

## CCCM Cluster National Coordination Meeting Minutes

**Date:** 1 July 2025

**Participants:** ACTED, Angels of Salvation, Caritas Ukraine, IOM, International Orthodox Christian Charities, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, People in Peril, Polish Humanitarian Action, Première Urgence Internationale, Project HOPE, Proliska, REACH, ROKADA, Right to Protection, Save the Children, Tenth of April, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine, UNHCR, Triangle Génération Humanitaire.

Agenda item	Summary of the discussion	Action points
<b>1. Updates from CCCM Cluster</b>	<p><b>Updates from CCCM Cluster</b> (please see the presentation attached):</p> <p><b>Winter Response Plan for 2025-2026</b></p> <p>The development of the 2025/2026 Winter Response Plan (WRP) is currently underway. This plan is designed to operationalize the winter-specific components of the reprioritized 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). The aim is to ensure timely and coordinated support to vulnerable populations during the winter period, with a strong focus on those residing in collective sites and transit centres.</p> <p>In line with the ongoing transition efforts, the CCCM Cluster's Winter Response Plan will be integrated into the Shelter Cluster's broader response framework. Key CCCM indicators and activities will be maintained under the Shelter Cluster plan, focusing on collective sites and transit centres.</p> <p>The <b>CCCM component of the WRP</b> targets the provision of support to approximately <b>30,000 IDPs</b> residing across more than 330 collective sites. This target is based on findings from the 17th round of Collective Site Monitoring (CSM R17) and the prioritization framework established under the 2025 HNRP.</p> <p>Furthermore, the 2025/2026 WRP is aligned with the four strategic priorities of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which include frontline response, evacuation support, after-strike response, and assistance to IDPs in situations of prolonged displacement. Within this framework, CCCM interventions are specifically contributing to the priorities of evacuation support and long-term displacement, reflecting the Cluster's continued focus on addressing the</p>	CCCM Cluster to share the presentation with the partners.

	<p>needs of the most vulnerable populations in displacement settings during the challenging winter months.</p> <p><b>CCCM Cluster Transition Plan for 2025</b></p> <p>The <b>CCCM Cluster Transition Plan</b> is set to be implemented <b>from June to December 2025</b>. Its primary objective is the gradual <b>transfer of responsibilities to government authorities</b> where sufficient capacity and willingness exist. This includes handing over selected Cluster functions and tools to national actors, particularly the <b>Ministry of Development (MoD)</b> and the <b>Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP)</b>, while ensuring continued technical support.</p> <p>In areas where national systems are not yet ready to absorb full responsibilities, <b>certain functions will be merged with the Protection and Shelter Clusters</b>. At the same time, the CCCM Cluster will maintain close collaboration with development and recovery partners to address systemic barriers and support long-term solutions.</p> <p>The CCCM Cluster will remain operational until the end of 2025. Throughout this period, the Cluster's strategy, HNRP planning, technical guidance, information management tools, and monitoring and reporting mechanisms will stay fully active to ensure continuity for partners and a smooth transition process.</p> <p><b>Updated List of Collective Sites per Resolution 930:</b></p> <p>As of the latest update in June, a total of <b>1,029 collective sites are officially listed under Resolution No. 930</b>. Of these, 621 are located in the West-Centre Hub and 408 in the East Hub, collectively hosting 48,595 IDPs.</p> <p>In terms of ownership, 60% of the sites are municipally owned, 29% are state-owned, and 11% are privately owned. Regarding accessibility for persons with disabilities, only 15 sites are fully accessible, while 64 have basic accessibility components. Meanwhile, 478 sites are partially accessible, and 361 remain completely inaccessible.</p> <p>The CCCM Cluster is working closely with the Ministry of Development (MoD) to further align and update this data, with a particular focus on improving accessibility across the network of collective sites.</p>	
<p><b>2. CCCM Cluster:</b> Sub-National Updates</p>	<p><b>CCCM Cluster Sub-National Updates</b> (please see the presentation attached):</p> <p><b>Across All Hubs:</b></p> <p><b>Advocacy on Resolution 616:</b></p>	<p>CCCM Cluster to share the presentation with the partners.</p>

	<p>Cluster partners are actively engaged in advocacy related to the implementation of Resolution 616, which regulates utility compensation for collective sites. Efforts include the organization of workshops and information sessions with site managers, local authorities, and other stakeholders to raise awareness and support practical application of the Resolution. Additionally, feedback is being systematically collected from collective sites and internally displaced persons to identify operational challenges, gaps, and unintended consequences. This input is being used to advocate for targeted amendments that would make the Resolution more effective and responsive to the realities on the ground.</p> <p><b>Verification of Vacant Spaces in Collective Sites:</b></p> <p>The Cluster is currently carrying out a verification exercise to assess the number of vacant rooms across collective sites. This initiative is critical for improving preparedness and ensuring that newly evacuated individuals can be accommodated swiftly and efficiently. It also aims to prevent duplication of efforts between partners and strengthen coordination by providing reliable, up-to-date data on site capacity.</p> <p><b>Cross-country Catalogue of the Collective Sites:</b></p> <p>In support of ongoing evacuation and contingency planning, the Cluster is developing a cross-country catalogue of collective sites. This comprehensive tool is intended to provide local authorities and humanitarian partners with a clear overview of available accommodation options across oblasts. It will serve as a key resource for planning the reception of evacuees and supporting rapid decision-making in emergency scenarios.</p> <p><b>East Hub</b></p> <p><b>Preparedness and Response Updates:</b></p> <p>A <b>new transit centre</b> was opened in <b>Romny (Sumska oblast)</b> on 9 June in response to the increasing number of self-evacuating individuals. The centre aims to provide immediate support and temporary shelter for those arriving from conflict-affected areas, particularly along the northern border.</p> <p>During the General Coordination Meeting (GCM) for Dnipropetrovska oblast on 24 June, several key issues were highlighted. A total of 124 collective sites under Resolution 930 in the oblast are approaching full capacity. At the same time, many evacuees express a strong preference to remain within the oblast, reinforcing the importance of sustained support to local collective sites. Ensuring minimum reception standards across these facilities remains a top priority to guarantee safe and dignified shelter conditions.</p> <p><b>Accommodation:</b></p> <p>In June, 140 evacuees were accommodated in collective sites across Kharkiv oblast, and an additional 17 individuals were housed in Sumy oblast. Meanwhile, partners operating in Dnipropetrovska oblast continue to implement projects funded by the Ukraine Humanitarian</p>	
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	<p>Fund (UHF) aimed at expanding accommodation capacity. These efforts include the creation of additional bed spaces to respond to the ongoing influx of newly displaced individuals. Over the period of six months 2025 10,110 evacuees passed through the transit centers in Dnipropetrovska oblast; 9.01% had limited mobility, 38% were older persons. Most were from Donetsk (75.4%) and Dnipropetrovska (24.5%) oblasts. Evacuations slightly decreased in June (2,366) compared to May (1,568), with 1,143 evacuees from Dnipropetrovska front-line hromadas.</p> <p><b>West-Centre Hub</b></p> <p><b>Evacuations:</b></p> <p>Since January 2025, up to 2,000 evacuees have been accommodated across 277 collective sites within the West-Centre Hub. The evacuation trend continued in June, with approximately 100 new arrivals recorded during the month of June. These figures highlight the ongoing need for sustained reception capacity and coordination to support people fleeing active conflict zones.</p> <p><b>Transition to Assisted Living:</b></p> <p>In Ivano-Frankivska and Ternopil'ska oblasts, Caritas is spearheading the transformation of selected collective sites into assisted living facilities, in line with Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 888. This pilot initiative focuses on enhancing access to social services for elderly internally displaced persons and persons with disabilities. The transition aims to provide more tailored, dignified, and sustainable housing solutions for vulnerable groups currently residing in collective sites.</p> <p><b>Verification of Collective Sites (Resolution 930):</b></p> <p>In coordination with lead partners, the CCCM Cluster has supported the verification of collective sites proposed for removal from the official list under Resolution 930. This process ensures that deactivation decisions are evidence-based and aligned with existing capacity and standards. In addition, partners have played a critical role in assisting with the relocation of IDPs from sites scheduled for closure by facilitating transportation, identifying alternative accommodation, and supporting profiling and referral processes.</p>	
<p><b>3. Mondo: 2024-2025 winter response lessons learned &amp; preparation for 2025–2026</b></p>	<p><b>Mondo: presentation on 2024-2025 winter response lessons learned &amp; preparation for 2025–2026</b> (please see the presentation attached):</p> <p><b>Background on Mondo activities:</b></p> <p>Since the full-scale war in Ukraine, Mondo with partners have supported the reconstruction of Ukraine. Observing the growing needs, Mondo has started the winterization activities with donation funds, and later on continued cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)</p>	<p>CCCM Cluster to share the presentation with the partners.</p>

	<p>of Estonia, which culminated in the united efforts of OCHA and MFA of Estonia in 2024-2025. Overall, Mondo has supported 54 collective sites, including renovation of four.</p> <p><b>Provision of winter repairs, heating and fuel to collective sites in Dnipropetrovska and Kharkivska oblast in Ukraine 2024-2025</b> – 44 collective sites in Kharkivska and Dnipropetrovska oblasts, hosting a total of <b>2,724</b> IDPs, received repairs of the windows, roof and heating systems, as well as supplies of fuel briquettes, solid fuel boilers, charging stations, fuel pellets, fire extinguishers, and infrared heaters.</p> <p>The project also included in-person Disability Inclusion training for the staff of both partner organizations, as well as online trainings on the same topic for volunteers and staff at collective sites. Additionally, online PSEA trainings were conducted for representatives of partner organizations. Following the PSEA training, partners were provided with information and templates to develop their own policies. The trainings covered 107 persons, including the partner organizations' staff, collective site managers and Dobrobat volunteers.</p> <p><b>Results of monitoring surveys on existing needs:</b> according to the responses of 138 beneficiaries living in collective sites to a survey on the assistance they would like to receive for the winter and spring-summer period, the needs are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- financial support (53 responses),</li> <li>- clothing and footwear (26 responses),</li> <li>- personal hygiene items and medicines (20 responses),</li> <li>- heaters (12 responses),</li> <li>- power banks and charging stations (5 responses).</li> </ul> <p>According to the survey answers given by <b>21 managers</b> of collective sites, the needs for the winter and spring-summer periods are as follows: diesel generator for backup of the electric heating system; modular boiler room for pellet heating, fuel pellets, fuel for petrol generators, fuel for diesel generators, charging stations, medicines, replacement of windows, replacement of doors in IDP rooms, materials for interior and exterior repairs, hygiene products, household chemicals, food kits, household appliances, warm clothes and blankets.</p> <p><b>Programming needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the needs for the full-cycle of heating and ventilation supplies provision. Delivery and installation nuances need to be taken into account. For example, if the solid-fuel heaters are being purchased for the collective site, the implementer should take into account the installation costs and resources.</li> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional deeper monitoring efforts must be applied to understand the real possibility to use the items to their best functionality. For example, if the heating pellets are purchased, the implementer needs to understand if they can be used efficiently in the current circumstances of the collective sites.</li> <li>• Additional effort to ensure the quality of the purchased items and devices. It is crucial to make sure the quality of the fuel meets highest standards to avoid providing the items which cannot be used, and therefore cutting the possibility of the collective site to request such support from another source.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collective sites are supposed to be temporary, transit facilities. However, due to the constantly evolving frontline situation, and the limited opportunities to move elsewhere, many residents stay in the collective sites for years.</li> <li>• Certain directions classically not considered under the winterization needs, like air recuperation, are actually an acute need since they are directly connected with the heating systems. Due to some collective sites being overpopulated, and due to insufficient resources, some CS suffer from the issues of mold and poor air quality, especially in the winter season.</li> </ul>	
4. REACH: CSM Round 17	<p><b>REACH Collective Site Monitoring – Round 17</b> <i>(please see the presentation attached):</i></p> <p>REACH presented findings from Round 17 of the Collective Site Monitoring (CSM), covering the period from <b>28 April to 23 May 2025</b>. The monitoring included <b>1,461 collective sites</b> across Ukraine, of which <b>94% were actively hosting IDPs</b>, with a total population of <b>64,824</b> residents.</p> <p><b>Key Findings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Site Profiles and Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 93% of sites had designated managers; 94% of these consulted residents on site-level decisions.</li> <li>○ 82% of sites reported signed contracts with IDPs; 90% had written rules of stay.</li> <li>○ 59% received utility compensation (Resolution 261).</li> <li>○ Average monthly resident fee: <b>1,646 UAH</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Accommodation Capacity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2,383 single-household rooms were vacant.</li> <li>○ Some additional rooms could become available if support is provided.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Population and Movement Trends</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 8,572 residents arrived in the last 3 months; 73% were recently evacuated.</li> <li>○ 15% of sites refused new IDP arrivals; 36% saw voluntary departures.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	CCCM Cluster to share the presentation with the partners.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Vulnerable groups reported: female-headed households (78%), large families (57%), unaccompanied persons needing care (35%).</li> <li>• <b>Living Conditions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Only 52% had recreational spaces for adults, 38% for children.</li> <li>○ 17% lacked bomb shelters or had them more than 500m away.</li> <li>○ 23% of bomb shelters were not accessible to persons with disabilities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Humanitarian and NFI Needs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 81% of managers reported unmet NFI needs.</li> <li>○ Despite ongoing support, <b>49% still needed food</b> and <b>34% reported extreme food needs</b>.</li> <li>○ 78% requested WASH-related items; 20% lacked hot water entirely.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>WASH Infrastructure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 29% had disability-friendly bathing/toilet facilities.</li> <li>○ Gender separation of facilities was available in only 29% of sites.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Access to Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 97% had schools/kindergartens nearby with available spots.</li> <li>○ 15% reported barriers to education (e.g., lack of equipment/space).</li> <li>○ 10% lacked first aid kits; 35% hosted people with chronic or mental illnesses.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Protection and Psychosocial Support</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 8% of sites lacked adult psychological support; 7% lacked services for children.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Employment and Cohesion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ About <b>50% of working-age adults</b> were employed.</li> <li>○ 42% of managers rated relations with host communities as very good, 37% as relatively good.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Accessibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Accessibility remains limited, especially in <b>Kharkivska oblast</b> (77% of sites lack indoor infrastructure for persons with reduced mobility).</li> <li>○ Infrastructure for persons with disabilities is particularly lacking in WASH and kitchen areas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
5. Updates from partners / AOB	<p><b>NGO Timely – Presentation on Prioritization of Collective Sites in Kharkivska and Chernihivska Oblasts</b></p> <p>The national NGO Timely presented a prioritization document for collective sites in Kharkivska and Chernihivska oblasts, aimed at guiding humanitarian interventions in the WASH, shelter, and protection sectors. The document was developed in close coordination with local organizations, authorities, and the CCCM Cluster, and is based on recent field visits. It aligns with the objectives</p>	

	<p>of the Humanitarian Response Plan, particularly in delivering timely, life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance to internally displaced persons.</p> <p>During the presentation, Timely (CSO) highlighted several critical infrastructure issues observed in collective sites in Kharkivska oblast:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substandard shelter designs lacking basic safety features (e.g., handrails, ramps), resulting in major accessibility barriers.</li> <li>• Shared WASH facilities that are frequently non-functional or inaccessible.</li> <li>• Lack of gender-separated and disability-friendly facilities.</li> <li>• Inadequate lighting and security, creating safety risks and increasing exposure to gender-based violence.</li> <li>• Systemic exclusion of persons with disabilities and the elderly due to non-accessible services.</li> <li>• A pronounced rural–urban gap in accessibility was also noted as a key concern.</li> </ul> <p>These findings emphasize the urgent need for targeted infrastructure improvements in prioritized sites to ensure dignified, safe, and inclusive living conditions.</p> <p><b>Rokada Charitable Foudation: Zhytomyr Oblast – Anticipated Evacuations from Sumy Oblast</b></p> <p>Collective site managers and local authorities (heads of hromadas) in Zhytomyr oblast are working with partners to review preparedness plans with regards to reception and accommodation of IDs in the Oblast.</p>	
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