

2191

Total respondents

91% Females
9% Males

99% Ukrainian citizens
1% Third Country Nationals (TCNs)

Respondents' households include:

15
 Pregnant women

765
 People with chronic illnesses

25
 Wounded/injured people

308
 Persons feeling worried, anxious or depressed

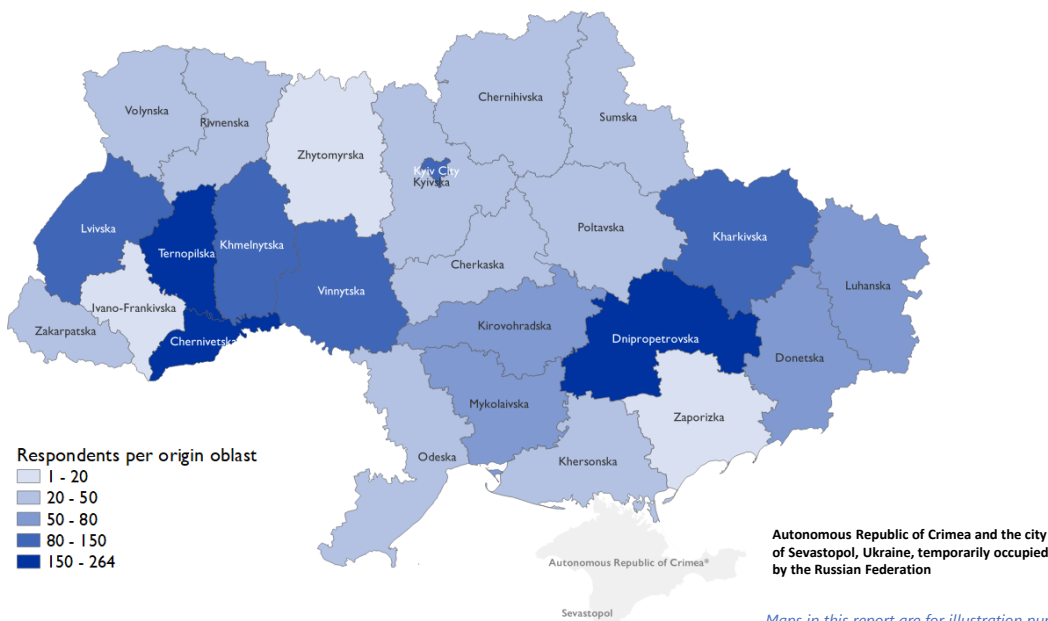
3
 Persons that experienced violence and abuse

**Vulnerable individuals totals show the total number of household members with those vulnerabilities. They are based on the reporting of the respondents and the definitions of the vulnerabilities might be interpreted differently. Therefore, these numbers should only be considered as indicative.*

56% of the respondents have a child in their household

16% of the respondents have an older person in their household

Respondents per origin oblast



NEEDS ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED

Between 17 June and 26 September 2022, IOM conducted 2,191 surveys in collective sites or distribution centers with Ukrainian nationals and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) in Poland. All respondents crossed the border into Poland due to the ongoing war in Ukraine. Almost all (99%) respondents were Ukrainian nationals, while the remaining 1 per cent (20 respondents) were TCNs mainly from Belarus (50%).

Please note that the number of surveys conducted in each location is both linked to number of enumerators working in those areas to conduct this specific assessment as well as total number of respondents that could be accessed.

PESEL is the Polish acronym for Universal Electronic System for Registration of the Population and that refers to the registration of foreigners who stay in the country for more than 30 days.

Since 24 February 2022, Ukrainians and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing from Ukraine to neighbouring countries as a result of the war in Ukraine. Since 12 April, IOM's DTM has deployed needs assessments with Ukrainians and TCNs in Poland. The sample is not representative of all Ukrainians and TCNs in Poland, results should hence only be considered as indicative. Percentage of surveys conducted in collective sites (45%) do not represent the whole population, therefore the findings cannot be extrapolated to the wider refugee population.

As of 19th September, in Poland a total of 1,391,344 persons have been registered for PESEL, the national protection scheme in Poland.

This report summarizes the results of a needs assessment initiated by IOM in Poland to assess the profiles, conditions, and needs of Ukrainians and TCNs met in collective sites and distribution centres.

The survey was based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility and was designed to capture the primary displacement patterns – origin country and region – for Ukrainians and TCNs fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; asks about intentions relative to the permanence in Poland and intended final destinations; gathers information regarding access to assistance and services in Poland, main needs expressed by the respondents, vulnerabilities, accommodation types, information sources, socioeconomic conditions, and various protection-linked indicators. To access all the indicators collected and more detailed information including statistical breakdown by cities, demographic profiles and accommodation types please visit <https://displacement.iom.int/poland> Needs Assessment tab.

Only adults (18+) were approached, and the questionnaire targeted individuals who arrived in Poland after 24 February 2022 due to the war in Ukraine. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators in selected locations in Krakow, Warsaw, Tricity –Gdansk, Lublin, Przemysl and Rzeszow.

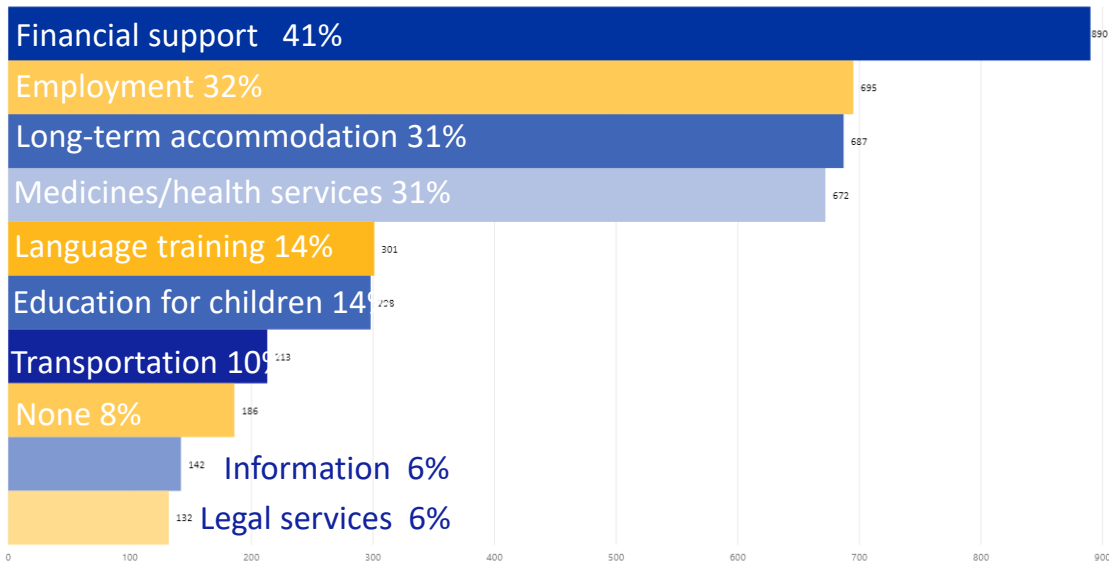
Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian and English by trained IOM's DTM enumerators. Data were collected and stored through the Kobo mobile application.

Respondents per location



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Top 10 Reported Needs



MAIN NEEDS

When the respondents were asked their main needs, overall, the most commonly selected needs were financial support (41%), employment (32%), long term accommodation (31%) and medicines/ health services (31%). Although the top four needs were the same for each of the cities assessed, the ranking of these needs differed. For instance, while for Warsaw, needs were ranked starting with the highest being employment, long-term accommodation, financial support and medicine/health care; for Krakow, it was financial support, medicine/ health care, employment and long-term accommodation.

Among the 1,368 respondents (67% of all individuals surveyed) who reported not having enough funds or income to cover their daily living costs, the order of needs as stated by respondents was very similar. Respondents who had reported not having enough funds to cover costs were more likely to require financial support and more likely to need work. On the other hand, for the respondents reporting having funds to cover their living expenses long term accommodation and access to health services/ medicine were more significant needs.

Survey participants who have been staying in the collective shelters in the time of assessment were less likely to have enough funds to cover their living expenses (75% of them did not have enough funds) compared to the ones staying in private accommodation.

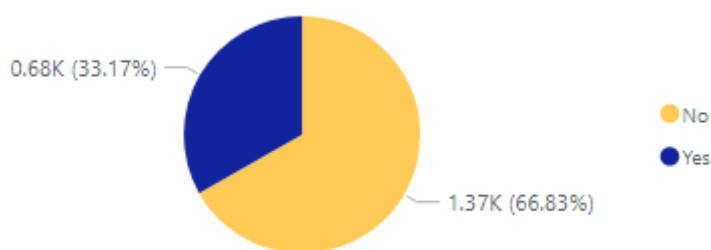
Around 9 per cent of the respondents reported that they have not received any humanitarian support. Warsaw was the city where the highest proportion of the respondents (18% of the individuals surveyed in Warsaw) reported not receiving any humanitarian support compared to the other cities where less than 8 per cent of the respondents reported the same.

Food/meals, cash, accommodation, personal hygiene items, and clothing/footwear have been the top assistances/ services that have been received according to the respondents that have received humanitarian assistance. Only 12 per cent of the respondents received psychological counselling. The order of received support differs from city to city. Food has been the top assistance received everywhere but cash and accommodation showed some differences, for instance, with fewer respondents in Gdansk reporting that they have received accommodation assistance than respondents in other cities, which was the same trend for cash for the respondents in Warsaw. (Please access detailed statistics here: <https://displacement.iom.int/Poland>)

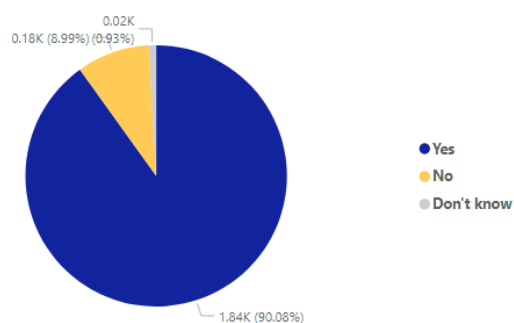
Households with a child and/or elderly person were more likely to receive humanitarian assistance compared to households not having any children or elderly people. Despite that, 7 per cent of the respondents still reported that they had at some point restricted adult consumption of food so that children could eat.

While 40 per cent of the respondents who were staying in collective sites in the time of assessment reported that they could stay in their current location as long as they needed to, another 39 per cent mentioned that they did not know how long they could stay, which is likely to create long-term accommodation needs.

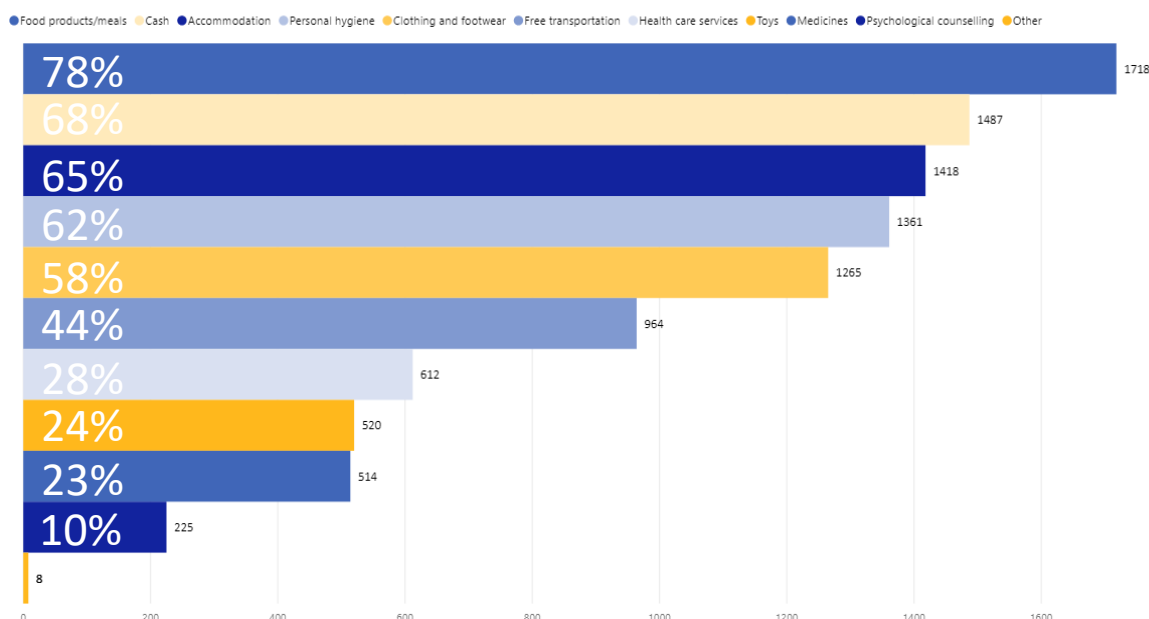
Do you have enough funds to cover living expenses?



Did you receive any humanitarian support?



Assistance Received



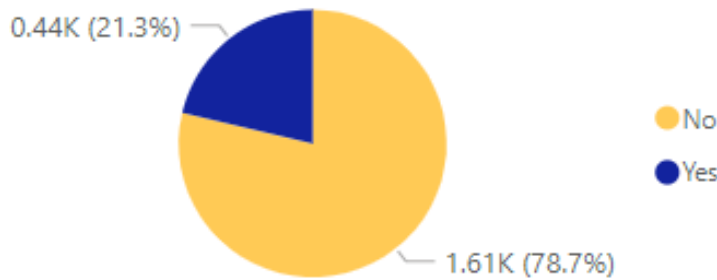
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

ACCESS TO COMPLAINT AND FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

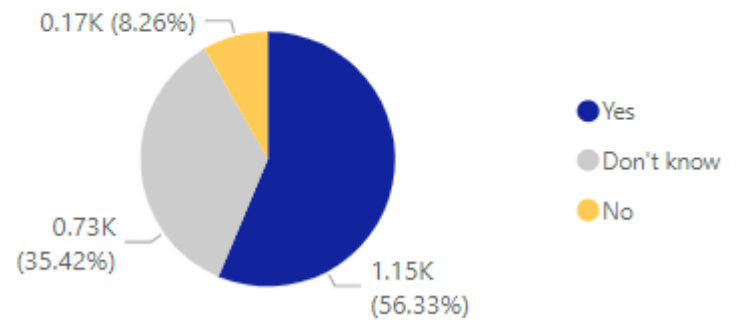
When the respondents asked about their knowledge on the available complaint and feedback mechanisms, a large majority of respondents (78%) did not know where to make a complaint and only 3 per cent had submitted a complaint before. Respondents from Lublin were more likely to be aware of those mechanisms compared to the other cities (51% knew where to make a complaint) followed by Warsaw with 38 per cent of the respondents knowing where to make a complaint and 8 per cent who had submitted a complaint before.

More than half of the individuals surveyed (56%) felt that their concerns and opinions were being heard and taken into consideration.

Do you know where to complain about assistance provided/not provided?



Do you feel that your concerns and opinions are being heard and taken into consideration?



AWARENESS OF AVAILABLE ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES

Overall, the majority of respondents did not know where to seek assistance/ help in case they need accommodation, financial support, psychological support, transportation, legal/documentation support, or if they experience harassment or gender-based violence.

On the other hand, awareness of assistance available for basic needs and health services was higher.

For city level data, please visit <https://displacement.iom.int/poland> - Needs Assessment tab.

Do you know where to seek assistance/help in case you or anyone in your group...

● No ● Yes

Requires accommodation



Requires basic needs (e.g. food/water/blankets)



Requires basic needs (e.g. food/water/blankets) being delivered in a specific way



Requires transportation



Requires accessible transportation



● No ● Yes

Requires financial support



Requires health services



Requires psychological support



Requires legal/documentation support



Experiences harassment; GBV



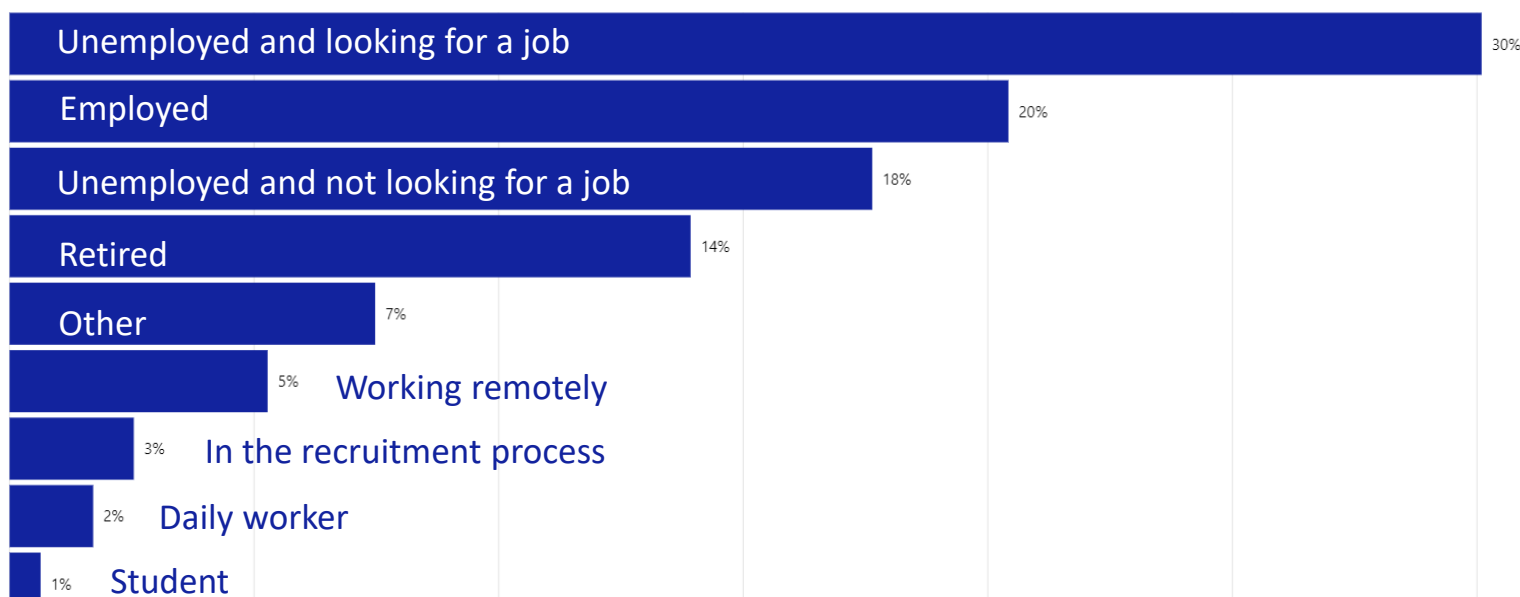
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

EMPLOYMENT

Most of the respondents (30%) were unemployed and looking for a job at the time of the assessment which was followed by employed (20%) and unemployed and not look for a job (18%). Among respondents looking for a job, the highest proportion of the respondents (34%) was looking for 1-2 months, 24 per cent were looking for 1-4 weeks, while 17 per cent was searching a job opportunity for more than 3 months. In all the biggest cities in which the surveys were conducted, the largest proportion of the respondents were unemployed and looking for a job. Ratios of employed respondents were also similar; however, percentages of respondents who were unemployed but not looking for a job differed from city to city and was higher in Warsaw compared to Krakow and the Tricity area.

Out of 2,191 respondents, 15 per cent speak Polish and 20 per cent speak English. While 27 per cent of the employed respondents speak Polish, it is 13 per cent for the respondents who are unemployed. On the other hand, there is no significant difference in terms of speaking English between employed and unemployed respondents.

What is your current employment status in Poland?

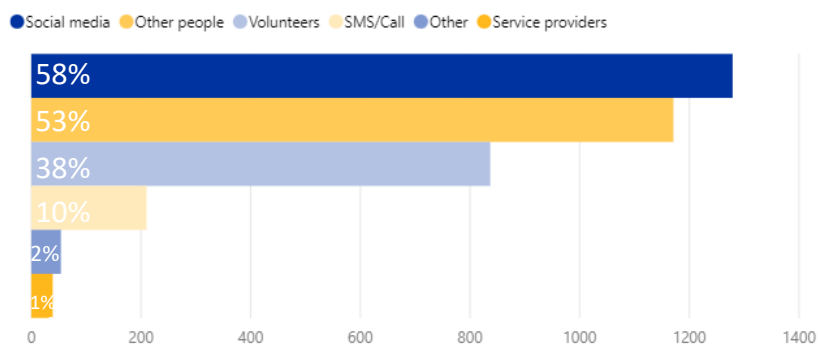


ACCESS TO INFORMATION

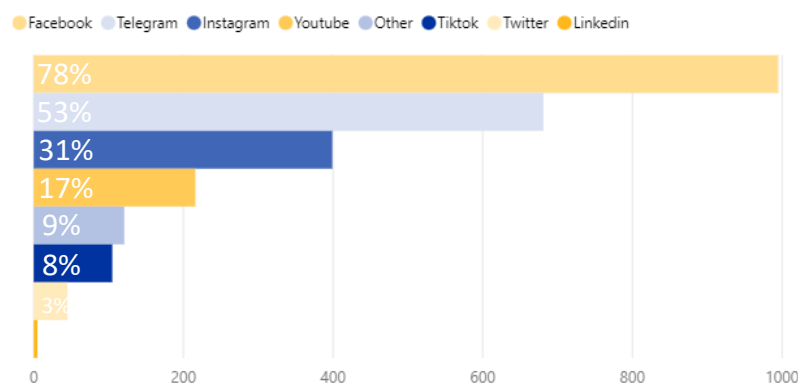
Social media, other people (friends, neighbours, people staying in the same place etc), and volunteers were reported as the main sources of information about available services for Ukrainians in Poland. Facebook and Telegram were listed as the main social media channels.

When the respondents were asked about the main challenges they faced in terms of accessing information, the majority (65%) reported that they did not face any challenges, 13 per cent did not know where to get information, 9 per cent reported that there is not enough information on how to access services and 6 per cent did not find the messages clear.

How do you get information about available support and services for displaced people from Ukraine?



Which social media do you use most? *Among the respondents who get information from social media



Main challenges faced accessing information

- 65%** don't face any challenges
- 13%** don't know where to get information/who to ask
- 9%** not enough information on how to access services available
- 6%** messages are not clear/understandable
- 4%** information available is not relevant to needs

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

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