

Area-Based Assessment

Slovakia

Key findings
February 2023



Objectives

Context: Better inform an area-based response to the arrival of Ukrainian refugees

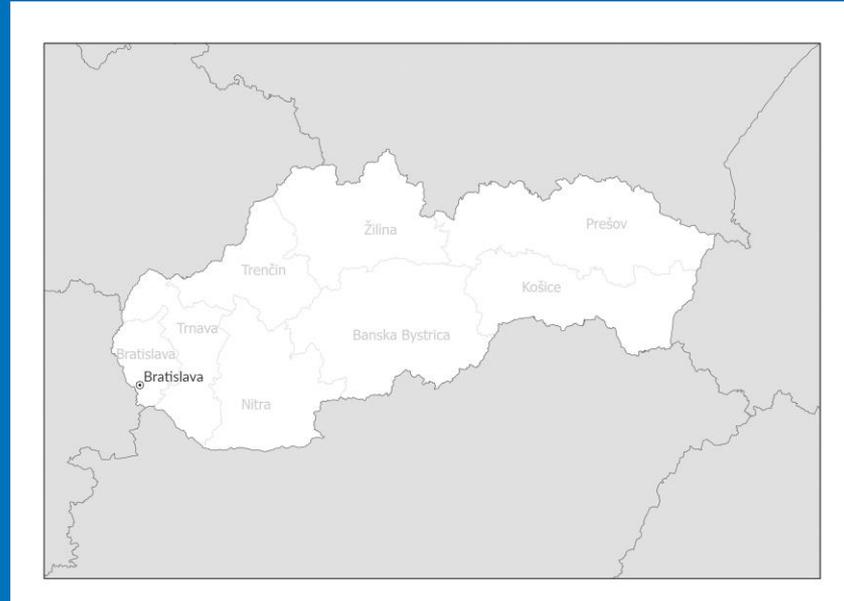
The ABA provided a comprehensive and evidence based overview of four cities (Bratislava, Nitra, Zilina, Kosice) to better inform the ongoing humanitarian response activities and planning of UNHCR and partners. This assessment aimed to answer to five main research questions:

1. What are the key characteristics of the refugee communities?
2. What are the priority needs of the refugee populations in the four cities in terms of access to basic services?
3. What has been the impact of the refugees living in the assessed areas on basic service provision?
4. What is the nature of the relationship between the refugee and host population?
5. Who are the local and other actors engaged in the refugee response?

Methodology

Population	Refugees in host communities, host community members, and key informants.
Dates	Data collection from the 27/10/2022 to the 05/12/2022.
Sampling strategy	Purposively selected, not statistically representative.
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Refugee household surveys: Surveyed on priority needs (in terms of access to services), social cohesion, and through a quantitative structured questionnaire. In total, 154 refugees were interviewed in Bratislava, 136 in Kosice, 133 in Nitra and 129 in Zilina.- Host household surveys: 106 interviews per city were surveyed regarding social cohesion and the impact of the arrival of refugees on the local economy and access to services.- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): 4 FGDs with refugees and 4 with host community members, one in each of the assessed areas, with 4 to 12 participants. Groups of participants were diverse, including women and men of different ages and backgrounds. Group discussions were facilitated by UNHCR with the support of REACH staff.- Key Informant Interviews (KIs): 41 KIs were conducted with representatives from business (12 key informants), education (8), civil society and non-governmental organisations (8) and health sectors (6), as well as city level municipal authorities (7).

Bratislava



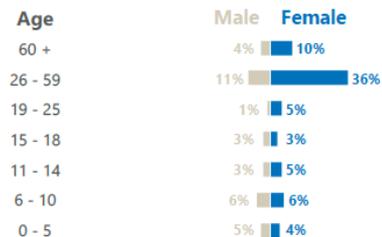
QUANTITATIVE SAMPLE

Refugee survey respondents demographics

154 RESPONDENTS

487 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Refugee households members age and gender distribution



Key characteristics of Ukrainian refugee households

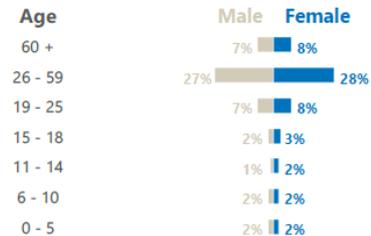
AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN
3.2	33	1

Host community survey respondents demographics

109 RESPONDENTS

233 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Host community households members age and gender distribution



Key characteristics of host community

AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN
2.2	36	0.3

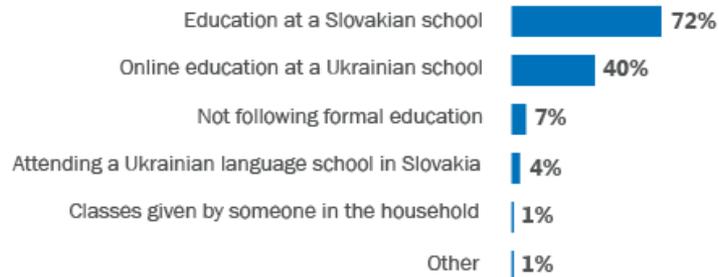
QUALITATIVE SAMPLE

 1 FGD with Refugees - 5 females | 1 FGD with Host Community - 2 females and 2 males

 10 Kils | 2 Businesses, 2 Education, 2 Health, 2 Local Authorities, 2 NGOs

School attendance of refugees children aged 6-17

(out of % children in this age group [107 households surveyed])

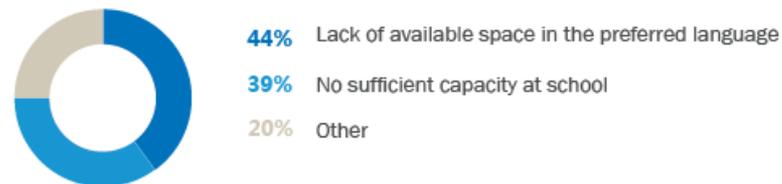


Education key informants:

- Overall education needs were met.
- Classes were adapted.
- Asked for more personnel (language assistants).

Challenges reported accessing formal education (top 3)

(out of % of refugees' children who did not have access to school in Slovakia [18 households surveyed])



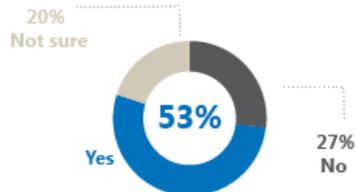
Host community FGDs:

- Change of education programmes.
- Funding per student decreased.
- Saturation of the classes.
- Education level of Slovak children impacted negatively.

Refugees reported concerns about cases of bullying at school.

54%
of refugees respondents did not have health insurance coverage in Bratislava

Refugee respondents reported being aware or knowing a general practitioner in the area



Refugee respondents reporting a mental health or psychological service in their vicinity

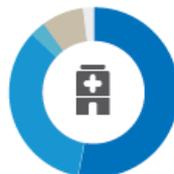


29%
of refugees respondents reported no barriers in accessing healthcare services

Barriers in accessing healthcare services reported by refugees (top 3) (153 households surveyed)

1	Long waiting time	18%
2	Language barrier	13%
3	Poor or inadequate service/High cost	8%

Satisfaction of refugee respondents regarding medical care ([100 households surveyed])

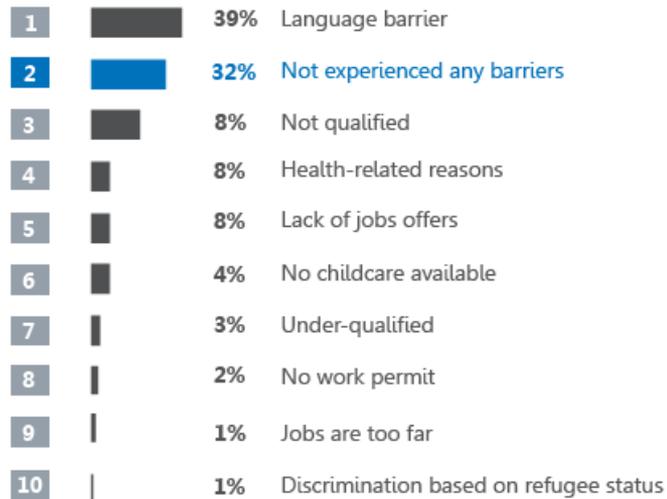


53% Completely satisfied
34% Partly satisfied
3% Partly dissatisfied
8% Completely dissatisfied
2% Never used these services

Bratislava – Livelihoods

21% of refugee respondents were not looking for a job in Bratislava

Main barriers in finding employment reported by refugees
([149 households surveyed])



Refugees FGD:

- Need to increase the availability of language trainings.
- Need to create one resource providing all the necessary info to support their integration.

Hosts FGD:

- Difficulties to hire refugees due to diploma not being recognized.

Business key informants:

- Lower salaries of refugees tend to decrease the average salary of the Slovaks.

Bratislava – Accommodation

 **84%**
of refugees' households interviewed were not hosted by a Slovakian family



 **42%**
of refugee households who were NOT hosted by a Slovak family reported not having to pay for any accommodation

 **96%**
of Slovak households interviewed in Bratislava had not hosted any refugees since the start of the conflict

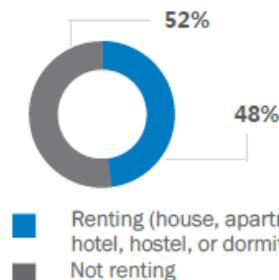
Most common means for refugee respondents to find accommodation (top 3)

-  **33%** Through friends
-  **21%** Internet
-  **17%** NGO/CSO

Barriers refugees reported encountering in finding long-term accommodation (top 3)

-  **55%** None
-  **18%** Rent too high
-  **10%** Bad quality housing

Refugees renting accommodation in Bratislava



3.6
Average # of people per accommodation

1.9
Average # of people per bedroom

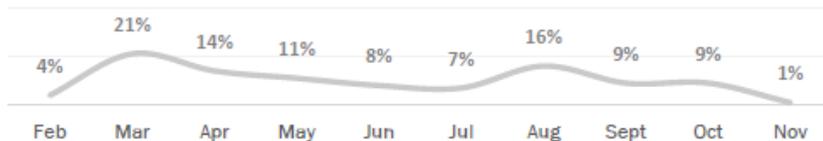
86%
of HH reported having a separate space for studying

Length of time refugees intend to stay at their current accommodation

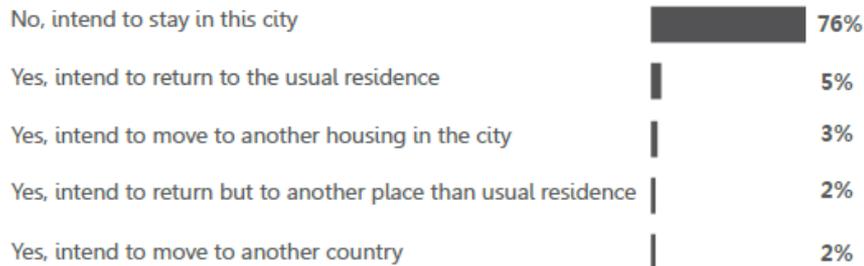
- | | | |
|----------|------------------|--|
| 1 | As long as I can |  36% |
| 2 | < 12 months |  20% |
| 3 | < 6 months |  33% |
| 4 | < 3 months |  3% |
| 5 | < 1 month |  3% |
| 6 | A few days |  1% |

Bratislava – Protection

Month of departure from residence of refugee respondents, 2022



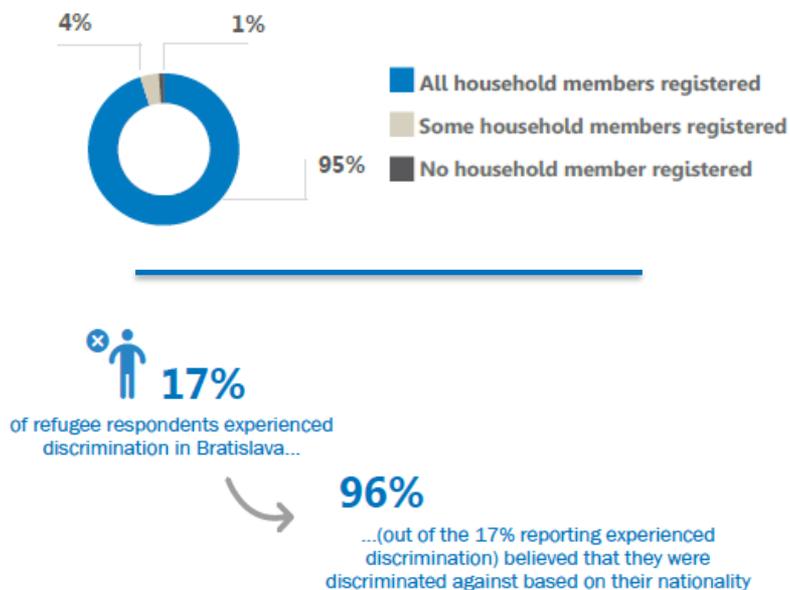
Movement intentions over the next 6 months (top 5)



Determinants of the choice of movement:

- Availability of permanent accommodation.
- Employment status.
- Presence of friends and relatives.

Refugee households surveyed that reported being registered for temporary protection



Bratislava – Humanitarian needs & assistance

87%

of refugees respondents in Bratislava reported having benefitted from the assistance

Most reported types of assistance received

(by % refugees HH that reported receiving assistance [134 households surveyed])

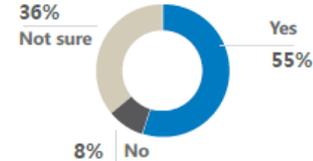
1	Non-food items	84%
2	Food	81%
3	Cash	75%
4	Accommodation	22%
5	Health	16%

Most reported sources of assistance

(by % refugees HH that reported receiving assistance [134 households surveyed])

1	UN agencies	75%
2	Government	46%
3	Religious organisations	20%
4	Local authorities	16%
5	International NGOs	15%

Legal counselling and advice available



Refugees information needs:

- 27% need to know how to get more financial support and employment.
- 21% need information on how to receive healthcare.

NGOs key informants:

- Supported with recreational activities and courses, accommodation services, food assistance, provision of psychological assistance and healthcare.

Local authorities key informants:

- Humanitarian assistance was coordinated by the UNHCR, PiN and the city itself.
- Provided translation services and assistance for the relocation to temporary accommodation.

Healthcare key informants:

- Healthcare was provided to whoever needed it.
- High demand increased the waiting time to access healthcare specialists.

Bratislava – Host-refugee dynamics

Perception of the inter-community dynamics

(by % of refugee households)

(by % of host households)



Most reported reasons for tensions

(cited by refugees (3 households surveyed) and/or hosts (5 households surveyed))

-  Communication difficulties
-  Cultural differences
-  Access to services is more difficult since refugees' arrival

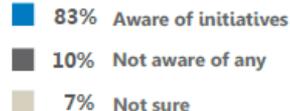
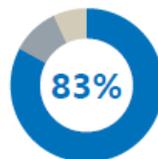
57%

of refugees households surveyed reported having participated in integration initiatives.

89%

of refugees households who participated in these initiatives reported that they were useful or very useful.

Refugees' awareness of integration initiatives in Bratislava



Reasons for not participating in integration initiatives (among refugees who did not participate (51 households surveyed))

Did not have time	69%
Did not think the events will be useful	14%
Did not wish to integrate	6%

Refugees FGD:

- Asked for more activities organised together with Slovak citizens.
- Integration activities were an opportunity to know better the Slovak way of living.

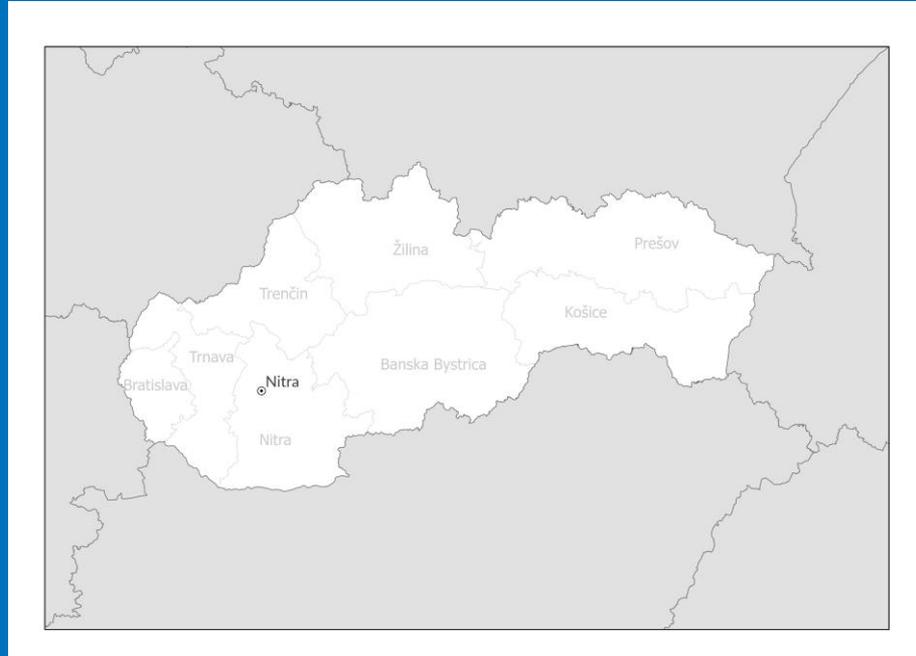
Hosts FGD:

- Integration activities need to be adapted to all ages (younger people tend to integrate better).

NGOs key informants:

- Yet, tensions among children (bullying cases).

Nitra



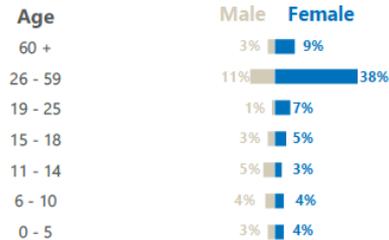
QUANTITATIVE SAMPLE

Refugee survey respondents demographics

133 RESPONDENTS

351 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Refugee households members age and gender distribution



Key characteristics of Ukrainian refugee households

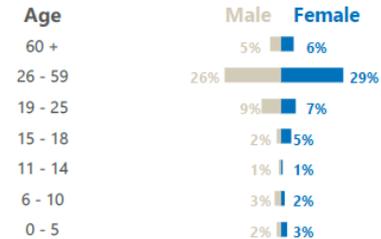
AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN
2.6	32.7	1

Host community survey respondents demographics

110 RESPONDENTS

216 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Host community households members age and gender distribution



Key characteristics of host community households

AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN
2	34.2	0.3

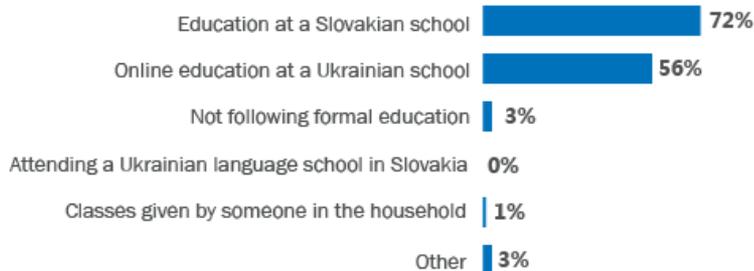
QUALITATIVE SAMPLE

1 FGD with Refugees - 7 females | 1 FGD with Host Community - 3 females and 4 males

11 KIs | 4 Businesses, 2 Education, 1 Health, 2 Local Authorities, 2 NGOs

School attendance of refugee children aged 6-17

(out of % children in this age group [71 households surveyed])

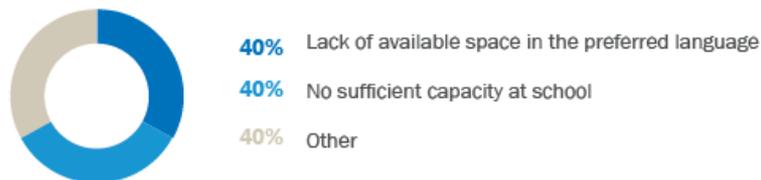


Education key informants:

- Overall education needs were met without major changes.
- Included signs in Ukrainian or Russian in schools.
- Asked for language assistants.

Challenges reported accessing formal education (top 3)

(out of % of refugees' children who did not have access to school in Slovakia [5 households surveyed])



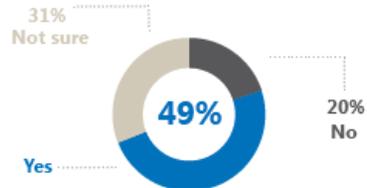
Host community FGDs:

- Change of education programmes.
- Funding per student decreased.
- Saturation of the classes.

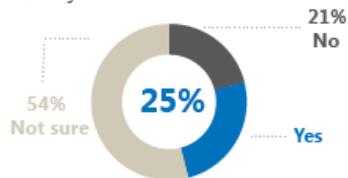
Refugees reported concerns about cases of bullying at school.

51%
of refugee respondents did not have health insurance coverage in Nitra

Refugee respondents reported being aware or knowing a general practitioner in the area



Refugee respondents reporting a mental health or psychological service in their vicinity

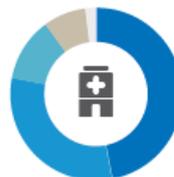


30%
of refugees respondents reported no barriers in accessing healthcare services

Barriers in accessing healthcare services reported by refugees (top 3)
(133 households surveyed)

1	Language barrier	17%
2	Long waiting time	16%
3	Poor or inadequate service/High cost	9%

Satisfaction of refugee respondents regarding medical care
(62 households surveyed)

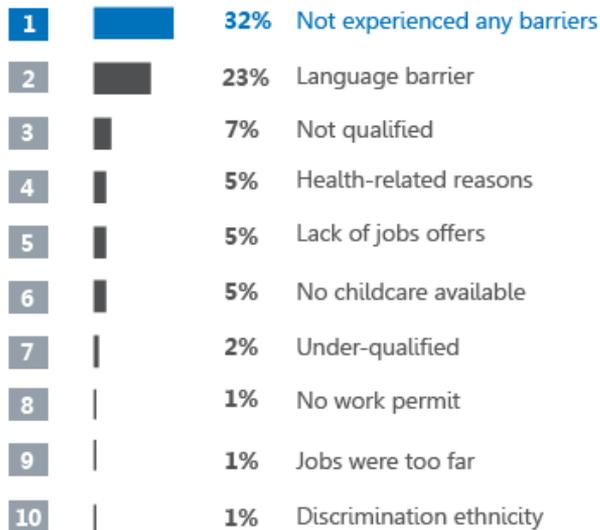


47% Completely satisfied
31% Partly satisfied
13% Partly dissatisfied
8% Completely dissatisfied
2% Never used these services

Nitra – Livelihoods

25% of refugee respondents were not looking for a job in Nitra

Main barriers in finding employment reported by refugees
(130 households surveyed)



Refugees FGD:

- Worked in lower skills jobs than their qualifications with hard working conditions.
- Working means losing the humanitarian assistance, not affordable for most of the refugees.

Business key informants:

- Lack of new jobs created for refugees.
- Lack of information adapted for refugees in Ukrainian or Russian.
- In need of a taxes decrease to help them hiring refugees.

Nitra – Accommodation



96%

of Slovak households interviewed in Nitra has not hosted any refugees since the start of the conflict



89%

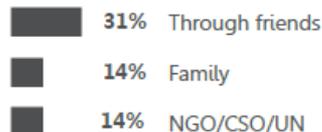
of refugees' households interviewed were not hosted by a Slovakian family



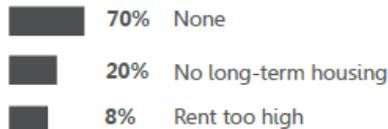
68%

of refugee households who are NOT hosted by a Slovak family reported not having to pay for any accommodation expenses

Most common means for refugee respondents to find accommodation



Barriers refugees reported encountering in finding long-term accommodation (top 3)



Refugees renting accommodation in Nitra



- Renting (house, apartment, hotel, hostel, or dormitory)
- Not renting

3.2

Average # of people per accommodation

1.8

Average # of people per bedroom

76%

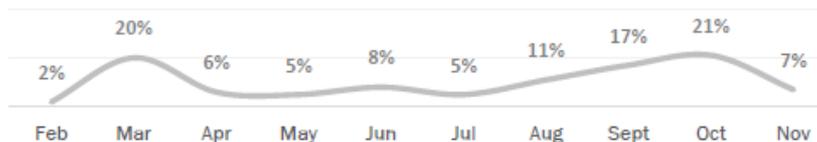
of HH reported having a separate space for studying

Length of time refugees intend to stay at their current accommodation

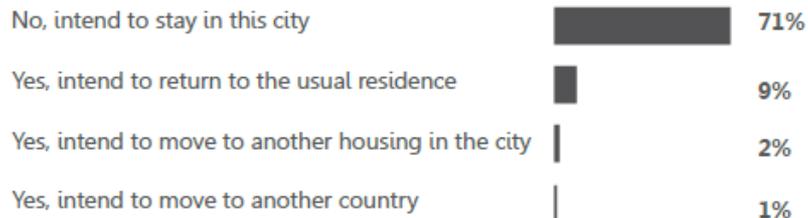


Nitra – Protection

Month of departure from residence of refugee respondents, 2022



Movement intentions over the next 6 months (top 5)



Determinants of the choice of movement:

- Presence of friends and relatives.
- Availability of permanent accommodation.
- Availability of employment.

Refugee households surveyed that reported being registered for temporary protection



 **15%**
of refugee respondents experienced
discrimination in Nitra...

100%
...(out of the 15% reporting experienced
discrimination) believed that they were
discriminated against based on their nationality

Nitra – Humanitarian needs & assistance

87%

of refugees respondents
in Nitra reported having
benefitted from the assistance

Most reported types of assistance received

(by % refugees HH that reported receiving assistance [115 households surveyed])

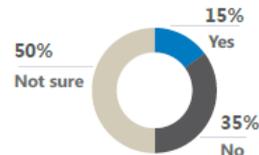
1	Food	90%
2	Non-Food items	73%
3	Cash	64%
4	Accommodation	41%
5	Health	10%

Most reported sources of assistance

(by % refugees HH that reported receiving assistance [115 households surveyed])

1	UN agencies	57%
2	Government	50%
3	Religious organisations	24%
4	Local authorities	13%
5	International NGOs	7%

Legal counselling and advice available



Refugees information needs:

- 17% need to know where to get healthcare and medical attention.
- 14% need information on how to find work.
- 12% need information on how to register for humanitarian assistance.

NGOs key informants:

- Most requested services by refugees were language courses and food assistance.

Local authorities key informants:

- Humanitarian assistance was coordinated by the State, international aids, NGOs, and the city itself.
- Provided translation services and assistance for the relocation to temporary accommodation.

Healthcare key informants:

- Healthcare was provided to whoever needed it.
- High demand increased the waiting time to access healthcare specialists.

Nitra – Host-refugee dynamics

Perception of the inter-community dynamics

(by % of refugee households)

(by % of host households)



Most reported reasons for tensions

(cited by refugees (1 households surveyed) and/or hosts (1 households surveyed))

- Competition over jobs
- Communication difficulties

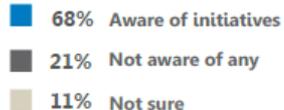
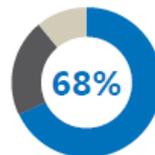
47%

of refugee households surveyed reported having participated in integration initiatives.

91%

of refugee households who participated in these initiatives reported that they were useful or very useful.

Refugees' awareness of integration initiatives in Nitra



Reasons for not participating in integration initiatives (among refugees who did not participate (42 households surveyed))

Did not have time	60%
Did not wish to integrate	17%
Did not think the events will be	10%

Refugees FGD:

- Asked for more activities organised together with Slovak citizens.
- Integration activities were an opportunity to know better the Slovak way of living.

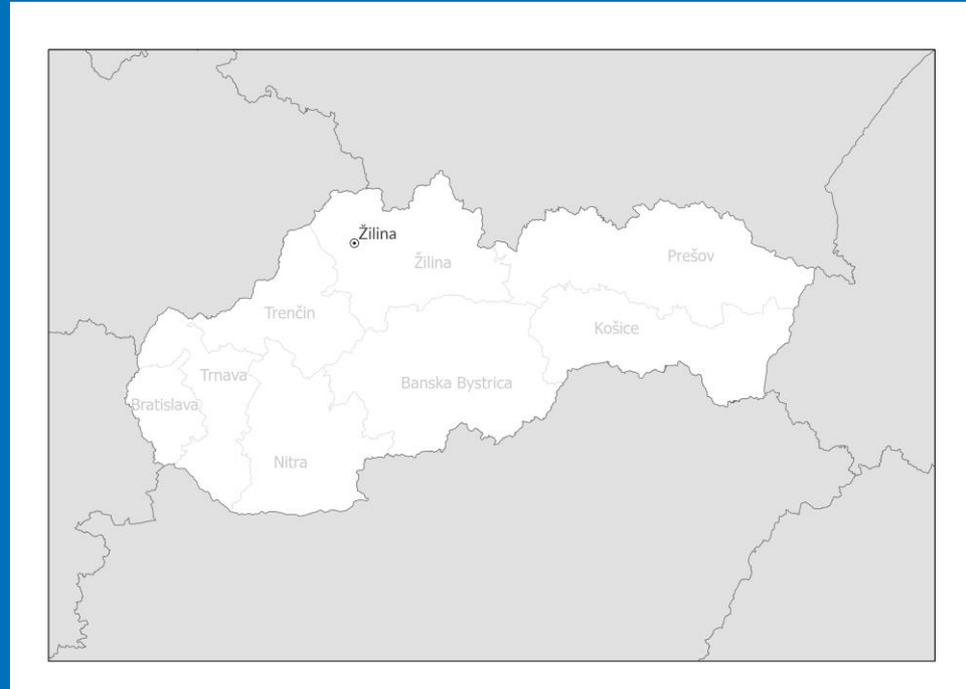
Hosts FGD:

- Integration activities need to be adapted to all ages (younger people tend to integrate better).

NGOs key informants:

- Yet, tensions among children (bullying cases).

Zilina



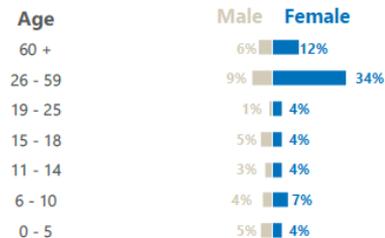
QUANTITATIVE SAMPLE

Refugee survey respondents demographics

129 RESPONDENTS

329 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Refugee households members age and gender distribution



Key characteristics of Ukrainian refugee households

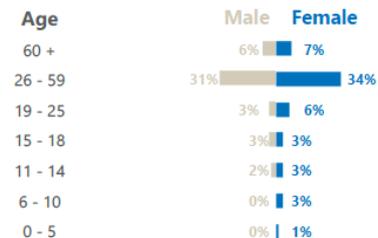
AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN
2.6	34	0.8

Host community survey respondents demographics

106 RESPONDENTS

200 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Host community households members age and gender distribution



Key characteristics of host community households

AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN
1.9	41	0.2

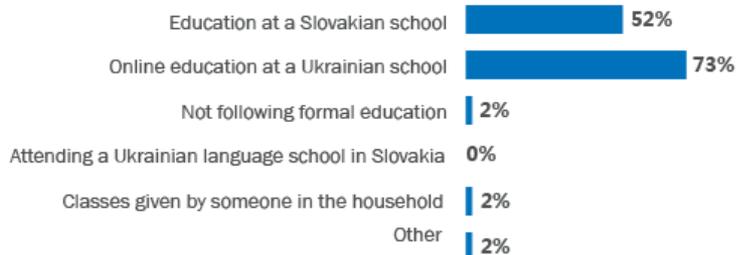
QUALITATIVE SAMPLE

 1 FGD with Refugees - 3 females | 1 FGD with Host Community - 3 females

 7 KIIs | 2 Businesses, 2 Education, 1 Health, 1 Local Authority, 2 NGOs

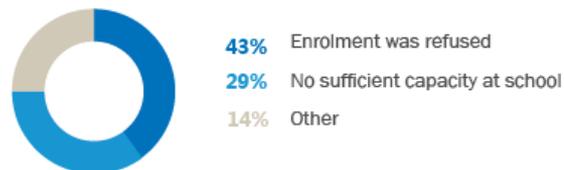
School attendance of refugee children aged 6-17

(out of % children in this age group [71 households surveyed])



Challenges reported accessing formal education (top 3)

(out of % of refugees' children who did not have access to school in Slovakia [7 households surveyed])

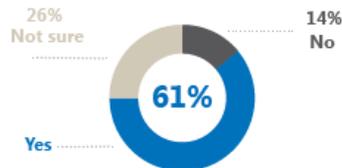


Education key informants:

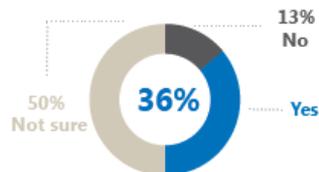
- 1 KI: primary and secondary schools were not prepared.
- 1 KI: primary and secondary schools were prepared.
- Included signs in Ukrainian or Russian in schools.
- Simplified teaching process.
- Education KIIs were satisfied by the State support.

57%
of refugees respondents did not have health insurance coverage in Zilina

Refugee respondents reported being aware or knowing a general practitioner in the area



Refugee respondents reporting a mental health or psychological service in their vicinity

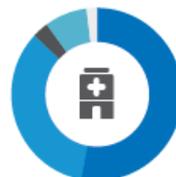


31%
of refugees respondents reported no barriers in accessing healthcare services

Barriers in accessing healthcare services reported by refugees (top 3)
(129 households surveyed)

1	Long waiting time	23%
2	Language barrier	19%
3	Poor or inadequate service/High cost	9%

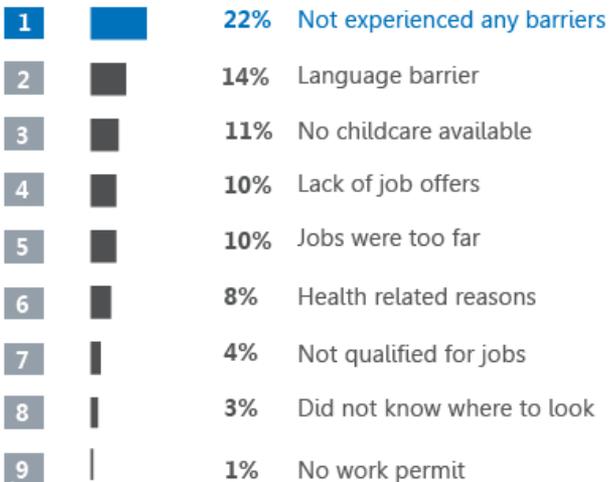
Satisfaction of refugee respondents regarding medical care ((78 households surveyed))



58%	Completely satisfied
21%	Partly satisfied
12%	Partly dissatisfied
9%	Completely dissatisfied
1%	Never used these services

32% of refugees respondents were not looking for a job in Zilina

Main barriers in finding employment reported by refugees
([125 households surveyed])



Refugees FGD:

- In need of Slovak certifications before being employed.
- Asked for the Slovak State to alleviate the taxes for employers to allow them to create new employments.

Hosts FGD:

- The arrival of refugees had no impact on the general access to services.

Local authority key informant:

- Refugees often employed in lower skilled jobs than their level of education.

Zilina – Accommodation



83%
of refugees' households interviewed were not hosted by a Slovakian family



82%
of refugee households who are NOT hosted by a Slovak family reported not having to pay for any accommodation expenses



83%
of Slovak households interviewed in Zilina has not hosted any refugees since the start of the conflict

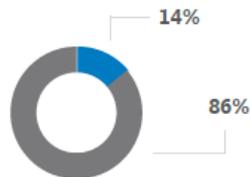
Most common means for refugee respondents to find accommodation



Barriers encountered by refugees in finding long-term accommodation (top 3)



Refugees renting accommodation in Zilina



- Renting (house, apartment, hotel, hostel, or dormitory)
- Not renting

2.8
Average # of people per accommodation

1.9
Average # of people per bedroom

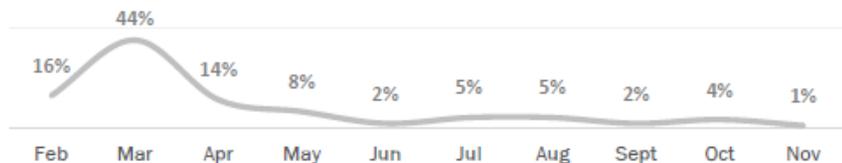
83%
of HH reported having a separate space for studying

Length of time refugees intend to stay at their current accommodation

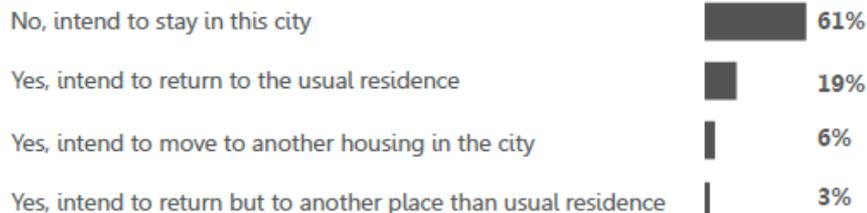


Zilina – Protection

Month of departure from residence of refugee respondents, 2022



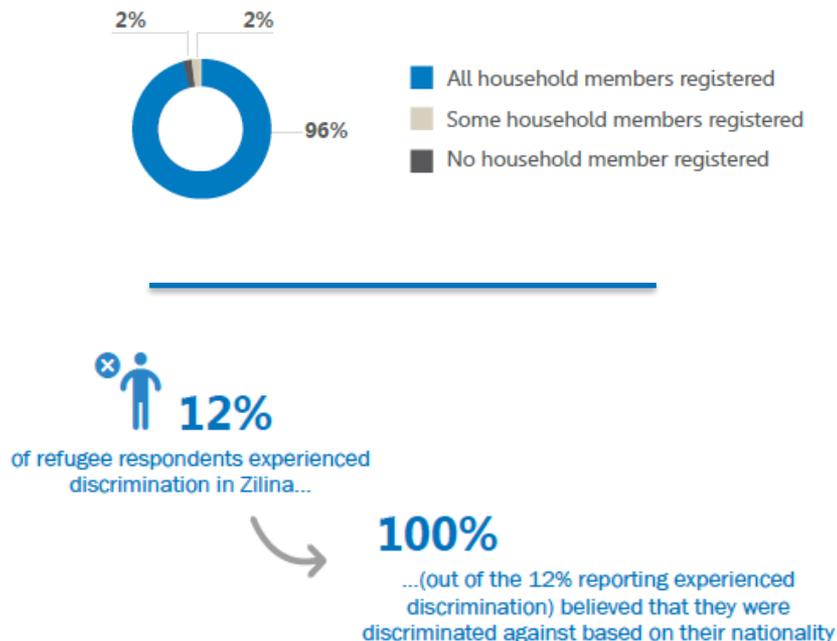
Movement intentions over the next 6 months



Determinants of the choice of movement:

- Change of situation in Ukraine.
- Availability of permanent accommodation.
- Presence of friends and relatives.

Refugee households surveyed that reported being registered for temporary protection



Zilina – Humanitarian needs & assistance

95%

of refugees respondents in Zilina reported having benefitted from assistance

Most reported types of assistance received

(by % refugees HH that reported receiving assistance [123 households surveyed])

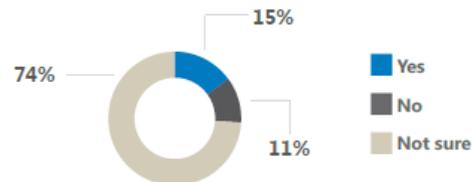
1	Food	93%
2	Non-Food items	76%
3	Cash	68%
4	Accommodation	29%
5	Health	11%

Most reported sources of assistance

(by % refugees HH that reported receiving assistance [123 households surveyed])

1	UN agencies	67%
2	Government	52%
3	Religious organisations	40%
4	Private organisations	35%
5	Local authorities	12%

Legal counselling and advice available



Refugees information needs:

- 9% need to know how to find employment.
- 7% need information on how to get more financial assistance.
- 6% need information on how to get healthcare or medical attention.

NGOs key informants:

- Provided language courses, material assistance, food assistance, MHPSS, housing assistance, and information to the refugees.

Local authorities key informants:

- Humanitarian assistance was coordinated by the city itself, the State, international supports, NGOs.
- Most requested services by the refugees were language courses, accommodation services, food assistance, financial assistance, ensuring fair treatment of refugees as well as long-term legal assistance and legal counselling.

Zilina– Host-refugee dynamics

Perception of the inter-community dynamics

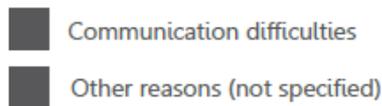
(by % of refugee households)

(by % of host households)



Most reported reasons for tensions

(cited by refugees (2 households surveyed) and/or hosts (2 households surveyed))



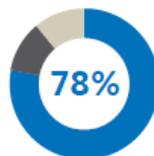
64%

of refugee households surveyed reported having participated in integration initiatives.

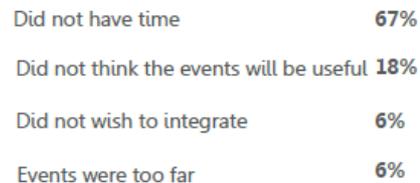
94%

of refugee households who participated in these initiatives reported that they were useful or very useful.

Refugees' awareness of integration initiatives in Zilina



Reasons for not participating in integration initiatives (among refugees who did not participate (33 households surveyed))



Refugees FGD:

- Reported integration activities for older refugees, children, language courses and other types of activities.

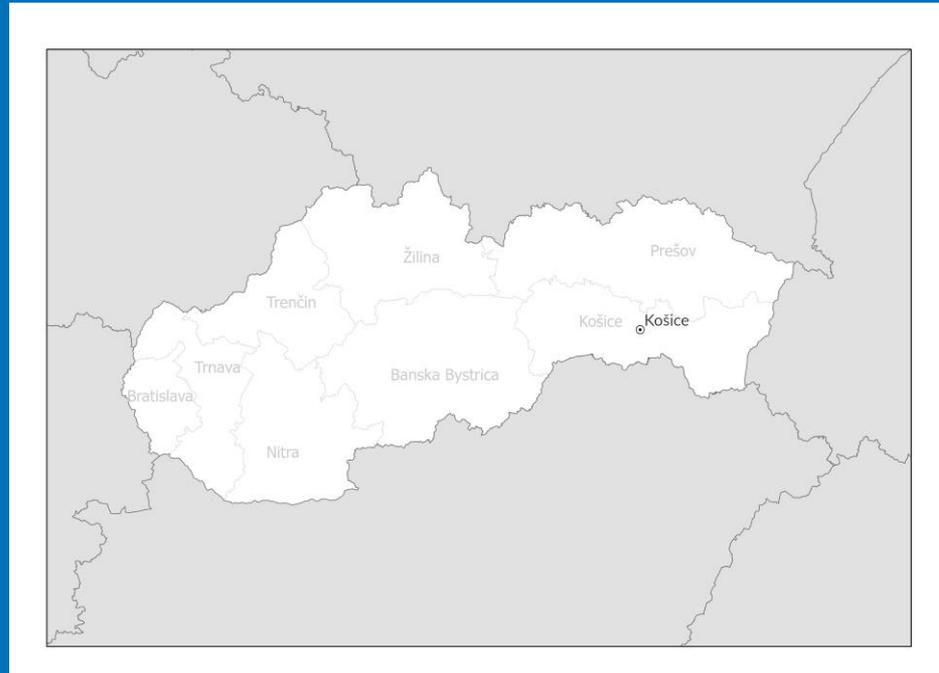
Local authorities key informant:

- Trust issues towards refugees: host population often do not know whether refugees are misreporting their previous benefits in Ukraine.

NGOs key informants:

- Situation overall fine, but tensions among children (bullying cases) and at factories.

Kosice



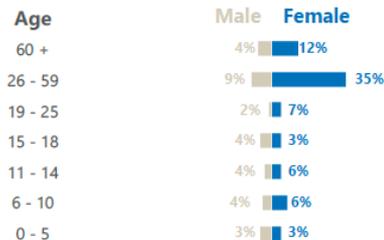
QUANTITATIVE SAMPLE

Refugee survey respondents demographics

136 RESPONDENTS

361 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Refugee households members age and gender distribution



Key characteristics of Ukrainian refugee households

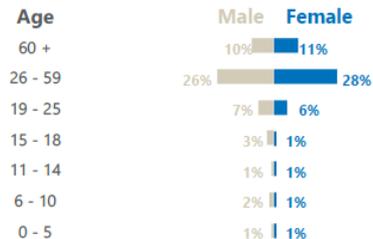
AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN
2.7	34.2	0.8

Hosts survey respondents demographics

111 RESPONDENTS

222 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Host households members age and gender distribution



Key characteristics of host households

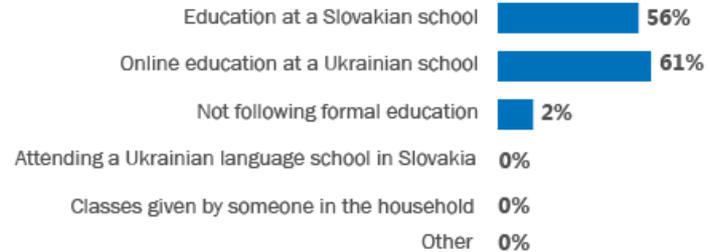
AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN
2	41	0.2

QUALITATIVE SAMPLE

 1 FGD with Refugees - 9 females and 2 males | 1 FGD with Host Community - 3 females and 2 males

 13 Kils | 3 Businesses, 2 Education, 3 Health, 3 Local Authorities, 2 NGOs

School attendance of refugee children aged 6-17 (out of % children in this age group [80 households surveyed])



Education key informants:

- Overall education needs were met.
- Included signs in Ukrainian or Russian in schools.
- Schools provided activities for Ukrainians.
- Classes were adapted.
- Asked for more financial support, more personnel, more language courses, and more cooperation with other authorities.

Host community FGDs:

- Change of education programmes.
- Saturation of the classes.
- Education level decreased.

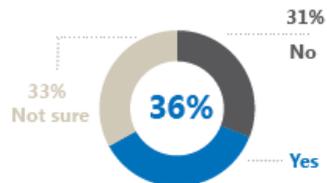
Refugees reported concerns about cases of bullying at school.

68%
of refugee respondents did not have health insurance coverage in Kosice

Refugee respondents reported being aware or knowing a general practitioner in the area



Refugee respondents reporting a mental health or psychological service in their vicinity

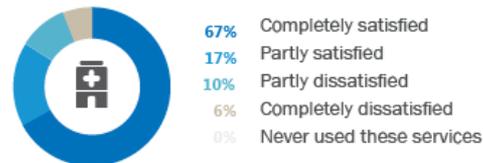


33%
of refugees respondents reported no barriers in accessing healthcare services

Barriers in accessing healthcare services reported by refugees (top 3)
(136 households surveyed)

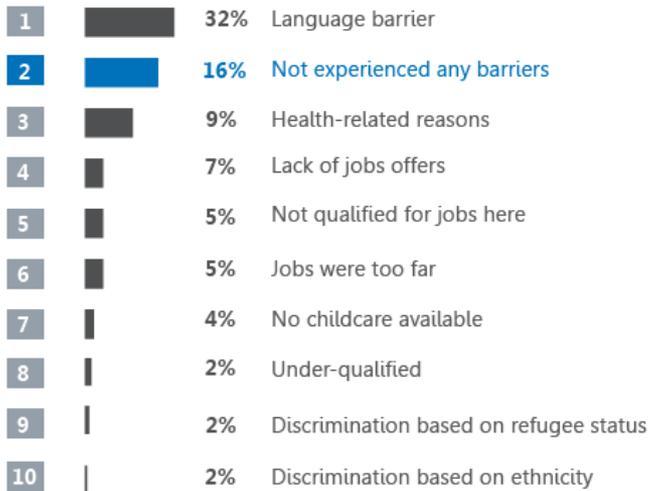
1	Language barrier	10%
2	Long waiting time	9%
3	Poor or inadequate service/high cost	5%

Satisfaction of refugee respondents regarding medical care (72 households surveyed)



31% of refugee respondents were not looking for a job in Kosice

Main barriers in finding employment reported by refugees
([132 households surveyed])



Refugees FGD:

- Difficulties to find an employment with children in the household.
- **Absence of employment in the area.**
- Not employed in their field / had low skilled employment.
- Difficulties to find employments suited to their health or physical conditions.
- **Not aware of the Slovak legislation.**

Hosts FGD:

- Inflation after the arrival of refugees.
- Saturation of the education system.
- Lack of available housings.

Kosice – Accommodation

88%

of refugees' households interviewed were not hosted by a Slovakian family



70%

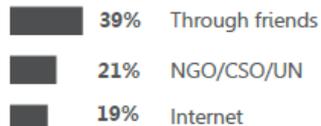
of refugee households who are NOT hosted by a Slovak family reported not having to pay for any accommodation expenses



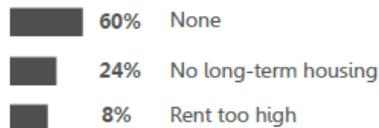
92%

of Slovak households interviewed in Kosice has not hosted any refugees since the start of the conflict

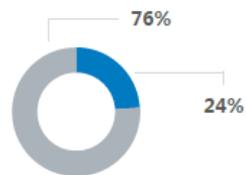
Most common means for refugee respondents to find accommodation (top 3)



Barriers encountered by refugees in finding long-term accommodation (top 3)



Refugees renting accommodation in Kosice



■ Renting (house, apartment, hotel, hostel, or dormitory)
■ Not renting

3.4
Average # of people per accommodation

1.5
Average # of people per bedroom

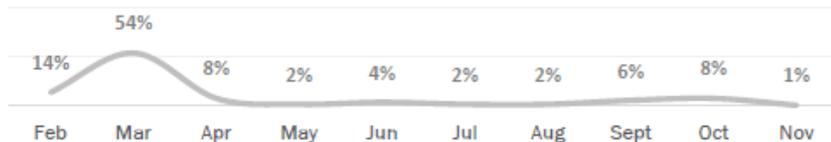
79%
of HH reported having a separate space for studying

Length of time refugees intend to stay at their current accommodation

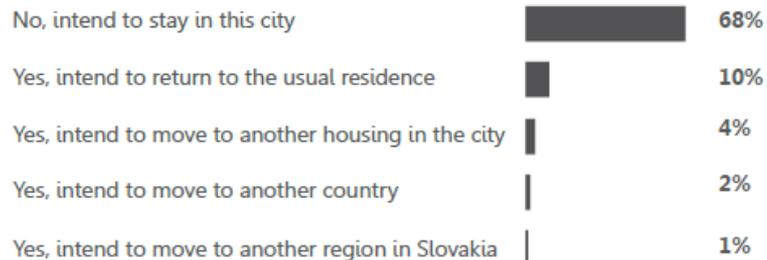


Kosice – Protection

Month of departure from residence of refugee respondents, 2022



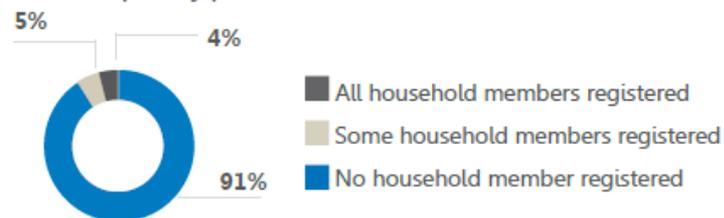
Movement intentions over the next 6 months



Determinants of the choice of movement:

- Availability of permanent accommodation.
- Presence of friends and relatives.
- Change of situation in Ukraine.

Refugee households surveyed that reported being registered for temporary protection



Kosice – Humanitarian needs & assistance

82%

of refugees respondents
in Kosice reported having
benefitted from assistance

Most reported types of assistance received

(by % refugees HH that reported receiving assistance [112 households surveyed])

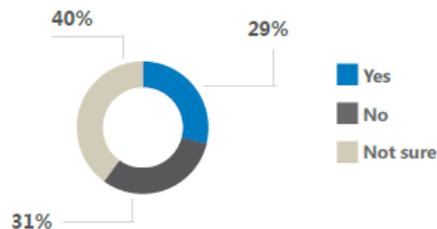
1	Food	88%
2	Non-Food items	69%
3	Cash	55%
4	Accommodation	37%
5	Health	14%

Most reported sources of assistance

(by % refugees HH that reported receiving assistance [111 households surveyed])

1	UN agencies	54%
2	Government	44%
3	Religious organisations	28%
4	Private organisations	13%
5	Local authorities	6%

Legal counselling and advice available



Refugees information needs:

- 22% need to know how to access healthcare.
- 16% need information on how to get shelter or accommodation.
- 16% need information on how to register for humanitarian assistance.

NGOs key informants:

- Provided food assistance and MHPSS.
- Most requested services by refugees were financial assistance, social assistance, and psychosocial support.

Local authorities key informants:

- Humanitarian assistance was coordinated by the city itself, the State, international supports, NGOs.
- Provided assistance for the relocation to temporary shelters and long-term accommodation.

Kosice – Host-refugee dynamics

Perception of the inter-community dynamics
(by % of refugee households) (by % of host households)



Very good 19%
Good 55%
Neutral 18%
Bad 7%
Very bad 0%



Very good 4%
Good 54%
Neutral 37%
Bad 4%
Very bad 0%

Most reported reasons for tensions
(cited by refugees (9 households surveyed) and/or hosts (4 households surveyed))

- Competition over jobs
- Access to services is more difficult
- Cultural differences
- Access to affordable housing more difficult

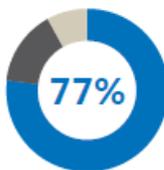
68%

of refugee households surveyed reported having participated in integration initiatives.

87%

of refugee households who participated in these initiatives reported that they were useful or very useful.

Refugees' awareness of integration initiatives in Kosice



77% Aware of initiatives
15% Not aware of any
8% Not sure

Reasons for not participating in integration initiatives (among refugees who did not participate (households surveyed 33))

Did not have time	42%
Did not wish to integrate	30%
Did not think the event will be useful	15%

Refugees FGD:

- Suggested to organize activities only for refugees to gather them so they could exchange information.
- Flagged cases of bullying at school.

Thank you for your attention

