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 the refugee accommodation sites.

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

- REACH, International Organization for Migration, 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 September 2022 through telephone (404) and on-site in-person (39) 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 443 sites contacted over the three months of data collection, 203 were reportedly active and used to accommodate refugees for at least one night. Results presented in this factsheet refer to active sites only (n = 203) 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 = 39) in September 2022. These sections are marked accordingly.

1 A refugee accommodation site is defined as a known geographical location of collective accommodation of Ukrainian refugees and third country nationals within Polish borders.

Key information

- "Assessed refugee accommodation sites" refer to active sites assessed per telephone call or on-site visit (n = 203), unless indicated otherwise.

- The majority of assessed sites (68%) present a hosting capacity of 50 or less people.

- 40% of assessed sites hosted persons with disabilities at the time of data collection.

- Only 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 (54%), followed by hygiene items (49%).

- 10 out of the 39 sites assessed on-site were reportedly in need of adult and children clothing (e.g., hats, jackets, winter shoes).

- About half of the 39 sites that were assessed on-site had some problems with infrastructure. The most frequently reported issues were the insufficient space, walls in need of repainting, and the lack of privacy (as reported by 8, 7, and 7 out of 39 assessed sites, respectively).
Information on site management and facilities

Assessed places by accommodation site type

- Collective sites (preexisting structure, like a school or a hotel): 82%
- Planned sites (structure created specifically for accommodating refugees): 12%
- Unplanned sites (informal, spontaneously created structure): 6%

Top five most common types of buildings used for collective sites

- Hotel: 37%
- Student dormitory: 9%
- Community center: 9%
- Religious facility: 8%
- Vacation resort: 8%

Assessed accommodation sites by ownership and coordination

- Religious: 12%
- Private: 40%
- Municipality: 23%
- NGOs: 4%
- Other: 16%

Top five most common services provided in the assessed sites

- Food distribution: 76%
- Job search assistance: 38%
- Reception point: 22%
- Information point: 12%
- Registration facility: 6%

Predicted duration of the use of the assessed accommodation site

- Unspecified: 68%
- 3 more months: 3%
- 2 more months: 2%
- 1 more month: 3%
- Other: 10%
- Do not know: 15%

Demographic information

Proportion of assessed sites by the residents’ nationality

- Ukrainian: 99%
- Polish: 10%
- Third country nationals that arrived from Ukraine: 9%
- Third country nationals that arrived from outside Ukraine: 3%

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

- Persons with disabilities: 40%
- Unaccompanied and Separated Children: 4%
## Most pressing needs based on in-person interviews

The in-person interviews (n = 39) were conducted on-site with key informants between 2nd and 30th of September 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 number of sites in need (out of 39) and top three most requested items from that group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of items</th>
<th>Number of sites in need (out of 39)</th>
<th>Top three most frequently needed items in that group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning supplies</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Laundry detergents 20/21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All purpose cleaner 14/21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Toilet bowl cleaner 13/21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Toilet paper rolls 15/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shampoo, liquid soap 12/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Toothpaste and toothbrushes 11/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene items</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bed sheets 13/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pillows 11/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blankets 10/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pots, pans 7/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reusable plates and cutlery 6/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spatulas, ladles 5/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping items</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Winter shoes 10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hats 10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jackets 10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Winter shoes 10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking utensils</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Winter shoes 10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hats 10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jackets 10/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baby wipes 8/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children clothes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Diapers (newborn to size 6) 6/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diaper rash cream 4/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wheelchairs 3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canes 2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant supplies</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wheelchairs 3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canes 2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other 2/6</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 aszczutowks@habitat.pl
Persons needing clothing and mobility aids

This section refers to the 39 accommodation sites visited on site only.

Based on 39 on-site interviews, the accommodation sites lacked clothing for 454 out of 1,031 hosted children at the time of data collection. As a result, 44% of children living in these 39 accommodation sites at the time of data collection needed clothing, including: hats, jackets, winter shoes, gloves, scarves, sweaters, new underewear, and trousers.

At the time of data collection, the 39 accommodation sites lacked clothing for 1,299 out of 3,223 adults. As a result, 40% of adults living in these 39 accommodation sites at the time of data collection needed clothing, including: hats, jackets, winter shoes, gloves, scarves, sweaters, trousers, coats, and underewear.

Overall, 41% of residents had unmet clothing needs at the time of data collection, based on 39 on-site interviews.

At the time of data collection the 39 accommodation sites lacked mobility aids for 217 persons, including: wheelchairs, canes, strollers, and adult walkers.

Infrastructural issues

Top five most frequently reported infrastructural issues by accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 39) *

- Not enough space for the refugees: 8
- Walls need repainting: 7
- Lack of privacy: 7
- Damaged structure: 6
- Toilet and sanitation problems: 5
- None: 19

* Respondents could provide multiple responses.

Winterization efforts

Proportion of assessed sites (n = 203) that were either unfit for winter, or needed additional preparations at the time of data collection

- Children in need of clothing (44%)
- Adults in need of clothing (40%)
- Adults not in need of clothing (60%)
- Persons overall in need of clothing (41%)
- Persons overall not in need of clothing (59%)

The additional preparations needed by the 7% of sites that have not been ready for winter (n = 15) include: replacing radiators and furnaces (5), adding insulation (2), and replacing windows (2).

Food provisions

Number of accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 39) that provided meals for their residents

- 37 out of 39 sites provided meals

Top five most common food providers for accommodation sites assessed on-site (n = 37)

- Municipality: 15
- NGOs: 9
- Religious: 3
- Private individual: 3
- Private company: 2

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