

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AS AN ADDED VALUE OF THE POLISH SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CONTEMPORARY SITUATION IN UKRAINE

Jakub D. BELSKI

War Studies University, Poland

DOI: 10.19062/2247-3173.2022.23.5

Abstract: Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are associations of people who are not content to be mere observers. This makes it possible to develop the human race and engage it in activities, the implementation of which would be difficult or impossible without the involvement of active members of society. [1] The situation of the conflict in Ukraine illustrated the necessity of tightening cooperation between state institutions and non-governmental organisations. Developing procedures for cooperation, and not only defining the necessity of cooperation, is necessary to avoid crises and effectively assist those who need support. NGOs can be there, where powerful state systems are not able to reach, and thus are not able to provide assistance, which implies a lack of security. The aim of this article is to show that NGOs are an added value to the system of security management, but there are no systemic solutions that would enable them to use their full potential. At the same time the content of the article answers the following research problem: To what extent are non-governmental organizations able to ensure the security of the Polish state on the example of the refugee crisis of the Ukrainian-Russian war? In relation to the main problem, the hypothesis was adopted that on the example of the refugee crisis of the Ukrainian-Russian war, NGOs are able to ensure the security of the Polish state with the tools they have, but there is a need for legislative action is needed to enable NGOs to participate more in this area. The adopted hypothesis was positively verified in the course of the analyses. The research used the method of analysis, synthesis and abstraction.

Keywords: non-profit organizations, NGO, aid, security, security management

1. INTRODUCTION

The system of functioning of the modern state consists of three sectors (pillars), which, when present together, complement each other. Alongside the public authority (the first sector) and the market sector (the second sector) - entrepreneurs - there is a conceptually broad third sector, consisting of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) - short for Non-Governmental Organisations. They adopt various forms and ways of activity, and do not have uniform rules for the association of members. Hence, an attempt to define or narrow the concept of "non-governmental organisation" to a narrow definition may encounter difficulties at the level of semantic reasoning.

At this point, it should be emphasised that the use of the term "social organisation" interchangeably with the term "non-governmental organisation" may be, but is not always, used interchangeably. According to Piotr Frączak, these terms can only be understood identically in the case of administrative and court-administrative procedures. [2]

The ngo.pl portal [3] in turn notes that apart from using the above-mentioned term interchangeably, a non-governmental organisation can be defined as any other form of organization which is not for profit and operates outside the auspices of the government, thus belonging to the so-called third sector. Whereas Rafał Matyja stated "What is the secret of the government's failure is the secret of the success of social organisations (...) we know them from their surroundings, we know them from their environment." Based on research conducted by the Klon/Jawor Association in November 2020, 56% of respondents indicated that they trust NGOs. The same survey resulted in 26% trusting the government [4]. NGOs, despite operating in the country or simultaneously in the country and abroad, have greater organisational capacity than the government and the individuals and institutions acting on its behalf. This translates not only into efficiency and directional action to meet human needs, but also increased participation of citizens in social/public life.

The ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict since 2014 [5], which on 24 February 2022 was compounded by the launch of Russia's "Special Operation"-which is in fact an undeclared war (in both 2014 and 2022). The sudden wave of refugees and migrants from Ukraine has resulted in, to quote Zbigniew Swietochowski, that: "As of today, all matters and issues recede into the background. Our whole life, public and private, is being put on a special track; we have entered a period of war. The whole effort of the nation must go in one direction (...)". [6]

Therefore, as soon as the third sector organizations received information about the intensification of the Russian aggression without waiting for the government's decisions, they started to decide individually or in groups about the need to support all people crossing the border into Poland and in need of assistance. This situation is all the more important as the Polish state in the National Security Strategy of 2020 unambiguously stresses the role of cooperation with the third sector and thus states the complementary role of the mentioned organizations in ensuring the security of Poland. [7]

The aim of the article is to show that non-governmental organizations are an added value to the security management system, but there are no systemic solutions that would enable them to use their full potential. At the same time the content of the article answers the following research problem: To what extent are non-governmental organizations able to ensure the security of the Polish state on the example of the refugee crisis of the Ukrainian-Russian war? In relation to the main problem, the hypothesis was adopted that on the example of the refugee crisis of the Ukrainian-Russian war, NGOs are able to ensure the security of the Polish state with the tools they have, but there is a need for legislative actions are needed to enable a broader involvement of NGOs in participation in this area. The research used the method of analysis, synthesis and abstraction.

The article consists of four parts, each of which deals with successive elements of the causal process that occurred in the situation of the refugee crisis of the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict of 2022. The first of them deals with the topic of preparation, NGOs to act in order to use the potential of their own forces to support the actions of the first sector in the event of a crisis. The second part deals with the situation of the occurrence of a crisis and the verification in action of the prepared procedures for ensuring security. The third part deals with the multifaceted (in terms of security) NGO response to the crisis. The last, fourth part, analyses the potential of NGOs. The specified elements of the article, if presented in isolation, may form the basis for broader and more specialized research in the future.

2. PREPARING NGOS FOR ACTIONS TO USE THE POTENTIAL OF THEIR OWN FORCES TO SUPPORT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FIRST SECTOR IN THE EVENT OF A CRISIS

The eminent theorist and practitioner General Carl von Clausewitz defined war as a continuation of politics, but by other means. Moreover, in his understanding peace is only a transitional period between wars. [8] Noting this kind of assumption, the statement of Vegetius [9] - *Si vis pacem, para bellum* (*Latin: If you want peace, prepare for war*) is apt. In the public space since the halting of the advance of Russian troops deep into Ukrainian territory, in 2014/2015 statements have been coming from the mouths of Ukrainian political and military commanders that Ukraine will be ready to take another hit, and come out victorious. This scenario has been implemented consistently for several days (as of April 2022) during the military operations that began on 24 February.

Preparing an army is always done in the same way. Without exercises, without discipline, without consistently given orders, without learning and perfecting the laws derived from it, it is impossible to prepare a soldier for his combat tasks and the defence of the country. The situation is slightly different in the case of the civilian population. While in the case of the army and individual soldiers it is possible to strive to improve procedures on a daily basis, while in the case of civilians, engaged in various tasks during their working hours, this is not possible. Citizens - civilians - in order to prepare for what Clausewitz describes as inevitable, mobilize themselves in peacetime to train and prepare for the defense of their homes and small homelands¹. They do this so that in times of crisis or war to be ready to interact with the army or to join its ranks. Unfortunately, such civilians are not in the majority in societies. [10]

A much larger group are those who, due to their age or health, cannot, in a dangerous situation, take up arms and actively resist an attacker. Moreover, these persons constitute a kind of "burden" for the combatants, due to the fact that in addition to performing tasks related to repelling enemy attacks or conducting an offensive against enemy troops, the combatants must pay attention to their safety. Details in this regard are set out in the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

One effective way to prepare for war is for civilians to leave an occupied or vulnerable area of hostilities as quickly as possible. Organized evacuation or self-evacuation allows for the efficient relocation of people and thus reduces the risk of civilian casualties. Usually, this type of action is carried out in the first instance by the military and the administration. In order to ease the burden on the state machinery and so that it can deal with strict issues aimed at preserving the sovereignty of the state, non-governmental organizations specializing in providing assistance and support for such activities appear in their place. As mentioned earlier, they have the technical and physical resources to complement the activities of the first sector. Although Poland and Ukraine were some degree of preparedness through intelligence analysis for the necessity to receive and relocate potential refugees and migrants respectively, the ongoing war has shown The ongoing war showed that social organizations were often better prepared than states as creatures in the area of crisis preparedness.

This preparation consisted, among other things, of improving and changing procedures and adapting organizational procedures in such a way that both communication and intra-organizational decision-making process to perfection or to strive for it. Such a state of affairs is not achieved in a few days.

¹ Stefan Starczewski: In the most general sense, "small homeland" means a place where a person lives, which shapes him, which he takes care of.

The process often takes weeks, months and in some cases years. Due to the fact that NGO development is taking place (including the one described above), NGOs were able to provide assistance from the first hours of 24 February, ensuring the safety of the RP.

3. CRISIS, A TEST OF READINESS TO SUPPORT THE FIRST SECTOR IN ENSURING THE SECURITY OF THE POLISH STATE

NGOs such as the Polish Scouting and Guiding Association, other scouting organizations, Volunteer Fire Brigades, or even more specialized humanitarian organizations such as the Polish Humanitarian Action and the Polish Red Cross are just a few of the organizations that have joined in to help from the first moments of the war in Ukraine, which has become another test for NGOs in terms of checking their usefulness. A dozen or so minutes after receiving the information about the Russian aggression, first meetings were arranged in many organizations and crisis teams were set up - despite the early morning hours.

A good plan executed immediately is better than a perfect plan executed ten minutes later. [11] In Poland, there are no exercises where NGOs are actively invited to participate in the full spectrum of activities they perform. As a result, they do not have the opportunity to check and make corrections in the ways they interact with others. Non-governmental organizations in Poland, in spite of their association in various types of bodies such as The Polish NGOs, in spite of their associations in various types of entities such as the National Forum of Non-Governmental Organisations (OFOP) or the Polish Council of Youth Organizations (PROM), do not have an overarching team managing each other's activities. They have autonomy, which unfortunately in some aspects hindered in bringing help to those in need precisely because of communication problems resulting from the lack of coordination of activities. Therefore, there were many different types of aid actions, which, organized ad hoc, did not meet the expectations to a good degree, but with the possibility of longer preparation and rehearsal of activities could have contributed to something much better. In March 2022, by a decision of the Ministry of the Interior, each provincial governor appointed a coordinator for the task of aid coordination. However, this function is not superior in terms of coordination of NGO activities. The coordinator is responsible for collecting and sharing information on ongoing and planned activities. It is not possible to stop or give instructions to the NGO to implement a project.

It is possible that after reading the above paragraph, the question will arise whether NGOs ensured the security of Poland in the first phase of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. The answer in this case cannot be a zero-sum yes/no. This is related to the fact that if we want to assess all the activities related to ensuring Polish security by looking at organizations as a whole, we can make a statement that NGOs ensured it by replacing the government at the very beginning, which, due to the necessity to create a law, had to move the so-called "legislative roller", and these procedures took a relatively long time. On the other hand, it should be noted that there were a large number of situations in which NGOs and private individuals travelled to the border with their own means of transport and took hundreds, perhaps thousands of people in undocumented directions. This type of action, despite being motivated by a good idea, has in turn had a negative impact on the security of our country.

Why have some of the actions - especially the uncontrolled relocation of refugees and migrants - created a threat? Let us try to imagine a situation where a group of people suddenly appears in our house about which we know nothing. We do not know where they are from, we do not know who they are, we do not understand their language and

they do not understand ours. Together with this group of people, a Pole comes and says that they need shelter because they are refugees, and then leaves. We stare at each other in each other's eyes, not knowing exactly how to react. Let us increase the scale to the territory of Poland. These were the first days of the "help" defined by some. People who did not know the language, the law or the customs appeared on Polish streets, in Polish towns, often without money, without information about where they were and without a plan for the future. They created in this way a real threat to public safety.

With the arrival of refugees and migrants, among whom mothers with children were the most common, a problem arose related to their location in Poland and enabling their transport to other countries. One of the first to respond to this need was Polish State Railways, which made available more than 1 million free tickets (as of the beginning of April 2022) to facilitate the movement of people arriving from Ukraine after 24 February [12]. Cities have also joined the action of accepting refugees by providing sports halls and other public places, for the needs of night shelters and medical points. We can state with full responsibility that without volunteers, without NGOs organizing medicines, food, securing translators, running aid points by employees of crisis management centers would be impossible. Very often (in the first days of the action of accepting refugees) there were situations when volunteers came to the points spontaneously or in a more organized way, e.g. scouts, and helped and helped to run the points, where there were tens to thousands of people. Nobody asked these people for support - due to the lack of systemic solutions. They themselves recognized the need and, with the approval of their superiors, went in groups to help.

4. THE REACTION OF NGO'S WHEN THE CRISIS OCCURS

Another fact worth noting is the formation of pro-social and pro-citizenship attitudes and pro-citizenship attitudes by a number of socio-educational third-sector organizations. Such attitudes contribute to building a better living and functioning environment for people and influence the sense of responsibility for others. In this way, a social base is built up which, in the event of a crisis, can support the activities of the first sector in a joint effort to ensure safety.

The shortcomings which, in line with the facts pointed out earlier, must have arisen through the weakness of the system cannot obscure the multitude of actions and initiatives taken in response to the Russian-Ukrainian war and the need derived from it to ensure security: information, information, sanitary-epidemiological, food, financial and social and subsistence.

Information and information security

It is not a new phenomenon to use disinformation to achieve one's own goals.[13] In the information society, a period of crisis or war is regarded as one of the one of the most difficult, when it becomes necessary to separate true information from false information even more precisely. Non-governmental organizations such as the Foundation Centre for the Analysis of Propaganda and Disinformation conduct analyses of undesirable phenomena, or inform in their reports e.g. about the perception of Poles in the Russian information space. [14] Moreover, citizens as well as NGOs have the possibility to use tools enabling them to work safely on the Internet and to find information necessary for their functioning. [15]

Sanitary-Epidemiological Safety

Despite the war in Ukraine being the unrelenting No. 1 topic in the media, the Covid-19 pandemic is still not officially extinguished. Residents of Ukraine did not have to undergo quarantined when crossing the border into Poland, but at the same time were

given further permissions to access elements of the state's infrastructure such as offices, cultural institutions, educational establishments and hospitals. Especially the latter were exposed to threats resulting from the lack of selection for the infected or the recovered. What did NGOs do? They focused on providing, where possible, tests, masks and medicines. Doctors volunteering to help examined refugees and migrants at aid stations and, if necessary, referred them to hospitals.

An important role was played here by members of Scout Rescue Clubs and Groups and the Scout Voluntary Rescue Service, who, together with teams of volunteers. In the first hours and days of the relocation action, the people who came from the Ukraine were given first aid training by members of Scout Rescue Clubs and Scout Volunteer Rescue Service, during the first hours and days of the relocation action.

Food safety

Food prices after inflation have been raised due to military action in Ukraine, from which we import to our country products and semi-products and the embargo on Russian goods. As reported by the Polish Economic Institute "Poland's food security in the wake of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict is not under direct threat". [16] Regardless of the price one had to pay for the purchase of goods, the element necessary to buy them is to have money. People leaving Ukraine often did not have access to The NGOs have also in this case to consider the possibility of a new approach to the issue. NGOs also showed initiative in this case, involving entire local communities. Food and drinks were provided to the aid stations to enable the refugees and the volunteers themselves to continue living. Due to the lack of a kept record of this type of assistance, it is difficult to indicate figures reflecting actual assistance in this area.

Financial and social security

The abovementioned lack of financial resources, which makes it impossible to function in the conditions of a commodity and money economy, has forced both the government and non-governmental organizations to take action aimed at ensuring a minimum existence for people in need. Non-governmental organizations within the scope of their competences organize money collections [17], from which funds are then directed to other collections, or directly, after conversion into goods and services, transferred to the community in need of support. [18] Money is also directed to individuals who have welcomed refugees into their homes. NGOs together with their partners organize campaigns to find accommodation for refugees. [19][20]

The security areas listed are fundamental in assisting refugees and at the same time the activities in their field are performed by NGOs.

As an example of an organization other than scouting/scouting, which can be considered to exemplarily realize the issues of Polish security in the face of war, the Children's Aid Honor Foundation can be used. Since the first day of the Russian-Ukrainian war, this organization has been organizing transports of food, medicines, hygiene products and clothes to Ukrainian towns. In cooperation with local authorities on the Polish and Ukrainian sides, aid is distributed to places where access is difficult or impossible for many other organizations, including Ukrainian ones. The synergy resulting from the leading role of established social relations makes it possible to help those in need without government assistance. The Foundation publishes daily information about what is happening, how to help and informs other organizations about what is/is not needed at any given time. It controls the flow of information about aid, which is essential in these times of misinformation.

5. NGOS AND THEIR POTENTIAL

Organizations are first and foremost people. People who, like the rest of society, need to eat and sleep in order to function. Often they sacrifice their free time to be able to do something more, to help one more person in need - in this case a refugee, in this case a refugee.

NGOs work for the benefit of society. However, they are not exempt from operating costs. Like other citizens and companies or institutions, they have to support themselves themselves, e.g. through membership fees or with the help of partners/sponsors or grants and support programmers offered by states or non-state institutions.² NGOs want to help, they want to be involved in achieving the goals for which they were created. Unfortunately, the resources of many of them were severely limited after the first days of the refugee response.

The state, aware of the role of the third sector, has mobilized resources to support NGO activities.³ These funds are large, but not sufficient. It should be emphasized that the Polish state in no way makes NGOs responsible for aid activities; on the contrary, it stimulates the development of NGOs by enabling them to achieve their goals, while at the same time fulfilling its obligations in relation to the existing situation.

SUMMARY

Referring to the aim of the article, which was to show that non-governmental organizations are an added value to the system of security management, but there are no systemic solutions that would enable them to use their full potential and referring to the research problem posed - to what extent are non-governmental organizations are non-governmental organizations capable of ensuring the security of the state of the Republic of Poland on the example of the refugee crisis of the Ukrainian-Russian war? - it should be stated that the hypothesis posed has been verified positively.

Taking the example of the military action in Ukraine, it is difficult not to get the impression

that all non-governmental organizations strive to highlight the fact that people can help each other in various aspects of life. What is more, they can help each other. They can help each other regardless of their country of origin, race, age or religion. NGOs stimulate the development of what they consider to be the right attitudes, which, when added together are capable of complementing, on a larger scale, the sectoral activities of the state.

Analyzing the available sources, one can point out that non-governmental organizations help to satisfy the interests of all those who need the help of civil society. Joint appeals to, among others, the European Commission⁴ and world leaders, and the implementation by the addressees of the demands contained in them, allow us to draw a kind of conclusion that the voice of people who do something more is loud and clear, everywhere it should be heard.

² *List of organisations selected for funding*, KPRM 08.04.2022, online:

<https://www.gov.pl/web/premier/lista-organizacji-wykonanych-do-dofinansowania> accessed 12.04.2022.

³ A. Swieczka, *New grant programme "We support Ukraine"*, Klon/Jawor Foundation 31.03.2022, online: <https://publicystyka.ngo.pl/nowy-program-grantowy-wspieramy-ukraine-381404>, accessed 13.04.2022.

⁴ *Appeal to the European Commission regarding the humanitarian crisis caused by the war in Ukraine*, National Federation of NGOs 17.03.2022, online: <https://ofop.eu/apel-do-komisji-europejskiej-w-zwiazku-z-kryzysem-humanitarnym-spowodowanym-wojna-w-ukrainie/>, accessed 11.04.2022.

NGOs, regardless of incidental, negatively perceived actions, contribute to the security of Poles and their property. Would the state be able to with the available tools, without mass mobilization, to effectively staff hundreds of information, medical and collective accommodation points? Certainly not in such a short period of time as social organizations acted in a cost-free manner (from the state budget).

The argument that NGOs complement the state security system to the best of their ability is therefore also undeniable. Their presence in place of soldiers or police officers allows for less traumatic stay in shelters in Poland for millions of refugees. Moreover, not a single refugee camp has been set up in Poland thanks to the involvement of NGOs as was the case during the migration crisis in southern Europe from 2015 onwards. The Polish state should put much more emphasis on cooperation with NGOs for even selfish reasons of being able to use rehearsed schemes, whose actors would be NGOs, wherever the appearance of the army or law enforcement officers would not necessarily be advisable, and NGOs would be able to implement actions on a similar or identical level.

Non-governmental organizations have the strength and resources to support state action. The Polish state should only skillfully use them, as they constitute an added value to the security management system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This article is part of the dissemination process of the project Implementation of Digitalization in Defence Higher Education under the aegis of the Erasmus+ programme.

REFERENCES

- [1] D. Moroń, *Organizacje pozarządowe - fundament społeczeństwa obywatelskiego*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Wrocław 2012;
- [2] P. Frączak, *Social organisations or non-governmental organisations?*, Fundacja trzeci.org 11.05.2021, online: <https://trzeci.org/organizacje-spoleczne-czy-pozarządowe/>, accessed 11.04.2022;
- [3] Klon/Jawor Foundation, *Are NGO and NGO the same thing?*, online: <https://fakty.ngo.pl/faq/czy-ngo-i-organizacja-pozarządowa-to-to-samo>, accessed 11.04.2022.
- [4] I. Poniatowski, *How do Polish women and men perceive NGOs?*, Institute for the Support of NGOs 28.05.2021, online: <https://www.iwop.pl/aktualnosci/w-jaki-sposob-polki-i-polacy-postrzegaja-organizacje-pozarządowe/>, accessed 11.04.2022;
- [5] M. Klimecki, *Krym, Donieck, Ługańsk 2014-2015*, Wydawnictwo Bellona 2021;
- [6] *Świętochowski Zbigniew*, Encyklopedia PWN, online: <https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Swietochoowski-Zbigniew;3984641.html>, accessed 11.04.2022;
- [7] *National Security Strategy*, *Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego RP_2020.pdf* (bbn.gov.pl), accessed 12.04.2022;
- [8] M. Klimecki, *Krym, Donieck, Ługańsk 2014-2015*, Wydawnictwo Bellona 2021;
- [9] W. L. Hosch, *Vegetius Roman military author*, *Britannica* 23.08.2007, online: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Vegetius>, accessed 11.04.2022;
- [10] A. Soboń, I. Urych, *The system of defence education system for polish youth after 1989 and its transformations*, "Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues", 2021, vo. 11, pp. 159-168, <https://doi.org/10.47459/jssi.2021.11.12>;
- [11] Ch. M. Province, *The unknown Patton*, Hippocrene Books, 1983, p. 165;
- [12] W. Urbanowicz, *Polska kolejna solidarna z Ukrainą. Free travel on subsequent carriers (updated)*, Rynek Kolejowy 26.02.2022, online: <https://www.rynek-kolejowy.pl/mobile/lka-wprowadza-bezplatne-przejazdy-dla-obywateli-ukrainy-106892.html>, accessed 12.04.2022;
- [13] *Exposing disinformation*, online: https://twitter.com/przeciw_wojnie, accessed 12.04.2022;
- [14] *Analysis and counteraction of negative and false narratives about Poland and Poles in the Russian information space*, Center for Propaganda and Disinformation Analysis 31.12.2019, online: <https://capd.pl/pl/raporty/238-analiza-i-przeciwdziałanie-negatywnym-i-falszywym-narracjom-na-temat-polski-i-polakow-w-rosyjskiej-przestrzeni-informacyjnej-raport-2>, accessed 13.04.2022;

- [15] *Technological assistance to NGOs working in Ukraine*, TechSoup Foundation 17.03.2022, online: <https://www.techsoup.pl/pl/item-details/3810/technologiczna-pomoc-dla-ngo-dzialajacych-na-rzecz-ukrainy>, accessed 11.04.2022;
- [16] Polish Press Agency, *PIE: food in Poland will not run out, but it will be expensive*, Business Insider 10.03.2022, online: <https://businessinsider.com.pl/gospodarka/pie-zywnosci-w-polsce-nie-zabraknie-ale-bedzie-drogo/x5fe1bk>, accessed on 12.04.2022.
- [17] *Let's show solidarity with Ukraine! Selected collections launched by organisations [updated text]*, Klon/Jawor Foundation 06.03.2022, online: <https://publicystyka.ngo.pl/badzmy-solidarni-z-ukraina>, accessed: 11.04.2022. *Let's be solidary with Ukraine! Selected collections launched by organisations [updated text]*, Klon/Jawor Foundation 06.03.2022, online: <https://publicystyka.ngo.pl/badzmy-solidarni-z-ukraina>, accessed: 11.04.2022;
- [18] A.Marciniak, *CORE and Mastercard jointly implement financial assistance programme for Ukrainian refugees*, Mastercard 13.04.2022, online: <https://www.mastercard.com/news/europe/pl-pl/centrum-prasowe/aktualnosci/pl-pl/2022/kwiecien/core-i-mastercard-wspolnie-realizuja-program-pomocy-finansowej-dla-ukrainskich-uchodzcow/>, accessed 13.04.2022;
- [19] E. Miszczuk, *More than 2,000 beds for Ukrainian citizens in less than a month*, NNO - Unaccountable 30.03.2022, online: <https://nno.pl/ponad-2000-miejsc-noclegowych-dla-obywateli-ukrainy-w-niecalymiesiac/>, accessed 12.04.2022;
- [20] *Biedronka Foundation will provide accommodation for refugees from Ukraine*, Biedronka 08.03.2022, online: <https://media.biedronka.pl/180542-fundacja-biedronki-zapewni-noclegi-uchodzcom-z-ukrainy>, accessed 12.04.2022;
- [21] Klimecki M., *Krym, Donieck, Ługańsk 2014-2015*, Wydawnictwo Bellona 2021.