Regional Refugee Response
For the Ukraine Situation

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.
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and REACH worked together on designing the data collection tool and coordination.
- 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.

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

![Assessed refugee accommodation sites by powiat](image)

Number of active and inactive sites contacted per voivodeship

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

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

- 66.8% 50 or less persons
- 17.2% 51 – 100
- 15.9% more than 100
**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**

- 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**

- 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.

**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 ownership and coordination**

**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**

- 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%

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

- Persons with disabilities 36.4%
- Unaccompanied and Separated Children 4.6%

4 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.

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

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 needs at the time of data collection, based on 165 on-site interviews.

Infrastructural issues

Top five most frequently reported infrastructural issues by accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 165)\(^*\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walls need repainting</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet and sanitation problems</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of privacy</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough space for the refugees</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaged structure</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*\)Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Food provision

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

- 76.4%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private company</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voivodeship</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Winterization efforts

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

- 9.7%

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:

- Sufficient heating: 88.5%
- Hot water: 88.5%
- Insulation: 75.2%
- Storage for winter clothes: 66.7%
- None of the above: 8.5%

Contact information

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