



RESULTS OF THE ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION ASSESSMENTS OF SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS

● SUMMARY REPORT

KHMELNYTSKYI
REGION

2022

RESULTS OF THE ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION ASSESSMENTS OF SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS

Khmelnyskyi region

SUMMARY REPORT

Charitable Fund “Right to Protection”

**Project “Strengthening Civil Protection and Emergency Response Capacity
in Ukraine”**

Geography of the project:

Chernivtsi, Vinnytsia, and Khmelnytskyi regions

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This summary report presents the results of the research and assessment of the accessibility and inclusiveness of social care institutions in the Khmelnytskyi region, conducted by CF “Right to Protection” during August – September 2022.

This material has been funded by UK aid from the UK government; however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government’s official policies.

SUMMARY

The research was carried out as part of project “Strengthening Civil Protection and Emergency Response Capacity in Ukraine” aimed at the strengthen civil protection and readiness of regional authorities and communities and target locations to respond to conflict-related emergencies, including a mass influxes of IDPs, and also at the support and assistance to social care institutions at the territory of the region.

In the framework of the project activity, CF “Right to Protection” carried out the research on accessibility and inclusiveness of social care institutions in the Khmelnytskyi region to identify barriers (problems) for improvement of living conditions and secure access to accommodation in institutions for vulnerable groups, including IDPs and war-affected civilians. Assessing the accessibility and inclusiveness of social protection institutions and places of social care institutions makes it possible to identify barriers and improvements that could be made to ensure vulnerable groups can safely access and use facilities, as well as the comfort and safety of using protective structures.

In the course of the project implementation, CF “Right to Protection” is oriented on the needs and priority issues of civil protection of Ukraine concerning the improvement of protective potential and readiness of beneficiaries to react to conflict-related disasters.



INTRODUCTION

Khmelnyskyi region (Khmelnychchyna) is a region in the west of Ukraine.

- Founded on September 22, 1937 by the decree of USSR CEC (named Kamyanets-Podilsky up to February 4, 1954) with the center in Kamyanets-Podilsky city.
- Khmelnychchyna borders with Vinnytsia region in the east, the Ternopil region in the west, the Rivne region in the northwest, the Zhytomyr region in the north, and the Chernivtsi region in the south.
- The area of the region is 20.6 thousand sq. km. The administrative center of the region is Khmelnytskyi city.
- The population comprises 1264.7 thousand people (as of 01.01.2019). The region comprises 3 districts, 60 territorial communities, and 1452 settlements, including 13 towns, 24 urban-type settlements, 5 townships, and 1410 villages.

From the first days of the military conflict adequate conditions for the placement of IDPs, their stay, and the provision of items, and food products required have been created. Khmelnychchyna as the region behind the frontline is backing up the humanitarian frontline. Assistance from foreign partners and local residents is offloaded daily at the humanitarian hub and it is further packed and sent to the regions that require it the most and also gets distributed among IDPs.

As of October 2021, the Child Protective Services of the Khmelnytskyi Regional State Administration (RSA) accounted for 200 children: 61 orphan children, 92 children deprived of parental care, 42 children who find themselves in difficult life circumstances, whose parents evade parental responsibility, 5 children who are violence victims. At present 102 foster families and 21 family-type orphanages in charge of raising 336 children are functioning in the region. Since the beginning of the war 6 family-type orphanages and 8 foster families (64 children) also moved to Khmelnychchyna.

As of April 11, 2022 over 137.000 IDPs have been residing in the region. According to the list of social care institutions posted on the official website of the Khmelnytskyi Region Military Administration (RMA), 27 residential and 14 rehabilitation institutions are functioning in the region.

From the first days of the military conflict, the Khmelnytskyi region hosted over 330.000 people from other regions and has become a home for 150.000 IDPs. Also, 450 persons evacuated from social care residential institutions of Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kyiv, and Zhytomyr regions have been hosted. As of September 1, 2022, 535 IDPs have been placed at residential institutions. Issues related to protection, humanitarian and material assistance to internally displaced persons are of high importance at present.

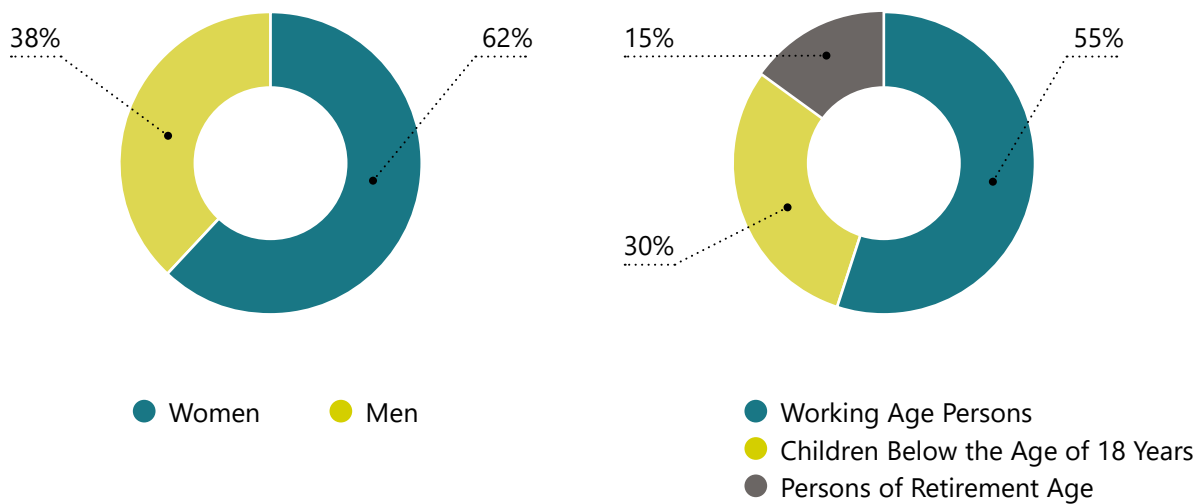
In particular, it concerns children, people with disabilities, and older persons that need help with covering expenses for basic needs such as accommodation, food, clothes, hygiene products, etc.

System attitude to the needs of IDPs and their children, preparation of new collective residence places for IDPs by territorial communities, and renovation and insulation of these premises are the top priorities that need to be taken care of by authorities and non-government organizations in charge of humanitarian problems resulting from the military conflict.

According to the data received from the Khmelnytskyi Regional State Administration, as of September 20, 2022–148.619, IDPs have been registered in the territory of the Khmelnytskyi region.

The information about IDPs registered in the context of age and gender is demonstrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. **Gender and age distribution of IDPs in the Khmelnytskyi region**



METHODOLOGY

The research of 7 locations of social care institutions located in the territory of the Khmelnytskyi region was carried out before the preparation of the summary report and was ongoing for two months (during August-September, 2022) by the team of CF "Right to Protection".

Both the accessibility and inclusiveness of social care institutions were assessed in the context of:

Desk research:

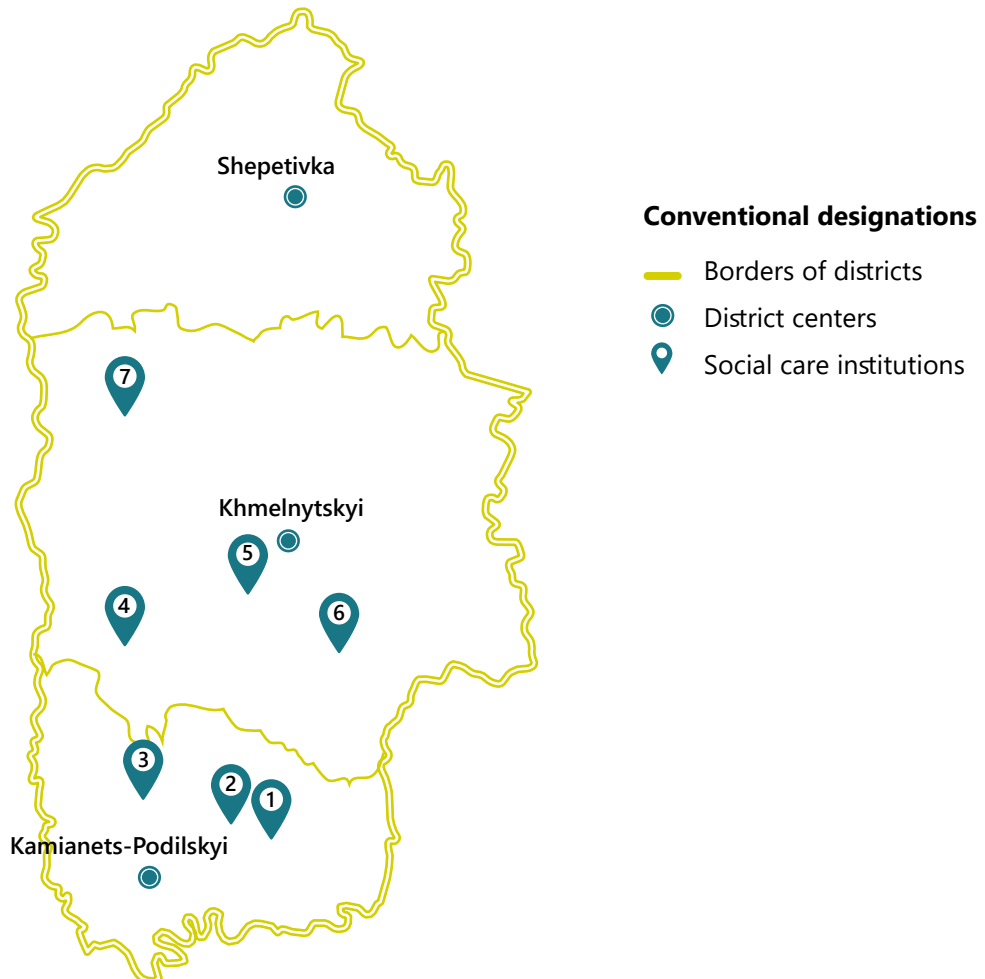
- preliminary analysis of data (including statistical data) that are publicly available and which were provided by the authorities upon requests for public information;
- analysis of normative acts regulating the sphere of civil and social protection of the population, including international standards.

Field research:

- meeting with representatives of the authorities at the regional level;
- conducting visits to social care institutions and interviewing administration and staff;
- observation during visits to social care institutions (assessment of the external appearance and interior of the institutions).

In the course of the research, experts of CF "Right to Protection" attended 7 social care institutions in the territory of the region. The geographical location of the institutions is demonstrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. **The geographical location of the Khmelnytskyi region's social care institutions**



Objects of research:

- 1) Dunaivtsi psychoneurological boarding house, department, Holozubyntsi Village;
- 2) Kryvchyk psychoneurological boarding house, Kryvchyk Village;
- 3) Cherche boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities, Cherche Village;
- 4) Lisovody boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities, Lisovody Village;
- 5) Vynohradiv psychoneurological boarding house, department, Skarzhyntsi Village;
- 6) Maznyki boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities, Maznyki Village;
- 7) Bazaliya boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities, Bazaliya Village.

THE RESEARCH PURPOSE

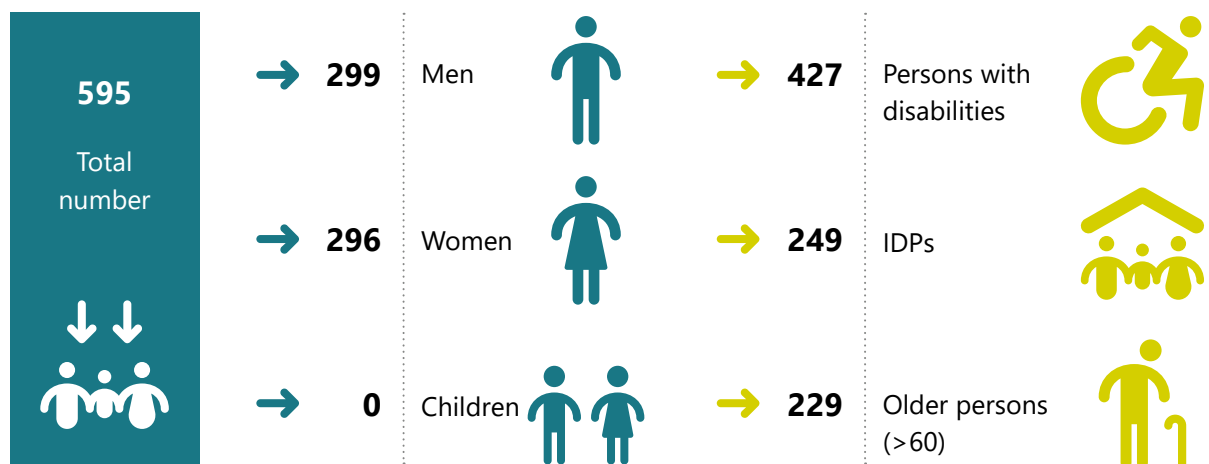
The purpose of the research is to determine issues and demands of social care institutions to improve living conditions and secure access to the accommodation of vulnerable groups of the population, including IDPs and war victims, and also comfort and security of their use of protective structures. Evaluation of 7 social care institutions located in the territory of the Khmelnytskyi region has been carried out in the framework of the project, namely:

- 3 psychoneurological boarding houses;
- 4 boarding houses for senior citizens and people with disabilities.

These institutions have been selected according to the analysis of requirements and according to the recommendation of the Department of Social Protection of the Khmelnytskyi RSA.

At the time of the assessments (as of September 2022) the number of residents residing in the above institutions comprised (Figure 3).

Figure 3. **Number of residents in social care institutions in the Khmelnytskyi region**

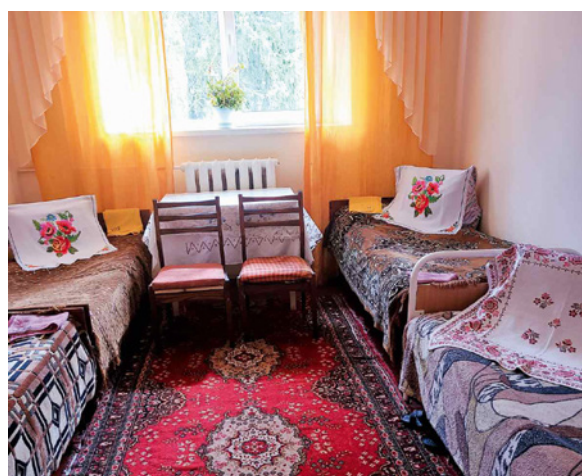


RESEARCH ON SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS. INCLUSION AND ACCESSIBILITY

● All social care institutions evaluated are staffed with medical and service personnel according to the staffing table. If required, the residents (mentees) are forwarded for consultations to profile specialists at the nearest medical institution. Under the measures related to the prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic, routine vaccination has been performed.

● Residential buildings of social care institutions comply with basic requirements of permanent long-term stay accommodation: cosmetic repair, furniture required, household appliances, etc. The institutions are equipped with shower cabins and hygiene rooms for people with special needs that provide them with a water supply and drainage according to the criteria of the Shelter/NFI Cluster Ukraine.

● Places for storage of wheelchairs are defined in the institutions accommodating older persons and persons with reduced mobility. Electric plugs are placed at a lower level so that persons with disabilities or traumas could reach them. Rails are placed along the walls of living premises for ease of movement. Ramps are installed in every institution housing mentees with low mobility using wheelchairs.



- The premises are sufficiently spacious, which allows the residents (mentees) not only to sleep, live, and cook food but also to store personal belongings in a way that does not hinder their residential area.
- Institutions accommodating visually impaired persons have Braille inscriptions in the rooms of common use and relevant marking on the floor, perceptible to the touch.
- Leisure rooms are equipped with TVs and comfortable furniture.
- Moreover, there is an option to practice needlework, drawing, embroidery, and other handicrafts if desired.

As a rule, the management of institutions is trying to accommodate for all various needs of persons with disabilities, therefore they are open to cooperation with humanitarian and charitable organizations, non-government organizations, and volunteers that provide material, technical, emotional, and rehabilitation support to residents (mentees).

Assessment of accessibility and inclusion has been carried out to determine both barriers and ways of improving living conditions of vulnerable groups of the population, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities, as well as to determine



the level of comfort and security of protective structures used in social care institutions of the Khmelnytskyi region.

Table 1 provides information on the capacity of the social care institution, the number of residents, including persons with disabilities and IDPs, availability of a protective structure (bomb shelters) on the territory of the institution, etc.

Table 1. **Summary information on social care institutions of the Khmelnytskyi region that have been assessment**

Name of the institution	Information about the institution								
	Potential of the institution	Potential of the protective structure (bomb shelters)	Fact	Women	Men	Children	Older persons (>60)	IDPs	People with disabilities
Dunaivtsi psychoneurological boarding house	40	100	94	93	1	0	0	94	94
Kryvchyk psychoneurological boarding house	170	200	172	0	172	0	0	4	165
Cherche boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	90	150	88	32	56	0	91	10	34
Lisovody boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	50	-	62	27	35	0	60	14	23
Vynohradiv psychoneurological boarding house	100	80	80	80	0	0	0	80	70
Maznyki boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	50	60	50	23	27	0	50	2	17
Bazaliya boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	51	80	47	17	30	0	48	7	24

RISKS FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS OF THE POPULATION CAUSED BY THE ESCALATION OF THE MILITARY CONFLICT. ACCESSIBILITY OF PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES

The Model provision on a boarding house for senior citizens approved by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers No.772 dated 02.09.2020 and Model provision on a psychoneurological boarding house approved by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers No.957 dated 14.12.2016 did not provide for the requirements on the obligatory availability of a civil protection structure nearby or at the territory of a social care institution. But under conditions of the military conflict and the beginning of active military action in the territory of Ukraine, the matter of secure stay at social care institutions determines the need of equipping protective structures (simplest shelters) to secure the life of mentees and service personnel.

Simplest shelters mean fortified structures, ground floor or basement premises, mine workings, caves, and other natural cavities that reduce exposure of people to dangerous effects of disasters and of means of destruction during a particular period of time.

- At the time of the research special attention was paid to the availability of a protective structure in/nearby the social care institution and its readiness to be used with the purpose required, equipment, and provision with all supplies and appliances required.

- One of the institutions inspected (Lisovody boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities) does not provide for the option of setting up a simplest shelter — the building project does not provide for basements, semi-basements, and ground floor premises. The institution management has the only option to reduce



the danger level by applying the “two walls” principle in case of a disaster-related to military action.



- Two more (Kryvchyk psychoneurological boarding house and Bazaliya boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities) have set up simplest shelters in semi-basement premises on the ground floor.

- Other social care institutions use the opportunity to transform basements located under buildings at the territory of the institution into protective structures.

- Shelter capacity is calculated based on the number of residents and service personnel at the workplace.

- Governments take full responsibility for the protection of all individuals in their territories regardless of their legal status, be it IDPs or members of hosting communities, and also to provide civil order and safety from threats.

- Humanitarian organizations should advocate for the national authorities to perform their functions related to the reduction of vulnerability to threats and easing of any destructive consequences of the initial displacement cause. Under the conditions of the absence of dedicated financing the



management is making every effort to set up shelters using any options and methods (in the limits of current legislation).

● At the same time special attention was drawn to the fact that not only shelters should be set up as required but practical training for service personnel and residents (if possible) on actions in case of air raid alerts should be carried out. Such pieces of training must be held regularly, so that each person in charge, every employee should have a clear understanding of what must be done, and where people should be going in case of a critical situation



CONCLUSIONS

Humanitarian crises have different effects on every individual depending on gender, age, physical limitations, and other individual characteristics. Senior citizens and persons with disabilities are usually overlooked at the time of humanitarian aid provision and humanitarian response, which makes it more difficult for them to obtain access to the assistance and protection they require. The humanitarian principle of impartiality meaning the provision of support based on demands and absence of discrimination requires that organizations working in the field of emergency assistance remove the obstacles so that persons with disabilities and senior citizens are not excluded from humanitarian response action on purpose or by negligence.

International humanitarian law, international law on human rights, and international refugee law define basic legal norms on the protection of individuals and groups and also the type of assistance that can be provided.

At the duration of the study experts of CF “Right to Protection” have defined the list of basic needs for adherence to humanitarian standards concerning persons based in social care institutions of the Khmelnytskyi region. The general needs most often mentioned by the management of the institution are equipment and appliances for setting up a protective structure, namely: fire extinguishers, loudspeakers, bio-toilets, benches, stretchers, beds, mattresses, blankets, pillows, electric blankets, flashlights, food storage containers, food thermoses, containers for drinking water, containers for technical water.

Data about appliances and equipment required for setting up protective structures and increase of the residents’ (mentees’) security level in case of a disaster or threat in social care institutions where the assessment was carried out is demonstrated in Table 2.

In addition, to improve the quality of condition of stay in certain institutions, multifunctional beds, mattresses, blankets, pillows, bed linen (sets), wheelchairs, walkers, and lifts to the second floor are required. None of the institutions has a vehicle specially equipped for the transportation of persons with special needs. Also printed visual information is missing.

People are the main aspect of humanitarian activity. The priority motivation in assistance to victims is to save a life, relieve suffering, and protect the right of a human to a dignified life.

Table 2. Summary information about appliances and equipment required for setting up protective structures in social care institutions of the Khmelnytskyi region where the assessment was carried out

Name of the institution	Equipment and devices for equipping a protective structure, pcs																	
	Fire extinguishers	Loudspeakers	Portable radio stations	Reflective bracelets	Bio-toilets	Benches	Stretcher	Folding beds	Beds	Mattresses	Blankets	Pillows	Flashlights	First aid kits	Food storage containers	Food thermoses	Water storage containers/ drinking water	Water storage containers/ technical water
Dunaivtsi psychoneurological boarding house	7	3	3	100	1	10	0	50	0	50	50	50	2	3	5	4	0	4
Kryvchyk psychoneurological boarding house	0	3	3	200	0	20	10	50	15	65	65	65	5	6	6	6	5	8
Cherche boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	0	2	3	100	2	50	8	30	70	100	100	100	5	4	4	3	0	0
Lisovsky boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	0	2	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
Vynohradiv psychoneurological boarding house	0	2	2	100	0	30	5	30	30	60	60	60	4	4	4	3	4	5
Mazyki boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	0	3	3	60	2	20	5	10	15	25	25	25	3	3	3	2	4	5
Bazaliya boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	0	2	2	60	0	10	5	20	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	3	4	0

Due to the specifics of social care institutions research, the issue of supplies of WASH component products (diapers, wet wipes, sanitary pads, including urological, hygienic sheets, hygienic sets (shampoo, shower gel, toothpaste, liquid soap), household detergents (washing detergents, disinfectants, laundry detergents), rubber gloves are always in demand.

Demand for provision as well as maintenance of adequate sanitary and hygienic levels in the Khmelnytskyi region institutions at the time of the research are demonstrated in Table 3.

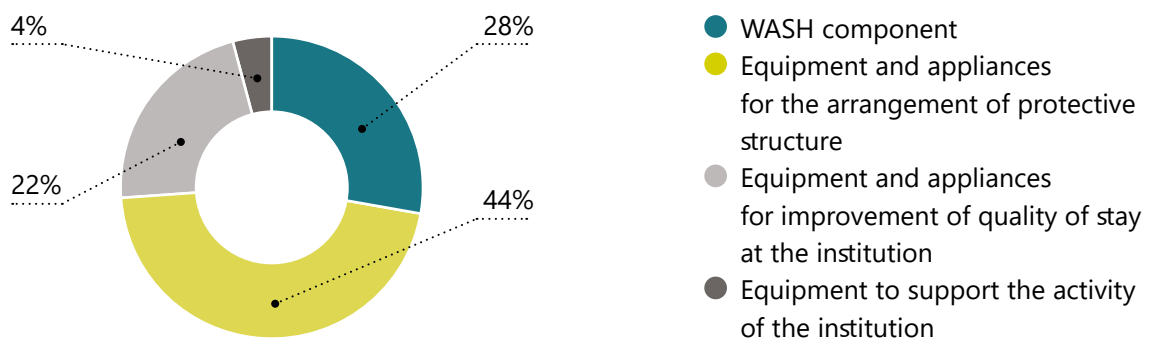
Table 3. Summary information on WASH component products in the social care institution of the Khmelnytskyi region where the assessment was carried out

Name of the institution	WASH						
	Diapers	Wet wipes	Sanitary pads, including urological	Hygienic sheets	Hygiene kits	Household detergents	Rubber gloves
Dunavtzi psychoneurological boarding house	200	100	200	50	100	50	20
Kryvchyk psychoneurological boarding house	50	150		30	100	100	
Cherche boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	50	100	100	20	50	30	
Lisovody boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	50	60	50	30	50	30	20
Vynohradiv psychoneurological boarding house	100	100	200	70	80	50	20
Maznyki boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	50	100	50	25	50	30	
Bazaliya boarding house for senior citizens and people with disabilities	30	50	50	20	40	20	10

Moreover, the need for equipment to maintain the activity of an institution in case of disaster has been voiced in every institution — either purchase of a generator or fuel (in case a generator has already been purchased).

Based on the information received, a comparative analysis of the demands of social care institutions of the Khmelnytskyi region was performed, the results are demonstrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4. **Needs of social care institutions of the Khmelnytskyi region**



RECOMMENDATIONS

For several decades, the United Nations has been developing and coordinating international policies and strategies for disaster risk reduction. In the past decades, the most significant documents in this area were:

- Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World (1994);
- Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters;
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015).

The succession existing among these documents stems from the gradual introduction of the disaster risk matter to international agenda. The aforementioned global strategies of disaster risk reduction are aimed to implement a risk-oriented approach. This approach means shifting the focus of efforts from disaster response to disaster prevention.

Development and adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) became a logical development of the approach laid down in the previous documents. In addition, the SFDRR creates a basis for application of the “inclusive” approach at the level of the entire society, stressing upon the need to strengthen social cooperation and engage all institutions to reduce disaster risks. Presently, the SFDRR is the major international document defining the areas of efforts of international community aimed at disaster risk reduction for the period until 2030.

The Sendai Framework sets out four areas for action (priorities), which in their entirety form a risk-oriented approach. These priorities include:

- Priority 1.** Understanding disaster risks;
- Priority 2.** Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- Priority 3.** Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
- Priority 4.** Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The purpose of the project is to improve understanding of key participants’ disaster response including those of military character, methods of cities/territories that have not been directly affected by the military conflict can prepare better for emergency situations associated with the conflict and to reduce the probability and/or effect of some of the worst scenarios, as far as possible.

Therefore, to improve civil protection options and the readiness of regional authorities and communities of target areas to react to conflict-related disasters, including a mass influx of refugees/IDPs, the priorities are:

- 1) To define the number of persons to be evacuated (including service and medical personnel) in case of disaster occurrence or threat of occurrence taking into account their special needs (children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities);
- 2) To draw up an individual evacuation plan in case of disaster occurrence or threat of occurrence for every social care institution taking into account the gravity of the residents' (mentees') condition, specifics of the institution structure layout, and its location in relation to potentially dangerous objects.
- 3) To duly equip a sufficient number of protective structures for the population, including in/near locations of the mass presence of people.

The legal basis for the development of the Evacuation plan is the Constitution of Ukraine, the Code of Civil Protection, the laws of Ukraine "On Legal regime of the state of emergency", "On Rescue Services", " On the unified system of prevention and reaction to disasters of manmade and natural causes", decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 30, 2014 No. 841 "On approval of the Regulation of evacuation procedure in case of occurrence or risk of occurrence of risks of manmade and natural causes", No.192 dated February 15, 1999 "On approval of the Regulation on the organization of notification system and communication in case of disaster", orders of MES dated 06.09.2004 No.44 "On adoption of the Evacuation Planning Guidelines and procedure of evacuation of the population", dated 27.07.2005 No.102 "On adoption of guidelines on matters of planning and organizing transport support of evacuation activities in case of risk or occurrence of the disaster of manmade, natural and military causes".

The build-up of protective structures funds throughout the special period is performed using fast protective structures construction or equipment of simplest shelters. Equipment of simplest shelters allows for the provision of continuous stay of the population for a minimum of 48 hours. Guidelines for setting up and equipment for simplest shelters are provided in the Annex to the report.

ANNEX

RECOMMENDATIONS ON SETTING UP AND EQUIPMENT OF SIMPLEST SHELTERS

Requirements for external protective structures, materials used, space planning, and constructive solutions of buildings (structures, premises) that can be included in the protective structures fund as simplest shelters are not set by the legislation. At the same time to insure protective properties from the effects of regular means of destruction, it is crucial that supporting and external protective structures (walls, ceilings, floors) of the buildings (structures, premises) mentioned are made using reinforced concrete, bricks, or other stone material.

There is also an option of using buildings (structures, premises) made of other materials with the condition of their recess in the ground.

It is recommended that requirements on assuring the protection of the population are taken into account at the time of the inspection of buildings (structures, premises) — hereinafter construction objects — against the effect of disaster factors as follows:

- effect of shockwave in case of application of regular means of destruction and side effects of modern weapons of mass destruction;
- effects of regular means of destruction (small arms, fragments of hand grenades, artillery ammunition, and bombs);
- negative impact resulting from destruction (accidents) at other buildings, structures, and infrastructure systems which can lead to injury or death of the population to be subject to shelter;
- external ionizing radiation (in case of radioactive pollution of the territory).

In order to assure the protection of the population from dangerous disaster factors and the organization of life support, construction objects must comply with the main requirements as follows:

- 1) to be located in the basement (underground) or semi-basement floors, with an option of being located in the ground floor (in case of provision of protective construction of relevant protective properties or an option of additional measures aimed at their improvement);
- 2) to be located in the premises of the main structure of an institution or at the nearest proximity;

- 3) not to be located near large reservoirs with dangerous chemical, highly flammable, combustible, and explosive substances, water, and sewage pipelines destruction thereof could lead to injury or death of employees and mentees;
- 4) not to suffer from the negative impact of ground, surface, industrial, or wastewater;
- 5) provided with electricity, artificial lighting, water supply, and sewage systems. In case water supply and sewage are unavailable in construction objects, separate premises for the location of portable waste tanks should be provided;
- 6) not to have large openings in external protective constructions, the existing openings (except doors) should have an option of being blocked (by bags of sand or soil, concrete blocks, bricks, etc);
- 7) have a minimum of two evacuation exits, one of which can be the emergency exit (in case of planning a shelter in the double-purpose structure or in the simplest shelter with a capacity of fewer than 50 persons one evacuation exist is permitted);
- 8) premises intended for the stay of the population to be sheltered should not have water supply and sewage pipelines and other main engineering communications (except for internal engineering networks of a building). Premises should have flat floors suitable for placement of benches, bunks, beds, and other options for sitting and laying;
- 9) premises should not be used for storage of highly flammable, chemical and radioactive hazardous substances and dangerous equipment that cannot be dismantled within 24 hours;
- 10) the height of the premises of the object, specifically door openings should be not less than 2 meters (not less than 1.8 m is allowed if it was provided for by the project documentation for its construction), and in case of protruding parts of individual construction structures and engineering networks (except door openings), it should be not less than 1.4 m. The width of door openings should be not less than 0.9 m (not less than 0.8 m is permitted if it was provided for in the project documentation for its construction). Overlapping of door openings by construction structures or engineering communications is not allowed.
- 11) openings by entries (exits) are closed by reinforced doors made of inflammable materials (metal or wooden doors reinforced by metal) at a height of a minimum of 1.7 m.
- 12) main premises designed for the shelter of the population have forced or natural ventilation;

- 13) free access is provided for persons with disabilities and other groups of population of low mobility, or there is another technical option of additional equipment for the provision of such access that can be possible to be installed within the term up to 24 hours;
- 14) the object is maintained in satisfactory sanitary and fire prevention conditions (according to the Fire Safety Regulations & Standards);
- 15) necessary protective properties for protection from regular means of destruction and external ionizing radiation required for anti-radiation shelters (dual-purpose structures) are insured. As a rule, necessary protective properties are provided by objects with a 2–2.5-brick wall thickness or solid reinforced concrete structures (blocks, panels) with the min. 56 cm thickness. Relevant protective properties are also provided by the layer of soil with 67–68 cm thickness (bags of sand (soil) placed across the construction (aisle).

In case the construction structure has a smaller thickness, it is possible to improve its protective properties through the additional placement of bags of sand (soil), placement of reinforced concrete structures (panels, blocks, etc), and/or using a combination of methods. In the case of recessed construction objects made of reinforced concrete or bricks, the upper part of which does not comply with the above recommendations, it is possible to improve their protective properties by placing bags of sand (soil), making a soil wall at the time of adjustment of simplest shelters located at the objects mentioned to prepare them for appropriate use.

Identical methods of achieving the required level of protective properties are recommended for the construction of ground-based, semi-deep, and buried fortification structures that are intended for use as simplest shelters.

The capacity of both dual-purpose structures and simplest shelters is calculated as 0.6 sq. m of the area of the main premises (for the location of the population to be sheltered) per person. In case of a possibility of using 2-level bunk beds, the area can be reduced to 0.5 sq. m. per person.

Equipment of simplest shelter must allow for the continuous stay of the population in them within a minimum of 48 hours. For this purpose, simplest shelters are equipped with the:

- places for sitting (laying) — benches, bunk beds, chairs, beds, etc. It is allowed to use goods available at the institution (chairs, benches, beds) for the accommodation of employees and mentees;
- containers for drinking water (calculated as 2 liters per day per person to be sheltered) and technical water (in case of absence of central water supply).

It is allowed to place the above containers in the main premises (for the accommodation of persons to be sheltered);

- containers for storage of food products;
- portable tanks which must be covered tightly for waste (for buildings and structures that have no sewage system) placed in specially designated premises;
- emergency artificial lighting (flashlights, candles, gas lamps, etc) and electricity;
- primary fire extinguishing means (under norms set for premises of relevant functional use);
- first medical aid kits;
- means of communication and notification (telephones, radio receiver, Internet network, it is recommended that Wi-fi devices are installed);
- entrenching tools (bayonet shovels, coal shovels, crowbars, axes, hacksaws for wood, metal, etc).

If possible, simplest shelters should be equipped with instruments and inventory according to the norms set for defensive structures





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