

# Poland's response to the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine: actions, actors and challenges

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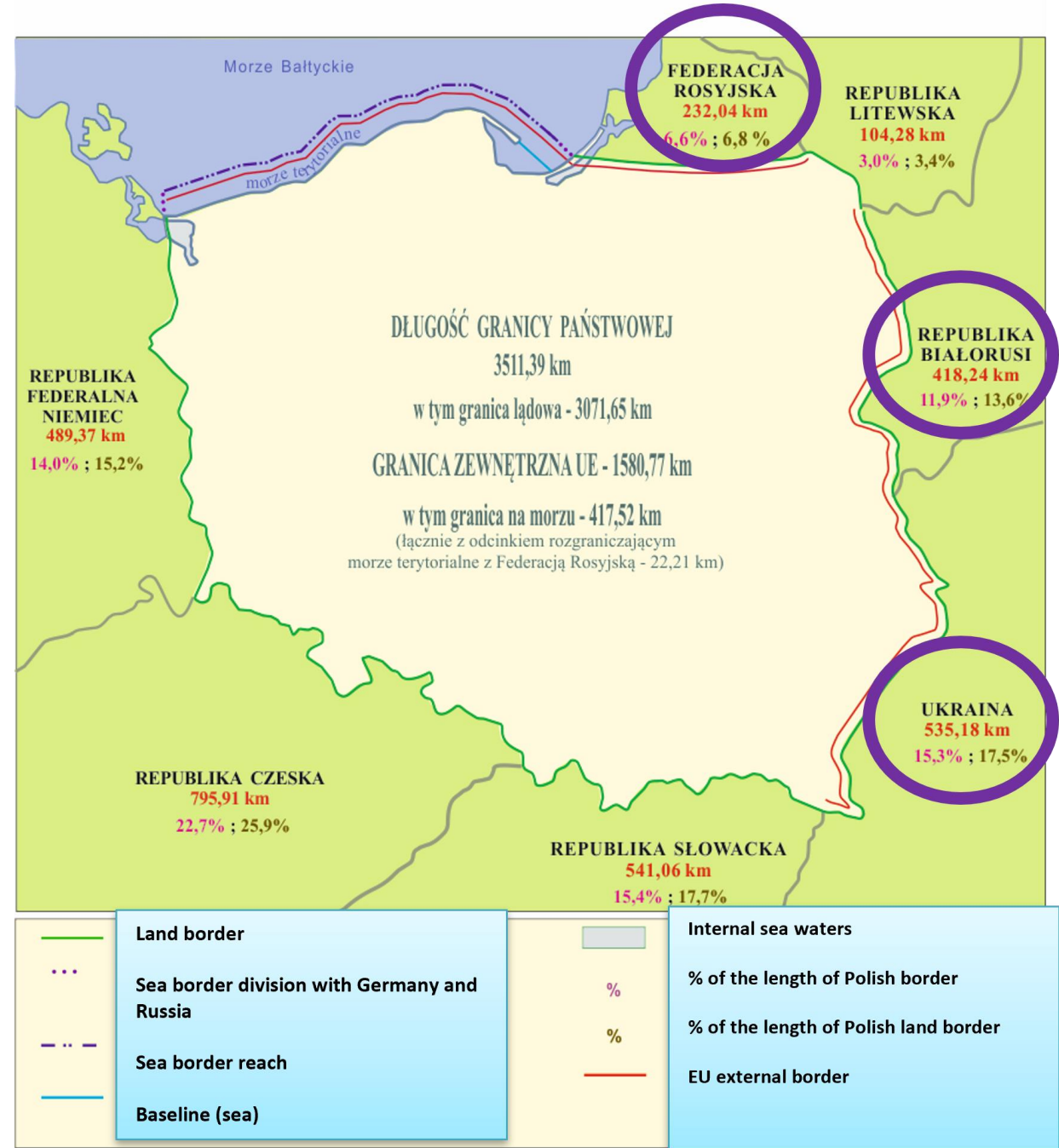
Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw

**Webinar "Responding to the Ukrainian refugee crisis in Canada and Poland"**

**June 2, 2022**

# Poland – context

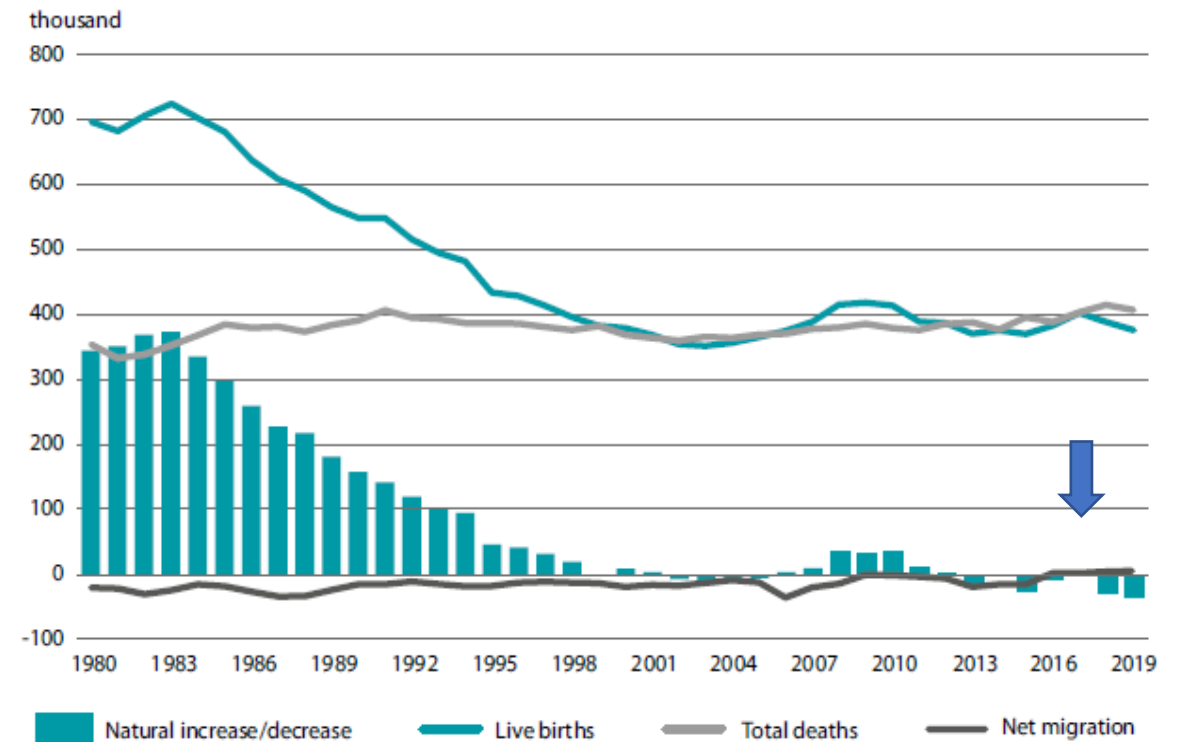
- CEE, EU, V4
- the Baltic Sea to the north and 7 border countries:
  - **4 EU:** Lithuania, Slovakia, Czechia, Germany
  - **3 non-EU:** Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine
- its borders cover **the EU's eastern external borders**



# Poland - immigration situation before 2022

- Important features of immigration to Poland in recent years:
  - a slightly **positive** migratory balance since 2016
  - **increasing labour (economic) migration** to Poland („Ukrainisation”) as a result of a mix of internal and external factors (economic growth and labour market needs in Poland + the breakout of Russian-Ukrainian conflict in 2014 in eastern Ukraine)
  - **temporary, seasonal, and circular migration** rather than a long-term migration aimed at settlement
  - **small influx of forced migrants** applying for international protection
  - **low percentage of foreigners** among the total resident population (in comparison to other EU MSs)
- Poland during the **transformation of its migration status** – from a traditional emigration country to an emigration-immigration one (or even a new immigration country)

Chart 1. Vital statistics and migration in 1980–2019



# Poland's integration policy

- Since the political and socio-economic transformation at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s, **Poland has not implemented a coherent and comprehensive national integration policy**, nor has it had a **strategic document** (legal or policy) in this regard (→ „*but the absence of a strategic document does not mean the absence of policies as such and is sometimes a policy statement of its own*” [Duszczek et al. 2020, p. 2]).
- As of today, what we can call „**Polish integration policy**” is fragmented and dispersed, and its specific aspects/components fit into the areas of various public policies (e.g., the labor market, housing, healthcare, education, social security).
- The only integration activities offered by **the state** (and which can be considered the nationwide element of integration policy) are targeted at **forced migrants who benefit from international protection in Poland**.
- They are implemented under the **Individual Integration Programs (IIPs)** —addressed to the beneficiaries of international protection (persons with refugee status and subsidiary protection), financed from the central budget but implemented by local governments.
- Although this integration offer is too specific and limited, it provides **a good basis** for a future broadly defined integration policy.

# Legal Basis of Integration Policy

- Some **key legal acts** regarding integration of foreigners in Poland (with a focus on the **beneficiaries of international protection**):
  - The Law of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland → **the Law on Protection**
  - The Law of 12 March 2004 on social assistance → **the Law on Social Assistance** (the most important legal act regulating IIPs)
- **Art. 89e (Law on Protection)**: „A foreigner who has refugee status or enjoys subsidiary protection is provided with assistance to support his/her integration process into the society in the manner and on the terms set out in the Law of 12 March 2004 on social assistance”.
- The assistance (support) resulting from the provisions of the Law on Social Assistance for beneficiaries of international protection can be perceived as the most important component of official state actions for the integration of refugees, and its flagship core are Individual Integration Programs (IIPs).



Schengen Area

## Refugees fleeing Ukraine (since 24 February 2022)\* [JSON](#)

# 6,801,987

Last updated 29 May 2022

Data is updated daily by 12:00 CET.

\*Arrival statistics are compiled from a variety of sources, mainly data provided by authorities from official border crossing points. While every effort has been made to ensure that all statistical information is verified, figures on some arrivals represent an estimate. Triangulation of information and sources is performed on a continuous basis. Therefore, amendments in figures may occur, including retroactively. Notably, the right to move freely within the [Schengen](#) area means there are very few border controls within the European Union. The data of arrivals in Schengen countries (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia) bordering Ukraine therefore only represents border crossings into that country, but we estimate that a large number of people have moved onwards to other countries. In addition, UNHCR does not count individuals from bordering countries leaving Ukraine to return home.

Among those who fled Ukraine are also Ukrainian nationals with dual citizenship.

An additional 105,000 people moved to the Russian Federation from the Donetsk and Luhansk regions between 18 and 23 February.

## Ukrainians entering Ukraine (since 28 February 2022)\*\* [JSON](#)

# 2,229,500

Source - UNHCR, Government

Last updated 27 May 2022

\*\*This figure reflects cross-border movements, which can be pendular, and does not necessarily indicate sustainable returns as the situation across Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable. Due to the constantly changing situation, it is too premature to draw conclusions on definitive trends, therefore this figure has not been deducted from the overall refugee numbers until more data on cross-border movements will be available.



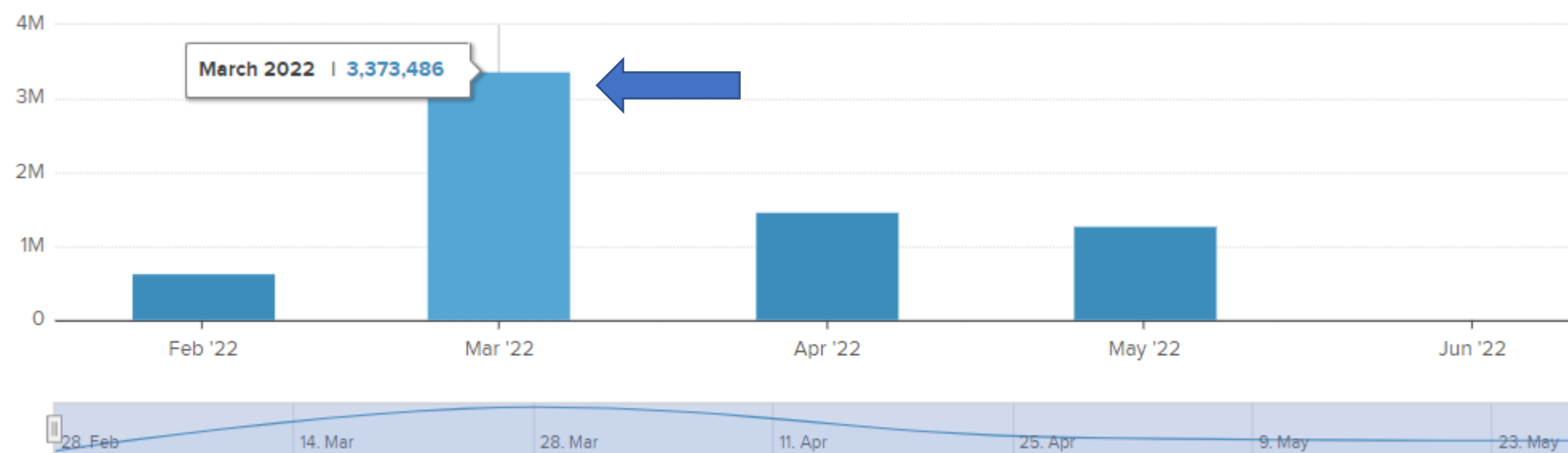
## Total Refugee influx from Ukraine in neighboring countries\*\*\*

[JSON](#)

Location name	Source	Data date	Population
<a href="#">Poland</a>	UNHCR, Government	29 May 2022	3,627,178
<a href="#">Romania</a>	UNHCR, Government	27 May 2022	989,357
<a href="#">Russian Federation</a>	UNHCR, Government	26 May 2022	971,417
<a href="#">Hungary</a>	UNHCR, Government	29 May 2022	682,594
<a href="#">Republic of Moldova</a>	UNHCR, Government	29 May 2022	479,513
<a href="#">Slovakia</a>	UNHCR, Government	29 May 2022	461,164
<a href="#">Belarus</a>	UNHCR, Government	29 May 2022	30,092

\*\*\*The accumulated data in this table is higher than the total number of refugees fleeing Ukraine presented above since it also takes into account people crossing the border between countries.

## By month

[JSON](#)


Source - UNHCR, Government

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

### KEY FIGURES

**5.8M**

Refugee arrivals from Ukraine

**2.4M**

Refugees moved beyond countries neighbouring Ukraine

**2.2M**

Registered individuals for temporary protection or similar national schemes<sup>1</sup>

**26,687**

applied for asylum

**1.5M**

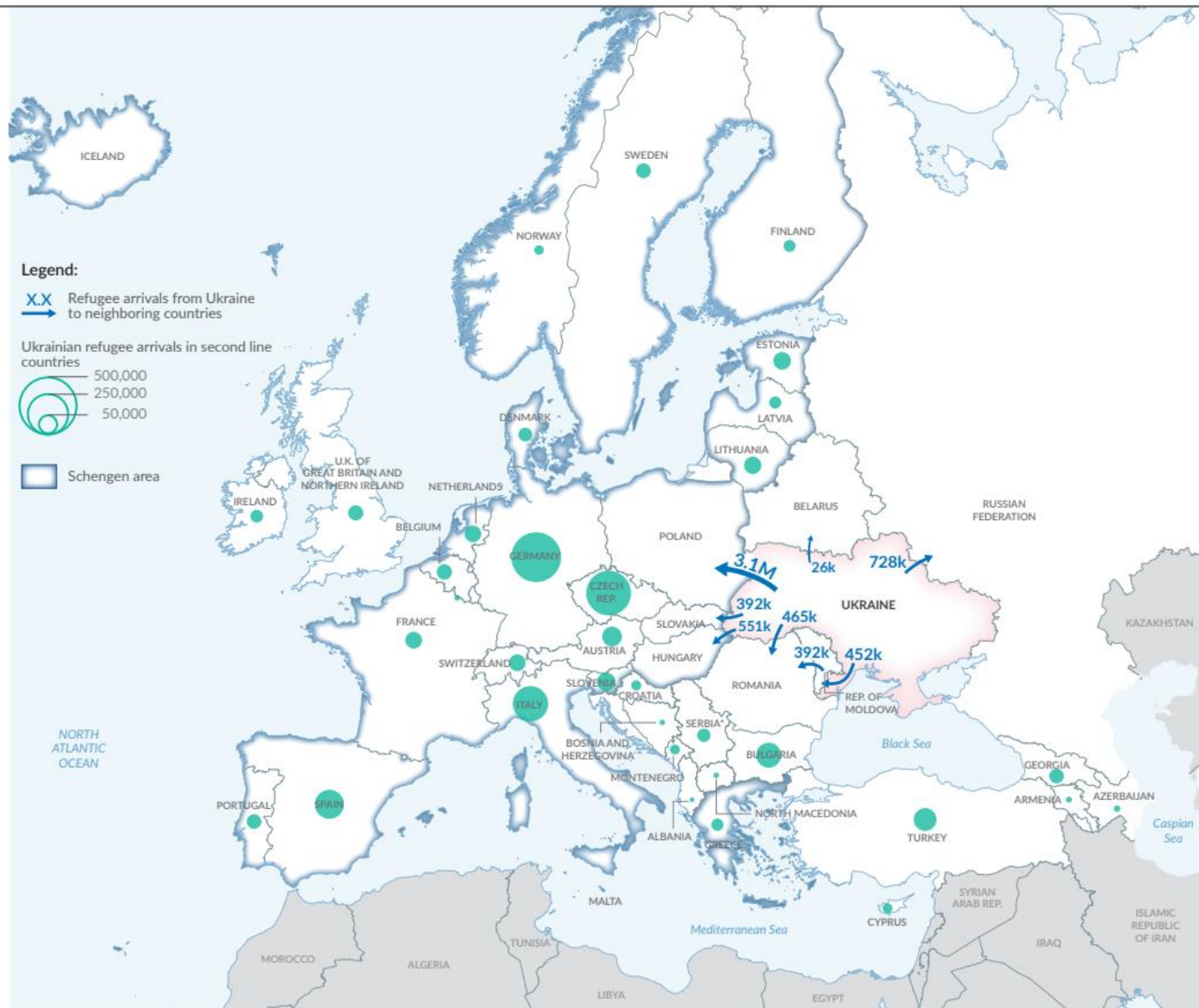
Movements back to Ukraine<sup>2</sup>

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The majority of refugees from Ukraine initially fled to countries in the immediate vicinity. However, border policies applicable to Ukrainian nationals have allowed refugees to travel. Refugees may choose particular destination countries. Others have decided to stay closer to home, waiting for the security situation to improve.

<sup>1</sup> Some 2.2 million individuals have been registered for temporary protection or similar national schemes across 31 countries in Europe, including 1 million in countries beyond those neighbouring Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup> Movements back into Ukraine are being observed. They reflect cross-border movements, which can be pendular, and not necessarily indicate sustainable returns as the situation across Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable.





	Entries as of 23 April 2022	Projected refugee population entering by December 2022	Projected refugee population remaining by December 2022
<b>Refugee Population</b>			
Poland	2,899,713	4,300,000	2,600,000
Republic of Moldova	433,214	1,000,000	250,000
Romania	774,094	1,250,000	350,000
Hungary	489,754	1,000,000	250,000
Slovakia	354,329	750,000	200,000
Other Countries in the Region	602,339	800,000	550,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,186,744*</b>	<b>8,350,000*</b>	<b>4,200,000</b>
Other Countries beyond the Region	**	n/a	4,150,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,350,000</b>

\*The accumulated data in this table is higher than the total number of refugees fleeing Ukraine presented above since it also takes into account people crossing the border between Romania and Moldova.

\*\*An estimated 2.1 million people have moved beyond the region (UNHCR collation of official sources).

„We estimate the scale of Ukrainian presence in Poland at the starting point (**April 2022**) at approximately **2.9 million**. Importantly, this number is a sum of two subpopulations: those persons who were **staying in Poland before the war (around 1.35 million)** and those who **arrived since then (around 1.55 million – as discussed above)**”.



NEWSLETTER OF CENTRE OF MIGRATION RESEARCH

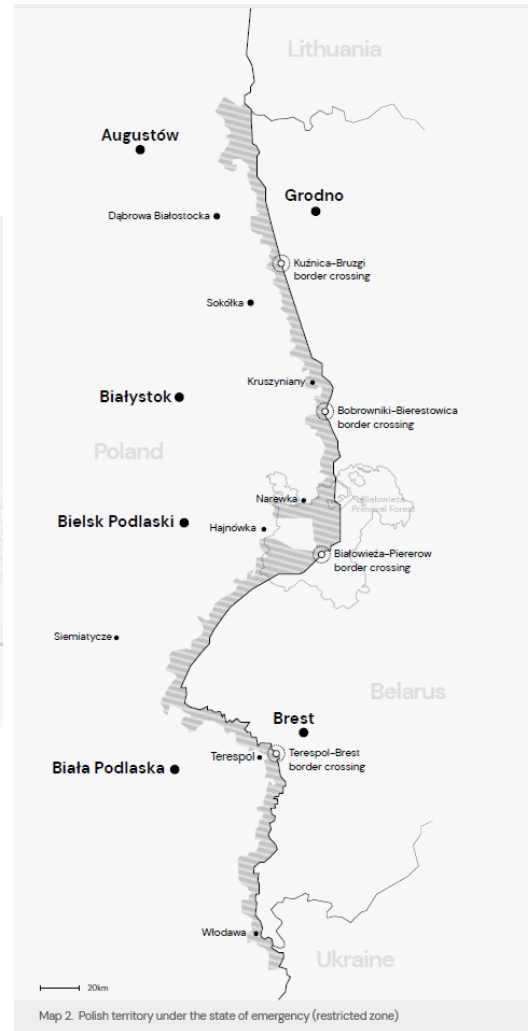
## War and migration: the recent influx from Ukraine into Poland and possible scenarios for the future

Maciej Duszczyk and Paweł Kaczmarczyk

<https://www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/publikacje/cmr-spotlight-war-and-migration-the-recent-influx-from-ukraine-into-poland-and-possible-scenarios-for-the-future-2/>

# The situation on the eastern border of Poland (and the EU): Poland as a country with double standards in border management and asylum policies

## PL-BL border

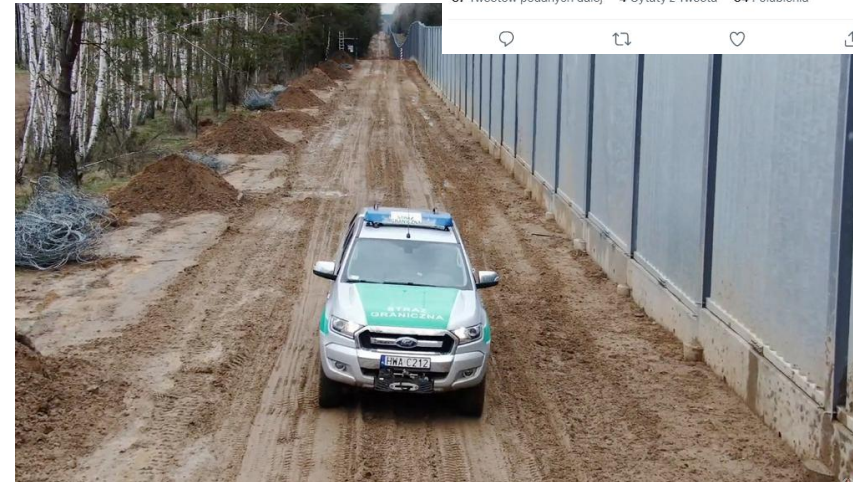


## PL-UKR border



# Humanitarian crisis on the PL-BL border since August 2021

- **closed-door policy for forced and irregular migrants from the MENA region**
- push backs by Polish Border Guard
- refusal to accept applications for international protection
- the activity of the **Border Group** (composed of numerous NGOs) and **Researchers on the Border** (inter-university, interdisciplinary and grassroots research network)
- state of emergency in the border zone (no entry, limited access to public information)
- expulsion law passed
- law on the construction of border security measures (6-meter tall fence)





# Humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and refugee crisis in Poland since February 2022


- **open-door policy for forced migrants with Ukrainian citizenship**
- Poland as a primary destination country for people fleeing Ukraine
- **key role of NGOs and local governments** (border towns – Przemyśl, big cities – Warsaw, Cracow, Lublin, Wrocław, Gdansk, etc.)
- huge support of volunteers, private persons, and the Ukrainian diaspora (**social solidarity**)
- government – legal and institutional framework (**2022 Law on assistance to Ukrainian citizens in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of the country**)
- coordinating and supporting role of IOs (**UNHCR – Regional Refugee Response Plan**; EU – sanctions, Council Directive 2001/55/EC, EU solidarity with Ukraine, IOM – TCNs, reception, data collection etc.)



# Ministry of the Interior and Administration

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[The Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with armed conflict on the territory of that country signed](#)
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## The Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with armed conflict on the territory of that country signed by the President

 12.03.2022

On Saturday (12 March), President Andrzej Duda signed the Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with armed conflict on the territory of that country. The new solutions will enter into force, as a rule, on the day of their publication in the Journal of Laws and will apply retroactively from 24 February 2022.



<https://www.gov.pl/web/mswia-en/the-act-on-assistance-to-citizens-of-ukraine-in-connection-with-armed-conflict-on-the-territory-of-that-country-signed-by-the-president>

### SPECIAL-PURPOSE ACT

#### ADVANTAGES

#### DISADVANTAGES

##### RIGHT OF RESIDENCE

\*Only [eligible persons](#) automatically obtain the residence permit – there is no need to submit an application. \*Automatic legal residence for 18 months after crossing the border. \*Facilitated possibility to obtain a temporary residence permit for 3 years

\*Coverage of only a [strictly defined category of persons](#)

##### BENEFITS

\*Healthcare entitlement until 24 August 2023.  
\*The entitlement to social assistance, family benefits, 500+, 300+ until 24 August 2023.  
\*The entitlement to a onetime financial benefit of 300 PLN/person

\*No monthly financial support (other than the benefits indicated above) \*No possibility to benefit from the Individual Integration Programme

##### RIGHT TO WORK

\*Immediate entitlement to work (in the case of fulfilment of the obligation to notify the employer of the commission of work) and later in the case of obtaining a temporary residence permit on the basis of a Special-purpose Act.

##### DOCUMENTS

No special documents are issued.

##### TRAVEL

\*Possibility of returning to Ukraine at any time  
\*During the validity of the temporary residence permit – possibility to travel within the Schengen area for 90 days during every 180 days

##### OTHER

\*No possibility to apply for international protection (refugee status) and simultaneously benefiting from the facilities of the Special-purpose Act



Legal portal for people fleeing Ukraine

**S**towarzyszenie  
**I**nterwencji  
**P**rawnej



## INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (REFUGEE STATUS)

### ADVANTAGES

#### RIGHT OF RESIDENCE

- \*Possibility for anyone to request protection
- \*In case of a favourable decision – obtaining the permanent legal residence permit in Poland
- \*In case of a favourable decision – future possibility to apply for permanent residence and then Polish citizenship

### DISADVANTAGES

- \*No guarantee of refugee status/subsidiary protection (application examined on a case-by-case basis on the risk of persecution or serious harm in the country of origin)
- \*Limited possibilities of legalising residence in the event of a unfavourable decision
  - \*Relatively long waiting period for a decision
- \*In the case of a favourable decision – it is possible to be deprived of the residence right if the circumstances under which protection was granted have ceased to exist

#### BENEFITS

- \*During the proceedings – entitlement to health care but in a system parallel to the National Health Fund, managed by the Head of the Office for Foreigners.
- \*During the proceedings – entitlement to a monthly cash benefit.
- \*In case of a favourable decision – entitlement to the Individual Integration Programme (annual financial support, medical and integration assistance).
- \*In case of a favourable decision – entitlement to social assistance, family benefits, 500+, 300+ on the same basis as Polish citizens

- \*During the proceedings – no entitlement to 500+, Family Care Capital, family benefits, social benefits

## RIGHT TO WORK

- \*During the proceedings – entitlement to legal work by citizens of Ukraine in case of first application for international protection (under the Special-purpose Act) in case of fulfilment of the obligation to notify the employer of the commission of work
- \*During the proceedings – in case of a second or subsequent application for international protection, the entitlement to work only if no decision is taken within 6 months (upon obtaining the relevant certificate)
- \*In case of a favourable decision – permanent entitlement to work legally in Poland without any additional requirements

- \*During the proceedings – citizens of countries other than Ukraine and citizens of Ukraine who have submitted the second or subsequent application for international protection are entitled to work only in case of failure to obtain a decision within 6 months (after obtaining the relevant certificate)

#### DOCUMENTS

- \*In the course of the proceedings – a document certifying identity and the entitlement to legal residence in PL (TZTC) is obtained
- \*In case of granting the refugee status – obtaining a travel document (passport)

#### TRAVEL

- \*In the case of a favourable decision – the possibility to travel within the Schengen area for 90 days in every 180 days.

- \*During the proceedings – no possibility to travel
- \*Inability to return to country of origin ( this involves revocation of refugee status/subsidiary protection)

#### OTHER

- \*No possibility to benefit from the facilities of the Special-purpose Act in case of an application for international protection



Legal portal for people  
fleeing Ukraine

Stowarzyszenie  
Interwencji  
Prawnej

# Ukraine Situation: Regional Refugee Response Plan Summary and Inter-Agency Funding Requirements, March-August 2022

📄 Appeal • **Source:** UNHCR • **Posted:** 1 Mar 2022 • **Originally published:** 1 Mar 2022 • **Origin:** [View original](#) 🌐

## Overview

This inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) outlines the comprehensive response and activities to support countries's efforts to protect and assist refugees coming from Ukraine. It includes the initial financial requirements of 12 partners (including UN agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations and civil society) for six months, working in tandem with concerned host Governments.

UNHCR estimates that over 4 million people could flee from Ukraine and seek protection and support across the region. This RRP aims at assisting 2.4 million refugees and asylum-seekers in neighbouring countries.

RRP partners will support government-led efforts through a multi-sectoral approach focusing on protection, reception/shelter and material, as well as cash assistance for the most vulnerable groups and for individuals with specific needs.

The response will identify and address refugees' needs, taking into account considerations related to age, gender and diversity. Given the high numbers of women and children—it will ensure targeted child protection interventions and proactive prevention and response to gender-based violence, including in relation to sexual exploitation and abuse.



[Download document](#)  
(PDF | 1014.3 KB)

### Primary country:

Poland

### Other countries:

Hungary / Moldova / Romania / Slovakia / Ukraine

### Source:

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

### Format:

Appeal

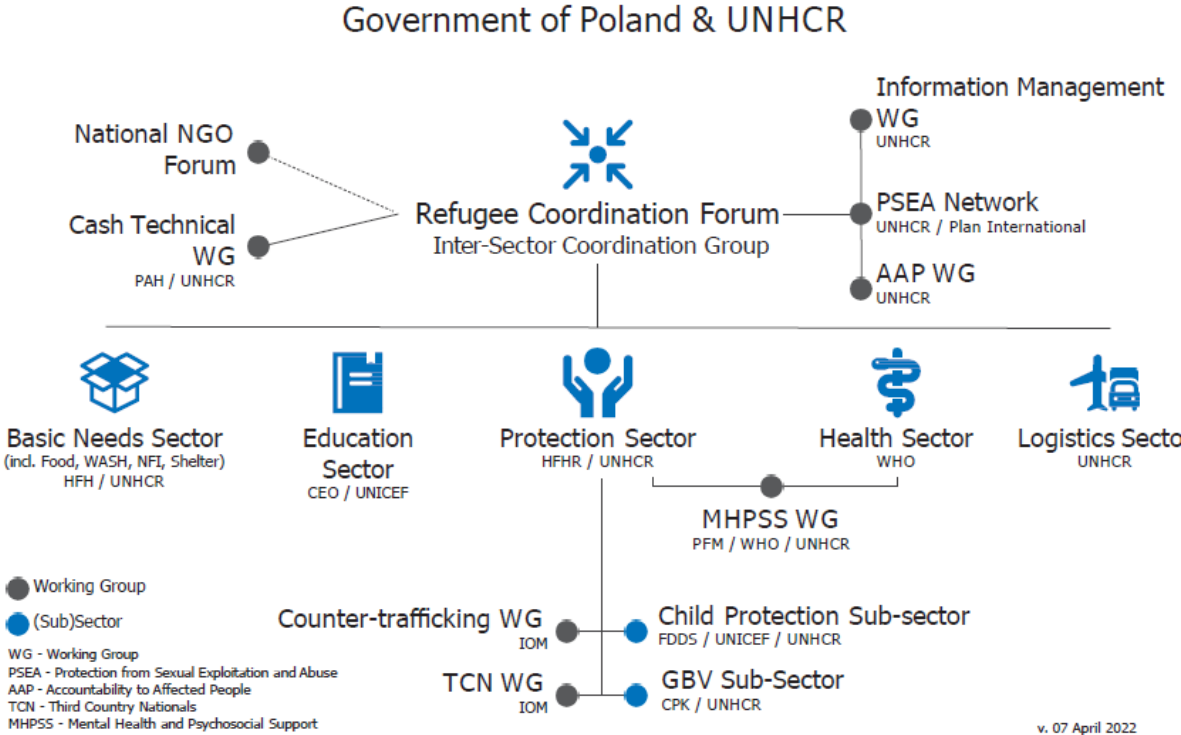
### Themes:

Education / Food and Nutrition / Health / Protection and Human Rights / Shelter and Non-Food Items / Water Sanitation Hygiene

### Language:

English

## REFUGEE COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE IN POLAND



v. 07 April 2022

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



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Informing humanitarian worldwide 24/7 — a service provided by  OCHA

[Poland + 8 more](#)

**Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan (March - December 2022)**

📄 Appeal • **Source:** UNHCR • **Posted:** 25 Apr 2022 • **Originally published:** 25 Apr 2022

### Introduction

After eight years of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine which had left millions of people in need of humanitarian assistance, the Russian Federation launched a military offensive on the country on 24 February 2022. The war, and the intensity and nature of the fighting with indiscriminate strikes damaging or destroying civilian as well as private and communal infrastructure, have caused fear and the tragic loss of human life. It has triggered one of the fastest-growing displacement and humanitarian crises on record, pushing millions into internal displacement and abroad in search of safety. Some 5.38 million casualties have been recorded in Ukraine—2.43 killed and 2.94 injured—however the actual figures may be considerably higher.

More than a quarter of Ukraine's population has been forced to flee since 24 February: over 5.1 million refugees—90 per cent of whom are women and children—have fled to neighbouring countries, with many immediately continuing their journey to other countries. An additional 7.7 million people are internally displaced persons (IDPs) inside Ukraine (60 per cent women and 40 per cent men) and another 13 million people have been directly affected in the hardest-hit areas across the country. Moreover, many people remain trapped in areas of escalating hostilities.



[Download document](#)  
(PDF | 5.12 MB | [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#))



### Primary country:

Poland

### Other countries:

Belarus / Bulgaria / Czechia / Hungary / Moldova / Romania / Slovakia / Ukraine

### Source:

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

### Format:

Appeal

### Themes:

Agriculture / Coordination / Education / Food and Nutrition / Health / HIV/AIDS / Logistics and Telecommunications / Protection and Human Rights / Shelter and Non-Food Items / Water Sanitation Hygiene

## EU solidarity with Ukraine



### PAGE CONTENTS

EU support to Ukraine: practical information

EU actions

In focus

Timeline

Latest

Documents

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### EU support to Ukraine: practical information

If you are coming from Ukraine 

[Practical information about your rights and support options](#)

If you are based in the EU 

[How you can help](#)

- A package of **sanctions** against Russia and Belarus (economic, financial, diplomatic, political)
- Acceleration of discussions on **Ukraine's membership in the EU**
- On-site **humanitarian aid** in Ukraine
- **2001 Temporary Protection Directive** for forced migrants from Ukraine
- Launch of an internet platform for people fleeing Ukraine with all the necessary information (**EU solidarity with Ukraine**)
- **Financial support** to the main host countries in the EU

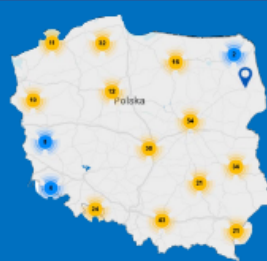


# REPORT



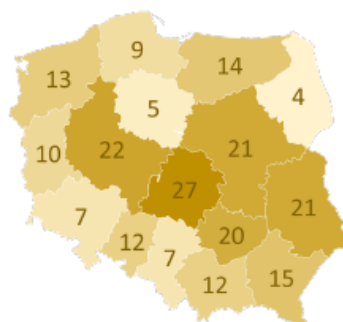
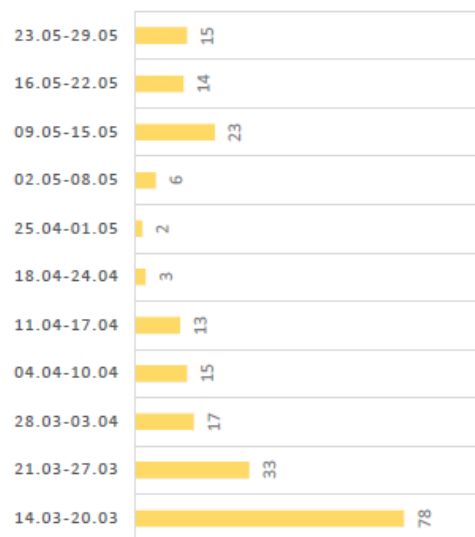
ASSISTANCE OFFERED AND SOUGHT BY ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT SUPPORT REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE

DATE OF PREPARATION: 31.05.2022  
www.mapujpomoc.pl



541 MAPPED PLACES AND INSTITUTIONS

## NUMBER OF MAPPED FACILITIES REPORTING NEEDS

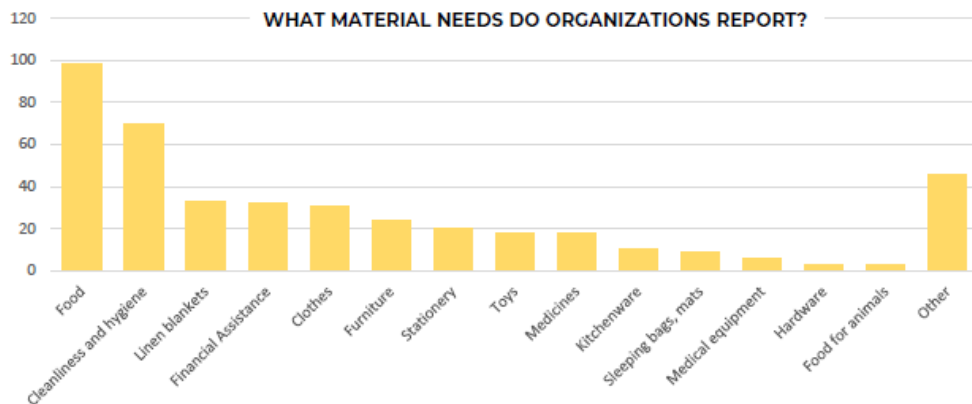


219

REQUESTING FOR SUPPORT



## WHAT MATERIAL NEEDS DO ORGANIZATIONS REPORT?

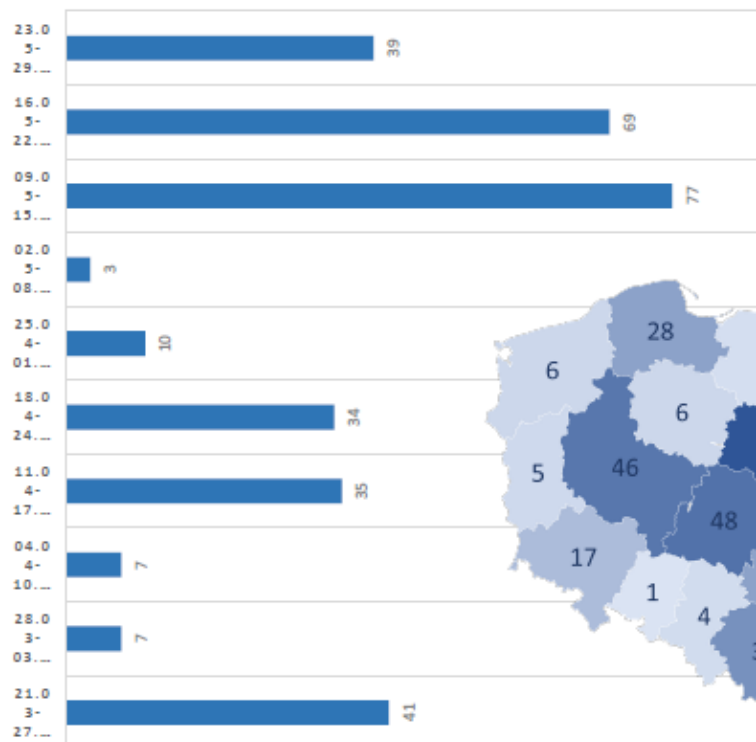


## JAKIE POTRZEBY USŁUGOWE ZGŁASZAJĄ ORGANIZACJE?



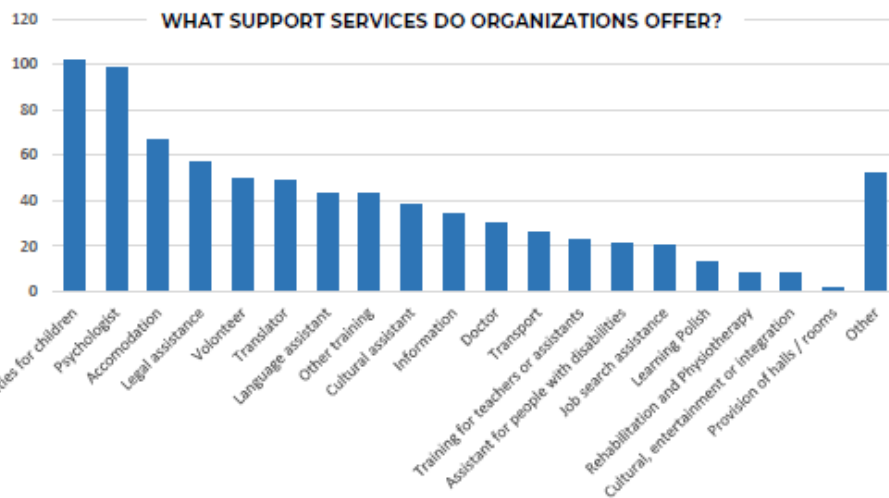
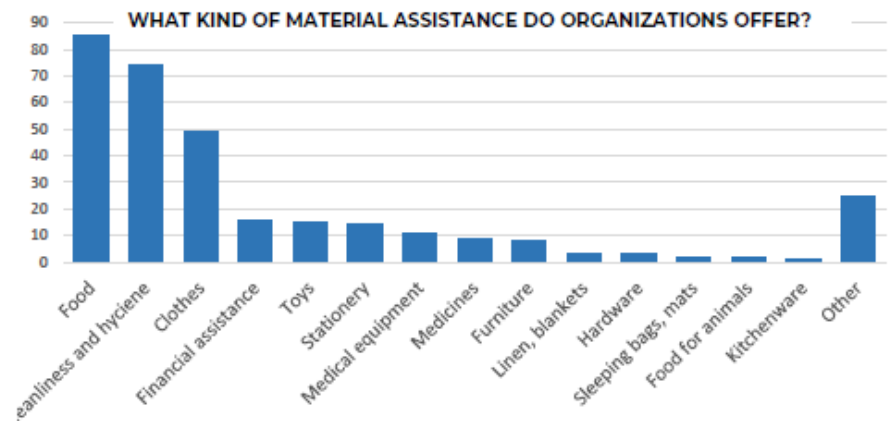
## NUMBER OF MAPPED FACILITIES OFFERING ASSISTANCE

322



OFERUJĘ





Map the Help with the CultureLab Foundation are creating a nationwide database of facilities that actively help refugees from Ukraine. Our portal was created with the following in mind:

- people in need, who want to quickly and easily find help centers;
  - Institutions that want to inform about their activities, seek support and want to be more visible for large organizations.
- If you are interested in the above data, please write to Map Help. We provide data based on: provinces, cities, categories of help offered or needed, types of institutions, age of beneficiaries.
- If you want to support local institutions in various parts of Poland that provide a specific type of assistance, such as food, education, IT or psychological assistance, please contact us.

CultureLab Foundation: [monika.milowska@culturelab.pl](mailto:monika.milowska@culturelab.pl)

← → ↺ mapujpomoc.pl/en/



## Help Map with the CultureLab FDN!

We are creating a nationwide database of institutions which actively help refugees from Ukraine.

Our portal was created with the following in mind:

- people in need who want to find assistance centers quickly and easily;
- institutions which want to inform about their activities, are looking for support and want to be more visible to large organizations.

[Find out more](#)

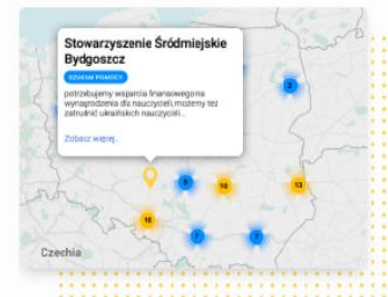


[LOCATE A HELP CENTER!](#)

## Are you a refugee from Ukraine and in need of assistance?

Check the VAP tab. You will find various institutions from all over Poland there, offering material, institutional and social support. Choose your region, define your needs and discover local assistance centers. In our search engine you will find, among others, places with accommodation, food, psychological or educational support.

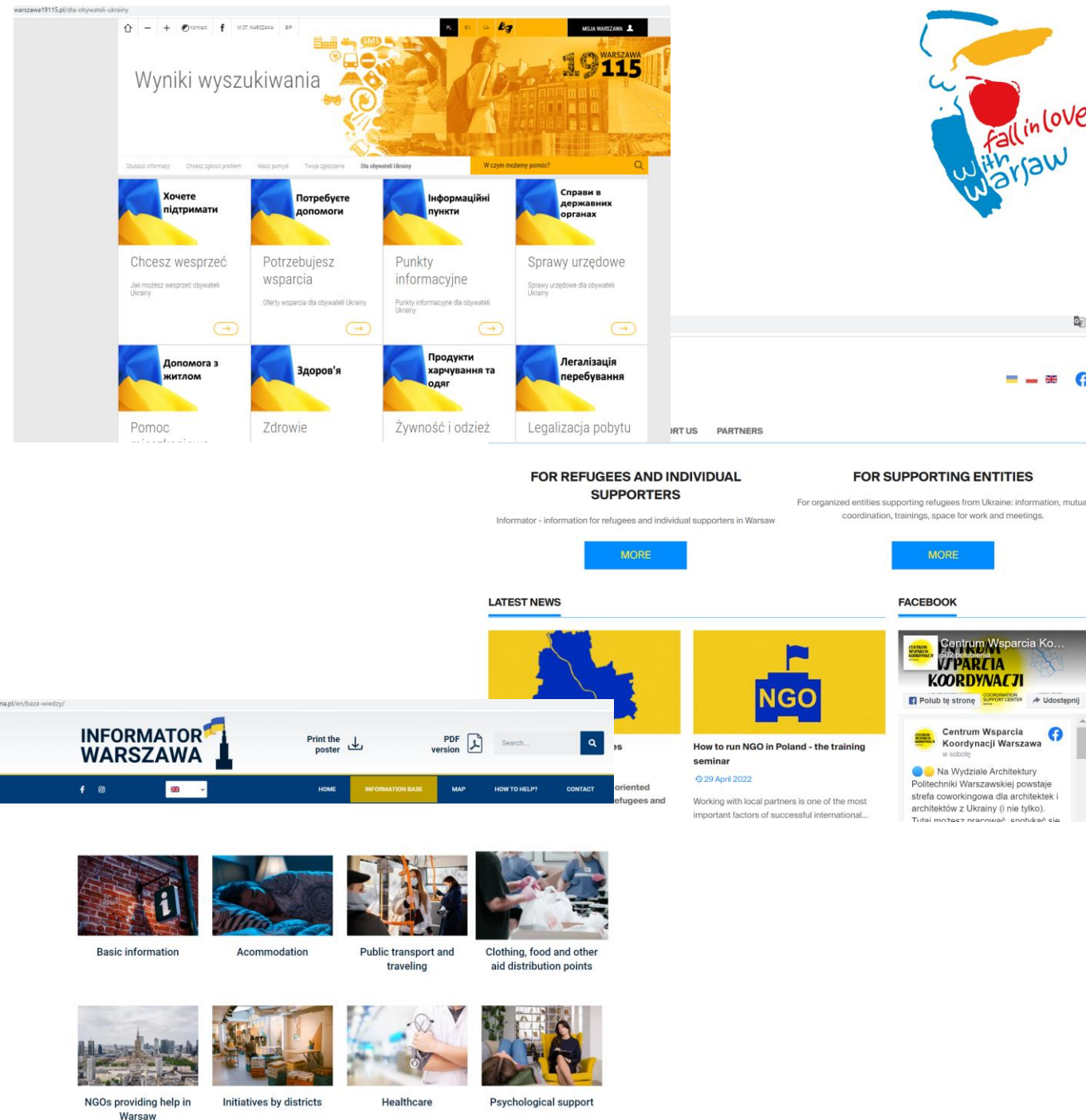
[Check the help map](#)





# Warsaw's response (state and non-state actors)

- Humanitarian aid → **reception** → integration
- **Branch Social Dialogue Commission for Foreigners** (the advisory body on foreigners at the Warsaw City Hall)
- Coordination Support Center in the city center
- City's website 19115
- Platform of Warsaw NGOs providing support for forced migrants from Ukraine
- Research activities





# Selected data on Warsaw regarding support and reception for forced migrants from Ukraine (as of 20.05.2022)

## Population and formal status

- Estimated number of people who “passed through” Warsaw: **768 000 (% to Warsaw residents: 43%)**
- Estimated number of people staying in Warsaw and metropolitan area at the peak of the crisis: **290 000 (16%)**
- Estimated number of permanent residents in Warsaw: **160 000 (9%)**
- Registered applications for the UKR status (PESEL\*) in connection with the conflict in Ukraine (from 15.03.2022):
  - in Poland – 1.1 milion (% of applications registered in Poland to the number of people who crossed the border: 32%)
  - in Warsaw – **106 594 (% of applications registered in Warsaw to the total for Poland: 10%)**

## Support at reception and information points

- Number of people who were provided **help in municipal points: 329 975**
- Number of **volunteers** involved in helping since 24.02.2022: **14 282**

\*PESEL number – Universal Electronic System for Registration of the Population is a 11-digit number that allows for an identification of a specific person.



# Selected data on Warsaw regarding support and reception for forced migrants from Ukraine (as of 20.05.2022)

## Accommodation

- Number of the **city's accommodation places: 2 273**
  - Number of places used: 1 710
  - Number of places available: 563
- Number of the city's accommodation places from 27.02.2022: 116 822
- Number of **private apartments:**
  - registered in the database: **5 292**
  - verified: 1 882
  - used: 941

## Education

- Number of children in educational institutions (public and private – kindergartens, primary, secondary and post-secondary schools): **17 557**
- **% of new UKR children after 24.02.2022 in the educational system:**
  - 10% - kindergartens
  - 8% - primary schools
  - 2% - secondary schools
- **+ Health + Labour Market**



## URBAN HOSPITALITY: UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

A REPORT ON UKRAINIAN REFUGEES  
IN THE LARGEST POLISH CITIES

MARCIN WOJDAT  
PAWEŁ CYWIŃSKI  
APRIL 2022

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS CENTRE  
**U** UNION  
OF POLISH  
METROPOLISES

The report relies upon qualitative conclusions and quantitative analysis. Their primary purpose was to determine the number of Ukrainians in the central cities and metropolitan areas of 12 UMP cities (Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wrocław).

<https://metropolie.pl/artykul/raport-miejska-goscinnosc-wielki-wzrost-wyzwania-i-szanse>

For the first time  
in history, the  
population of  
Poland has  
exceeded

# 40 million

### FACT:

Over a million  
Ukrainian women  
and men had already dwelled in Poland before the outbreak of the war. In the first five weeks of the war, this number soared to nearly 3.2 million.

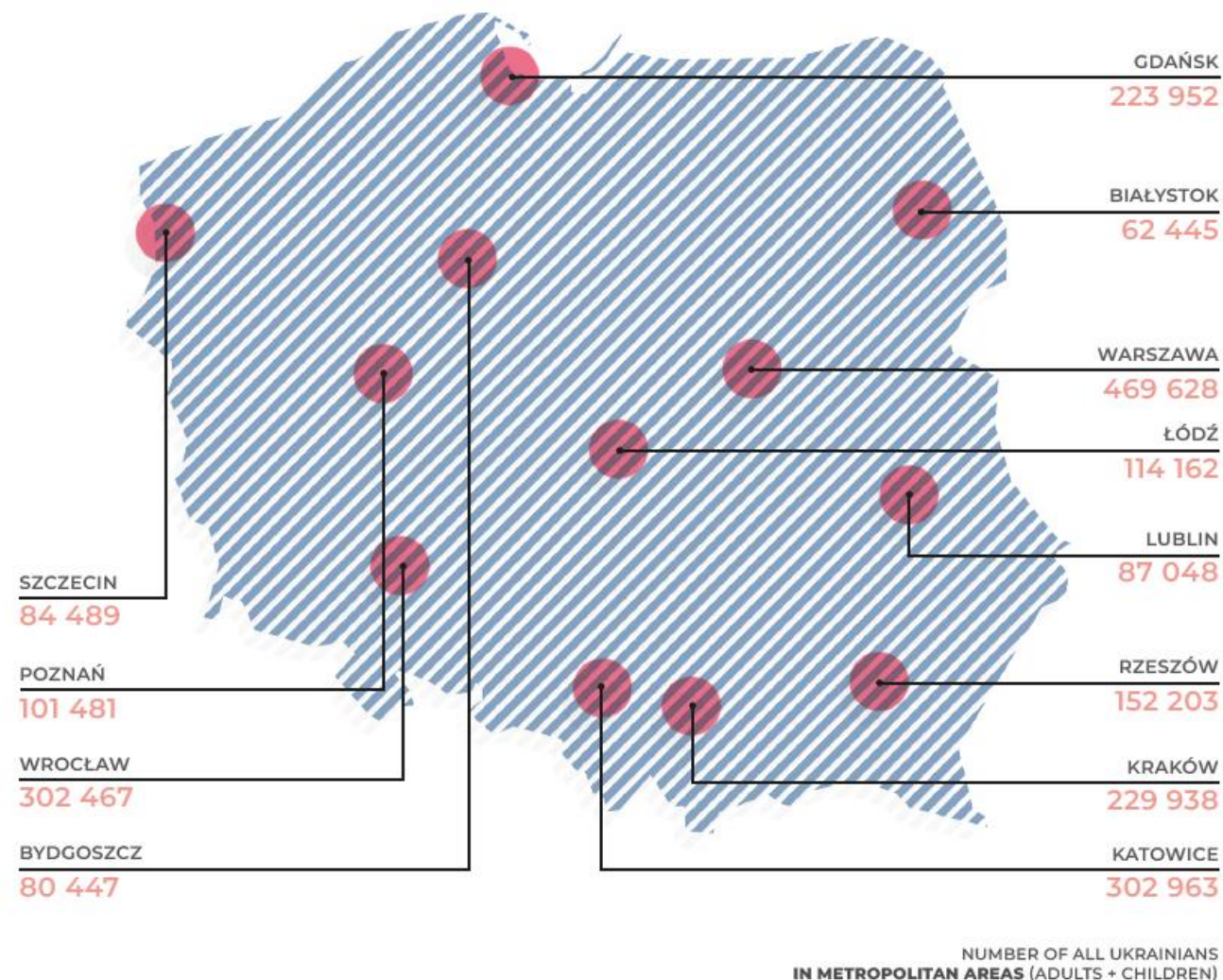
 **31.12.20** (GUS)

**38 265 013**

 **01.04.22** (UMP)

**41 451 907**

ESTIMATED GROWTH IN THE POPULATION  
OF POLAND FROM (ADULTS + CHILDREN)



# Challenges

- How many of the **forced migrants from Ukraine** will stay and for how long?
- How many people will decide **to return** and how many will migrate circularly?
- What is **their demographic and socio-economic profile**, incl. age, level of education, qualifications and competences, work experience?
- What are their **main needs and expectations**?
- How to **avoid brain drain for Ukrainian society and economy** in the future?





# Challenges

- What is and will be the situation in terms of **access to public services** (e.g., education, labor market, housing, health care, culture) in Poland?
- What is Poland's aim – **mid-term reception or long-term integration** (ultimately with naturalization)?
- How to avoid **potential social tensions**?
- Will a **coherent action strategy** be developed and who will be responsible for its overall coordination?
- Does Poland need **dedicated reception and integration policies, tools and programs**? Who is to design, implement and finance them?
- What solutions adopted in **other countries can be followed**?



# Poland's changing position in the European migration system

Counterbalancing demographic shrinking

Changing migration status of the country

Developing a welcoming culture as a step towards becoming a truly new immigration country

„Migration“ becomes the topic to integrate politically more strongly into the EU

From re-active to pro-active local policies

# Thank you for your attention.

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