

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Since the beginning of the conflict, almost 6.5 million people are internally displaced, in addition to almost 3.9 million people who have left Ukraine and crossed into neighboring countries including Belarus, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. The internally displaced persons (IDPs) and those who have fled to other countries totalled around 10 million people. From among them, about 2,293,833 people have been displaced to Poland (UNHCR data Portal 28 March¹).

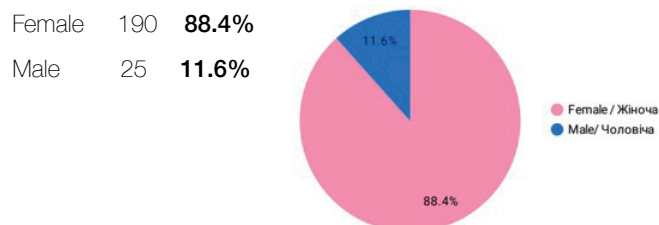
Since the 1st of March INTERSOS health and protection interventions are ongoing in the Korczowa Centrum Handlu-Młyny center. INTERSOS protection team is monitoring the situation of new arrivals and conducting profiling and rapid protection monitoring assessments on daily basis.

In order to understand the drivers of displacement and intentions of refugees, to find out main issues encountered during the journey to Poland, and to understand the needs of refugees, especially the most vulnerable persons, and if possible, to refer to other services, 215 interviews were conducted with people crossing from Ukraine into Poland. Interviews were conducted at Korczowa Centrum Handlu-Młyny center and began on 9th of March. This report includes cumulative responses from 9th March to 28th March. Following sections present summary of the data analysis.

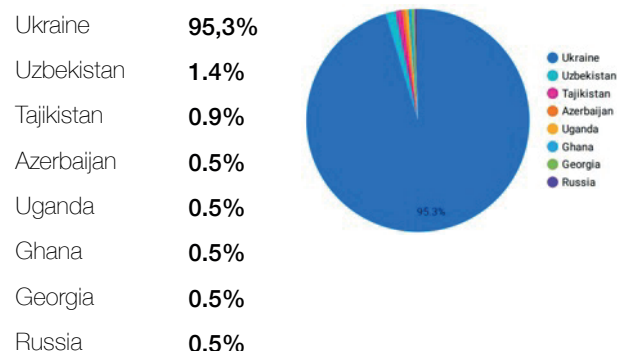
¹<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine/location/10781>

DEMOGRAPHY

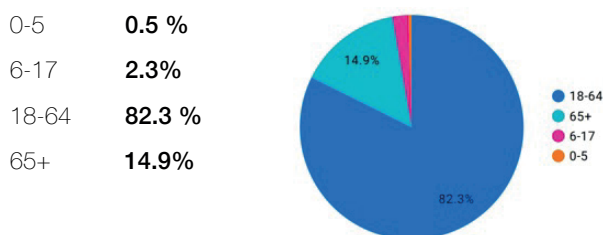
Gender of the respondents



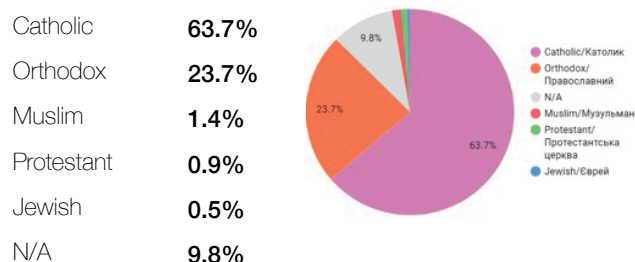
Nationality of the respondents



Percentage of respondents by age group

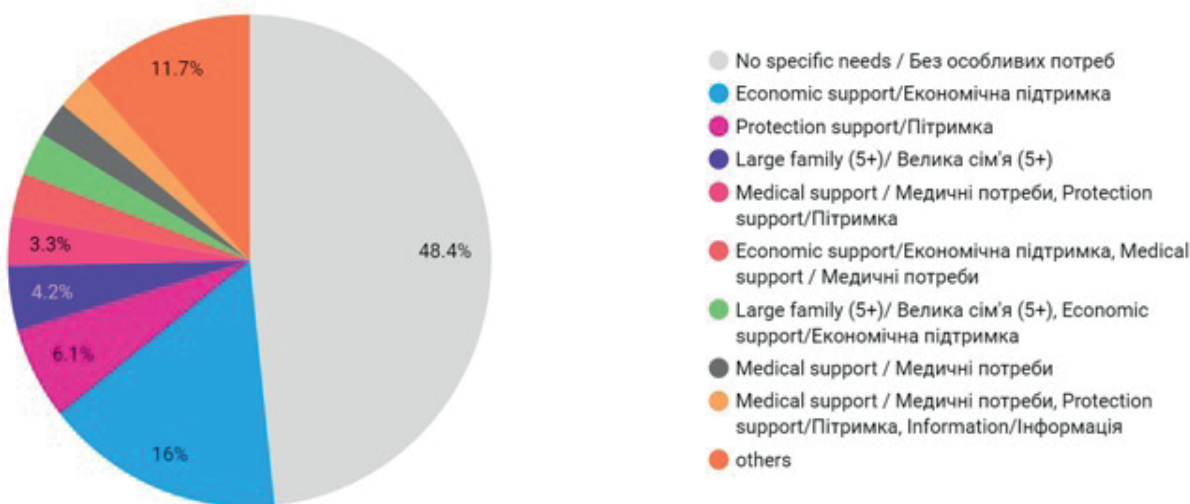


Religion of the respondents



NEEDS

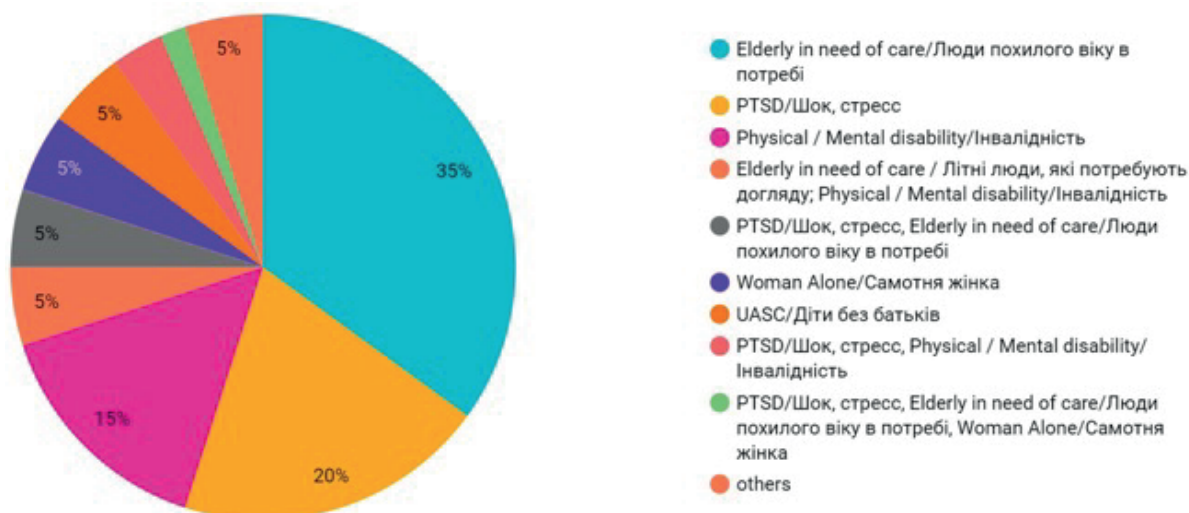
Figure 1. Reported specific type of needs by respondents



As part of the questionnaire, respondents were allowed to report more than one need, so the results noted in figure 1, show either one specific type of need or many types of needs reported by respondents. While 48.4% of the respondents reported that they have no specific need², 16% reported that they need economic support, 6.1% reported protection support, 4.2% reported the need for transportation of a large family (5+), and 3.3% reported that they need both medical and protection support.

²Mostly connected to the limited time spent in the center from 2 hours up to 1-2 days, and the primary need to move further.

Figure 2. Reported need for protection support by categories of vulnerability³

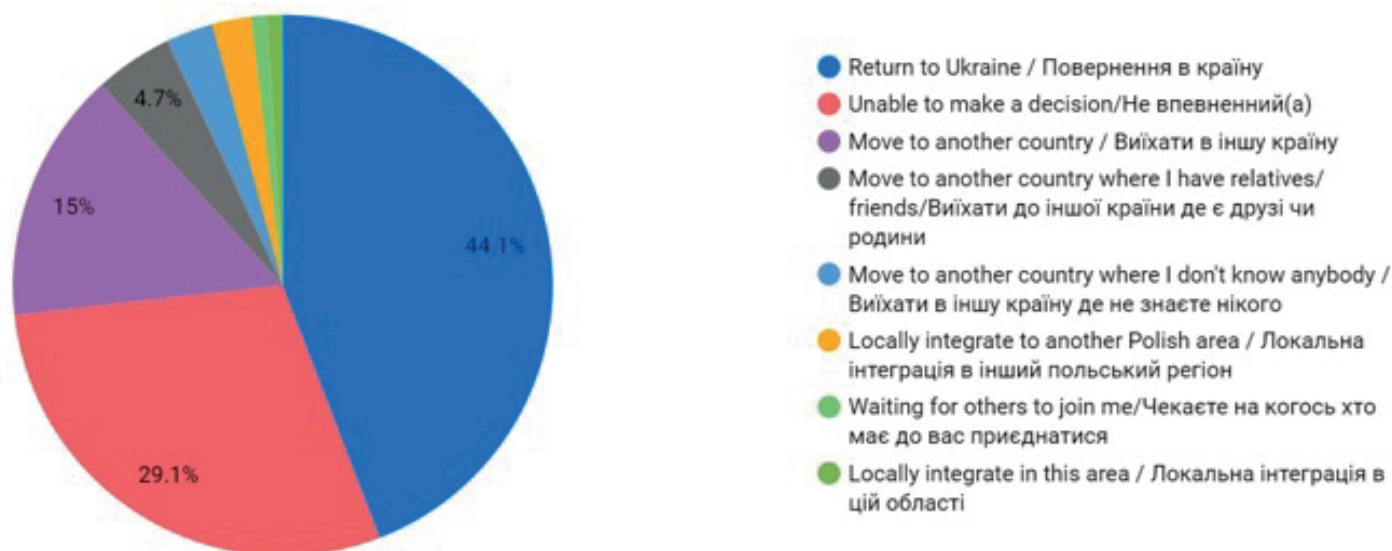


Of the ones who reported the need for protection support as indicated in figure 1, the majority (35%) are elderly in need of care, 20% PTSD, 15% with physical/mental disabilities, and 5% are Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC).

³Multiple responses permitted

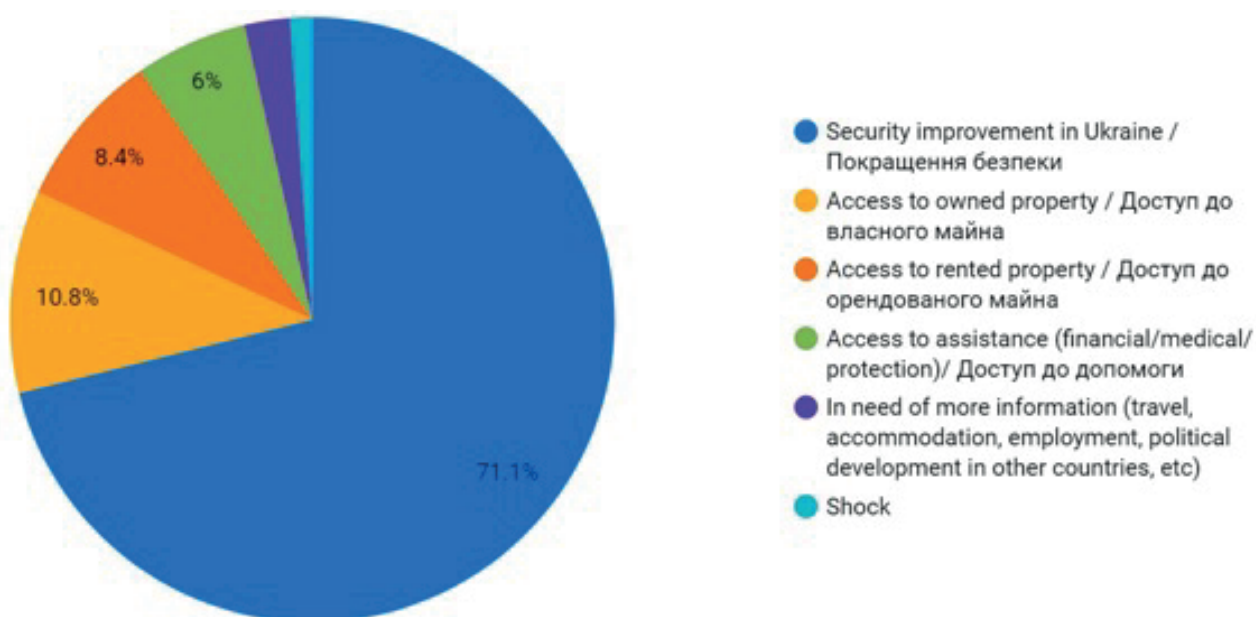
INTENTIONS

Figure 3. Intentions of Respondents



The majority of the respondents (44.1%) reported that they are intending to return to Ukraine, while 29.1% are still unable to make a decision. 15% of respondents reported that they are intending to move to another country, 4.7% indicated that they would like to move to another country where they have relatives or friends, while 2.8% would like to move to another country despite the absence of links.

Figure 4. Reported reasons of being unable to make a decision by respondents



Among the respondents who are unable to make a decision as indicated in figure 3, majority (71.1%) of them reported that they are waiting for security improvements in Ukraine.

OTHER INFORMATION

Figure 5. Reported pre-displacement employment status of respondents

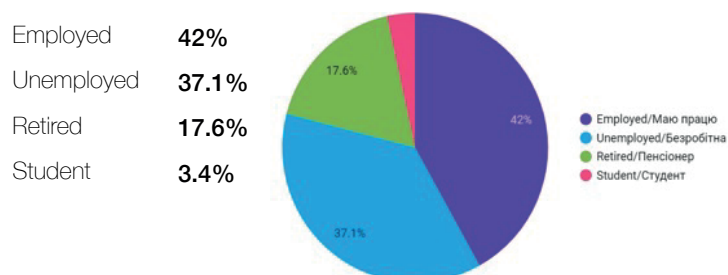


Figure 6. Reported number of having school aged kids and pre-displacement school enrolment status of the kids

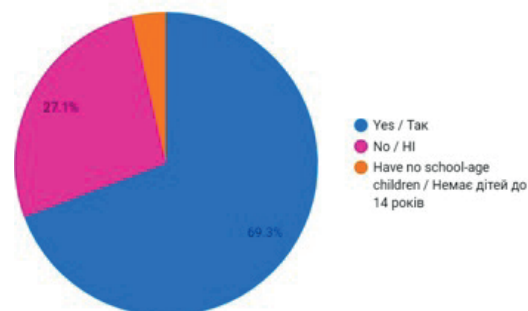
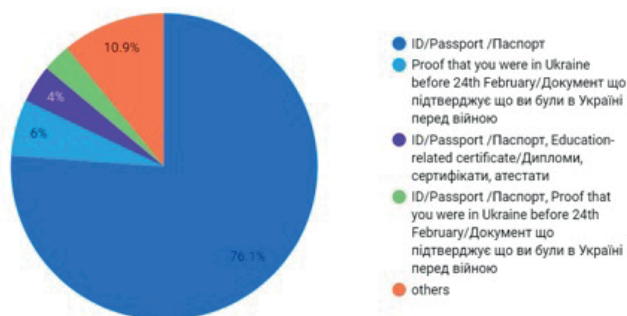
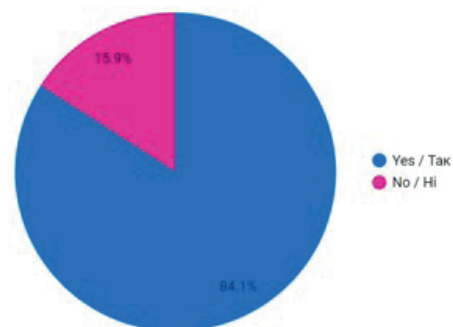


Figure 7. Documents Overview



Majority of the respondents (**76.1%**) reported holding an ID/passport.

Figure 8. Reported number of family members left in Ukraine



(**84.1%**) of the respondents reported that their family members are still in Ukraine.