Regional Refugee Response
For the Ukraine Situation

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Refugee Accommodation Sites Mapping and Monitoring

December 2022 Update
POLAND

Background & Methodology

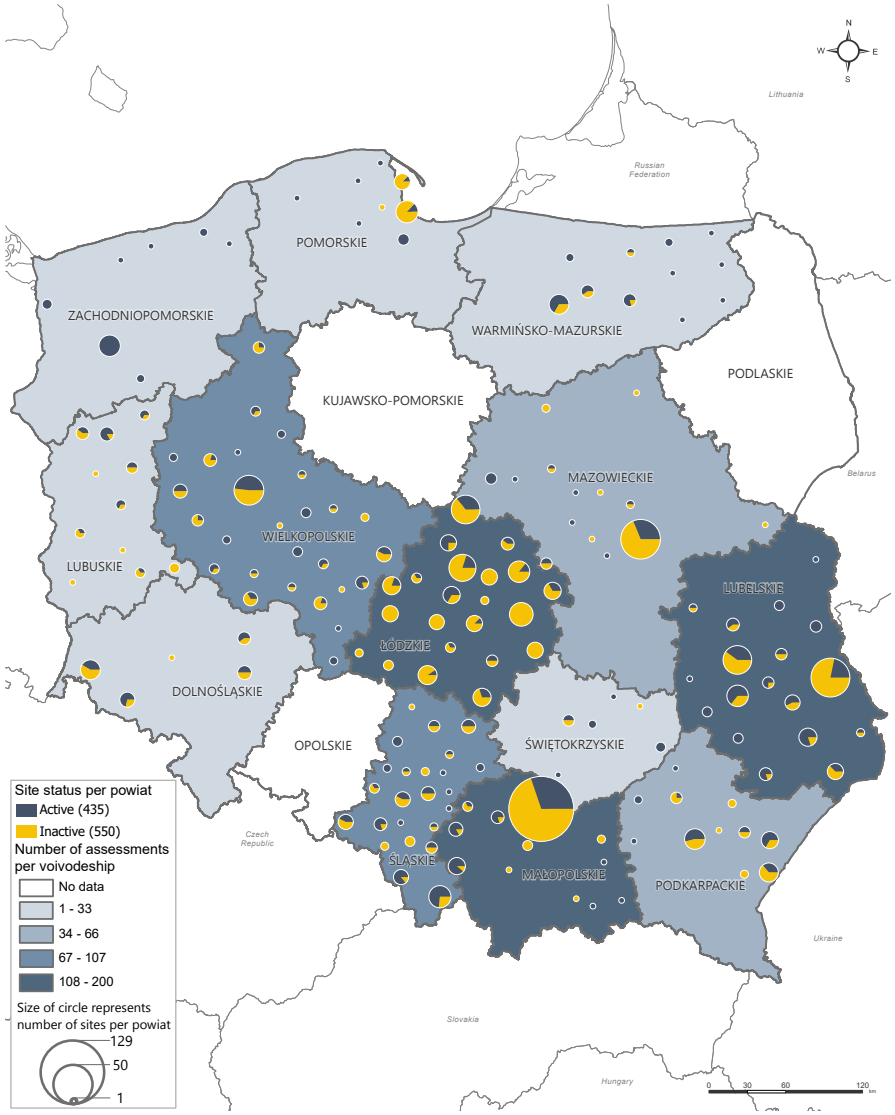
- Site Mapping and Monitoring is a multi-assessment exercise aiming to provide humanitarian actors with reliable data on the status and needs of refugee accommodation sites'[1].
- UNHCR and REACH worked together on designing the data collection tool and coordination. REACH, IOM, CORE and Association 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 December 2022 through telephone (684) and on-site in-person (301) 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 985 sites contacted over the five months of data collection, 435 were reportedly active and used to accommodate refugees for the night. Results presented in this factsheet refer to active sites allowing overnight stay only (n = 435) 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 = 202) from September to December 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 = 435), unless indicated otherwise.
- The majority of assessed sites (67.1%) present a hosting capacity of 50 or less people.
- 35.9% of assessed sites hosted persons with disabilities at the time of data collection.
- Only 10% 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 cooking items (48.1%).
- 22.8% and 20.3% of the 201 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 202 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 damaged structure (as reported by 25.7%, 18.8%, and 11.4% of the 202 assessed sites, respectively).

Assessed refugee accommodation sites by powiat



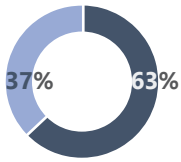
Number of active and inactive sites contacted per voivodeship

Voivodeship	Active	Inactive	Voivodeship	Active	Inactive
Dolnośląskie	16	15	Pomorskie	11	21
Lubelskie	73	74	Śląskie	66	41
Lubuskie	15	18	Świętokrzyskie	9	3
Łódzkie	46	154	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	25	8
Małopolskie	46	98	Wielkopolskie	55	51
Mazowieckie	25	41	Zachodniopomorskie	24	0
Podkarpackie	24	26			

Total hosting capacity was **27,975 units** based on the assessment of the individual site capacity

Occupied places, n = 17,538

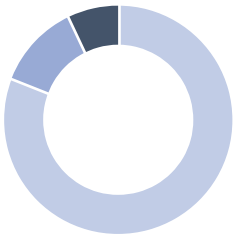
Free places, n = 10,437



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)	81.1%
Planned sites (structure created specifically for accommodating refugees)	11.5%
Unplanned sites (informal, spontaneously created structure)	7.1%
Transit sites (temporary accommodation for persons awaiting registration)	0.2%

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

Hotel	38.1%
Vacation resort	10.8%
Education facility	8.4%
Residential building	6.3%
Religious facility	6.3%
Other	13.2%

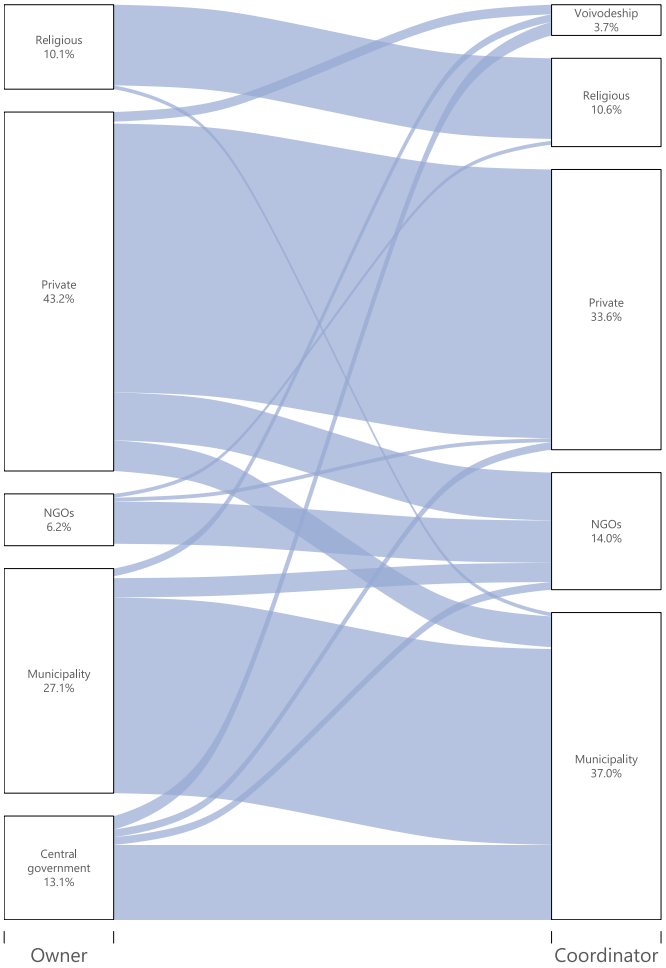
[2] Subset of all assessed sites that were classified as collective sites, n = 333.

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

Food distribution	58.4%
Only accommodation	31.3%
Job search assistance	25.7%
Reception point	19.3%
Information point	11.3%
Registration facility	5.5%

[3] Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Assessed accommodation sites by ownership and coordination



Predicted duration of the use of the assessed accommodation site

Unspecified	71.5%
3 more months	1.6%
2 more months	0.9%
1 more month	2.3%
Other	6.0%
Do not know	17.7%

Assessed accommodation sites by total surface area

Over 10,000 m²	1.6%
5,000 – 10,000 m²	2.1%
1,000 – 5,000 m²	11.0%
100 – 1,000 m²	63.2%
50 – 100 m²	12.9%
Less than 50 m²	4.6%
Do not know	4.6%

Demographic information

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

Ukrainian	99.8%
Polish	15.3%
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 = 419.

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

Persons with disabilities	35.9%
Unaccompanied and Separated Children	4.3%

[5] Because of the data gaps, the proportions are from samples of n = 429 and n = 416 for persons with disabilities and Unaccompanied and Separated Children, respectively.

Most pressing needs based on in-person interviews

The in-person interviews (n = 202) were conducted on-site with key informants between 2nd of September and 31st of December 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 201, because of the data gap) and top three most requested items from that group.

Type of items	Percent of sites in need (of 201)	Top three most frequently needed items in that group	
Cleaning supplies	59.7%	Laundry detergents	99/120
		Toilet bowl cleaner	82/120
		Tub, grout, tile and glass cleaner	82/120
Cooking utensils	48.3%	Pots, pans	68/97
		Reusable plates and cutlery	50/97
		Electric kettles	39/97
Sleeping items	44.2%	Bed sheets	69/89
		Pillow cases	63/89
		Pillows	62/89
Hygiene items	43.3%	Toilet paper	73/87
		Shampoo, liquid soap	68/87
		Towels	59/87
Infant supplies	30.4%	Baby wipes	51/61
		Diapers (newborn to size 6)	47/61
		Diaper rash cream	37/61
Adult clothes	22.9%	Jackets	42/46
		Winter shoes	42/46
		Coats	37/46
Children clothes	20.4%	Jackets	40/41
		Winter shoes	40/41
		Hats	36/41
Mobility aids	10.4%	Wheelchairs	12/21
		Adult walkers	12/21
		Canes, strollers	7/21

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

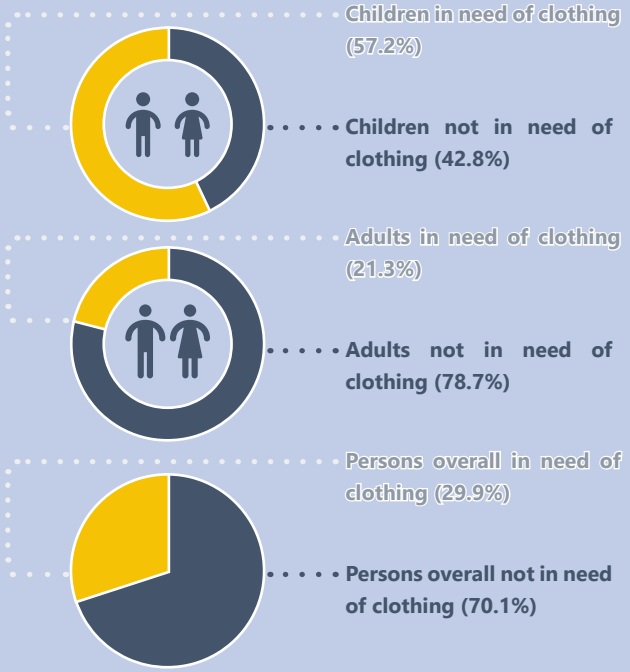
This section refers to accommodation sites visited on site that responded to the needs assessment questions (n = 201).

Based on 201 on-site interviews, the accommodation sites lacked clothing for 1,514 out of 2,646 hosted children at the time of data collection. As a result, 57.2% of children living in these 201 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 201 accommodation sites lacked clothing for 1,795 out of 8,426 adults. As a result, 21.3% of adults living in these 201 accommodation sites at the time of data collection needed clothing, including: winter shoes, jackets, gloves, hats, underwear, winter coats, scarves, sweaters, and trousers.

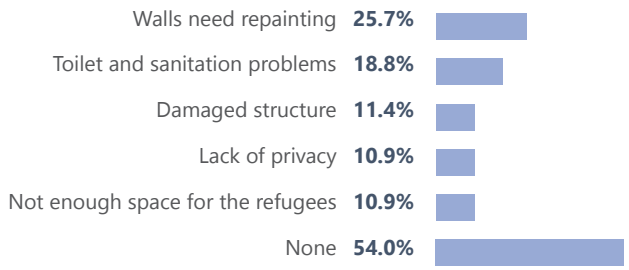
Overall, 29.9% of residents had unmet clothing needs at the time of data collection, based on 201 on-site interviews.

At the time of data collection the 201 accommodation sites lacked mobility aids for 351 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 = 202)[6]

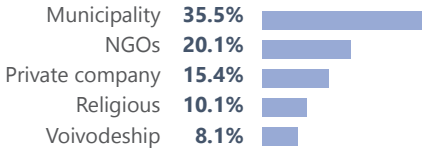


[6] Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Food provision

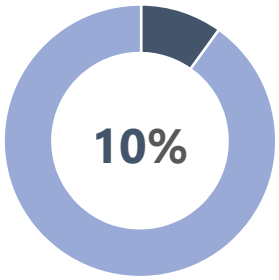
Percent of accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 202) that provided meals for their residents

Top five most common food providers for accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 149)



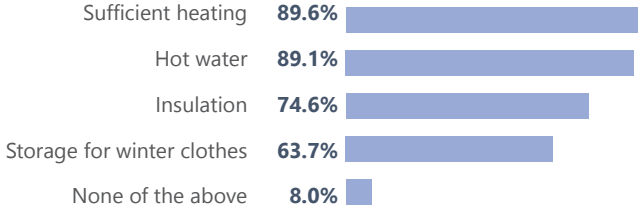
Winterization efforts

Proportion of assessed sites (n = 429) that were either unfit for winter, or needed additional preparations at the time of data collection



The additional preparations needed by the 10% of sites that have not been ready for winter (n = 43) include: replacing radiators and furnaces (11), adding insulation (9), renovating bathrooms (5), and replacing windows (5).

Number of accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 201) that have the following winterization systems:



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