UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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Refugee Accommodation Sites Overview

July–August 2022
POLAND

Background & Methodology

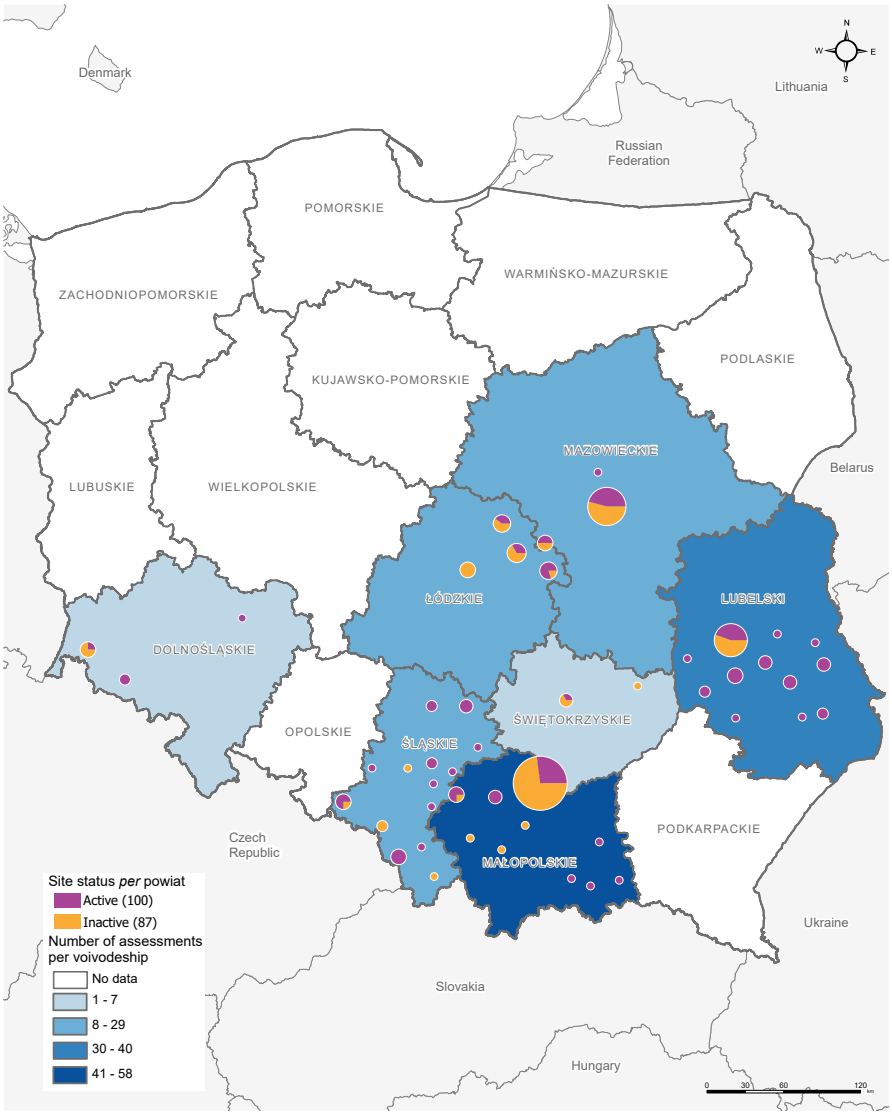
- Site Mapping and Monitoring is an effort to provide humanitarian actors with reliable data on the status and needs of the refugee accommodation sites[1].
- As of the 31 August 2022, 2,459 accommodation sites have been mapped across Poland.
- Key informant interviews were conducted with coordinators, humanitarian staff, or volunteers working at accommodation sites. One key informant was interviewed per site.
- Data collection took place between 27th of July and 31st of August through telephone interviews.
- Out of 187 sites contacted, 100 were reported active and used to accommodate refugees for at least one night. Results presented in this factsheet refer to active sites only (n= 100) and should be considered as indicative.
- This output will be complemented by another factsheet (to be released in November 2022) reporting findings on sites' needs including winterization and on the existing gaps in the provided assistance.

[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.

Number of active and inactive sites contacted per voivodeship

Voivodeship	Active	Inactive
Dolnoslaskie	4	3
Lubelskie	30	10
Łódzkie	10	14
Małopolskie	21	38
Mazowieckie	11	13
Slaskie	23	6
Swietokrzyskie	1	3

Assessed refugee accommodation sites by powiat

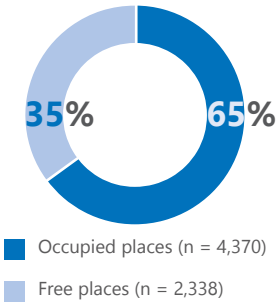


Key information

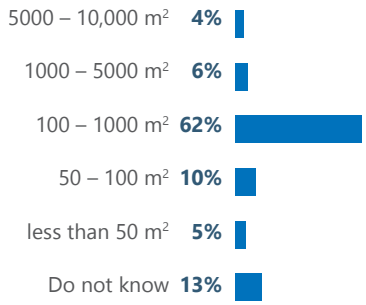
- The majority of assessed sites (77%) present a hosting capacity of 50 or less people;
- 45% of assessed sites hosted persons with disabilities at the time of data collection;
- Only 3% of assessed sites were reportedly not prepared to accommodate residents in the upcoming winter months;
- The majority of assessed accommodation sites (62%) were declared to remain operational for an unspecified time;
- 9% of assessed accommodation sites were planned to be closed in one month or less after data collection;
- Most of the assessed sites (62%) had between 100 and 1000 m² of floor area.

Capacity of assessed sites

6,708 units total hosting capacity at the time of data collection



Assessed accommodation sites by total surface area



Assessed sites by 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)	89%
Planned sites (structure created specifically for accommodating refugees)	9%
Unplanned sites (informal, spontaneously created structure)	2%

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

Hotel	35%
Religious facility	12%
Vacation resort	10%
Educational facility	9%
Student dormitory	6%
Other	11%
No information	6%

[2] Subset of all assessed sites that were classified as collective sites, n = 89.

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

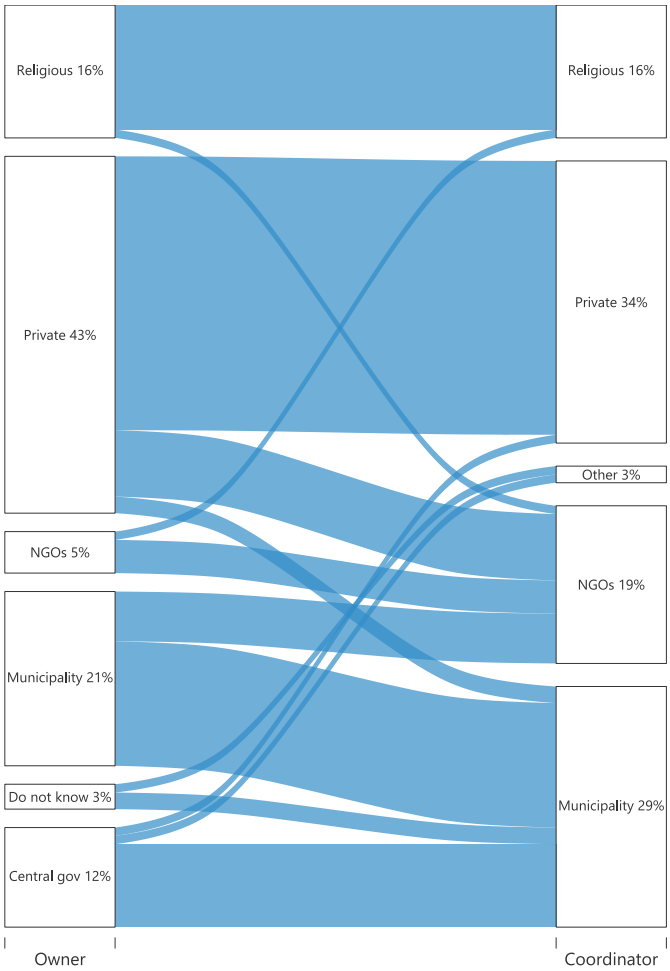
Food distribution	81%
Job search assistance	40%
Reception point	20%
Information point	12%
Registration facility	11%

[3] Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Assessed site duration

- 4% of assessed sites were planned to be closed in less than one month after the data collection, 5% in one month after the data collection, 3% were reported to be closed in between two and three months after the data collection, and 6% in more than three months after the data collection.
- 62% of assessed sites were declared to remain operational for an unspecified time.
- In 7% of assessed sites it was emphasized that the site operationality heavily depended on public funding, and/or decision of the authorities.

Assessed accommodation sites by ownership and coordination



Winterization efforts

3% of assessed sites were claimed to **not** be prepared to accommodate residents in the upcoming winter months; reasons include building condition and costs of heating fuel. This might entail the relocation of about **150 persons**.

Demographic information

Proportion of assessed sites that hosted residents of different nationality than Ukrainian

Third Country Nationals	10%
Polish	8%
Stateless Persons	1%
Other	2%

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

Persons with disabilities	45%
Unaccompanied and Separated Children	4%

Allowed length of stay[4]

Undefined	41%
Longer than 3 months	51%
1 – 3 months	2%
1 week – 1 month	4%
Less than one week	2%

[4] Allowed length of stay refers to the accommodation site policy, and not to de facto lenght of stay of residents.

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