Regional Refugee Response
For the Ukraine Situation

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Refugee Accommodation Sites Mapping and Monitoring

November 2022 Update
POLAND

Background & Methodology

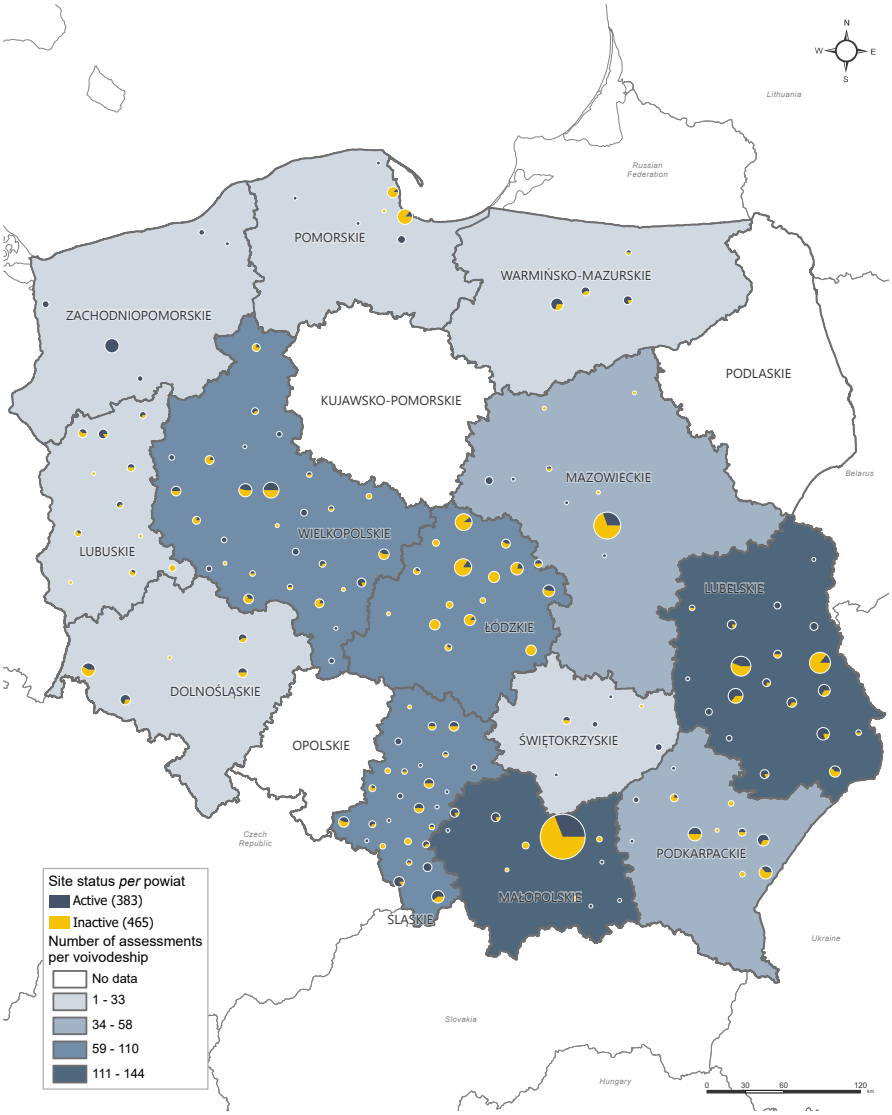
- Site Mapping and Monitoring is a multi-assessment exercise aiming to provide humanitarian actors with reliable data on the status and needs of refugee accommodation sites'[1].
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and REACH worked together on designing the data collection tool and coordination. REACH, International Organization for Migration, Community Organized Relief Effort and Association of Ukrainians in Poland supported the data collection process during the reported period.
- Key informant interviews were conducted with coordinators, humanitarian staff, or volunteers working in accommodation sites. One key informant was interviewed per site.
- Data collection took place from 27th of July to 30th of November 2022 through telephone (598) and on-site in-person (250) interviews. The assessments were conducted exclusively through interviews, not through physical inspections.
- Due to the length of time over which the data was collected, the situation in the sites contacted earlier in the assessment may have changed.
- Out of 848 sites contacted over the five months of data collection, 383 were reportedly active and used to accommodate refugees for the night. Results presented in this factsheet refer to active sites only (n = 383) and should be considered as indicative.
- Some of the results regarding needs and infrastructure on pages 3 and 4 refer to active sites assessed through in-person interviews only (n = 165) from September to November 2022. These sections are marked accordingly.

[1] A refugee accommodation site is defined as a known geographical location of collective accommodation of Ukrainian refugees and third country nationals within Polish borders.

Key information

- "Assessed refugee accommodation sites" refer to active sites assessed per telephone call or on-site visit (n = 383), unless indicated otherwise.
- The majority of assessed sites (66.8%) present a hosting capacity of 50 or less people.
- 36.4% of assessed sites hosted persons with disabilities at the time of data collection.
- Only 9.7% of assessed sites were reportedly not prepared at the time of data collection to accommodate residents in the upcoming winter months.
- The item type most frequently reported as needed by the accommodation sites assessed on-site were cleaning supplies (59.4%), followed by sleeping items (46.1%).
- 23.2% and 20.6% of the 165 sites assessed on-site were reportedly in need of adult and children clothing, respectively (e.g., winter shoes, jackets, coats, hats).
- Less than half of the 165 sites that were assessed on-site had some problems with infrastructure. The most frequently reported issues were walls in need of repainting, toilet and sanitation problems, and lack of privacy (as reported by 24.2%, 19.4%, and 13.3% of the 165 assessed sites, respectively).

Assessed refugee accommodation sites by powiat



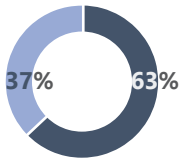
Number of active and inactive sites contacted per voivodeship

Voivodeship	Active	Inactive	Voivodeship	Active	Inactive
Dolnośląskie	16	15	Pomorskie	10	21
Lubelskie	74	62	Śląskie	57	37
Lubuskie	15	18	Świętokrzyskie	9	3
Łódzkie	18	92	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	15	7
Małopolskie	47	97	Wielkopolskie	55	51
Mazowieckie	22	36	Zachodniopomorskie	21	0
Podkarpackie	24	26			

Total hosting capacity was **25,401 units** based on the assessment of the individual site capacity

Occupied places, n = 15,780

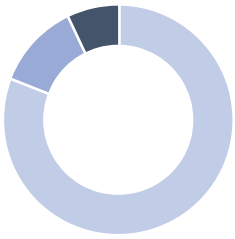
Free places, n = 9,621



Assessed sites by the number of residents at the time of data collection

Information on site management and facilities

Assessed places by accommodation site type



Collective sites (preexisting structure, like a school or a hotel)	80.9%
Planned sites (structure created specifically for accommodating refugees)	11.5%
Unplanned sites (informal, spontaneously created structure)	7.3%
Transit sites (temporary accommodation for persons awaiting registration)	0.3%

Top five most common types of buildings used for collective sites[2]

Hotel	41.2%
Vacation resort	11.2%
Education facility	8.2%
Religious facility	6.5%
Community center	5.8%
Other	11.2%

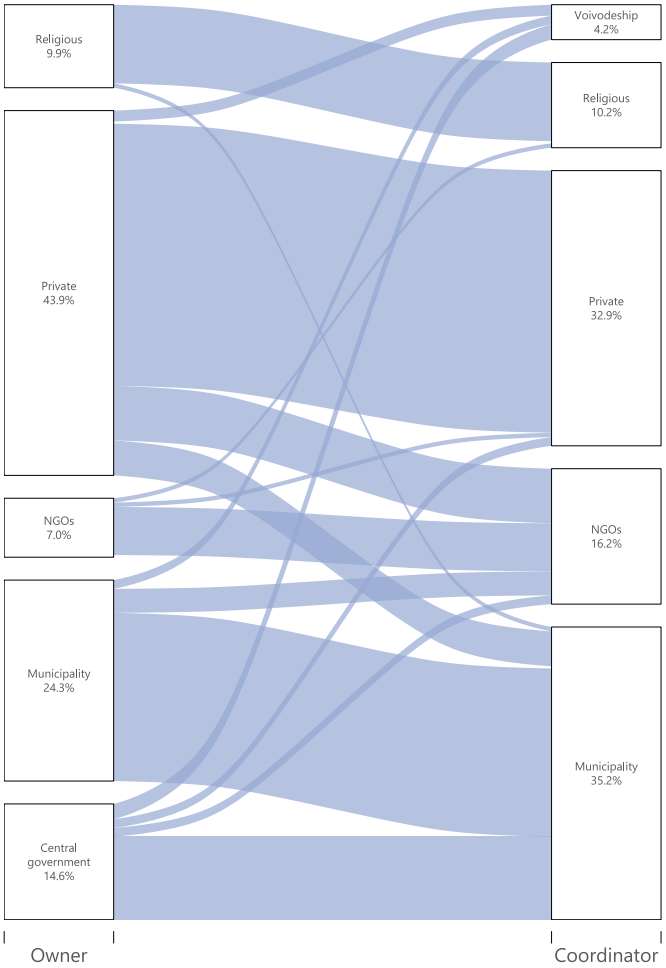
[2] Subset of all assessed sites that were classified as collective sites, n = 294.

Top five most common services provided in the assessed sites[3]

Food distribution	59.5%
Only accommodation	29.0%
Job search assistance	26.4%
Reception point	20.9%
Information point	11.0%
Registration facility	5.2%

[3] Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Assessed accommodation sites by ownership and coordination



Predicted duration of the use of the assessed accommodation site

Unspecified	71.0%
3 more months	1.8%
2 more months	1.0%
1 more month	1.8%
Other	6.0%
Do not know	18.3%

Assessed accommodation sites by total surface area

Over 10,000 m²	1.6%
5,000 – 10,000 m²	2.6%
1,000 – 5,000 m²	11.0%
100 – 1,000 m²	63.2%
50 – 100 m²	12.0%
Less than 50 m²	5.0%
Do not know	4.7%

Demographic information

Proportion of assessed sites by the residents' nationality[4]

Ukrainian	99.7%
Polish	15.6%
Third country nationals that arrived from Ukraine	8.1%
Third country nationals that arrived from outside Ukraine	0.5%

[4] Because of the data gaps, the proportions are from sample of n = 372.

Proportion of assessed sites that hosted at least one person from the vulnerable groups[5]

Persons with disabilities	36.4%
Unaccompanied and Separated Children	4.6%

[5] Because of the data gaps, the proportions are from samples of n = 382 and n = 371 for persons with disabilities and Unaccompanied and Separated Children, respectively.

Most pressing needs based on in-person interviews

The in-person interviews (n = 165) were conducted on-site with key informants between 2nd of September and 30th of November 2022. They allowed for an assessment of the accommodation site needs and availability of several resources and services. Below is an overview of the most frequently requested items and supplies. For each item category, it presents a specific percentage of sites in need (of 165) and top three most requested items from that group.

Type of items	Percent of sites in need (of 165)	Top three most frequently needed items in that group	
Cleaning supplies	59.4%	Laundry detergents	81/98
		Dish soap and sponges	68/98
		All purpose cleaner	66/98
Sleeping items	46.1%	Bed sheets	58/76
		Pillow cases	51/76
		Pillows	50/76
Hygiene items	43.6%	Toilet paper rolls	58/72
		Shampoo, liquid soap	54/72
		Towels	46/72
Cooking utensils	42.4%	Pots, pans	47/70
		Reusable plates and cutlery	36/70
		Electric kettles	26/70
Infant supplies	29.1%	Baby wipes	40/48
		Diapers (newborn to size 6)	37/48
		Diaper rash cream	30/48
Adult clothes	23.2%	Jackets	35/38
		Winter shoes	34/38
		Coats	30/38
Children clothes	20.6%	Winter shoes	34/34
		Jackets	34/34
		Hats	30/34
Mobility aids	11.0%	Wheelchairs	11/18
		Adult walkers	9/18
		Canes	7/18

If your organization is interested in providing the needed items, please contact Alicja Szczutowska, Shelter Working Group Coordinator, Habitat for Humanity Poland, at aszczutowska@habitat.pl

Persons needing clothing and mobility aids

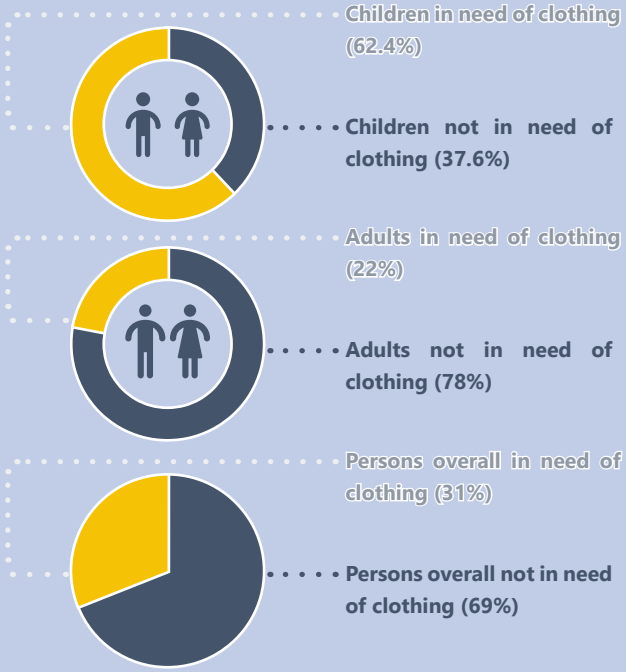
This section refers to the 165 accommodation sites visited on site only.

Based on 165 on-site interviews, the accommodation sites lacked clothing for 1,298 out of 2,079 hosted children at the time of data collection. As a result, 62.4% of children living in these 165 accommodation sites at the time of data collection needed clothing, including: winter shoes, jackets, winter coats, gloves, hats, scarves, underwear, sweaters, and trousers.

At the time of data collection, the 165 accommodation sites lacked clothing for 1,608 out of 7,303 adults. As a result, 22% of adults living in these 165 accommodation sites at the time of data collection needed clothing, including: winter shoes, jackets, gloves, hats, underwear, winter coats, scarves, sweaters, and trousers.

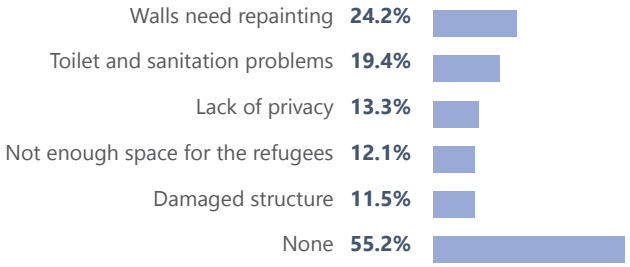
Overall, 31% of residents had unmet clothing needs at the time of data collection, based on 165 on-site interviews.

At the time of data collection the 165 accommodation sites lacked mobility aids for 338 persons, including: wheelchairs, canes, adult walkers, strollers, and walkers for children with disabilities.



Infrastructural issues

Top five most frequently reported infrastructural issues by accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 165)[6]

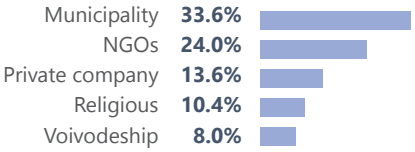


[6] Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Food provision

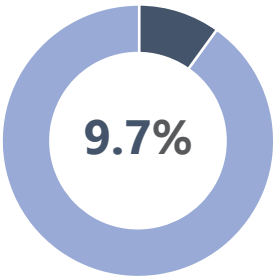
Percent of accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 165) that provided meals for their residents

Top five most common food providers for accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 125)



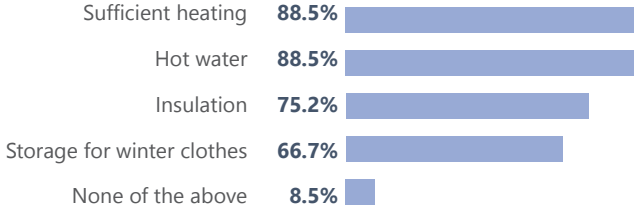
Winterization efforts

Proportion of assessed sites (n = 382) that were either unfit for winter, or needed additional preparations at the time of data collection



The additional preparations needed by the 9.7% of sites that have not been ready for winter (n = 37) include: replacing radiators and furnaces (11), adding insulation (7), renovating bathrooms (5), and replacing windows (4).

Number of accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 165) that have the following winterization systems:



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