

Dignified and Adaptable Short-Stay Housing for Internally Displaced People

Konotop City Territorial Community • Sumy Region

CHALLENGE OWNER

Konotop City Territorial Community

PILOT SITE

Territorial Centre of Social Services

PURPOSE

Safe stays of several days

THE CHALLENGE QUESTION

What should Konotop build, how should it work each day, and how can it remain affordable, low-energy and useful as needs change?

The municipal challenge

Konotop needs a new municipal housing facility for internally displaced people and other residents who require urgent accommodation. The intended stay is several days, until onward housing is arranged or urgent social and household needs are resolved.

The municipality proposes new construction on the territory of the Territorial Centre of Social Services. The facility must protect dignity, privacy, safety and health while remaining accessible, environmentally responsible, affordable to construct and practical for a municipal operator to run.

WHEN THE WORK IS DEVELOPED

No drawings, analysis, budgets or other solution materials are required before the hackathon. Participants review the challenge and bring relevant expertise; teams develop every component described below during the hackathon with municipal and mentor input, then present one integrated proposal.

01 MUNICIPAL REQUEST

What the municipality wants to create

The request is for a small municipal facility that works as one housing and operating system. It should connect short-stay accommodation with the Territorial Centre's existing social, psychological and consultation services without turning the project into a separate clinical programme.

MUNICIPAL AIM	WHAT IT MEANS
Dignified accommodation	Provide safe rooms, sanitary facilities, shared and quiet spaces for individuals, families, older people and persons with disabilities who may arrive at short notice.
Responsible construction	Use healthy, durable and repairable construction with low energy and water demand, reliable comfort and manageable construction and operating costs.
Adaptable public asset	Allow expansion, reconfiguration or another municipal use if demand changes, and generate practical evidence that other Ukrainian municipalities can reuse.

Functions identified by the municipality

The municipal concept identifies residential rooms, sanitary and household facilities, common areas, short-stay and rest zones, furniture and essential equipment, safe approaches, barrier-free circulation, accessible outdoor space, landscaping, utility connections and resource-efficient lighting and water use.

The Territorial Centre provides the service context and may become the facility's operator. The housing must support residents' access to existing social, psychological and consultation services while preserving privacy and a calm residential environment.

Why a decision-ready pilot is needed

The need and purpose are clear, but capacity, plot dimensions, utility connections, planning conditions, technical requirements, budget and financing are not yet confirmed. The hackathon proposal must therefore establish a credible basis for municipal and partner decisions rather than assume that these questions are already resolved.

02 PILOT TO DEVELOP

The municipal pilot ambition

A DIGNIFIED MUNICIPAL SHORT-STAY FACILITY

The pilot should demonstrate how new construction, accessible rooms, reliable building systems and a workable daily operating model can provide safe accommodation for several days at a realistic public cost.

Pilot boundary and evidence gaps

The identified location is within the territory of the Territorial Centre of Social Services of Konotop City Council. Exact plot boundaries, access, security, utilities, environmental conditions and planning constraints must be confirmed by the municipality. Teams should clearly state their assumptions and identify the information that still needs to be obtained.

Open task for hackathon teams

During the hackathon, develop an implementation-oriented concept for the new facility. Connect demand and capacity, the resident journey, site and architectural planning, construction and materials, accessibility and safety, energy and water, daily operation, costs, approvals, procurement, phasing and future adaptation.

This is a housing, construction and operation challenge. Teams should connect residents to existing support services, but they are not being asked to design diagnoses, treatment plans or a separate clinical or wellbeing programme.

Key decisions the proposal must resolve

- Who will use the facility, for how long and in which household combinations, and what first capacity is justified?
- How will arrival, room allocation, support, storage, daily living, cleaning, turnover and onward placement work?
- What site plan, room mix, shared spaces, staff functions, sanitary facilities and outdoor areas are essential?
- Which construction and material system best balances health, carbon impact, durability, repairability, local availability, time and cost?
- How will accessibility, fire-safety and civil-protection requirements, year-round comfort and continuity during energy interruptions be secured?
- Who will operate, maintain and finance the facility, and how can it be phased, adapted and replicated?
- How can the facility be used in the future if demand changes and the functional concept needs to change?

03 WORK DURING THE HACKATHON

What your team will develop

DEVELOPED DURING THE HACKATHON

The following six components form one integrated proposal. Teams develop them during the hackathon using the municipal concept, available site information, consultations and support from mentors and community representatives.

1. Demand, capacity and resident journey. Define priority users, stay length, household mix, occupancy and turnover. Map arrival, allocation, daily support and onward placement, and justify the first capacity.
2. Site and architectural concept. Show zoning, rooms, sanitary and shared spaces, storage, staff functions, safe approaches and accessible outdoor areas through representative plans and diagrams.
3. Construction and material strategy. Compare at least two realistic systems for impact, health, durability, repairability, local availability, time and cost, then justify the preferred approach.
4. Accessibility, safety and resilient utilities. Integrate universal access, hygiene, fire safety and civil-protection needs with insulation, heating, ventilation, indoor air quality, water efficiency, utilities and backup energy.
5. Daily operation and maintenance model. Define the operator, staffing, room preparation, cleaning, laundry, waste management, maintenance, service links and responsibilities for frequent resident change.
6. Cost, delivery and replication pathway. Provide indicative construction and annual operating costs, approvals, procurement, financing, phases, risks and indicators. Explain future adaptation and reuse of the model by other municipalities.

Expected level of development

LEVEL	WHAT THIS MEANS
EXPECTED	A coherent concept with justified capacity and resident journey, representative site drawings and spatial diagrams, selected construction approach, accessibility and utility strategies, operating model, indicative costs, phases, risks and a feasibility-oriented delivery pathway.
NOT REQUIRED	Pre-hackathon solution work, field or engineering surveys, structural certification, complete permit documentation, detailed working drawings, final bills of quantities or tender documents.

Submission format follows the official Rebuild Green Hackathon 2026 Rules; this brief defines the Konotop challenge-specific work.

04 CONSIDERATIONS AND SUCCESS

People and partners

GROUP	CHALLENGE-SPECIFIC ROLE
People the facility must protect and serve	Internally displaced people; families with children; older people; persons with disabilities; and other residents requiring urgent accommodation and social support. Different ages, household sizes, mobility and support needs must be anticipated.
Actors needed to deliver and operate it	Konotop City Territorial Community; the Territorial Centre and its social workers; psychological and consultation-service providers; municipal housing and construction teams; future operators, cleaning and maintenance staff; architects and engineers; contractors, suppliers, humanitarian, technical, donor and financing partners.

Practical constraints and questions to verify

- Capacity, household structure, occupancy patterns and room turnover — information is provided by the municipality.
- Plot dimensions, surveys, planning conditions, utilities, access and technical requirements — information is provided by the municipality.
- The facility must serve different household types and accessibility needs without sacrificing privacy, safety or efficient operation.
- Frequent resident change requires durable, healthy and easy-to-clean finishes, storage and reliable room-preparation procedures.
- Barrier-free movement, fire safety, hygiene and applicable civil-protection requirements must work in everyday and emergency conditions.
- The building must remain comfortable during seasonal temperature extremes and energy interruptions while controlling municipal operating costs.
- Materials, contractors, spare parts and repair skills should be realistically available; no construction system is prescribed in advance.
- Calling a material or technology 'eco' does not prove its environmental performance. Environmental impacts must be compared across production, construction, operation, maintenance and end-of-life stages.
- A realistic model must identify consortium and financing needs.

05 EXPECTED OUTCOME

Starting material and support during the hackathon

- An identified municipal location on the territory of the Territorial Centre of Social Services of Konotop City Council.
- A municipal concept for new environmentally responsible, energy-efficient construction serving stays of several days.
- A potential municipal operator and direct connection to existing social, psychological and consultation services.
- Priority users: displaced people, families with children, older people, persons with disabilities and others needing urgent support.
- The municipality's initial needs for residential and sanitary facilities, shared spaces, accessibility, landscaping, water, lighting and utility connections.
- Municipal and mentor consultation during the hackathon. Teams should record assumptions and identify the information or decision required next.

What a strong hackathon result will provide

A DECISION-READY MUNICIPAL HOUSING PILOT

Konotop should receive one coherent proposal showing who the facility serves, how short stays work, what should be built, which construction and utility approach is justified, who operates it, what it may cost, what must be confirmed next and how partners can proceed to implementation.

Pilot potential

Within one to three years, capacity and site conditions should be confirmed, the design and operating solutions agreed, and permitting, financing and procurement advanced toward implementation. A first facility should be operating or ready for construction with accessible rooms, sanitary and shared spaces, healthy indoor conditions, reliable systems and links to social support.

The municipality should monitor energy and water use, comfort, accessibility, resident experience, turnover, maintenance and operating costs. The evidence should help improve the facility and enable other communities to adapt the model to their sites, demand and budgets.

Municipal challenge source: Konotop City Territorial Community concept provided for Rebuild Green Hackathon 2026.