



Protection Monitoring Report Q1 2023

Protection Working Group
May 25th, 2023

Overview

Timeline – February – March 2023

Research mode

Household interviews – 204; FGD – 1; KII – 4; Observations – 12

Locations – Warsaw (78 HH interviews), Katowice (80 HH interviews), Poznan (46 HH interviews) **60% of participants do not live in these specific locations; they commute for services to the largest cities in the region**

Methodology and limitations:

- 1) Convenience, non-probabilistic sampling.
- 2) All participants are Ukrainian citizens. No third-country nationals (TCNs) were surveyed.
- 3) Sampling is skewed – most respondents are those targeted for the IRC targeted multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) for the new arrivals.

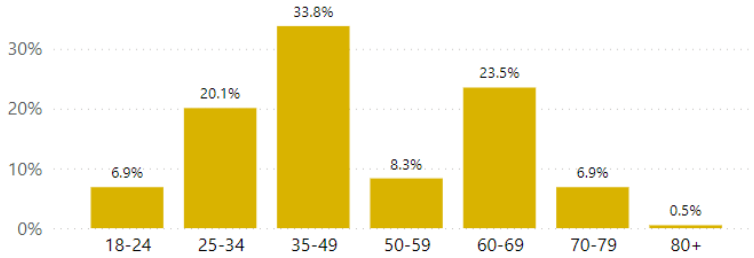


Protection Monitoring Report Poland

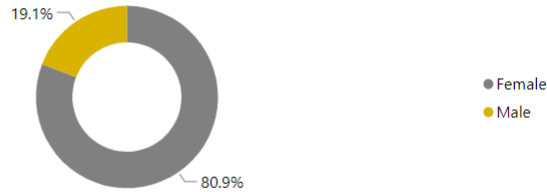
February – March 2023

Demographics

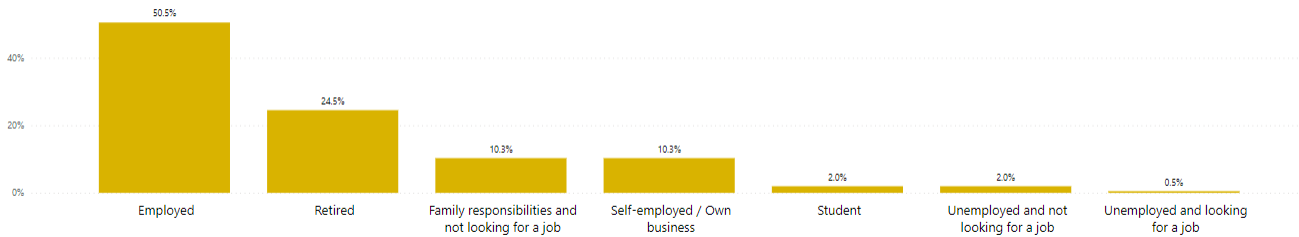
Age groups



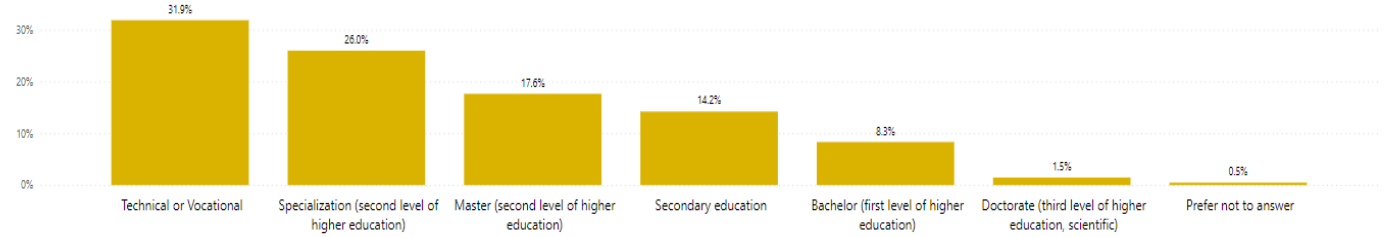
Gender



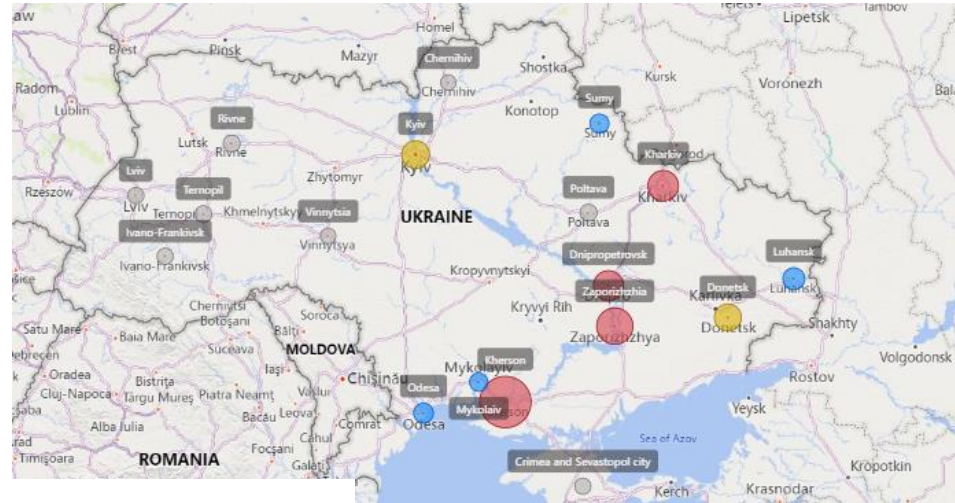
Main activity before leaving Ukraine



Level of education



Region of origin in Ukraine



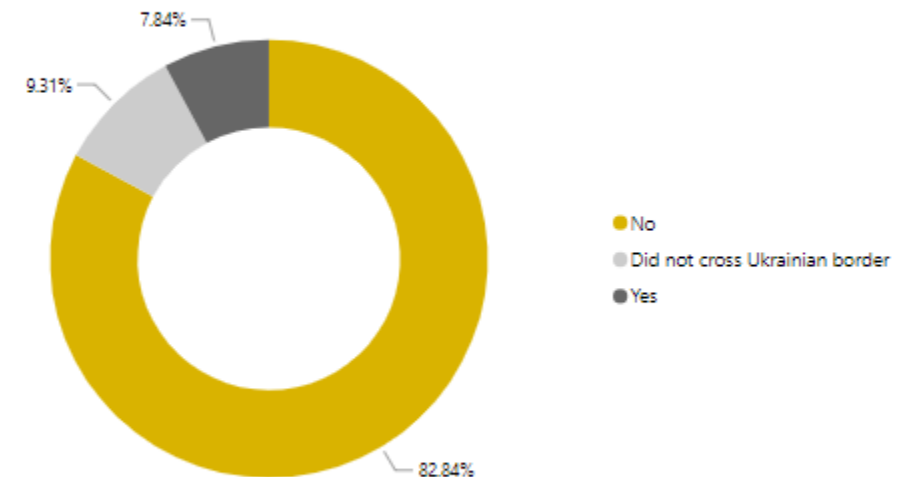
Three-quarters of the participants arrived in Poland between October 2022 to March 2023.

Key findings (1)

Border crossing with the Russian Federation is associated with the increased risk of protection incidents on the border and potential risks of detention, human trafficking, or smuggling.

- Approximately 10% had to cross the border with the Russian Federation first, then travel to Latvia or Estonia and Lithuania, to finally reach Poland.
- This route is more dangerous and expensive.
- Some groups of refugees are exposed to risks of detention in Russia or lengthy interrogations exceeding standard border crossing procedures, which can increase risks of psychological stress or even physical trauma.

Have you faced any of the issues while crossing the Ukrainian border?

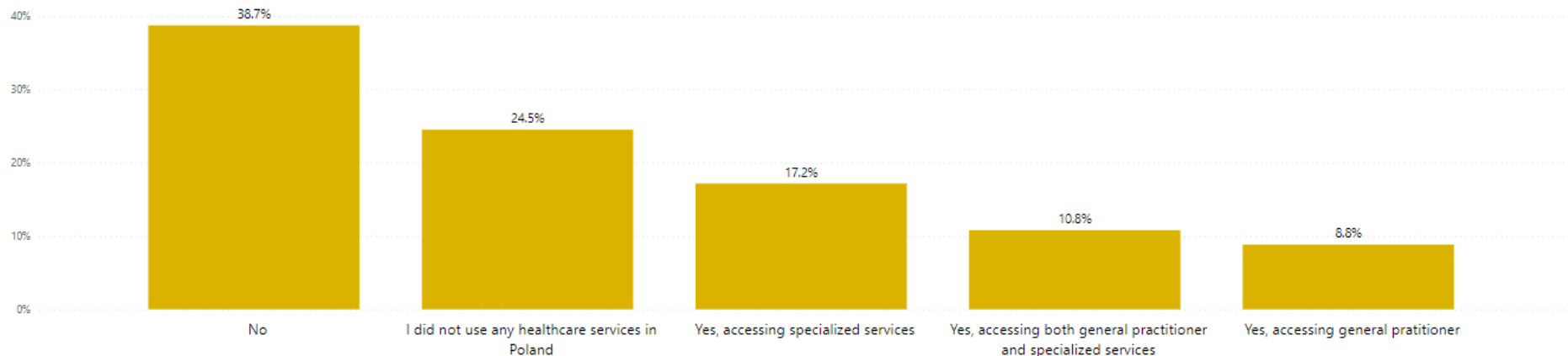


Key findings (2)

Limited access to medical services rooted in structural limitations of the Polish healthcare system - long waiting times, limited availability of free specialized services - may cause returns to Ukraine to obtain medical services or cover expensive private healthcare

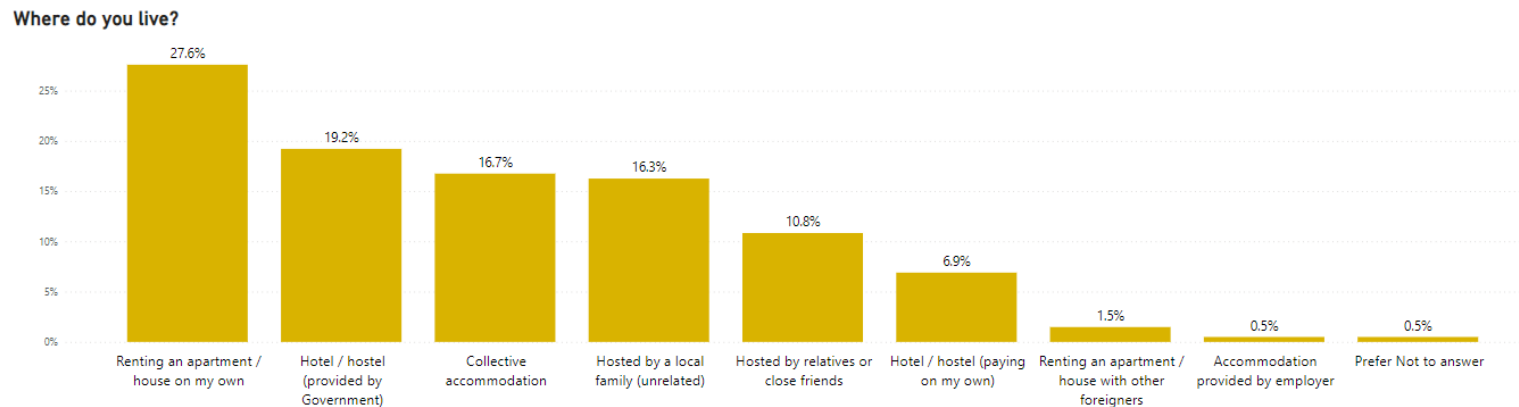
24% of participants traveled to Ukraine get access to medical services. It was the second most quoted reason to return temporarily to the country while premature returns may cause safety risks and additional costs for refugees.

Did you or any of the household members had difficulties accessing medical services in Poland?



Key findings (3)

- A high degree of reliance on free accommodation and the risk of premature returns
- Over 60% of respondents live in collective accommodations or are hosted by local families or friends/family
- 18% of participants reported they had been informed they can stay in their current accommodation for one to three months (15%) or less than one month (3%).
- Due to these economic pressures some refugees may feel compelled to return to Ukraine before it is safe.

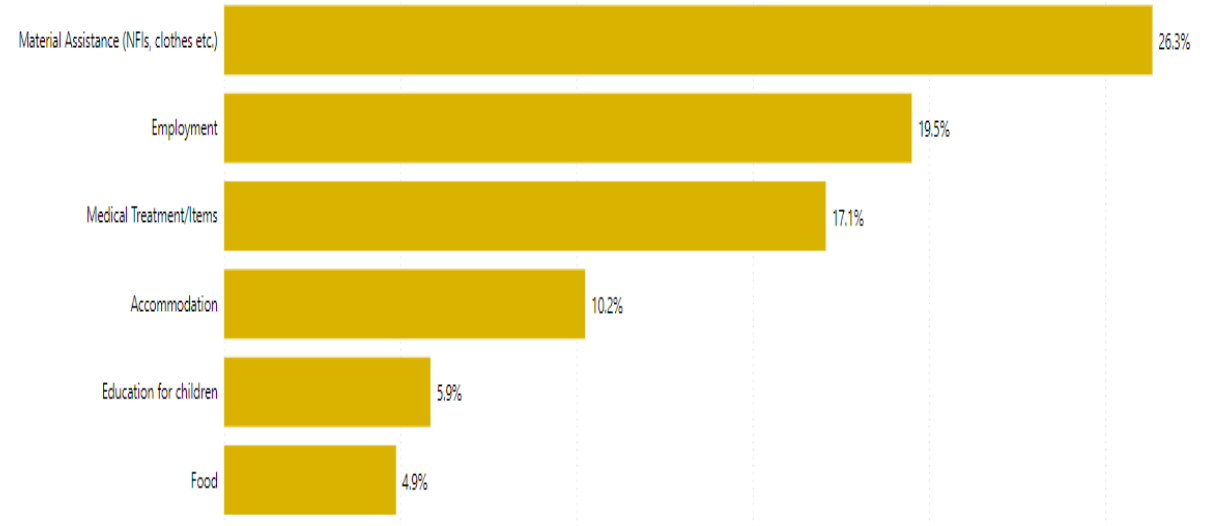


Key findings (4)

Diminishing access to emergency aid for new arrivals

Refugees arriving in Poland after many months of the conflict are often more impoverished. Their adaptation in Poland, if relying only on the state-provided benefits, is more challenging than it was for people who arrived right after the escalation of the war. At the same time, access to emergency aid from international and local NGOs is rapidly diminishing.

What are your most urgent needs?

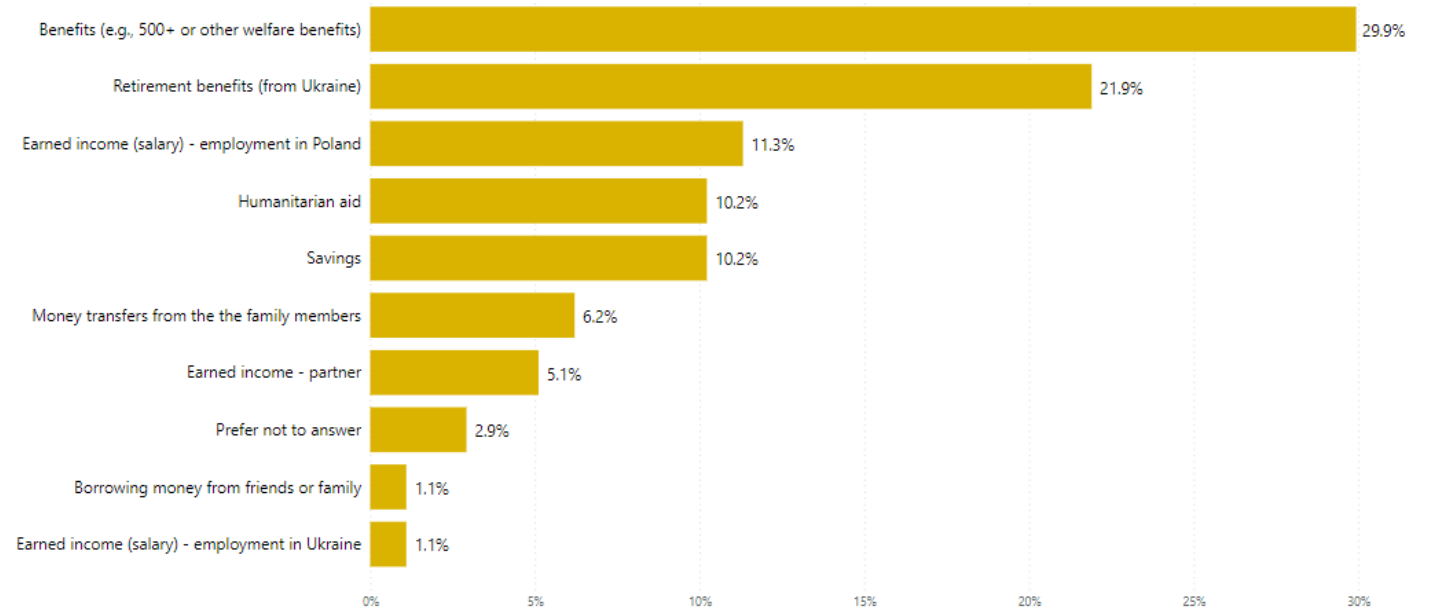


Key findings (5)

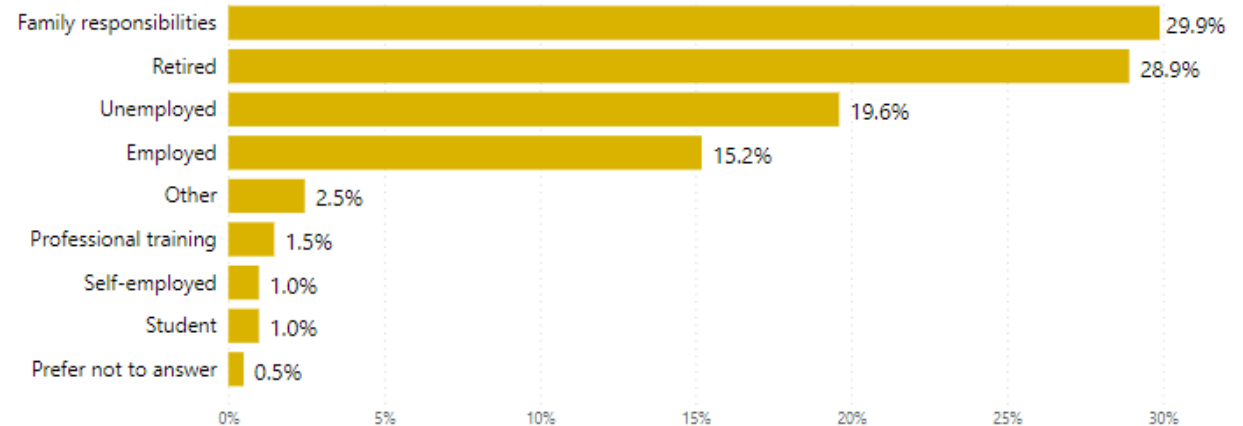
High reliance on social benefits and limited capacity of the labor market

As the war enters a second year, people who have found safety in Poland still report that securing a sustainable source of income remains among their primary concerns.

What are your main sources of income?



What is your main activity in Poland?



Thank you

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