Background & Methodology

- Site Mapping and Monitoring is an assessment exercise which aims to provide humanitarian actors with data concerning refugee accommodation sites\(^1\) status and needs.
- The Site Monitoring assessment reviewed the 50 accommodation sites mapped in the regions of Trnava, Prešov, Košice, Bratislava, Žilina and Banská Bystrica, and provided updated information on the type, capacity and services used at these sites.
- The methodology was based on key informant interviews (KIs) with Sites Managers. The first in-person round of interviews was conducted in August 2022, and the findings have been published in a separate report.
- Subsequently additional follow up interviews were conducted to update the data. This factsheet presents an updated version of the original assessment.
- Initially 18 visits and 34 follow-up calls were planned, but due to closing of sites or refusals to take part in the assessment, 10 visits and 15 calls were completed.
- The situation in the refugee accommodation sites may have changed since the data collection. For certain indicators, such as needed items and services, limited amount of information was available.

Key information

- Approximately half (52%) of the assesses refugees accommodation sites have vacant places (1,296).
- 20 out of the 25 assessed sites were not accessible for persons with disabilities.
- Sleeping items were distributed to 23 out of the 25 assessed refugee accommodation sites, while personal hygiene items and cleaning items were provided to 21 of the 25 assessed sites.
- Government programmes were the main way to address the needs of people living in the assessed sites. Specifically, they were the largest provider of sleeping items (12 out of 23 sites which obtained the items), food for adults (11 out of 14), hot meals (10 out of 12), kitchen items (9 out of 19), first aid kits (6 out of 17), supplies for infants (3 out of 7), and supplies for children (3 out of 8).
- Private companies were most active in regards to providing clothes for adults (6 out of 14 sites which obtained the items), personal hygiene items (6 out of 21), and cleaning items (6 out of 21).
- 22 out of the 25 assessed refugee accommodation sites had no basic medical services available at the site.

Accommodation Sites Locations

50 total sites mapped
39 open sites
3 closed sites
8 sites non-responsive

Distribution of sites by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of location</th>
<th>Distribution of sites</th>
<th>Total hosting capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>629 Occupied spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>667 Unoccupied spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri-urban</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported capacity of sites

Total hosting capacity was 1,296 based on the assessment of the individual site capacity

Profile of refugees hosted at these sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Older person 65+</td>
<td>5% (29)</td>
<td>8% (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults 18 – 64</td>
<td>9% (55)</td>
<td>45% (275)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0 – 17</td>
<td>17% (100)</td>
<td>16% (99)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) These are existing building used as temporary accommodation for Ukrainian refugees. The type of buildings vary widely, including hostels, hotels, community centres, dormitories, privately owned buildings, etc.
**Most pressing needs of refugees living in the accommodation sites**

In total, 25 interviews were conducted on-site with key informants between 5 and 19 of October 2022. They enabled the assessment of the accommodation sites’ needs and availability of resources and services. Below is an overview of types of supplies available in the assessed accommodation sites, and the providers of these items. For each item type, the table presents a specific number of sites (out of 25) which has obtained each of these items from a specific provider.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of item</th>
<th>Government programme</th>
<th>Private companies</th>
<th>Local authorities</th>
<th>Private individuals</th>
<th>NGO, UN Agency or Volunteer organization</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Overall number of sites which has not obtained the items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food for adults</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food for babies</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot meals</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen items</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping items</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal hygiene items</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning items</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby cots</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies for infants</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies for children</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes for children</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes for adults</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First aid kits</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies for seniors</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Site management and facilities

#### Types of sites

- Collective sites: 17
- Unplanned sites: 7
- Planned sites: 1

#### Predicted duration of the use of the buildings as refugee accommodation sites

- More than 12 months: 3
- 3 to 12 months: 11
- Not sure: 11

#### Types of building

- Dormitory: 9
- Residential building: 8
- Hostel or hotel: 3
- Community cultural center: 1
- Education facility: 1
- Governmental building: 1
- Factories or industrial building: 1
- Other: 1

#### Sites accessibility

- Accessible (5)
- Not accessible (20)

#### Staff profile at the sites (total of 317)

- Men (17%)
- Women (83%)

#### Site management

- Local government: 7
- Private: 9
- Public government: 8

#### Services provided

- Access to legal aid and counseling: 5
- Gender-based violence protection: 2
- Access to child protection services: 2
- Child-friendly spaces: 15
- Primary medical care service: 3
- Education supplies: 5

#### Other types of services provided

- Free WiFi: 21
- Translation: 11
- Sim cards: 4

#### Average duration of stay

- Longer than 6 months: 20
- 3 – 6 months: 3
- 1 – 3 months: 1
- One week: 1

### Contact information

Killian Foubert, PhD, REACH Assessment Officer, killian.foubert@reach-initiative.org
Jan Rusek, REACH Assessment Officer, jan.rusek@reach-initiative.org
Carmen Garcia, UNHCR Information Management, garcicar@unhcr.org