



Regional Refugee Response  
for the Ukraine Situation

2024

**POLAND Chapter**

# > At a glance

## Poland Planned Response (January-December 2024)



**1.1 M**

projected refugee population



**\$ 377 M**

total financial requirements in USD



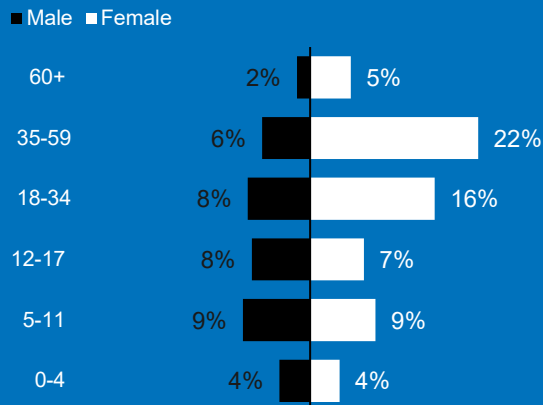
**103**

RRP partners

### Population planning figures

	Estimated population as of end of 2023	Population planned for assistance in 2024
Refugee Population	956,635	1,100,000

### Age and gender breakdown<sup>1</sup>



**5%**

Persons with disabilities



**63%**

Women and girls



**37%**

Men and boys

<sup>1</sup> Calculations are based on Government statistics.

## Part 1: Current Situation

### Situation Overview

As the country hosting the largest refugee population among those participating in the Regional Refugee Response Plan, Poland at the end of 2023 saw a complex situation, characterized by different degrees of social and economic inclusion and – as a result – differentiated humanitarian needs. New arrivals continued at a limited scale, together with pendular movements and some limited returns. The unwavering support offered by Polish Government and society continued throughout 2023 positively impacted the lives of refugees across the country.

Based on potential population movements, this plan anticipates that 1.1 million refugees will reside in Poland. Women, children and older persons constitutes more than 90 per cent of the total refugee population in Poland.

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) shows how temporary protection has improved the situation for many refugees and allowed them access to jobs and services. Alongside this, a significant number of refugees are facing diminishing resources and heightened vulnerabilities.<sup>2</sup>

Partners are committed to supporting the government's response in protecting refugees. This collaborative approach follows the Refugee Coordination Model, ensuring a coordinated and complementary strategy aligned with government priorities. Regional coordination will foster enhanced cooperation, with a focus on the vital role of Polish organizations in sustaining the response and addressing the needs of refugees. This role is evident in the significantly increased number of Polish organizations participating in the Plan in 2024, compared to previous years.

### Population Planning Figures

In Poland, as of end December 2023, 956,633 individuals from Ukraine were either active PESEL holders, recognized refugees or asylum-seekers.<sup>3</sup> The PESEL is a unique identification number attributed to refugees benefiting from temporary protection, providing them access to services such as health and social support.

More than 60 per cent of the refugee population with active PESEL-UKR numbers is concentrated in five regions (voivodeships), indicating a concentration in major cities: Mazowieckie (includes Warsaw), Wielkopolskie (includes Poznan), Dolnoslaskie (includes Wroclaw), Slaskie (includes Katowice), and Malopolskie (includes Krakow).

The projected population of refugees from Ukraine by the end of 2024, including third-country nationals (TCNs), is 1.1 million, some 150,000 more than the number of active PESEL-UKR numbers. Multiple factors will influence figures – among them the intensity of the conflict, damage to critical infrastructure in Ukraine and the capacity of Ukraine to cater for millions of internally displaced people, as well as economic developments. Proximity and cultural ties or family links in

<sup>2</sup> According to the Multi-Sector Needs Analysis, 38 per cent of households surveyed reported that they can afford fewer goods and services than the year prior, and 49 per households reported having at least one chronically ill member.

<sup>3</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine/location/10781>

Poland vis-à-vis other countries will also have an influence on refugees' decisions on where to stay. The regions from which the highest number of refugees fled to Poland are situated near the conflict zone and include Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, and Khersonska oblasts.

## Country Risks and Needs

The demographic composition underscores the heightened vulnerabilities faced by refugees from Ukraine in Poland. PESEL data shows that over 90 per cent of refugees are women, children and older persons, with 37 per cent being children under 18, and 63 per cent are females. Among older persons, 78 per cent are female, making up 7 per cent of the total refugee population. The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) found that 49 per cent of households have at least one member with chronic illness, 42 per cent of households are single caregivers with dependents and 9 per cent of households consist exclusively of older persons. In line with the Washington Group methodology, 5 per cent of household members are identified as persons with disabilities. The MSNA identifies that 82 per cent of households have unmet needs, with the top three priorities mentioned by them being employment/livelihoods (32 per cent), healthcare services (27 per cent), and accommodation (23 per cent). GBV and child protection issues remains a concern, as is family separation and risks of human trafficking. In response to multiple protection problems, RRP partners are putting a strong emphasis on supporting the most vulnerable refugees.

The MSNA findings indicate that ongoing monitoring is required for social cohesion, with 31 per cent of respondents reporting tensions with the host community, mainly manifested in the form of verbal aggression or discrimination. Despite the vital role of the Polish social support system in assisting refugees, the MSNA data shows that 38 per cent of households can afford fewer goods than at this time a year ago, mainly due to rising costs, reduced income, and unexpected expenses. Employment is another issue, with 61 per cent stating that they have some form of employment – a major achievement but leaving still scope for a stronger inclusion of refugees in the labour market. The primary obstacles to securing employment include language barriers (34 per cent), limited decent job opportunities (21 per cent), and skills mismatches (16 per cent).

Access to healthcare services is granted to refugees at par with host communities. The MSNA indicates that 10 per cent of households reported difficulties in accessing the needed healthcare. The most frequent difficulty related to making appointments (47 per cent), with language (19 per cent) and high fees (18 per cent) also reported as barriers as well as gaps in understanding how to access care (15 per cent). Mental health concerns persist widely, as indicated by the MSNA, with 20 per cent of surveyed households expressing a need for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for at least one of its members. However, only 45 per cent of individuals in need were reported to receive such support when required. Living arrangements for refugees in Poland vary, with most living independently, in shared accommodation, or in hostels/hotels. The MSNA identifies that 7 per cent of the refugee population live in collective sites – a number which is believed to have further declined in the second half of 2023. 26 per cent of households report issues with their current living conditions (most predominantly a lack of space, lack of separate showers and insufficient privacy), while 4 per cent of households face pressure to leave their accommodation.

Low enrolment in formal education, learning losses and mental health and psycho-social effects of remaining out-of-school for long periods of time remain major risks for children, with less than half of all school-aged refugee children enrolled in Polish schools at the end of the 2022/23 school

year. Many school children attend online learning under the Ukrainian curriculum, while others likely have dropped out of learning entirely, as attendance of online learning is not monitored. According to refugees interviewed in the MSNA, there is a need for additional Polish language classes and the provision of essential equipment to promote access to the Polish education system.

Uncertainty over the future remains a significant challenge for households with children enrolled in Polish schools.

Additionally, with regard to child protection, MSNA data reveals that 39 per cent of refugees interviewed express concerns about risks faced by boys, while 35 per cent share similar concerns for girls. The two most common risks reported for both boys and girls include increased vulnerability to neglect and psychological violence in the community. For girls, the third most reported risk is sexual violence in the community, while for boys, it is increased vulnerability to abuse. 16 per cent of households indicate they are not aware of any services to report violence against children.

To effectively address country risks, RRP partners are adopting an integrated approach, with continuous engagement with national and local authorities in order to align project interventions with governmental priorities. Polish non-governmental organizations working in collaboration with International NGOs and UN Agencies play a crucial role in strengthening the humanitarian response and identifying funding opportunities. As partners enhance collaboration with the private sector to promote resilience and integration, ongoing dialogue between host communities and refugees remains a key focus. The dialogue aims to facilitate cultural exchange, stimulate economic activity, and strengthen refugee inclusion.

## Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

### Country Strategic Objectives

#### SO1: Refugees have effective access to legal status, protection, and rights in host countries.



In support of the Government, activities are undertaken to ensure that new arrivals are informed about existing national and regional protection initiatives in a language they understand and also that refugees are registered, identified, and referred. This should take into consideration age, gender and diversity, including through the recognition of disability certificates. The strategy includes assessing avenues for longer-term status and documentation for refugees from Ukraine who decide to settle in Poland. While the UNHCR Position on Voluntary Returns to Ukraine<sup>4</sup> continues to be applicable, refugees who have crossed back into Ukraine temporarily will continue to be supported through advocacy to prevent loss of status and social benefits. Regular monitoring of the situation on the ground and current practices guides priority interventions in addressing complex population dynamics, and ongoing efforts to advocate for an inclusive process aimed at eliminating differences in rights based on nationality.

#### SO2: Refugees with specific needs and vulnerabilities have access to targeted support and assistance.



Starting with a focus on groups facing elevated risks due to their conditions or status, attention is directed to unaccompanied children, individuals with disabilities (mental or physical), those with serious medical conditions, older persons, members of minority groups, LGBTIQ+ refugees, as well as individuals with diverse Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics. With the gradual closure of long-term collective centres and communal housing, RRP partners will foster collaboration with government agencies to ensure that the most vulnerable individuals can access affordable housing. Systematic consultations with different groups remain essential, requiring specialized assistance for individuals with specific needs, including women and children at risk, persons with disabilities and elders. The support builds on prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV), while ensuring the provision of mental health and psychosocial support. RRP partners will foster a two-way communication system with host communities and refugees, enabling efficient complaint mechanisms, response, and referral processes.

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<sup>4</sup> [UNHCR Position on Voluntary Returns to Ukraine, 14 July 2023](#)

### SO3: Refugees' socio-economic inclusion in their host communities is strengthened and their self-reliance increased.



Priorities aimed at enabling refugees to become self-reliant will include support for inclusion of refugees in the labour market, providing language, job-matching, and upskilling courses, as well as legal counselling for both employed and self-employed individuals to understand the legal framework for labour issues in Poland and raising awareness on the risks of labour exploitation and human trafficking. These efforts involve strengthening collaboration with the private sector, as a key element to foster resilience, integration and long-term solutions. RRP partners will also direct efforts to advocate for the increased enrolment and inclusion of refugee children in the national education system, reaffirming the importance of resuming school attendance instead of online learning.

### SO4: The social cohesion between refugee and host communities is reinforced.



RRP partners' work will continue to focus on engaging locally and nationally with central, regional and municipal authorities, as well as through the support of Polish and refugee-led organizations, to advocate against misinformation and promote peaceful coexistence. They will support a continuous dialogue between host communities and refugees as an opportunity to promote cultural exchange, solidarity, increased economic activity and support networks. Additionally, advocacy for inclusive policies and practices will continue, addressing stereotypes and prejudices, fostering community engagement, and highlighting the positive impact of refugees in host communities.

#### FUNDING FOR POLISH NGOS

In 2023, funding for Polish NGOs providing humanitarian assistance to refugees from Ukraine decreased significantly compared to 2022. In response, the Pooled Fund for the Refugee Response in Poland (**POP Fund**) was created to facilitate continued support from institutional and private donors. Managed by PCPM – Polish Center for International Aid, the POP Fund is operationally similar to Humanitarian Funds set up in other situations but is tailored to enable greater involvement of corporate donors. More information is available at [www.popfund.pl](http://www.popfund.pl).

## Sectoral Responses

### Cross-Cutting Priorities of the RRP

- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)
- Disability Inclusion
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Localization
- Government Ownership
- Maintaining Emergency Capacities

Read more in the *Regional Overview* p. 25

## PROTECTION



The *Act on Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in the Context of the Armed Conflict in Ukraine* (referred to as “the Special Act”), enacted on the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 2022, establishes a comprehensive framework of safeguards and support for refugees from Ukraine. It extends temporary protection until March 2024 or September 2024 for families with school-aged children, pending an extension to 2025 by the Polish authorities in line with the European Council extension.

The Protection Sector will take the lead in legal analysis and conduct advocacy interventions to promote meaningful access to status, documentation, and rights in line with the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), including amendments to the Special Act to extend its duration until March 2025 as per the EU Council decision. Additionally, the Protection Sector will engage with government counterparts to propose meaningful solutions for refugees after the application of the TPD ends.

The Protection Sector will enhance information provision, legal counselling, and legal representation on a wide range of issues, including re-acquiring TPD status, protection from violence and exploitation, labour rights, taxes, and access to services and social protection schemes.

The Protection Sector will promote meaningful access to national systems for refugees from Ukraine by enhancing and contextualizing referral pathways at the local and regional levels. This effort will involve continuous engagement and support with government counterparts.

The Protection Sector will continue advocating for non-discriminatory approaches to all refugees and asylum-seekers. Additionally, it will contribute to mitigating stigma and promoting the inclusion of third-country nationals and refugee minorities.



### Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



The identified risk factors for GBV, particularly affecting refugee women and girls, are increased by the high proportion of single female-headed households with dependents (41 per cent),<sup>5</sup> alongside discrimination, language, and unemployment-related barriers. Those issues highlight the continued need for prioritization of tailored GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response interventions in 2024. This involves:

- Strengthening national capacities and referral mechanisms for provision of quality survivor-centred multi-sectoral services, including for psychosocial (MHPSS), legal, safe shelter, sexual and reproductive health support at all levels.
- Building capacity on GBV, including on PSEA, targeting all relevant sectors, law enforcement, justice systems, legal and health actors and local organizations.
- Increasing GBV knowledge and attitude base via community awareness activities.
- Enhancing confidential and ethical data management mechanisms.
- Investing in refugee, LGBTIQ+, and women-led organizations for gender-affirming care and targeted interventions.
- Conducting regular diverse community consultations and feedback collection and analysis (AAP) to guide programming.
- Prioritizing integrated GBV programming to promote empowerment and life skills for refugees at elevated risk of GBV.

These activities will also help address further GBV risk areas and gaps on awareness, labour exploitation, PESEL termination, formal education inclusion and stretched services.

### Sub-sector: Child Protection



While most refugees continue to be women and children who have experienced family separation, their needs have shifted towards their adaptation and inclusion in Poland. Child protection concerns, including exposure to violence and neglect, persist and require safe referral to specialized services. Many children and their caregivers are living with heightened needs and require holistic support.

Despite key adaptations (e.g. expedited temporary guardianship procedures), the national child protection system remains stretched. Gaps in the provision of critical services such as case management, family-based care, and integrated support for care leavers remain. In complementarity to the national system, Child Protection actors will focus on:

- Advocating for child-centred case management in line with the best interests principle and enhancing referral pathways in line with national legislation.
- Enhancing identification and referral of children-at-risk to specialized services.
- Awareness raising on child rights and available support and services.
- Ensuring child-friendly community feedback mechanisms are widely accessible, including to children with disabilities.

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<sup>5</sup> [Poland: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2023 – Results Overview](#)

- Addressing the psychosocial well-being of refugee children, youth, and caregivers through multi-layered MHPSS interventions.
- Strengthening family-based alternative care and advocating to ensure institutional care facilities are adequately staffed and monitored.

Actors will further reinforce national capacities by providing technical support to frontline services, existing child protection service providers, and community-led organizations.

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## EDUCATION



In 2023, the Education Sector in coordination with the Government of Poland and RRP partners, aimed to support access to education for refugee children.

Approximately 186,504 children, including 42,323 in pre-school, were enrolled in formal education during the 2022-2023 school year, out of an estimated 430,000

Ukrainian school-aged children.

As many children continue to remain out of school or are enrolled only in online education, there is a pressing need to ensure barriers are removed for refugees to access formal education in the Polish system. Supporting refugee children to have access to the Polish education system is key to ensure they fulfil their right to education. Children enrolled in formal education in Poland also face a high risk of dropout due to reasons like language barrier and adaptation problems.

In 2024, RRP partners will continue to focus on strengthening the Polish education system in line with UNHCR's *Refugee Education 2030 Strategy*<sup>6</sup>. Key interventions will focus on enhancing teachers' capacities, MHPSS for students and parents, skills development programs, and early childhood education. The sector will further provide non-formal education to complement and ensure retention in formal education system through Polish language classes, catch-up classes, and social inclusion activities. Support to Ukrainian education actors working on retention in Polish education system will continue as they play a key role in mitigating school drop-out risks.

The sector will work in close coordination with the government, engage communities and parents, and emphasize the importance of uninterrupted education and early care for refugee families. Generating evidence will be a priority to ensure effective, quality, and inclusive interventions based on reliable data.

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## LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION



In 2024, RRP partners are committed to enhancing refugee economic inclusion through tailored solutions. Recognizing the ongoing language barrier faced by refugees, efforts will persist in promoting and advocating for language training opportunities.

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<sup>6</sup> [Refugee Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Inclusion](#)

Priorities will centre on closing the gap between refugees' career aspirations and their preparedness, facilitating document validation, and skills development. Special emphasis will be placed on supporting single mothers, a particularly vulnerable group, by advocating for childcare facilities and affordable housing solutions.

Collaboration with businesses remains crucial, and in 2024, efforts will extend beyond existing partnerships to explore new opportunities for scaling up, ensuring a more active role from the private sector. Simultaneously, resources and efforts will be dedicated to combating labour exploitation and enhancing private sector adaptability, with a specific focus on aiding single mothers.

In 2024, the scope will expand to target and support vulnerable and minority groups, promote language teaching standards, establish connections between refugees and employers, mainstream referrals to integration facilities, and provide essential psychological support.

The approach remains flexible, adaptable, and focused on achieving the economic self-sufficiency and societal integration of refugees.

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## HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Partners are committed to ensuring access to healthcare services by strengthening national public health systems and providing comprehensive prevention and treatment options. This commitment extends to crucial services such as diagnosis, continuity of care, and referrals for conditions like chronic diseases (NCDs), HIV, TB, and mental health issues. Partners will prioritize the access to and provision of sexual and reproductive health and take concrete steps to ensure quality specialized health services for GBV survivors are strengthened.

They will focus on enhancing national health capacities in the provision of emergency health and trauma care, provide policy guidance, assess refugee health needs, and promote healthcare access, including access to MHPSS services.

Partners will actively work on enhancing public health systems, offering policy guidance, health education, and accessibility to diverse health services, including MHPSS. They will foster trust and promote preventive care, including vaccinations, and effective risk communication including information on health service availability and accessibility, particularly in rural areas and among vulnerable populations such as the older persons and those with specific needs.

Addressing the stigma associated with mental health and refugee status is crucial. Ensuring access to culturally sensitive mental health support is a priority. Integrating Ukrainian MHPSS providers into public systems is essential for creating accessible services.

Partners will support the healthcare workforce through an integral approach by providing training, guidance, and tools for professionals, offering support to Ukrainian health workers to foster integration in the national health workforce, and addressing regulatory challenges.

## MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

MHPSS continues to be a priority for the refugee response in Poland, cutting across key sectors such as child protection, education, GBV, health and livelihoods.

As more than 20 per cent of the 2023 MSNA respondents indicated a degree of psychosocial distress, the acute need to enhance accessibility to multi-layered MHPSS services for diverse community members remains crucial as an integrated part of implementation in 2024.

With community members identifying close family as the most trusted source, further investment in community-based psychosocial support remains a priority for the sectors to overcome stigma and language related barriers.

## BASIC NEEDS (NFI, MPCA, WASH, FOOD)

### NON-FOOD ITEMS



Thanks to the government and civil society's response, essential goods have been provided since the beginning of the emergency to cover border areas, transit sites, and some longer-term accommodations. However, as the crisis continues, resource gaps and decreased donations are impacting sustainability. Also, new arrivals are likely to possess fewer resources and social capital, while having more limited coping strategies than earlier groups. They will require additional support to access food, accommodation and clothing. RRP partners are thus complementing support with a focus on addressing several key areas. This includes the provision of basic non-food items (NFIs) to meet individual needs, such as dignity kits and clothing adapted to winter conditions, as well as communal needs at shelters, such as appliances, heating devices, bedding, and partitions. RRP partners aim to bolster the government-led response and complement services provided at the local level, ensuring ongoing and contingency response capacity while adapting targeting to the diverse and specific needs of individuals.

### MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE (MPCA)



Acknowledging the central role of the Government in providing social protection, the primary goal of cash assistance partners is to enhance and complement the government's initiatives. Polish authorities have established legislation allowing refugees from Ukraine access social benefits and employment. However, refugees continue to face complex challenges that impact their ability to benefit from safety nets, and many remain unable to meet basic needs.

Among the obstacles are language barriers, lack of relevant work experience, low wages and insufficient childcare services, all of which impact opportunities for gainful, dignified employment and self-reliance. This is exacerbated by increased cost of living, rising energy and accommodation prices, and additional needs during the winter. As such, it is still central to implement specific interventions that target the most vulnerable groups facing challenges in gaining full access to the national social protection system.

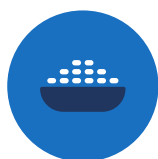
These groups encompass individuals with protection needs and those who have difficulty in accessing the labour market. These focused interventions will be accompanied by advocacy efforts aimed at expanding the reach of inclusive social protection services. Cash-based programs will serve as a vital support mechanism for individuals who have recently arrived in the country and are striving to access employment, government aid (for instance disability benefits), and other services. Furthermore, additional cash assistance will be offered to address specific winter-related requirements.

## WASH



Necessary WASH support, such as kits, washing machines or minor repairs in collective centres, will be tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable groups to complement the institutional capacity of their temporary place of stay. Given the well-functioning supply chain at both the national and European levels, WASH kits will remain part of the contingency response to any extraordinary increase of the refugee population. Assuming continuity in the current market environment, partners are committed to supporting the local market and, whenever appropriate, convert their in-kind assistance to a cash-based intervention that enhances protection and upholds the safety, dignity and preferences of the affected population.

## FOOD



The collaborative efforts between government agencies and civil society organizations play a pivotal role in addressing the critical requirements of refugees, particularly concerning food and essential needs. The central focus remains on delivering targeted assistance to the most vulnerable groups with specific protection needs. Cash-based programs, operating in conjunction with government initiatives, stand as a vital support mechanism, especially for newcomers striving to secure employment and navigate social services. Food security and sufficient nutrition, in addition to other needs (WASH, health, protection etc.) remain vital for people arriving in Poland. Accordingly, MPCAs are tailored to accommodate the diverse needs of vulnerable groups, including food and other basic needs. These integrated endeavours not only address immediate needs but also advocate for the promotion of inclusive social protection services, ultimately supporting the resilience and self-reliance of refugees in the face of multi-faceted challenges. Additionally, the provision of non-perishable food and warm meals at reception points and accommodation sites, and if necessary, at border crossings, will be prioritized.

## SHELTER, HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION



While the most common housing arrangement is private accommodation exclusively for one household (59 per cent, MSNA), the relatively small percentage of respondents (7 per cent) who live in collective centres are considered the most vulnerable group. The sustainability of private rental options is declining, owing to high costs, a competitive housing market, and ongoing strain on host communities. To address the situation, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, shelter actors' responses will prioritize:

- Providing cash for rent to support rental fees and subsidies for utility costs (heating, utilities).
- Developing housing assistance interventions and programmes that address short-term, midterm and longer-term needs with particular focus on most vulnerable groups.
- Providing thermal upgrades and rehabilitating existing shelter facilities to improve energy efficiency and ensure adequate standards, while incorporating adaptations of spaces for people with disabilities or other specific needs.
- Reinforcing shelter-related coordination tools that will allow for efficient referral schemes and effective needs assessment outputs.
- Supporting Polish authorities in finding housing solutions, instead of collective centres, for refugees, and mitigating the impact of relocations through monitoring of conditions and adherence to standards.
- Conducting advocacy and providing technical support on the development of a sustainable, long-term housing assistance policy, targeting both refugee and host communities.

## TUTAJ FUND

**The Tutaj Fund** aims to support the well-being and resilience of people with refugee experience, removing barriers in changemaking for the good of all. Ashoka entrusts the Fund's resources to NGOs registered in Poland. The Fund operates until end of 2024 in three paths. Each path has a different focus, amount, and length of the grant: for experiments and pilots, for mid-term projects, and for activities supporting long-term system changes. [www.ashoka.org](http://www.ashoka.org)

## Partnership and Coordination

In 2023, Poland's Refugee Coordination Model, rooted in humanitarian principles and partnership, underwent a significant transformation that will continue in 2024. The Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF) in Poland was revised to streamline meetings, maintain flexibility as a tool, encourage cross-sector collaboration, and enhance cooperation with local and refugee-led organizations. Over 80 national organizations from across the country joined the 2024 Refugee Response Plan (RRP), marking a 67 per cent increase from the previous year.

Poland's successful comprehensive approach involves various stakeholders, including government entities at different levels, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, faith-based organizations, the Red Crescent and Red Cross Movement, local communities, academic institutions, international financing organizations, and the private sector. The private sector not only offers funding opportunities for Polish organizations but also supports refugees through employment opportunities. International organizations and UN agencies will continue to actively support local actors by identifying funding initiatives and encouraging national organizations to lead fund pooling efforts.

Through the work of partners in different sectors (Protection, Health & Nutrition, Shelter, Housing and Accommodation, Livelihood and Economic Inclusion and Education), sub-areas (Child Protection, Gender Based Violence, MHPSS, Networks (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse – PSEA) and multiple cross-cutting working groups (Accountability to Affected Population - AAP – and Basic Needs), coordination mechanisms ensure the harmonization of information and resources. This promotes efficiency through regular meetings, while communication channels facilitate the exchange of best practices, all converging towards integrating social cohesion perspective and age, gender and diversity in all aspects of the programming.

Regional or local coordination fora will continue to operate in Krakow, Rzeszow and Lublin.

Joint assessments and activity monitoring are core priorities for the Information Management Working Group, ensuring a regular needs-based response. The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in 2023 identified priority needs for 2024, guiding coordination priorities, including during the winter months (first and last quarter of 2024).<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> [Poland: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2023 – Results Overview.](#)

## Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

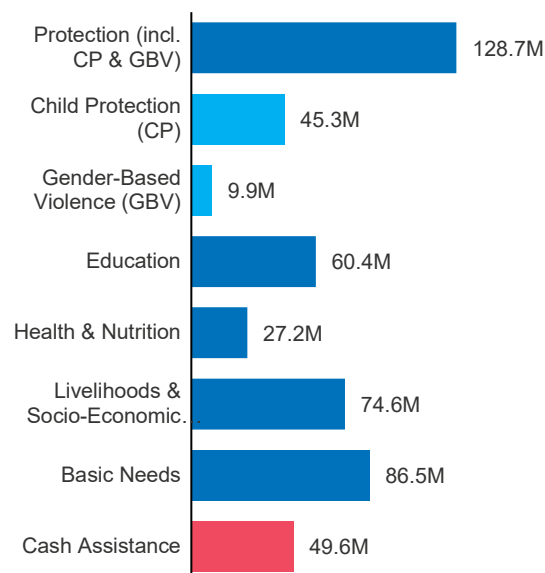
### Budget summary by type at country level<sup>8</sup>

PARTNER	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD
UN agencies	178,808,663
IFRC & RC	11,500,000
International NGOs	85,080,514
Refugee-led Organizations*	5,704,845
Faith-based Organizations*	13,900,000
Women-led Organizations*	1,555,566
National NGOs	101,888,575
Refugee-led Organizations*	4,961,079
Faith-based Organizations*	988,416
Women-led Organizations*	27,340,827
Academia	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>377,377,752</b>

\* One organization can be classified in multiple sub-categories (women-led, refugee-led, faith-based, etc.), the individual sub-categories can therefore not be added to arrive at the total.

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which also collaborate with implementing partners additional to those listed here.

### Budget summary by sector at country level<sup>9</sup>



<sup>8</sup> Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is the modality of choice for forcibly displaced people and is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection. Unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector.



## Budget summary by partner at country level






Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US\$
<b>UN Agencies</b>								
UN International Organization for Migration	11,000,000	3,500,000	-	-	18,500,000	2,500,000	14,500,000	50,000,000
UN Women	100,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	300,000
UN World Health Organization	-	-	70,000	-	-	5,930,000	-	6,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund	-	20,125,046	-	13,310,133	-	1,523,484	50,000	35,008,663
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	41,774,302	3,744,925	3,744,925	2,496,617	5,617,390	-	27,621,841	85,000,000
United Nations Population Fund	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	2,000,000
<b>IFRC and Red Cross</b>								
Polish Red Cross (Polski Czerwony Krzyż) & International Federation of Red Cross	300,000	300,000	-	-	5,000,000	2,000,000	3,900,000	11,500,000
<b>International NGOs</b>								
ActionAid International	106,686	-	-	-	25,603	35,245	188,032	355,566
American Rescue Project	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	400,000	300,000	1,200,000
CARE	650,000	-	600,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,150,000	50,000	11,450,000
Caritas Poland	-	420,000	-	-	10,000,000	-	-	10,420,000
European Lawyers in Lesvos (ELIL)	140,000	30,000	-	-	90,000	-	-	260,000
Fundacja Right to Protection	1,107,000	-	-	-	1,054,290	1,647,648	-	3,808,938
HIAS	275,000	-	150,000	-	260,000	-	-	685,000
International Orthodox Christian Charities	398,696	119,941	-	620,563	-	-	140,800	1,280,000
International Rescue Committee	2,838,000	1,000,000	1,700,000	1,040,000	3,250,000	-	5,512,000	15,340,000
Lutheran World Federation	2,000,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	2,200,000
Mercy Corps	-	-	-	518,300	791,175	-	682,025	1,991,500
Norwegian Refugee Council	4,085,000	-	-	943,876	650,000	-	2,545,800	8,224,676
Oxfam	1,182,583	-	-	-	-	-	713,324	1,895,907
Plan International	-	2,600,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	-	900,000	-	7,000,000
Save the Children	-	9,674,153	-	6,070,057	-	-	3,224,718	18,968,927
<b>National NGOs</b>								
Armia Zbawienia/The Salvation Army	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	25,000	33,000
Ashoka Innowatorzy dla Dobra Publicznego	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	-	700,000
Central Roma Council in Poland	-	-	-	656,000	1,505,000	-	-	2,161,000

Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US\$
Centrum Społeczności Żydowskiej w Krakowie	-	-	-	134,000	12,000	24,000	624,044	794,044
CultureLab Foundation	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Diakonia Polska	-	-	-	-	38,130	-	87,286	125,416
Educational Foundation "MryDiy"	-	-	-	1,241,926	-	-	-	1,241,926
Eleon - pomocne dłonie dla Ukrainy	-	245,993	-	-	-	-	-	245,993
Food Bank SOS in Warsaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,000	280,000
Fundacja "MAMA-2022"	-	-	-	5,000	-	25,000	-	30,000
Fundacja ADRA Polska	167,534	-	-	413,269	1,077,676	171,634	628,977	2,459,090
Fundacja Alight	-	-	-	-	1,160,005	-	2,239,995	3,400,000
Fundacja Centrum Pomocy Humanitarnej My z Wami	-	-	-	80,000	-	25,000	25,000	130,000
Fundacja Centrum Współpracy Międzynarodowej Germanitas	-	-	-	300,000	450,000	-	-	750,000
Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę (Empowering Children Foundation)	-	828,260	-	-	-	-	-	828,260
Fundacja Dialog	30,000	-	-	120,000	500,000	-	400,000	1,050,000
Fundacja dla Migrantów DOBRY START	50,000	-	30,000	-	75,000	75,000	-	230,000
Fundacja Do domu	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Fundacja DOSTĘPNY ŚWIAT	-	-	-	-	-	810,000	-	810,000
Fundacja Edukacja dla Demokracji	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	-	-	500,000
Fundacja Freedom Space	-	-	-	10,000	-	15,000	20,000	45,000
Fundacja HumanDoc	1,000,000	-	212,500	475,000	450,000	-	112,500	2,250,000
Fundacja Inicjatywa Dom Otwarty	22,460	-	-	11,000	108,070	-	2,400	143,930
Fundacja Innowacja i Wiedza	-	-	-	-	4,007,767	-	-	4,007,767
Fundacja Jedność	-	-	-	450,000	-	-	-	450,000
Fundacja Kocham Dębniki	180,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	70,000	400,000
Fundacja Leny Grochowskiej	-	-	-	-	-	-	950,000	950,000
Fundacja na Rzecz Psychoprofilaktyki Społecznej PRO-FIL	-	-	-	-	316,627	-	-	316,627
Fundacja na rzecz Różnorodności Społecznej	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Fundacja Nagle Sami	-	-	-	-	-	252,867	-	252,867
Fundacja Nauka to przygoda	-	-	-	400,000	150,000	-	-	550,000
Fundacja New story	100,000	-	-	250,000	300,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,750,000

Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US\$
Fundacja Polki Mogą Wszystko	-	-	-	-	-	928,664	-	928,664
Fundacja Pomocy Wzajemnej Barka	-	-	-	250,000	500,000	180,000	470,000	1,400,000
Fundacja Przedsiębiorczości Kobiet	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Fundacja Q	-	-	-	250,000	-	150,000	-	400,000
Fundacja Rozwoju Dzieci im. J. A. Komeńskiego	-	-	-	7,150,000	-	-	-	7,150,000
Fundacja Szkoła z Klasą	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Fundacja Ukraina	150,000	-	47,000	1,100,000	400,000	-	-	1,697,000
Fundacja Uniwersytet Dzieci	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Fundacja Vela	150,000	150,000	50,000	200,000	100,000	-	-	650,000
Fundacja Widowisk Masowych	-	-	-	280,000	534,000	-	-	814,000
Fundacja Wielkie Serce dla Dzieci	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Fundacja Zero Camps	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000
Fundacja Zustricz	60,000	-	-	200,000	60,000	480,000	-	800,000
Fundację Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Informacyjnego	-	-	-	150,000	60,000	-	-	210,000
Habitat for Humanity Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
Humanosh Slawa i Izek Wolosianski Foundation	-	-	-	33,000	-	476,160	254,000	763,160
International Association for Human Values	180,000	-	30,000	-	-	180,000	-	390,000
Internationaler Bund Polska	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	100,000	170,000
Kalejdoskop Kultur	135,105	-	-	-	-	315,245	-	450,350
Klub Inteligencji Katolickiej w Warszawie	-	-	-	300,000	400,000	72,000	-	772,000
Lepszy Swiat	-	-	-	21,400	41,400	65,000	-	127,800
Małopolski Fundusz Ekonomii Społecznej	-	-	-	100,000	35,000	-	-	135,000
Metropolitan Orthodox Christian Charity ELEOS	-	-	-	250,000	50,000	-	530,000	830,000
Microfinance Centre	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	180,000
Mission-U Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
One Heart Foster Parenting Association	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	85,000	585,000
Polish Center for International Aid	2,000,000	-	-	11,500,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	9,500,000	28,000,000
Polish Humanitarian Action	244,000	-	-	292,000	3,025,318	262,845	2,790,344	6,614,507
Polish Medical Mission	60,000	500,000	-	98,751	125,000	-	-	783,751
Polish Migration Forum Foundation	360,000	-	-	200,000	50,000	650,000	-	1,260,000

Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US\$
Polskie Towarzystwo Superwizji Pracy Socjalnej	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Project HOPE Poland	400,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	700,000
SalamLab	-	-	-	110,000	134,147	100,000	-	344,147
SOK (Samodzielność od Kuchni) Foundation	-	-	-	256,000	-	-	-	256,000
Spirits of Hope	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Stowarzyszenie Centrum Wolontariat w Lublinie	6,623	-	-	8,610	92,078	23,962	77,268	208,541
Stowarzyszenie Edukacji Krytycznej	275,000	-	-	190,000	-	-	-	465,000
Stowarzyszenie MUDITA	-	-	-	-	400,000	90,000	-	490,000
Stowarzyszenie Operation Mobilisation w Polsce	119,450	68,200	-	-	-	105,250	241,700	534,600
Talk to Loop	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
The Polish Center for Torture Survivors	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	200,000
Towards Dialogue Foundation	70,000	-	-	180,000	-	-	208,000	458,000
TUTU - Podkarpackie Stowarzyszenie dla Aktywnych Rodzin	80,000	881,400	147,200	142,800	-	-	-	1,251,400
Ukraine House	920,000	90,000	-	340,000	380,000	240,000	130,000	2,100,000
Ukrainian Education Hub in Poland (Pro Futuro Foundation)	159,820	-	-	170,508	293,342	-	-	623,670
UNITATEM Foundation - Poland Welcomes	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	1,595,166	1,695,166
Warsaw House Foundation	-	-	37,500	-	-	198,500	619,900	855,900
<b>Academia</b>								
Maria Grzegorzewska University	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,437,259</b>	<b>45,327,918</b>	<b>9,919,125</b>	<b>60,446,809</b>	<b>74,599,017</b>	<b>27,152,504</b>	<b>86,495,120</b>	<b>377,377,752</b>

## RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector	Indicator	Target	
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	233,880
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	267,600
	Child Protection	# of participants trained on child protection and children's rights	906
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	225,004
	Gender-Based Violence	# of trained humanitarian response actors and government personnel on GBV knowledge on prevention, response and risk mitigation measures	1,656
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members and partner personnel trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	298
	Education	# of children enrolled in formal education in host countries	180,000
	Education	# of education personnel trained or receiving support to better respond to the needs of refugee learners	6,507
	Education	# of children participating in non-formal education programmes in the host countries	183,500
	Health and Nutrition	# of refugees reached through individual counselling sessions or health education with information on health topics, available services and how to access them	144,287
	Health and Nutrition	# of health consultations provided to refugees	144,287
	Health and Nutrition	# of healthcare providers trained to provide health services to refugees	8,228
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	104,636
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of MHPSS consultations provided (includes focused and specialized services only)	104,636
	Livelihoods and Socio-Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion interventions	176,000
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	166,227

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

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**Regional Refugee Response  
for the Ukraine Situation**