Regional Refugee Response
For the Ukraine Situation

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Refugee Accommodation Sites Mapping and Monitoring

October 2022 Update
POLAND

Background & Methodology

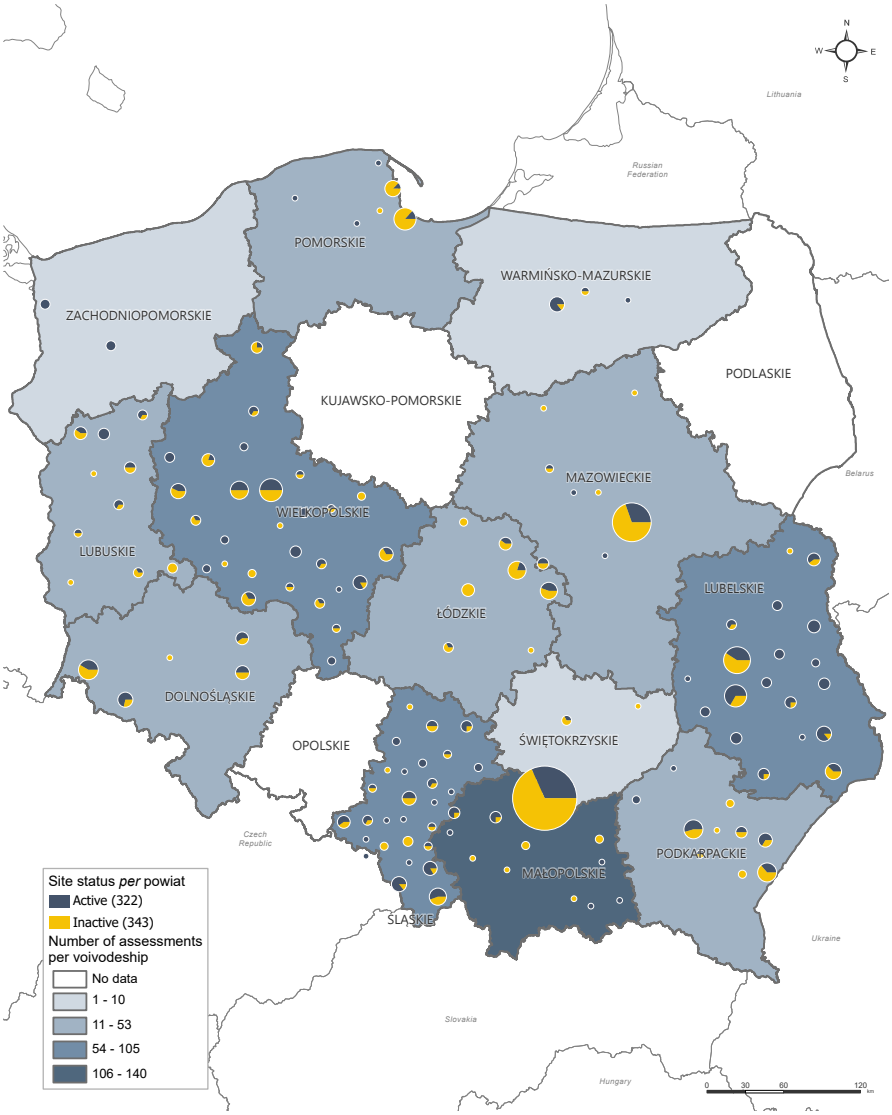
- Site Mapping and Monitoring is a multi-assessment exercise aiming to provide humanitarian actors with reliable data on the status and needs of refugee accommodation sites'[1].
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and REACH worked together on designing the data collection tool and coordination. 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 31st of October 2022 through telephone (562) and on-site in-person (103) 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 665 sites contacted over the four months of data collection, 322 were reportedly active and used to accommodate refugees for the night. Results presented in this factsheet refer to active sites only (n = 322) 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 = 103) in September and October 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 = 322), unless indicated otherwise.
- The majority of assessed sites (66%) present a hosting capacity of 50 or less people.
- 38% of assessed sites hosted persons with disabilities at the time of data collection.
- Only 9% 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 (58%), followed by hygiene items (49%).
- 25% and 22% of the 103 sites assessed on-site were reportedly in need of adult and children clothing, respectively (e.g., winter shoes, jackets, gloves, hats).
- Less than half of the 103 sites that were assessed on-site had some problems with infrastructure. The most frequently reported issues were toilet and sanitation problems, walls in need of repainting, and insufficient space (as reported by 19%, 19%, and 16% of the 103 assessed sites, respectively).

Assessed refugee accommodation sites by powiat



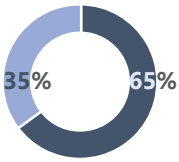
Number of active and inactive sites contacted per voivodeship

Voivodeship	Active	Inactive	Voivodeship	Active	Inactive
Dolnośląskie	16	15	Podkarpackie	20	22
Lubelskie	68	30	Świętokrzyskie	1	3
Lubuskie	14	15	Śląskie	53	28
Łódzkie	11	28	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	8	2
Małopolskie	46	94	Wielkopolskie	56	49
Mazowieckie	17	36	Zachodniopomorskie	6	0
Pomorskie	6	21			

Total hosting capacity was **22,556 units** based on the assessment of the individual site capacity

Occupied places, n = 14,165

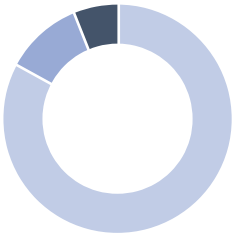
Free places, n = 8,391



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)	83.5%
Planned sites (structure created specifically for accommodating refugees)	10.6%
Unplanned sites (informal, spontaneously created structure)	5.9%

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

Hotel	41.5%
Vacation resort	11.6%
Education facility	8.1%
Religious facility	7.0%
Community center	6.6%

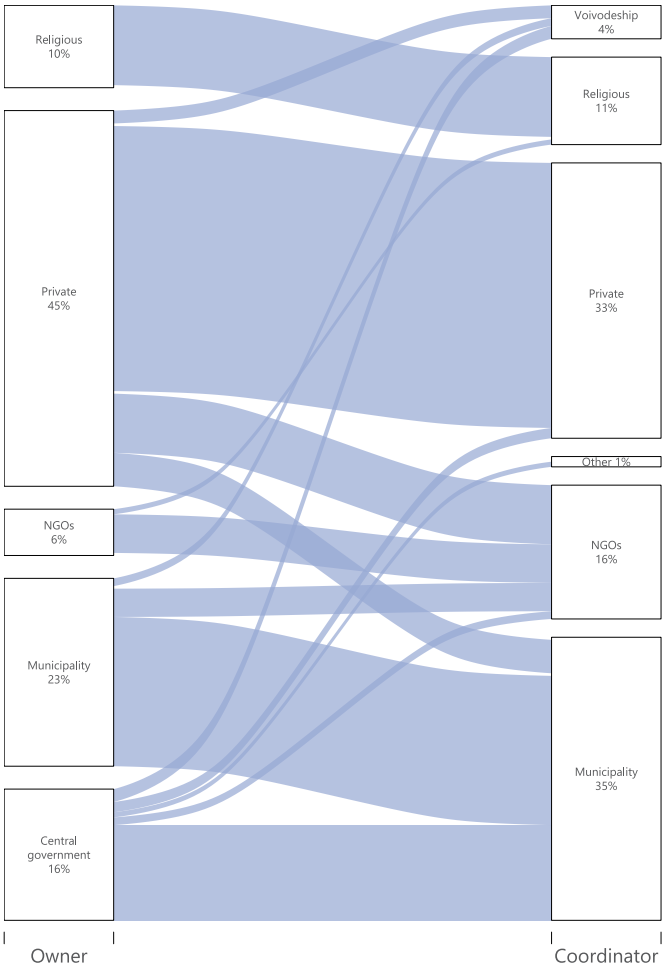
[2] Subset of all assessed sites that were classified as collective sites, n = 258.

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

Food distribution	68.0%
Job search assistance	28.9%
Reception point	22.4%
Information point	10.9%
Registration facility	5.0%

[3] Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Assessed accommodation sites by ownership and coordination



Predicted duration of the use of the assessed accommodation site

Unspecified	70.5%
3 more months	1.9%
2 more months	0.9%
1 more month	1.6%
Other	6.5%
Do not know	18.6%

Assessed accommodation sites by total surface area

Over 10,000 m²	0.6%
5,000 – 10,000 m²	2.2%
1,000 – 5,000 m²	11.5%
100 – 1,000 m²	63.7%
50 – 100 m²	11.5%
Less than 50 m²	5.6%
Do not know	5.0%

Demographic information

Proportion of assessed sites by the residents' nationality

Ukrainian	99.7%
Polish	14.0%
Third country nationals that arrived from Ukraine	8.9%
Third country nationals that arrived from outside Ukraine	0.6%

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

Persons with disabilities	37.6%
Unaccompanied and Separated Children	3.8%

Most pressing needs based on in-person interviews

The in-person interviews (n = 103) were conducted on-site with key informants between 2nd of September and 31st of October 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 103) and top three most requested items from that group.

Type of items	Percent of sites in need (of 103)	Top three most frequently needed items in that group	
Cleaning supplies	58.3%	Laundry detergents	51/60
		Tub, grout, tile, and glass cleaner	45/60
		Toilet bowl cleaner	42/60
Hygiene items	48.5%	Toilet paper rolls	38/50
		Shampoo, liquid soap	33/50
		Towels	25/50
Sleeping items	45.6%	Bed sheets	35/47
		Pillows	34/47
		Pillow cases	30/47
Cooking utensils	39.8%	Pots, pans	27/41
		Reusable plates and cutlery	20/41
		Electric kettles	14/41
Infant supplies	32.0%	Baby wipes	26/33
		Diapers (newborn to size 6)	25/33
		Diaper rash cream	19/33
Adult clothes	25.2%	Winter shoes	23/26
		Jackets	23/26
		Gloves, hats, underwear	20/26
Children clothes	22.3%	Winter shoes	23/23
		Jackets	23/23
		Coats, gloves, scarves, hats	19/23
Mobility aids	12.7%	Wheelchairs	9/13
		Canes	7/13
		Adult walkers	7/13

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

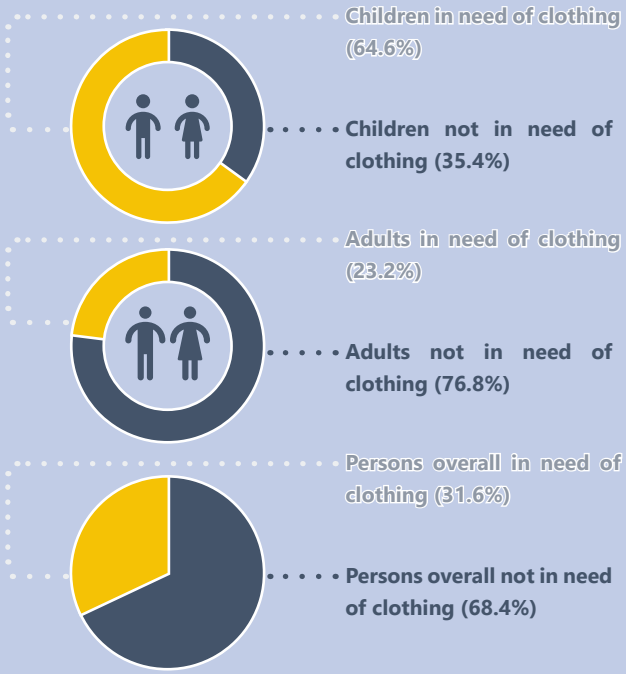
This section refers to the 103 accommodation sites visited on site only.

Based on 103 on-site interviews, the accommodation sites lacked clothing for 991 out of 1,534 hosted children at the time of data collection. As a result, 64.6% of children living in these 103 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 103 accommodation sites lacked clothing for 1,384 out of 5,973 adults. As a result, 23.2% of adults living in these 103 accommodation sites at the time of data collection needed clothing, including: winter shoes, jackets, gloves, hats, underwear, winter coats, scarves, sweaters, and trousers.

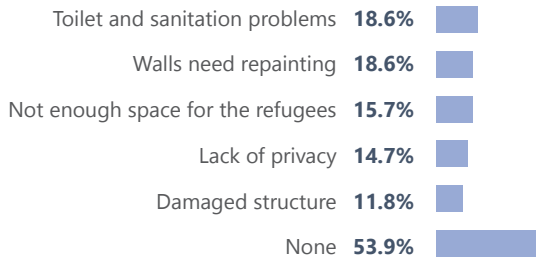
Overall, 31.6% of residents had unmet clothing needs at the time of data collection, based on 103 on-site interviews.

At the time of data collection the 103 accommodation sites lacked mobility aids for 329 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 = 103)[4]

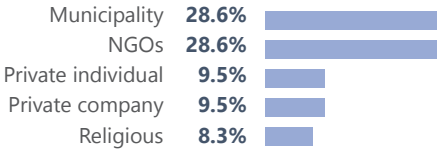


[4] Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Food provisions

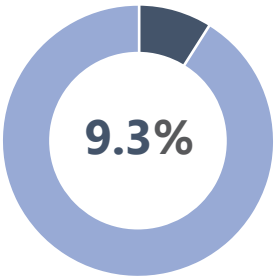
Percent of accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 103) that provided meals for their residents

Top five most common food providers for accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 84)



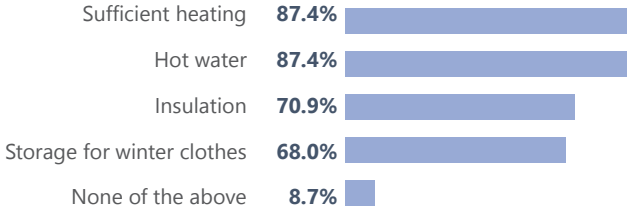
Winterization efforts

Proportion of assessed sites (n = 322) that were either unfit for winter, or needed additional preparations at the time of data collection



The additional preparations needed by the 9.3% of sites that have not been ready for winter (n = 30) include: replacing radiators and furnaces (7), adding insulation (7), heating costs (2), and replacing windows (2).

Number of accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 103) that have the following winterization systems:



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