	1) Establishment by the head of the collective site of a feedback mechanism with residents of the collective site (placing boxes for submission of appeals, determination of reception hours by the head of the collective site, creation of chat groups in mobile applications, etc.)	RES930_131	99%	99%	100%	97%	99%
	Feedback mechanism - procedure	2) Establishment by the head of the collective site of a procedure for residents of the collective site to apply with statements, complaints and proposals and for their consideration by the head of the collective site	RES930_132	97%	97%	98%	92%	97%
	Access to information	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 in the immediate vicinity of the collective site, etc.	RES930_141 (full compliance)	64%	60%	68%	52%	66%
			RES930_141 (partial compliance)	34%	39%	31%	41%	32%
2. Engineering systems	Electricity supply	1) The premises of the collective site are equipped with a continuously functioning power supply system (not including cases of emergency or planned shutdown)	RES930_211	92%	93%	94%	91%	91%
	Electricity supply (backup power)	2) Alternative power sources (generator, etc.) are available at the collective site	RES930_212 (full compliance)	33%	31%	33%	56%	30%
			RES930_212 (partial compliance)	40%	39%	40%	33%	42%

32. Data on compliance with the minimum standards is available at the oblast level and can be shared by the CCCM Cluster upon request.

Annex 1

MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
2. Engineering systems (continued)	Heating (primary heating, insulation, etc.)	1) Premises of the collective site are equipped with a continuously functioning heating system (not including cases of emergency or planned shutdown)	RES930_221	94%	94%	95%	86%	95%
	Heating (availability of alternative source of heating)	2) Alternative sources of heating are available at the collective site	RES930_222	39%	39%	41%	52%	35%
	Water supply	Premises of the collective site are equipped with a continuously functioning water supply system (not including cases of emergency or planned shutdown)	RES930_231	96%	95%	96%	95%	96%
	Drainage	The collective site is equipped with a continuously functioning drainage system	RES930_241	95%	93%	96%	95%	95%
	Ventilation	The collective site is equipped with a continuously functioning ventilation system	RES930_251	82%	83%	84%	68%	79%
3. Arrangement and infrastructure of the collective site	Separation of the living areas allocated to internally displaced people from the space used for the site's original function	Separation between the space allocated for internally displaced people (except for common spaces) from other premises of the building if the building simultaneously is used for its original functional purpose (educational institution, sanatorium-resort facility, dormitory) (n=687)	RES930_311	65%	65%	65%	62%	66%
	Separation of the living spaces and common areas of the collective site	Premises of collective sites are divided into common areas for internally displaced people and living spaces	RES930_321	93%	92%	95%	97%	93%
	Sufficiency of common spaces	Sufficiency of common spaces for the needs of the residents of the collective site (availability of places for general meetings, leisure, rooms for distance education of children, provision of services, etc.)	RES930_331 (full and partial compliance)	83%	78%	87%	76%	84%
	Availability of common spaces	Presence of common spaces for the purposes of cooking (kitchen), eating, and food storage on the site	RES930_331.1 (full compliance)	30%	33%	29%	54%	25%
			RES930_331.1 (partial compliance)	66%	63%	67%	40%	73%
	Sufficient space in living areas	Allocation of at least 6 square meters per one bed (person) in living spaces	RES930_341 (full compliance)	45%	38%	52%	43%	47%
RES930_341 (partial compliance)			16%	18%	13%	54%	13%	

Annex 1

MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
3. Arrangement and infrastructure of the collective site (continued)	Room occupancy	Four or fewer beds per room	RES930_351	79%	81%	78%	94%	77%
	Locks/latches	Entrances to rooms where beds are located are equipped with locks or latches	RES930_361 (full compliance)	87%	86%	83%	94%	90%
			RES930_361 (partial compliance)	7%	8%	7%	2%	6%
	Barrier-free access	Premises of the collective site are equipped with infrastructure (ramps, handrails, etc.) that provides barrier-free access for people with reduced mobility	RES930_371 (full compliance)	24%	23%	29%	33%	20%
			RES930_371 (partial compliance)	26%	28%	24%	21%	25%
Temperature range	Temperature in the premises of the collective site is maintained within the range of 18-25 °C	RES930_381	97%	98%	97%	97%	97%	
4. Sanitation and hygiene	Mold and/or fungus	Absence of mold and/or fungus in the premises of the collective site	RES930_411	87%	87%	91%	70%	86%
	Insects and/or rodents	Absence of insects and/or rodents in the premises of the collective site	RES930_421	97%	98%	98%	84%	96%
	Shower/bathtub (at least 1 per 12 people)	1) Availability of a sufficient number of showers/bathtubs in the collective site (one shower/bathtub per 12 people)	RES930_431	54%	58%	56%	64%	47%
	Shower/bath (separation by gender)	2) Showers/bathrooms are separated by gender	RES930_431.1 (full compliance)	32%	26%	32%	59%	33%
			RES930_431.1 (partial compliance)	10%	14%	9%	3%	7%
	Shower/bath (locks/latches)	3) Showers/bathrooms are equipped with individual locks or latches	RES930_432 (full compliance)	84%	90%	86%	68%	78%
			RES930_432 (partial compliance)	15%	9%	13%	29%	21%
	Shower/bathtub (for people with reduced mobility)	4) Availability of at least one shower/bathroom equipped for people with reduced mobility in the collective site	RES930_433	24%	23%	27%	48%	18%
Shower/bathtub (nearby alternative within 50 meters)	5) Availability of a shower/bathtub within a radius of 50 meters from the collective site in the event that a shower/bathtub is not located in its premises ³³ (n=25)	RES930_434	36%	50%	38%	100%	25%	
Toilets (at least 1 per 10 people)	1) Availability of a sufficient number of toilets in the collective site (one toilet per 10 people)	RES930_441	60%	60%	64%	54%	58%	

33. Relevance was applied: the question was asked only to those CSs who reported that a shower/bathtub is not located in premises of CS.

Annex 1

MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
4. Sanitation and hygiene (continued)	Toilets (separation by gender)	2) Toilets are separated by gender	RES930_441.1 (full compliance)	33%	27%	35%	59%	33%
			RES930_441.1 (partial compliance)	14%	19%	11%	10%	13%
	Toilets (locks/latches)	3) Toilets are equipped with individual locks or latches	RES930_442 (full compliance)	94%	96%	95%	79%	93%
			RES930_442 (partial compliance)	6%	4%	5%	21%	8%
	Toilets (disability-friendly)	4) Availability of at least one toilet equipped for persons with reduced mobility in the collective site	RES930_443	24%	23%	28%	46%	18%
	Toilets (nearby alternative within 50 meters)	5) Availability of toilets within a radius of 50 meters from the collective site in the event that they are not located in its premises ³⁴ (n=19)	RES930_444	95%	100%	100%	100%	86%
	Waste management (functioning system)	1) Functioning waste management system at the collective site	RES930_451	95%	97%	94%	98%	95%
	Waste management (alternative)	2) Availability of garbage bins within a radius of 50 meters from the collective site	RES930_452 (full compliance)	96%	96%	96%	95%	96%
RES930_452 (partial compliance)			2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	
5. Equipment of the premises of the collective site	Furniture (for communal use)	1) Common-use premises are equipped with furniture in accordance with the number and needs of residents of the collective site	RES930_511 (full compliance)	55%	64%	51%	59%	50%
			RES930_511 (partial compliance)	4%	3%	4%	8%	4%
	Furniture (for individual use)	2) Residents are provided with individual-use furniture for furnishing private spaces (bed, wardrobe, etc.) and sleeping items (mattress, pillow, blanket, bed linen)	RES930_512 (full compliance)	71%	78%	64%	70%	70%
			RES930_512 (partial compliance)	28%	21%	34%	27%	30%

34. Relevance was applied: the question was asked only to those CSs who reported that toilets are not located in premises of CS.

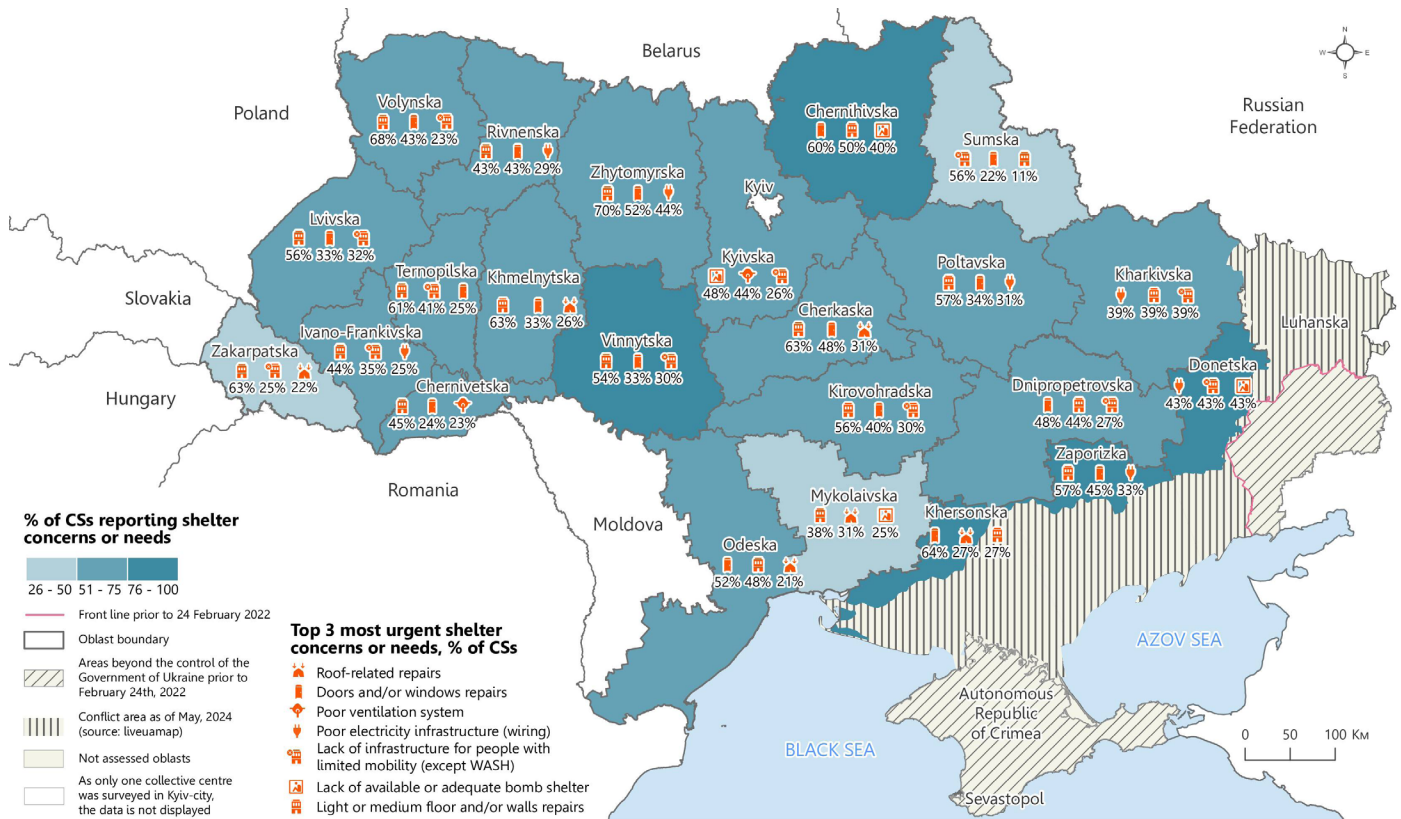
Annex 1

MINIMUM STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

Resolution #930 minimum standards and CSM Indicators				Compliance with minimum standard, % of CSs				
Minimum standard group	Minimum standard	Minimum standard description	Standard number	Overall, % of CSs	Western Hub	Central Hub	Northern Hub	Eastern Hub
5. Equipment of the premises of the collective site (continued)	Household appliances (kitchen equipment)	1) Kitchens and communal eating areas are equipped with the necessary household appliances and amenities	RES930_521 (full compliance)	57%	63%	53%	57%	54%
			RES930_521 (partial compliance)	4%	2%	4%	8%	4%
	Household appliances (washing machines)	2) Sanitary premises are equipped with washing machines in the recommended amount (one washing machine per 10 people)	RES930_522	22%	23%	24%	19%	20%
	Household appliances (drying machines or drying room)	3) Sanitary premises are equipped with drying machines in the recommended amount (one drying machine per 20 people) or (4) rooms are allocated for drying laundry	RES930_523 (full compliance)	77%	74%	84%	60%	75%
			RES930_523 (partial compliance)	13%	14%	7%	30%	14%
	Household appliances (boiler)	5) Showers/bathrooms are equipped with boilers in the absence of hot water supply (n=201)	RES930_524 (full compliance)	58%	55%	65%	100%	49%
			RES930_524 (partial compliance)	2%	0%	3%	0%	2%
	Safety (evacuation plan)	1) Presence of evacuation plans	RES930_531	97%	96%	96%	95%	98%
	Safety (extinguisher)	2) Availability of fire extinguishers in the premises of the collective site	RES930_532 (full compliance)	89%	86%	89%	89%	92%
			RES930_532 (partial compliance)	7%	8%	7%	10%	6%
	Safety (first aid kit)	3) Availability of a first aid kit in the premises of the collective site	RES930_533	92%	94%	90%	91%	94%
	Safety (availability of a bomb shelter)	1) Collective site is equipped with the simplest shelter and/or is located 500 meters from the shelter	RES930_534	87%	86%	88%	87%	86%
	Safety (sufficient capacity of a bomb shelter)	2) Capacity of the bomb shelter is not less than the number of beds provided for accommodation in the collective site (taking into account the employees of the collective site) (n=1217)	RES930_535	92%	93%	94%	87%	90%
Safety (accessibility of a bomb shelter for people with reduced mobility)	3) The bomb shelter is accessible for people with disabilities and other people with reduced mobility (n=1217)	RES930_536	29%	28%	32%	51%	25%	

Annex 2

SHELTER NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE SITES



Annex 3

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IN COLLECTIVE SITES

