

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Methodology	4
General observations	5
Interviews with IDPs residing in CCs	7
Interviews with representatives of CC administrations	14
Interviews with local residents who live near CCs	18
Recommendations	19

INTRODUCTION

In May 2016, Ukrainian collective centres (hereinafter – CCs) for internally displaced persons (hereinafter – the IDPs) housed 6,518 people¹, which is approximately 0.38% of the total number of registered IDPs in Ukraine².

The right of IDPs to secure free-of-charge ad interim residence subject to payment for public utilities set-forth in paragraph 8 clause 8 of article 9 of the Law of Ukraine «On ensuring the rights and freedoms of the internally displaced persons» No.1706-VII dd. October 20, 2014. The law provides for IDPs to receive free temporary residence from state executive institutions, local self-governmental bodies and subjects of private law.

At the same time, the legislation lacks a singular order and terms for placing IDPs in CCs. Nor does it have standard rules for the use of CC premises, and is silent on whether eviction is allowed, and if so, under what terms.

Thus, placement, eviction and residency rules are different in each CC and may be governed by various laws. The CCs themselves also differ in types of ownership, rules, number of places of accommodation, condition of premises, and operating costs. IDP collective centres are usually private dormitories, social housing, hotels, therapeutic facilities, recreation facilities, modular towns, religious facilities, university and other educational facility dormitories, hospitals and other facilities.

Order No.1094 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 16, 2015 approved a Comprehensive State Programme for Support, Social Adaptation and Reintegration of the Citizens of Ukraine Who Moved from the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine and Areas of Anti-Terrorist Operations to Other Regions for the Period up to 2017 (hereinafter – the Comprehensive Programme).

The implementation plan for the Comprehensive Programme prescribes providing IDPs with places for temporary stay, including the provision of temporary accommodation for IDP families, including disabled persons, namely disabled children. Thus, for more than two years IDPs, including the disabled, severely ill, elderly, low-income, multi-child and other vulnerable categories of displaced persons, have been temporarily residing in CCs.

An urgent issue facing IDPs in CCs is their adaptation to their new conditions of life and integration into their new communities. According to international standards related to longterm solutions for IDPs, the state is to take measures, including those aimed at ensuring the right to adequate standards of living and restoration (or compensation for) of lost (or damaged) housing, land and property is required for proper integration of IDPs. In 2016-2017, the Comprehensive Programme identified a number of measures which will ensure the right of IDPs to accommodation.

However, the state budget does not include expenditures to implement the Comprehensive Programme. Therefore IDP housing issues remain unsolved, and the most vulnerable IDP families live in collective centres or with their relatives/friends.

GIVEN THESE CHALLENGES, THE MONITORING OBJECTIVES ARE:

- to determine IDPs' living conditions in different types of CCs, their problems, and types of state aid and other support needed;
- to determine IDPs' degree of social adaptation to CCs and to their new communities, barriers to social adaptation, and identify trends in the relationship between CC residents and the local communities.

¹ May 2016, Global Shelter Cluster, web-page: https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/cc_factsheet_may_2016_ukr.pdf

² According to the official website of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, as of August 15th, 2016, there were 1,714,388 IDPs.

METHODOLOGY

The monitoring was conducted from April 11 to April 15, 2016 by monitors of the charity organization «Charity Fund «Right to Protection» (hereinafter – the «Right to Protection») in Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya, Donetsk and Lugansk regions.



During the monitoring **47** CCs were visited, **329** internally displaced persons residing in CCs, **46** representatives of CC administrations and **180** local residents who live near - CCs were interviewed.



47 CCs

- **329** INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS RESIDING IN CCs
- **46** REPRESENTATIVES OF CC ADMINISTRATIONS
- **180** LOCAL RESIDENTS

THE INFORMATION WAS GATHERED BY:

- surveying collective centres for internally displaced persons;
- interviewing internally displaced persons dwelling in collective centres;
- interviewing CC administrators;
- interviewing local residents who live near the CCs.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

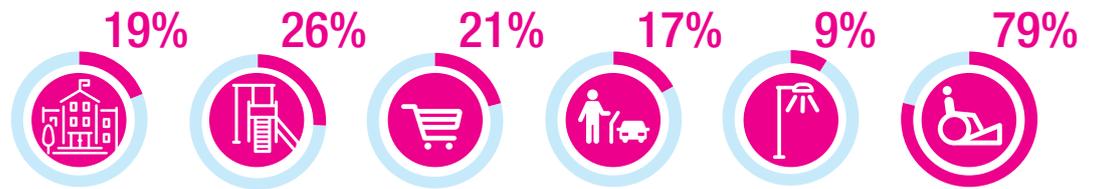


CC in Bahmut

THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION MONITORED 47 CCs

- 70% of CCs are relatively well-located.
- 83% of CCs are near public transit.

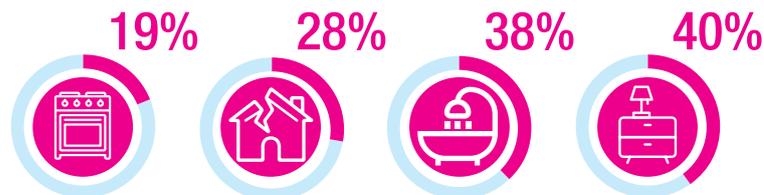
For the most part, CCs are located in close proximity to social infrastructure. However, 19% of CCs have no schools nearby, 26% – no playgrounds nearby, 21% – no food stores nearby, 17% – no sidewalk leading to the CC, 9% – no lighting at the CC entrance. 79% of CCs are unequipped for people with disabilities or the elderly. In particular, CCs lack ramps and elevators.

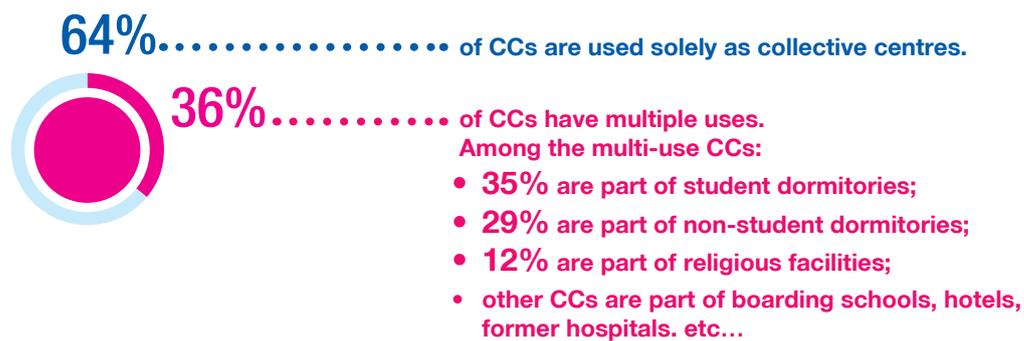


94% of CCs have clean grounds and interiors. 46% of CCs have satisfactory conditions and renovated premises; 23% of CCs have new furniture; 38% of CCs have modern and satisfactory bathrooms; 40% have clean common kitchens with updated appliances.

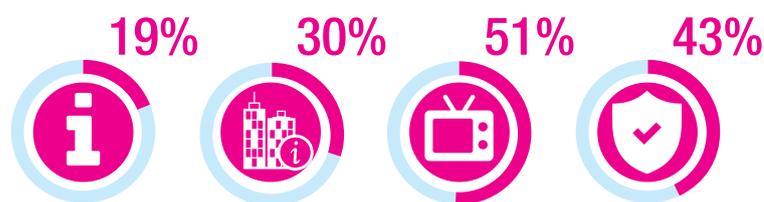


At the same time, 19% of CCs have dirty common kitchens; 28% of CCs are in poor condition and are in need of renovation; 38% of CC bathrooms are in poor condition; 40% of CCs have furniture which are in poor condition.





Inside/near 19% of CCs, information is available on how to obtain accommodation at the CC. In 30% of CCs, there is information on tariffs, debts, on meetings with CC administrators. In 51% of CCs, there is a common room for recreation. For the most part, CC residents and visitors have limited entry times. 43% of the CCs visited have security.



CC in Kostiantynivka

No conflicts registered at CCs during the monitoring.

INTERVIEWS WITH IDPS RESIDING IN CCS

Monitors interviewed 329 IDPs. 235 interviewees are female and 94 are male. 13.5% are 18-25; 22% are 25-35; 29% are 35-55; 35.5% are over 55.



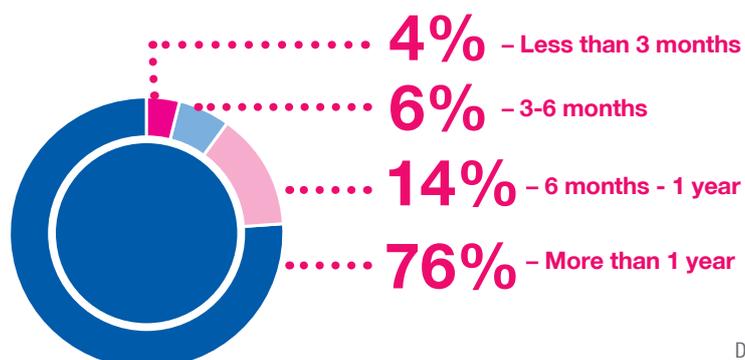
225 interviewed IDPs or 68% live together as families. Almost 69% of IDP families consist of 2-3 persons. Some IDP families consist of 6 or more persons.

104 interviewees 32% live separately from their families. 42% of IDPs living away from their families are retirees.



9% of interviewed IDPs have elderly people in their family (over 80); 24% – disabled persons; 20% have very ill persons; 3% have pregnant women. 27% of interviewed IDPs indicated that their family lives separately, are low-income or multi-child. Some families are members of several of the above-mentioned vulnerable categories.

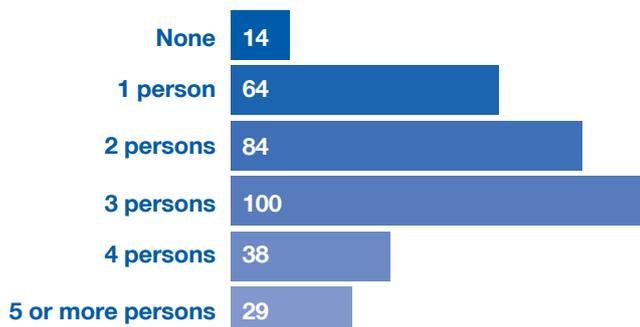
76% of interviewed IDPs have been living in CCs for over a year, which means they moved from non-government controlled areas sometime in 2014 – March 2015. 73% of interviewees have been living in the same CC where they were originally placed.



Duration of IDPs' residence in CCs.

75% of IDPs share a room with 1-3 other people. Up to 12 people share a room in some instances (Chuhuyiv, Kharkiv region).

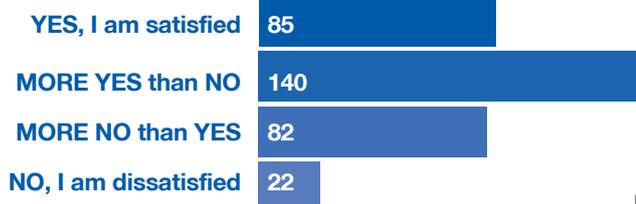
63% of interviewed IDPs stated that their roommates are relatives. However, in Luhansk Region, only 27% of IDPs live in the same room as their family.



Number of other people IDPs share a room with

As for **heating in winter**, 80% of interviewees indicated that their room was warm in winter. However, in a CC located in the therapeutic facility «Svyati Hory» in Svyatogirsk (Northern Donetsk Region), a lack of fuel resulted in no heating for a month (December 2015 to January 2016).

ALMOST 32% ARE PARTIALLY OR COMPLETELY DISSATISFIED WITH LIVING CONDITIONS IN THEIR CC



Level of satisfaction with CC living conditions

IDPS INDICATED THE FOLLOWING CC CONDITIONS AS UNSATISFACTORY:

- 28% – poor sanitation;
- 23% – premises in poor condition;
- 15% – high tariffs for public utilities;
- 12% – bad relations with IDP neighbours;
- 9% – schedule of access/visiting hours;
- 9% – lack of public utilities;
- 6% – relations with the administrators;
- 1% – criminal activity in/near the CCs;
- 23% – other.

THE IDPS INTERVIEWED INDICATED THE FOLLOWING REASONS FOR CHOOSING TO RESIDE IN CCS:

- 78% – the low cost of CC rent in comparison to non-CC housing;
- 15% – inability to find/ rent separate accommodation (landlords hostile to IDP registration status, children, animals, etc.);
- 11% – wish to live together with their fellow citizens;
- 9% – better opportunity to obtain humanitarian aid;
- 7% – good infrastructure;
- 7% – proximity to place of work;
- 8% - other.

Note: IDPs were able to provide multiple answers.

THE GREATEST CC-RELATED CHALLENGE FACING INTERVIEWEES IS:

- 60% – everyday problems;
- 11% – unclear public utilities tariffs;
- 9% – awkward location;
- 5% – unfriendly atmosphere;
- 4% – problems with CC administration;
- 13% – other;
- 8% – no problems.

IDPs indicated that the major everyday problems included general mundane life (kitchen and bathroom issues, lack of soundproofing and privacy), poor state of common areas, lack of heating in winter, etc...



CC in Druzhkivka

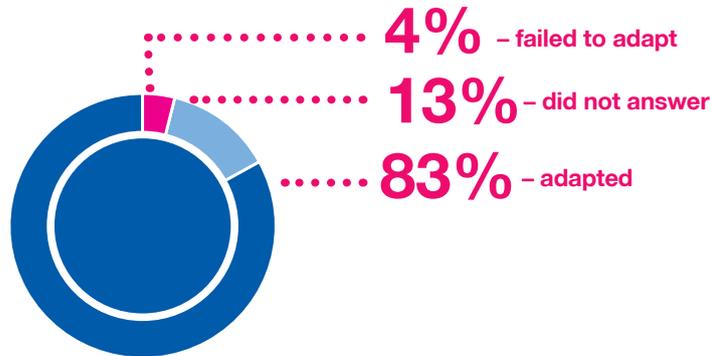
More than a third of interviewed IDPs indicated that their **physical and psychological health** deteriorated while living in CCs (43% and 40% respectively).



IDP physical and psychological health.

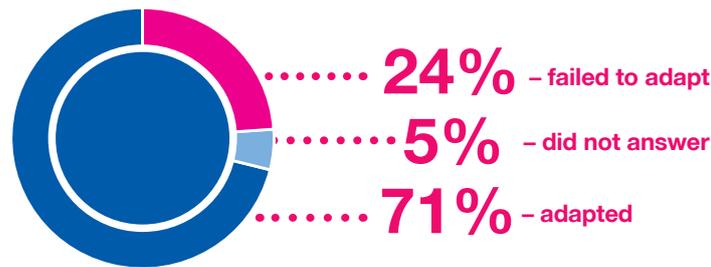
18% of interviewed IDPs would like/ consider it appropriate to consult a psychologist. 18% did not answer the question.

As for **adaptation to life with new neighbours**, 83% of IDPs pointed out that they have adapted to life in their CC, 13% of IDPs did not answer the question, 4% of IDPs indicated a failure to adapt to life with new neighbours in their CC.



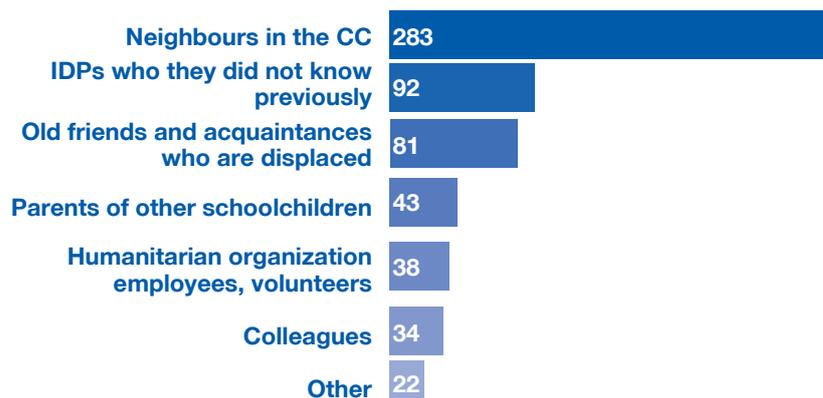
Adaptation to life with new neighbours

As for **adapting to life in the new community**, 71% of IDPs indicated that they have managed to adapt to life in their new community/city. 5% of IDPs did not answer. 24% of IDPs indicated that they have not adapted to life in their new community/city.



Adaptation to life in their new city

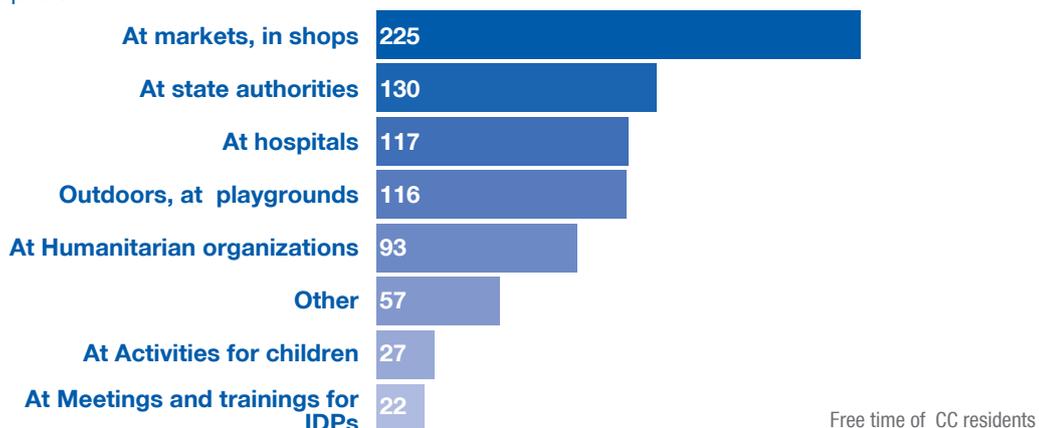
On a daily basis interviewees primarily communicated with their CC neighbours, other IDPs, and friends/acquaintances who were displaced. A relatively small percentage of interviewees reported that they regularly communicate with the local inhabitants, including parents of other children, staff of humanitarian organizations, volunteers, and work colleagues.



IDPs' circle of contact

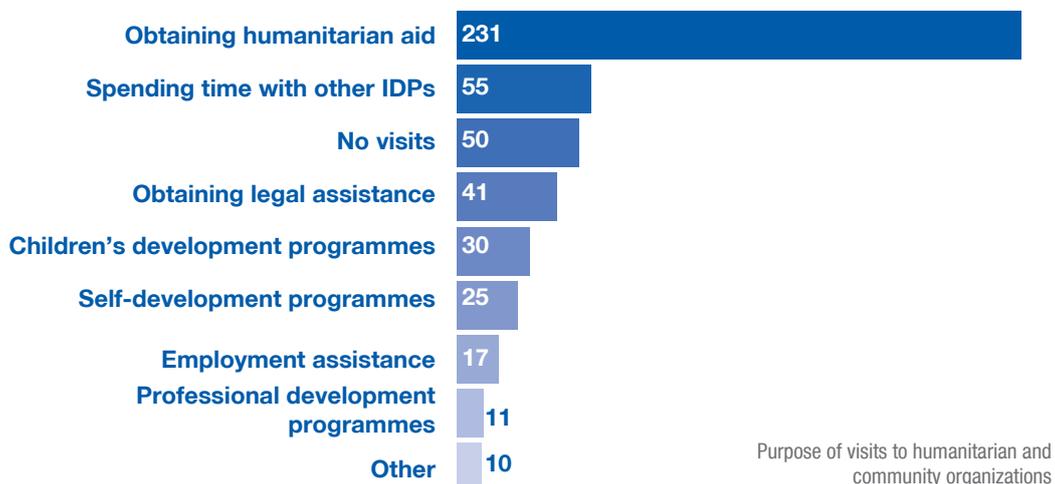
Note: IDPs were able to provide multiple answers.

40% of interviewed IDPs reported that they **spend their free time** in state institutions, 36% – in hospitals.



Note: IDPs were able to provide multiple answers.

70% of interviewed IDPs reported that they **visit humanitarian and community organizations** to obtain humanitarian aid. However, 15% of interviewees indicated that they do not ever visit such organizations.

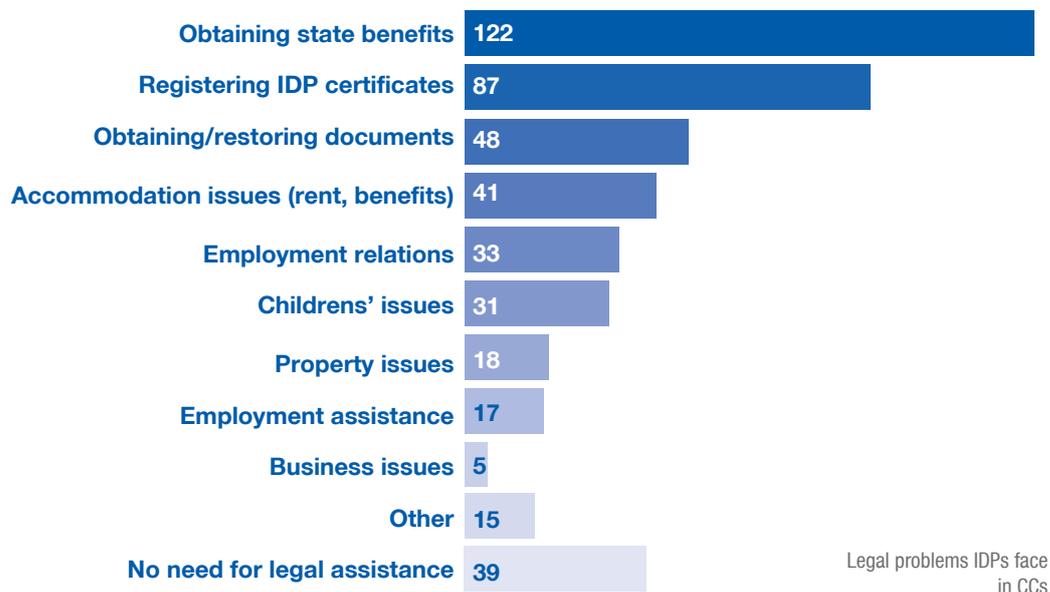


Note: IDPs were able to provide multiple answers.

Almost 51% of IDPs think that **the level of attention/assistance from the state, volunteers and community organizations** has decreased since their displacement.



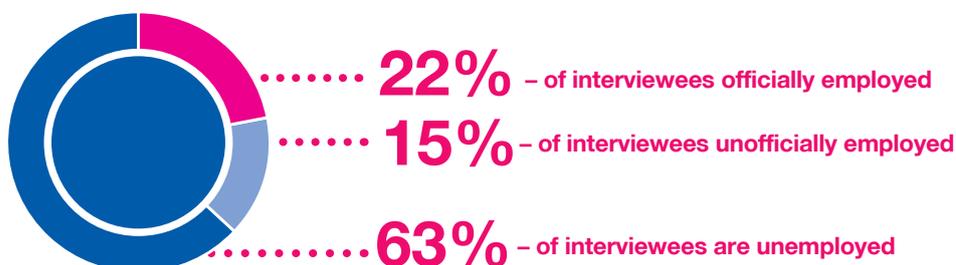
One of the monitoring tasks was to find out **which legal problems IDPs** face in CCs and identify their legal needs. The IDPs interviewed indicated the following issues:



Note: IDPs could provide multiple answers.

The monitors studied whether **IDPs residing in CCs** are employed. Out of the total number of interviewed IDPs, only 165 IDPs (50%) were asked about employment because the remaining IDPs were retirees or full-time students.

22% of the 165 interviewed IDPs indicated that they are officially employed. 15% of respondents are employed unofficially. 63% of IDPs are unemployed.



Therefore, only 37% of employable IDPs have jobs.

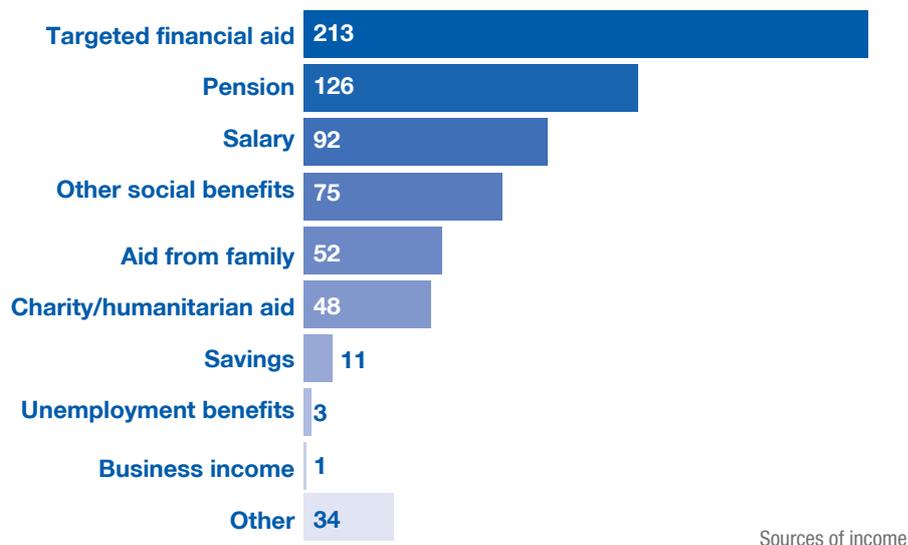
Among the unemployed IDPs, including those working officially, only 10% are registered with the Employment Centre and only 34% of IDPs are looking for a job. Most of those interviewed pointed out that they have been looking for a job for over six months, 16 people have been looking for a job for over a year.

THE MAIN ISSUES WITH JOB SEARCHING ARE:

- 19% – lack of job vacancies in the entire labour market;
- 17% – lack of childcare;
- 15% – no vacancies in a particular profession;
- 13% – low salaries in the region;
- 12% – employers are biased against people from Donbas;
- 9% – salary is lower than previous salary;
- 7% – no official employment offers;
- 10% – other.

Note: IDPs could provide multiple answers.

65% of IDPs reported that **their main source of income** is their targeted monthly financial aid, 38% – their pension, 28% – their salary.



62% of IDPs considered their family income level unsatisfactory, 17% – extremely unsatisfactory.



Conclusions

Approximately 68% of interviewed IDPs dwell in the same CC as their families, most of which consist of 2-3 family members. Quite a large number of IDP families include disabled members (24%), severely ill (20%), elderly persons (9%) or pregnant women (3%) and 27% of interviewees state that their families are separated, multi-child, or needy. Thus, a significant percentage of IDPs residing in CCs are vulnerable.

88% of interviewed IDPs lived in cities before displacement, 12% – in villages before displacement. This partially explains the IDPs’ difficulties with employment and adaptation at their current locations; the range of professions in demand and the way of life in cities and villages vary greatly.

IDPs live mostly in a single room with a total of 2 to 4 people. However in some CCs, the number of people per room reaches up to 12 people. At the same time, 37% of interviewed IDPs share a room with strangers, which could have an adverse effect on their lifestyle and adaptation to the CC.

The living conditions in CCs, which cause the greatest IDP dissatisfaction are: the premises condition, sanitary condition, high utility tariffs, etc...

The main challenges facing IDPs in CCs are everyday problems. The major everyday problems IDPs face include common mundane life, common areas in poor condition, and a lack of heating in winter.



CC in Svyatogirsk



CC in Svyatogirsk

As for heating in winter, for the most part, interviewees indicated that their room was warm during winter. In one CC, there was no heating from December 2014 through January 2015 due to a lack of fuel. 9% of IDPs indicated that the winter cold is the biggest household problem in CCs.

68% of interviewees would consider moving to another type of housing. The main reason IDPs are reluctant to leave CCs is because of expensive rent for other types of accommodation and the difficulties of searching for other accommodation. So, one of these reasons why IDPs live in CCs, despite everyday problems, is their inability/unwillingness to pay an increased rental cost.

The main legal problems facing IDPs residing in CCs are registering/receiving social benefits (37%), registering for IDP certificates (26%), obtaining/restoring documents (15%) and others. These results coincide with the results of previous monitorings by the Right to protection and suggest that the effects of the suspended social and pension payments for IDPs, as well as the cancellation of IDP certificates, cause a number of urgent problems for IDPs. At the same time 40% of interviewed IDPs indicated that they spend their free time in state institutions. The main source of income for most of the interviewed IDPs in CCs is monthly targeted aid to cover dwelling expenses, including payment for the public utilities, which highlights the severity of the consequences from the suspended payments and canceled IDP certificates. 34% of IDPs indicated that they need further legal assistance.

More than a third of interviewed IDPs stated that their physical and psychological condition deteriorated since they started dwelling in CCs. 18% of IDPs consider it necessary to see a psychologist. Nearly the same amount of IDPs failed to answer the question of whether they need psychological aid, which may signal its necessity. At the same time 36% of IDPs reported that they spend their free time in hospitals.

Only 22% of interviewed IDPs of employable age are officially employed, 15% are working unofficially, and 63% of employable IDPs are unemployed.

Meanwhile, only 34% of the IDPs who are unemployed (or are employed unofficially) are looking for a job. The main problems during the job search were a lack of vacancies in the labour market, including in particular professions, a lack of childcare, low salaries in the region, and a number of other problems.

For the most part, IDPs residing in CCs described their material conditions as unsatisfactory.

70% of IDPs visit humanitarian organizations to obtain aid. More than half of the interviewees said that the level of support from state and volunteer organizations has decreased.

The vast majority of IDPs interviewed reported that they had adapted to their new CC neighbours. Meanwhile, 24% of IDPs interviewed reported that they had not adapted to life in their new community. The latter can be explained by the fact that their main circle of contacts are their CC neighbors (86%), who are also IDPs. In addition to neighbours, the interviewed IDPs communicate with other IDPs (28%) and acquaintances (25%) who have moved to their settlements. A relatively small number of interviewees communicate with parents of their children's classmates (13%), employees of humanitarian and volunteer organizations (12%), colleagues (10%) etc... Therefore, the results of the survey demonstrate that the IDPs communicate mainly among themselves or with a limited number of local inhabitants, whom they met after moving.

INTERVIEWS WITH CC ADMINISTRATORS

During the monitoring 46 administrators were interviewed, of whom 46% were interviewed in dormitories, 6% in therapeutic facilities, 9% in modular towns, 39% in former hospitals, schools, camps, religious facilities, etc... A representative of a CC administration in Luhansk Region refused to participate.

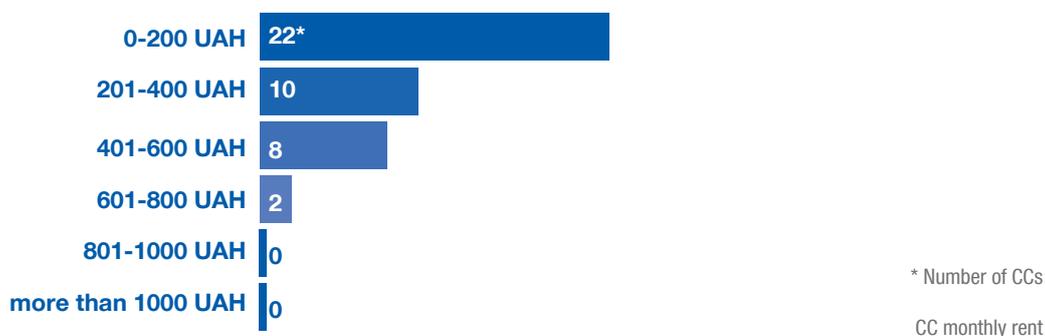


46

- 46% were interviewed in dormitories
- 6% in therapeutic facilities
- 9% in modular towns
- 39% in former hospitals, schools, camps, religious facilities, etc...

In 63% of CCs, the administration enters into an accommodation agreement with IDPs. 98% of CCs have rules of conduct/residence. All CC administrations provide furniture, pillows, linen and other necessary items.

The cost of living in CCs ranges from free to 750 UAH per month. In 48% of CCs, the cost does not exceed 200 UAH. However, the administrations of four CCs (Mariupol, Yuriivka, and Melekine) did not provide information on accommodation cost.

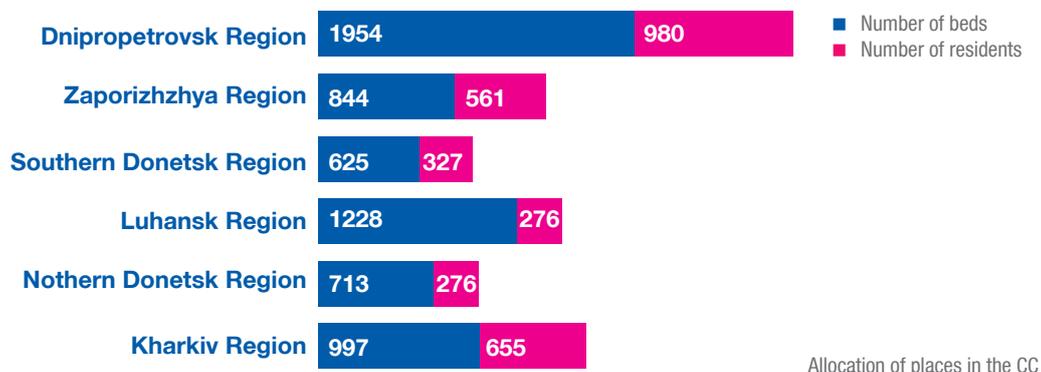


Note: the cost of living in CCs is the sum of the cost of public utilities and CC accommodation. The accommodation services provided by a CC usually include: providing a place for overnight stay, bed linen, and objects necessary for one's stay.

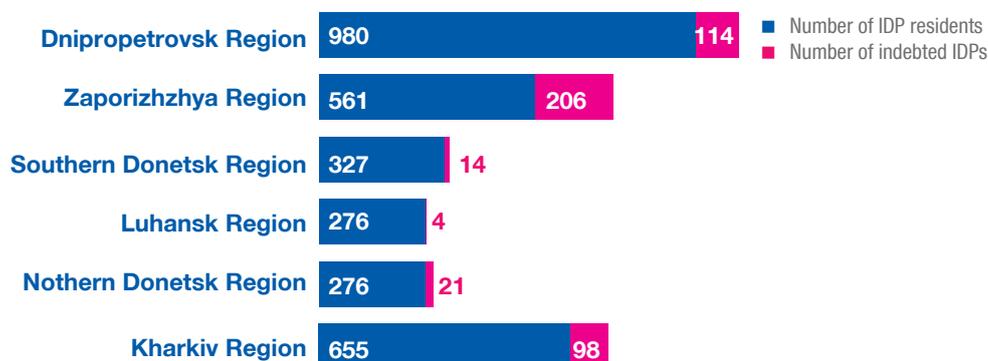
The administrations of 26 CCs (56%) reported that they do not require payment for their services. That means that IDPs in these CCs pay only for public utilities or pay nothing at all. Administrations of 9 CCs (approximately 20%) reported that they do not require payment for utility services.

Payment for utility tariffs differed at CCs, but mainly comprised the total cost of services calculated by indicators on each CC's meters as a whole and evenly apportioned to each CC resident. At the same time, only 37% of CCs apply benefits to payments for the accommodation services, public utilities, fuel and others for IDPs of subsidized categories.

The number of beds in each CC visited ranged from 10 to 624. The number of residents living in each CC ranged from 10 to 458.



In 35% of CCs, some inhabitants (from 1 to 120 persons) **are in debt for accommodation costs**. For example, in a transit modular town in Zaporizhzhya, which at the time of the interview housed 365 IDPs, 120 of IDPs had debts for accommodation services (150 UAH per month per person).



AT THE SAME TIME THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE IN CCS ARE:

- 39% – everyday problems;
- 13% – awkward location;
- 13% – misunderstanding of public utilities tariffs;
- 7% – problems communicating with IDPs;
- 2% – unfriendly atmosphere among IDPs;
- 24% – other.

Usually the IDPs *live in CCs for*:



* Number of CC

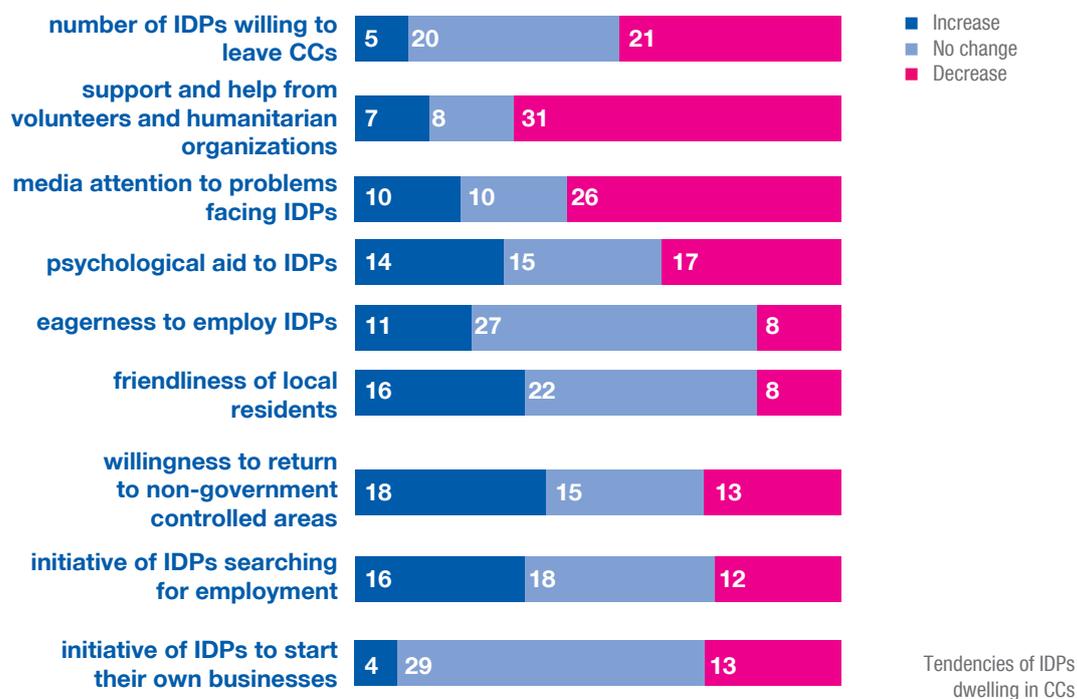
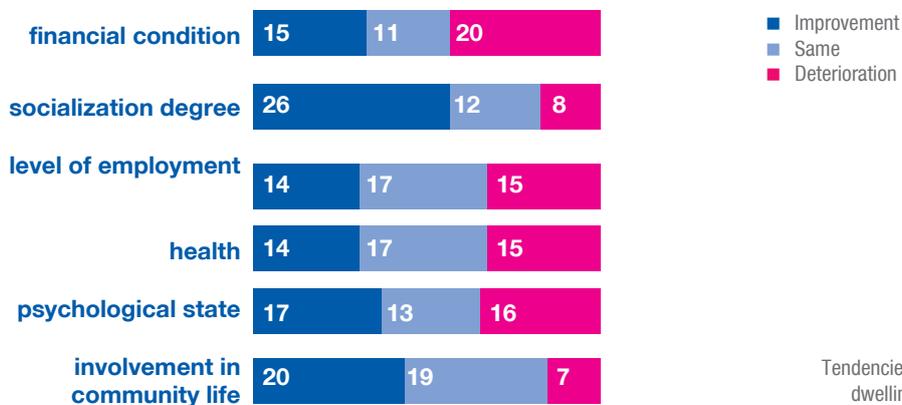
In 16 CCs, there have been incidents of **IDP eviction** at the behest of CC administrations.

THE MAIN REASONS FOR EVICTION AS STATED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS WERE:

- 94% – breach of CC rules;
- 50% – numerous complaints from the neighbours;
- 31% – failure to pay for accommodation;
- 19% – illegal actions;
- 12% – other.

Note: CC administration representatives could provide multiple answers.

The representatives of CC administrations noted that *the degree of IDPs' socialization and involvement in public life has increased, but that media attention to the problems facing IDPs has decreased along with support and assistance from volunteer and humanitarian organizations*. 43% of the administrators indicated that IDPs' financial condition has deteriorated.



Conclusions

The results of interviewing IDPs and CC administrations demonstrated both a deterioration in the financial condition of IDPs and a decrease in state and non-governmental support. 43% of interviewed administration representatives believe that the financial condition of IDPs has deteriorated, and more than half think that support from humanitarian organizations has decreased along with media attention.

The administration representatives of 16 CCs reported cases of IDPs being evicted. The most widespread reason for eviction is due to violating dwelling rules, 31% of the administrations reported incidents of evicting IDPs due to failure to pay accommodation costs.

The interviews were carried out in CCs which house a total of 3,075 IDPs. Only 37% of CCs where the interviews occurred apply benefits to payments for services for IDPs of subsidized categories. About a third of these CCs house IDPs who are in debt for costs incurred during their stay. At the time of monitoring, the number of such IDPs was 457, i.e. 15% of CC residents. At the same time, the number of indebted IDPs may reach 120 persons per CC.

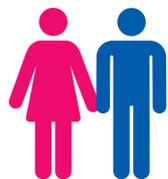
The CCs where IDPs reside are dormitories, therapeutic facilities, modular towns and administrative buildings adapted for IDP accommodation. Almost half of the CC administration representatives interviewed work in dormitory CCs. In general, the cost of living at CCs does not exceed 750 UAH per month, accommodation in about half of the CCs (48%) costs not more than 200 UAH (taking into account CCs where the accommodation is free), and in 22% of CCs, monthly costs range from 200 to 400 UAH.

All CCs provide furniture, pillows, linen, etc... Both the interviewed CC administration representatives and IDPs consider household problems to be the biggest challenge in CCs. Furthermore, the problems of CCs' awkward locations and misunderstandings of utility and facility tariffs were reported.

INTERVIEWS WITH LOCAL RESIDENTS WHO LIVE NEAR CCS

During the monitoring, the Right to Protection interviewed 180 local residents of different gender, age, and employment type, who live near CCs.

9% react negatively to the fact that there is an IDP CC nearby, 58% are neutral, and 33% are positive.



180

- 9% react negatively to the fact that there is an IDP CC nearby
- 58% are neutral
- 33% are positive

In general, the local residents interviewed are mostly friendly (47%) and neutral (48%) towards IDPs. 5% of local residents indicated a negative attitude towards IDPs. 65% of local residents reported that they communicated with IDPs from local CCs.

Local residents say that their everyday life has remained very much the same since the CCs appeared. Some local residents complain about disruption to public peace and litter.

They also indicate a slight increase in shop queues. Almost half (46%) of the interviewed local residents believe that their relationships with IDPs are friendly and do not require extra effort by IDPs. The remaining local residents recommended that IDPs be more affable, clean areas near the CCs, behave decently, take part in community life, and integrate through employment.

The local residents reported that in order for IDPs to adapt to their new places, they could communicate more with IDPs, treat them friendlier, lower accommodation prices, deal with the problems facing IDPs with understanding, see IDPs as members of the local community, help IDPs with employment and other issues, organize joint activities, give moral support, and help with CC renovations.

Conclusions

Despite the positive attitude of local residents and their willingness to assist and support IDPs, interviews with IDPs revealed that their adaptation to their new communities are not progressing because the IDPs' main circle of contacts are fellow IDPs. Therefore, to increase IDPs' adaptation to their new communities, the local executives and self-governing institutions must take additional measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To Members of Parliament of Ukraine

1. Amend the Law of Ukraine «On State Budget of Ukraine for 2016» in order to provide financial support to the Comprehensive State Programme for Support, Social Adaptation and Reintegration of the Citizens of Ukraine Who Moved from the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine and Areas of Anti-Terrorist Operations to Other Regions for the Period up to 2017 approved by Order No.1094 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and take into consideration the necessity to provide financial support to the Comprehensive State Programme from the 2017 state budget.

To the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

1. Draft amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On State Budget of Ukraine for 2016» in order to provide financial support to the Comprehensive State Programme and take into consideration the necessity to provide financial support to the Comprehensive State Programme when drafting the 2017 Law on State Budget of Ukraine.

2. Ensure proper implementation of the measures prescribed in the complex State Programme, particularly in regards to the following tasks:

- meet the priority needs of the displaced population;
- provide temporary accommodation for displaced families where there are disabled members, namely disabled children;
- ensure the right to accommodation of displaced citizens.

3. Develop and introduce a scheme to restructure accommodation (and public utility) debts of internally displaced persons in collective centres.

4. Create a scheme of free delivery of pension and social payments to disabled and ill categories of internally displaced persons and ensure its operation.

To the Ministry of the Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine

1. Coordinate the implementation of measures for the social adaptation of internally displaced persons living in collective centres.

2. Interact with international humanitarian organizations to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons living in collective centres.

To local state administrations and local councils

1. Ensure the provision of necessary medical care (including psychological) to internally displaced persons in collective centres.

2. Inform IDPs living in collective centres of the possibility of and procedure to obtain state benefits, including one-time financial aid to victims and internally displaced persons, pursuant to Order No.535 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as of October 1, 2014 «On Approving the Order of Using the Funds Received from Natural and Legal Persons to Provide One-Time Financial Aid to Victims and Internally Displaced Persons».

3. Determine whether physical renovations are needed in the collective centres housing internally displaced persons which are controlled by state administrations and/or local councils, and finance renovations when necessary.

4. Promote relations between the local population and internally displaced persons and facilitate their adaptation to their new environment by enrolling them into local programmes, hold festivals and events.

To international humanitarian organizations, volunteer, charity and other nongovernmental Organizations that provide support to internally displaced persons in Ukraine

1. Ensure a transparent and controlled scheme of providing humanitarian aid/services to meet the basic needs of internally displaced persons in collective centres.

2. Create a system which coordinates the provision of humanitarian aid to IDPs in collective centres by international and national organizations.

For more information
please contact: pr@r2p.org.ua