



Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation

2025-2026



UKRAINE SITUATION

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January 2025 - December 2026

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A WORD FROM THE REGIONAL REFUGEE COORDINATOR



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The war in Ukraine, now entering its fourth year, has triggered the largest displacement crisis in Europe since World War II, prompting a regional refugee response of unprecedented scale. Since the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion in February 2022, over 6.8 million refugees from Ukraine have been recorded globally, with the overwhelming majority—92 percent—seeking safety in Europe. This crisis has mobilized an extraordinary collective effort, as host governments, local authorities, national and local civil society, and international partners have worked together to address the urgent needs of those fleeing the conflict.

This current Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) has been developed in an increasingly complex and fluid context and the situation on the ground has the potential to radically change during next two years. Partners will remain adaptive and responsive to these changes and this Plan will be revised accordingly as needed. It should be read alongside the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, which outlines the humanitarian interventions within Ukraine itself.

As the regional response enters a new phase in 2025-2026, it reflects a shift toward a more sustainable, long-term approach. Host governments, which have led the response since the beginning, are increasingly including refugees into their national systems, and the RRP offers targeted support to strengthen these efforts. This iteration of the RRP prioritizes ensuring that refugees have effective access to legal status and rights, fostering socio-economic inclusion, addressing the specific vulnerabilities of certain groups, promoting social cohesion between refugees and host communities and ensuring government ownership and localization of the response.

The application of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), which continues in the European Union until at least March 2026, has provided a critical framework for refugee protection. However, as this deadline approaches, discussions are underway to determine what comes next. The 2025-2026 RRP focuses on supporting governments as they prepare for these deliberations, advocating for a coordinated approach that ensures continued legal certainty and access to protection for refugees from Ukraine for as long as is necessary.

Whilst some refugees have decided to go back to Ukraine, UNHCR intentions monitoring indicates that the ongoing international armed conflict remains the most significant barrier to return. It is

important to continue supporting individuals to reach well informed and truly independent decisions until conditions permit larger scale safe, dignified and sustainable returns. Providing access to comprehensive, real-time information on access to legal status and assistance, both in host countries and inside Ukraine, will remain a key part of supporting individual, voluntary decisions on whether to remain or to return. This includes through the [Ukraine is Home](#) digital platform. Refugees should continue to be reassured that they can engage in short term visits to Ukraine to visit family, check on property and maintain important connections to the wider community and to their culture – all of which have been shown to positively influence longer term decisions to return. The situation of the most vulnerable refugees requires specific attention and support to mitigate against the risk of premature return due to challenges supporting themselves in host countries.

In this context, the RRP partners are committed to ensuring that refugees can access legal status and rights without disruption, particularly those from vulnerable groups who may face additional barriers. Efforts are also directed at enhancing refugees' inclusion in national systems, such as employment, social protection, healthcare, and education. By providing practical support, including job-matching and skills development, the RRP seeks to increase self-reliance among refugees, helping them become more independent while contributing to their host communities.

Targeted assistance remains crucial for the most vulnerable refugees, ensuring that those with specific needs are not left behind as the response evolves. This plan also recognizes the importance of addressing social cohesion, as host communities continue to show remarkable solidarity despite increasing economic pressures and housing shortages. By fostering mutual understanding, the RRP aims to further strengthen the strong relationships that have developed between refugees and their host communities.

The 2025-2026 RRP is closely aligned with national strategies and is underpinned by the principles of partnership, equality, and transparency. It supports the leadership of host governments while emphasizing the importance of localizing the response. National and local civil society organizations, as well as refugee-led groups, play a central role in this plan, ensuring that the response is tailored to the specific needs of communities. As the refugee situation becomes more protracted, the focus is on sustainable, long-term responses that empower refugees to rebuild their lives with dignity while making meaningful contributions to the societies that have welcomed them.

> At a Glance

Regional Planned Response (January 2025 - December 2026)



2.1 M

refugee population planned
for assistance



42K

host-community members
planned for assistance



1.2B

total financial requirements
in USD



266

RRP partners



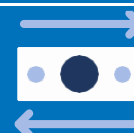
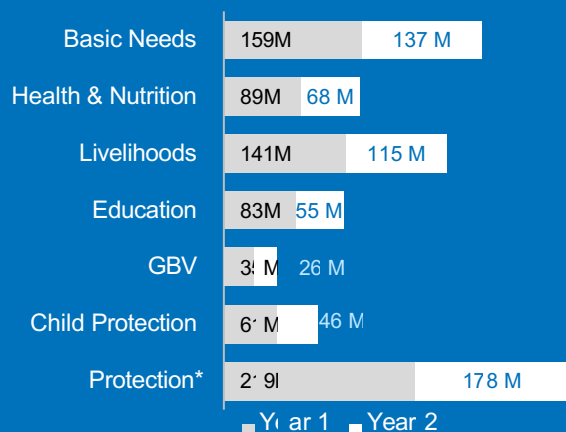
> Regional Financial Requirements

By country

COUNTRY	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD			PARTNERS INVOLVED ¹
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	TOTAL	
Bulgaria	29,882,002	26,754,345	56,636,348	19
Czech Republic	41,124,167	0	41,124,167	27
Estonia	6,430,956	5,286,610	11,717,566	9
Hungary	21,786,739	19,432,320	41,219,059	29
Latvia	5,830,962	5,211,036	11,041,998	8
Lithuania	10,867,561	9,768,000	20,635,561	12
Moldova	205,507,394	159,181,075	364,688,469	62
Poland	206,518,172	185,510,835	392,029,006	77
Romania	82,793,004	72,636,803	155,429,806	42
Slovakia	42,484,542	36,911,080	79,395,621	19
Regional ²	37,087,558	31,554,378	68,641,936	7
Total	690,313,061	552,246,484	1,242,559,545	

BY SECTOR

CASH ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS³



US\$ 203M

YEAR 1

YEAR 2

US\$ 108M

US\$ 95M

* Includes Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

¹ International organizations active in more than one country are reflected in each, the number of partners involved is accurate at country level and cannot be cumulated to arrive at the regional number.

² The regional support budget also includes the financial requirements for Belarus.

³ Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is the modality of choice for forcibly displaced people and is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection. Unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector.

By partner type⁴

PARTNER	NUMBER OF PARTNERS ⁵	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD	
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Academia	2	456,250	456,250
IFRC and Red Cross	4	7,640,659	8,047,836
International NGOs	35	63,572,268	40,862,871
National NGOs	216	113,352,427	96,085,938
UN Agencies	9	505,291,456	406,793,587
TOTAL		690,313,061	552,246,484

⁴ This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

⁵ One organization can be classified in multiple sub-categories (women-led, refugee-led, faith-based, etc.), the individual sub-categories can therefore not be added to arrive at the total.

> Population Planning Figures

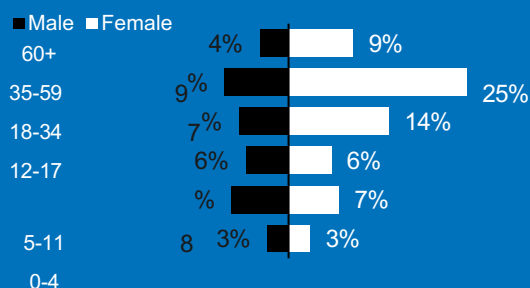
Refugee population

COUNTRY	CURRENT POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 2024	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Belarus	45,390	40,000	40,000
Bulgaria	75,260	82,000	82,000
Czech Republic	389,363	400,000	
Estonia	37,413	37,000	37,000
Hungary	61,469	80,000	80,000
Latvia	47,656	48,000	54,000
Lithuania	47,848	55,000	60,000
Moldova	135,861	100,500	90,000
Poland	989,540	970,000	921,500
Romania	177,716	148,000	162,000
Slovakia	131,675	160,000	150,000
TOTAL	2,139,191	2,120,500	1,676,500

Host community population

	HOST POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Moldova	41,500	41,500

Age and gender breakdown



6%⁶

People with disabilities



63%

Women and girls



37%

Men and boys

⁶ While this data is lower than the global estimate of 16 per cent of people with disabilities in the general population, which may reflect under-reporting or under-identification, it is based on multi-sector needs analyses conducted across the RRP countries, which used the Washington Group questionnaire. This applies to all country chapters.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The war in Ukraine, following the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion in February 2022, has triggered the fastest-growing and largest displacement crisis in Europe since World War II. In the years following the invasion, millions of people were forced to flee to neighbouring countries and beyond, prompting a vast mobilization of resources and support. National and municipal authorities, civil society organizations, local volunteers and refugees themselves continue to play critical roles in responding to the urgent needs of those displaced by the conflict, ensuring protection and providing essential services.

As the refugee response moves into 2025 and 2026, it faces the challenge of addressing a complex and evolving situation. With millions of refugees in host countries still in need of protection, the plan focuses on ensuring continued access to legal status and rights for as long as necessary. The Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) highlights the deepening ownership of the response by host governments and their increased investments in the socio-economic inclusion of refugees. Host countries and humanitarian actors have shifted from immediate emergency aid to long-term strategies that focus on including refugees into national systems.

The 2025-2026 RRP builds on previous iterations by providing targeted, practical support to host countries. It emphasizes strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks that allow refugees to gain access to legal residency, while also focusing on those in vulnerable situations. It aims to ensure groups such as older people, children, people with disabilities and survivors of gender-based violence are receiving specialized assistance to address their needs, and that they are not left behind as the response shifts towards sustainability.

In line with national priorities, the RRP also focuses on enhancing the self-reliance of refugees through socio-economic inclusion. Investments in job-matching, vocational training and language acquisition are central to these efforts, helping refugees transition into the labour market and supporting their economic independence. Social cohesion remains another key focus, as refugees and host communities continue to live side by side. This is particularly essential in areas where resources are strained and the economic impacts of the conflict are being felt the most.

Like refugees across the world, refugees from Ukraine closely follow developments at home and put emphasis on maintaining their cultural links. Providing access to comprehensive, real-time information on access to legal status and assistance, both in host countries and inside Ukraine, will remain a key part of supporting individual, voluntary decisions on whether to remain or to return. The Ukraine is Home digital platform⁷ is central to this work. In the event that conditions in Ukraine shift to allow larger numbers of refugees to return in safety and dignity, partners will adapt and

⁷ <https://ukraineishome.org/>

refocus activities to support those who voluntarily choose to return home. This includes linking up to support in Ukraine, as well as ensuring returnees to Ukraine can promptly access international protection again, where needed.

Advocacy will continue for refugees to be able to engage in short visits to Ukraine in order to maintain links with family, community and check on property without prematurely losing access to legal status and rights in host countries. The ability to maintain links with one's home country has been shown to positively influence longer term decisions to return home once conditions permit.

The response in 2025-2026 remains closely aligned with the strategies of host governments, who continue to lead the effort, with the RRP complementing their work through international coordination and support. As refugees become more included into national systems, the response is also increasingly localized. Civil society organizations, including refugee-led groups, are playing a more prominent role, ensuring that assistance is tailored to the needs of refugees and host communities.

Part 1: Regional Risks and Needs

UNHCR's ongoing assessments across the region, drawing on the findings of the Socio-Economic Insight Survey (SEIS),⁸ highlight a deepening set of risks and needs faced by refugees from Ukraine as the crisis extends into 2025-2026. Protection monitoring⁹ reveals continued and emerging challenges, particularly as vulnerabilities increase over time.

Family separation remains a key issue,¹⁰ causing psychological distress and exacerbating risks such as GBV and human trafficking. Children, particularly unaccompanied or separated, older people and individuals with disabilities are among the most vulnerable. With family units fragmented, refugees continue to face isolation and heightened risk of exploitation. Women and children make up the majority of the refugee population, with 63 per cent being women and girls, 33 per cent being children and 20 per cent being males above the age of 18. This demographic profile raises specific protection concerns, particularly around GBV, trafficking,¹¹ and exploitation, which are further aggravated by gaps in access to national systems, dwindling assistance, and inadequate housing and employment opportunities.

GBV remains one of the most pervasive and structurally embedded human rights violations and continues to disproportionately affect refugee populations.¹² While efforts to combat GBV have grown, significant challenges persist, especially linked to intimate partner violence. A lack of comprehensive data and chronic underreporting remain critical barriers to understanding the full

⁸ See the products of the Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS), available on the Data Portal and the [MicroData Library](#).

⁹ [Displacement patterns, protection risks and needs of refugees from Ukraine - Regional Protection Analysis #4](#)

¹⁰ [Staying safe: inter-agency insights on protection and accountability for refugees from Ukraine](#)

¹¹ [Vulnerability to trafficking in persons in the context of the war in Ukraine](#)

¹² [World Bank 2024](#)

scope of the issue. Survivors often face stigma, fear retaliation, or worry about the impact on their legal stay, deterring them from reporting incidents. Moreover, cultural and linguistic barriers prevent many survivors from seeking help, while legal systems in some countries are ill-equipped to handle cases of GBV.

Across the region, households with specific needs, such as those with disabilities or serious medical conditions, disproportionately struggle to access key rights in host countries. These households face persistent challenges in accessing healthcare, social protection and employment, which lead to deeper social and economic marginalization. Notably, the lack of necessary documentation continues to be a critical issue, with 17 per cent of households missing essential papers,¹³ thereby hindering access to rights and services. This has contributed to temporary returns to Ukraine, where refugees attempt to retrieve documents, though some face significant challenges upon re-entering host countries, including the loss of legal status or social benefits.

Economic inclusion remains a significant challenge for refugees. Averaging at only 45 per cent,¹⁴ and depending on the country, between 40 and 60 per cent of refugees from Ukraine report being employed, indicating that a substantial proportion remain unemployed or excluded from the labour force entirely. With reference only to active job-seekers, refugee unemployment remains at 14 per cent, compared to 5.1 per cent among host country nationals.¹⁵ Barriers including limited language proficiency, non-recognition of skills and inadequate access to vocational training persist. Refugees are often confined to informal or low-wage work, exposing them to exploitation. The lack of access to upskilling and job-matching services continues to obstruct sustainable employment and economic self-reliance. Targeted interventions, including improved access to labour market information and protections, are needed to prevent exploitation and promote fair working conditions.

Despite great efforts from the host countries to provide access to health services for refugees in line with the TPD, healthcare access remains critical.¹⁶ Constraints remain due to stretched health system capacities and limitations in policy frameworks in several countries. Nearly one in five refugees (17 per cent) report significant barriers to accessing healthcare, with long waiting times, high direct and indirect costs and language barriers preventing timely care.¹⁷ These barriers disproportionately affect people with chronic illnesses and disabilities. Mental health and psychosocial support needs are particularly acute, with 36 per cent of households reporting at least one member of their household experiencing a mental health and psychosocial problem that affects their daily functioning.¹⁸ However, access to services is often insufficient due to barriers such as limited awareness of available resources, cultural and linguistic challenges, lack of perceived need, stigma and logistical constraints (e.g., time, cost, and transportation),

¹³ [UNHCR Regional Protection Profiling and Monitoring](#).

¹⁴ [Lives on Hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees, Refugee Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons from Ukraine](#).

¹⁵ [EU labour force survey](#)

¹⁶ Navigating health and well-being challenges for refugees from Ukraine, to be published in January 2025.

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Ibid

underscoring the importance of tailored interventions to improve accessibility, awareness and confidence in MHPSS services.

In education, the situation remains precarious.¹⁹ At the end of the 2023-2024 school year, significant numbers of school-aged children were not enrolled in formal education, while two-thirds of younger children were not accessing early childhood education.²⁰ Although significant progress has been made in some countries, relatively low levels of inclusion into national education systems of host countries present significant risks for long-term educational and social outcomes. Without urgent action to address these gaps, many children face the risk of prolonged exclusion from formal education, potentially spanning several school years. The consequences for their future development, qualifications, and career prospects are profound. Continued reliance on informal education solutions and on-line education is unsustainable and risks leaving thousands of children without the skills necessary for future economic inclusion. This is of particular concern for adolescents and young people, who may have been engaged in online learning for more than 4 years, raising concerns about social isolation and the impact on mental health.

Stateless people continue to face challenges to access protection and documentation. The lack of clear processes to identify statelessness at border crossings and during asylum procedures may lead to individuals being misclassified or assigned assumed nationalities, complicating their access to protection, including under the Temporary Protection Directive. The TPD also only applies to a limited subset of stateless individuals, such as those who can document prior international protection or permanent residence in Ukraine. Those without such documentation are excluded in many countries. Stateless people and those of undetermined nationality also encounter barriers in accessing basic rights such as housing, healthcare, and education, particularly due to administrative, practical, and language obstacles. Vulnerable groups, including Roma, face additional discrimination and difficulties. These challenges underscore the urgent need for inclusive policies and better data collection to address the unique vulnerabilities of stateless people fleeing Ukraine.

As the crisis continues into 2025-2026, coordinated efforts are needed to address these multifaceted risks. Refugees' vulnerabilities are compounded by their protracted displacement, and the diminishing resources in host countries heighten the urgency of reinforcing protection systems, healthcare access, education inclusion, and economic support. Only by addressing these core needs can the long-term well-being and stability of refugees from Ukraine be ensured.

¹⁹ [Education of refugee children and youth from Ukraine](#)

²⁰ Ibid.

Part 2: Regional Strategic Objectives and Priorities

Regional Strategic Objectives

SO1: Support host countries to ensure that refugees have continued access to protection, legal status, and rights, with a particular focus on groups in vulnerable situations and including age, gender and diversity considerations.

The extension of the application of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) in the European Union until at least March 2026 provides a crucial framework for the continued protection of Ukrainian refugees. Similarly, Moldova's Temporary Protection regime has been extended until March 2025, with the possibility of further extensions. It is essential to ensure that refugees from Ukraine have continued access to legal certainty and protection beyond these deadlines, should they be unable to return.

A coordinated and harmonized approach across RRP countries is necessary to avoid onward movements or premature returns to Ukraine. To achieve this, partners will support governments through policy discussions and the development of regional approaches to maintain a high standard of refugee protection and rights, as well as providing legal advice and information to support refugees' access to legal status and rights in host countries. Advocacy efforts will focus on ensuring that protection mechanisms are responsive to the specific needs of vulnerable populations, such as stateless people, those with disabilities, older people, and survivors of trauma, who may require additional services. It is crucial that refugees choosing whether to remain in host countries or voluntarily return to Ukraine are supported to reach well-informed and independent decisions. Sharing comprehensive information in this regard will continue, including through the Ukraine is Home digital platform. Surveys show refugees who have been able to engage in short-term visits to Ukraine are more likely to report longer-term intentions to return to the country. Partners will continue to advocate for the ability of refugees from Ukraine to engage in 'go and see visits', checking on property and maintaining links with family and community, without the premature loss of legal status and rights in host countries, thereby supporting future return and reintegration possibilities.

In order to meet the ambition of maintaining robust protection systems, partners will work closely with host governments to assess what has worked well and to consolidate lessons learned throughout the response. This will involve strengthening national structures and systems to make sure they are adaptable to the evolving refugee situation. Comprehensive legal support will be provided, including access to legal advice and guidance for refugees and service providers.

Efforts to enhance communication and coordination between governments, civil society, and other stakeholders will be critical in addressing protection risks, particularly gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection. Partners will advocate for the integration of comprehensive, inclusive GBV services, while supporting existing case management systems, and for access to justice, safe and decent housing, medical care and mental health and psychosocial support for survivors. Legal assistance, case management, and clinical services for survivors of intimate partner violence, will

take place, alongside interventions aimed at preventing GBV and mitigating its major risks, at individual and community level, such as activities aimed at promoting women's empowerment and gender equality, as much as GBV awareness and orientation sessions. RRP partners will strengthen community-based prevention programmes that challenge discriminatory socio-cultural gender norms, as much as harmful practices.

SO2: Support host countries in their efforts to include refugees in national systems – decent work, social protection, health, education, child protection services – with a particular focus on outreach and inclusion of vulnerable groups and including, age gender and disability considerations.

Significant efforts have been made to ensure that refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine can access basic services such as accommodation, healthcare, education, social protection, and employment. However, refugee households continue to experience high levels of economic vulnerability. According to data from the 2024 Socio-Economic Insight Survey (SEIS), over half of refugee households live with disposable incomes below 50 per cent of the host population's median. Refugee unemployment remains at 14 per cent, compared to 5.1 per cent among host country nationals²¹, and this economic vulnerability heightens the risks of exploitation, including accepting unregulated employment or substandard housing. Local language skills are a key factor for access to employment. Refugees who do not understand the local language are almost twice as likely to be out of the labour force as those with advanced language skills (54 vs. 28 per cent). For those unemployed, the difference is even higher, i.e. 28 per cent of those unemployed do not understand the local language vs. 6 per cent with advanced language skills.

RRP partners will continue working to address barriers to labour market inclusion, such as language challenges, skills mismatches, and limited access to affordable childcare and healthcare. Special attention will be given to female-led households, households with individuals with disabilities, and those with young children, as they face heightened risks of poverty, exploitation, and GBV. RRP partners will also advocate for better integration of GBV and SEA risk mitigation into national strategies, ensuring that health, protection, and economic empowerment needs are fully addressed.

Effective inclusion in national social protection systems, including social assistance, social services, social insurance, and active labour market policies, will be further promoted through monitoring, targeted advocacy, information provision and counselling, capacity building, technical support to governments and engagement with civil society, the private sector and where relevant, development actors. Opportunities to access affordable housing will be further fostered. Access to social assistance and social services by vulnerable refugees will remain a strong focus. Where needed, as a transition measure, state-provided social protection schemes will be complemented with additional humanitarian support for vulnerable refugees and their caretakers. Whenever

²¹ Ibid

included in the response, cash assistance should be complementary to national systems and to other forms of sectoral support.

RRP partners will invest in enhancing refugees' inclusion in national systems for GBV prevention and response. Partners will support government-led GBV initiatives, ensuring alignment with national policies while promoting inclusion of refugees and avoiding parallel systems. Efforts will include strengthening capacities of service providers, ensuring a survivor-centred approach in case management and response services, and incorporating PSEA across the board. Special emphasis will be placed on improving access to national and local GBV case management systems and access to safe shelters, healthcare, and mental health and psychosocial support, with referrals facilitated through national and local organizations, including WLOs. These initiatives aim to enhance resilience by offering survivors practical advice and both national and localized solutions.

Child protection remains a significant focus, especially for children separated from their families or those without parental care. Partners will work with national child protection systems to better include Ukrainian children and ensure they are protected from the risks associated with displacement, such as neglect, psychological and physical violence, and mental health issues. For unaccompanied and separated children, as well as those evacuated from institutions, continued monitoring, advocacy, and cooperation between RRP partners and authorities are essential, particularly to secure that all the decisions regarding those children are underpinned by the best interests principle. This will include improving case management systems and ensuring that appropriate services are available to meet the unique needs of these children, as well as technical and financial support to make certain that children can access their rights.

Ensuring equitable access to healthcare, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), remains a priority. RRP partners will continue to assist host governments in ensuring that healthcare services are strengthened and accessible, with targeted interventions for people with disabilities, those with chronic conditions, and older refugees. Key additional priorities include targeted support for sexual and reproductive health services, immunization, tuberculosis and HIV, MHPSS, capacity-building initiatives and healthcare financing to promote equitable access to all health services. The inclusion of Ukrainian health care workers into national health systems will address labour market shortages and bridge language barriers. Health communication will be enhanced to provide information on available health and MHPSS services, disease prevention, and enhancing the uptake of vaccinations.

Education remains a significant challenge, with many refugee children still relying on online or remote learning. Low enrolment in host country schools is a major concern, particularly for secondary-aged children and youth. RRP partners will work with States on initiatives that promote enrolment into national education systems and strengthen quality of learning for refugee children and adolescents, including in early childhood and tertiary education. Efforts will address capacity challenges such as infrastructure, teacher shortages, and providing essential language and psychosocial services in schools. Partners will also advocate to eliminate administrative barriers and will avoid establishing unsustainable parallel education provision. To support the link to Ukraine, partners will support educational, cultural and extra-curricular activities that strengthen Ukrainian language skills as well as the knowledge of their country's history and culture.

SO3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts.

Since the onset of the Ukraine crisis, the generosity extended to refugees by host communities has been extraordinary. However, as the conflict continues and economic pressures on host populations intensify, this welcome has begun to show signs of strain. A regional survey revealed that nearly one-third of respondents had encountered hostile attitudes or behaviour from the local population,²² with verbal aggression being the most commonly reported form (73 per cent of those affected). The reasons cited for this hostility were mainly linked to refugee status, ethnicity, and language, all of which are interconnected and highlight challenges around identity and belonging.

Research conducted has shown a gradual increase in the reluctance of host community members to accept refugees. This shift is compounded by disinformation campaigns and anti-refugee rhetoric, further straining social cohesion. Addressing these emerging challenges is a priority for the 2025-2026 RRP.

To strengthen social cohesion, RRP partners will emphasize fostering dialogue between refugees and host communities by creating shared spaces for interaction in community centres, schools, through sports and cultural facilities. Structured activities will be developed in cooperation with the communities and leveraging their agency and initiative to promote understanding, including joint recreational programs, cultural events, and non-formal education initiatives. Efforts will also be made to support public institutions such as schools, hospitals, local sports teams, and social services, including the provision of translators, psychologists, and intercultural mediators.

Additionally, targeted interventions will be made to counter disinformation and address misconceptions and dissipate myths about refugees' rights and entitlements, but also to identify and respond to potential online GBV and PSEA risks. Municipalities and local authorities will be supported in these efforts through capacity-building, technical expertise around socio-economic inclusion and local development, and outreach initiatives aimed at both refugees and host communities. Platforms for dialogue and collaboration, such as entrepreneurship initiatives involving both populations, will be promoted to encourage positive interaction and mutual benefit.

Special attention will be paid to youth and adolescents, who are often at the centre of social tensions but also offer great potential for leading inclusion efforts. Local authorities will be supported in creating opportunities for young people from both communities to engage in joint activities, fostering a sense of shared purpose and belonging.

Where possible, support for host communities will focus on services and institutions that serve both refugees and locals, particularly in rural areas, helping to alleviate pressures that could contribute to rising tensions.

²²[Staying safe: inter-agency insights on protection and accountability for refugees from Ukraine](#)

SO4: Advance the localization of the response, by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, and coordination structures, as well as sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable responses.

Since the beginning of the coordinated response to the Ukraine crisis, the involvement of local and national actors has expanded significantly. From 59 organizations in 2022 to 252 in 2024, the increasing engagement of these actors has been vital in providing both emergency relief and longer-term inclusion efforts. In 2025-2026, this strong participation is expected to continue, reflecting the critical role played by local entities, which were instrumental in the initial response by mobilizing resources at border crossings and reception centres, and later in facilitating refugee inclusion through counselling, information provision, referrals, language and skills training, and private sector collaboration on refugee employment.

As larger international organizations and UN agencies reduce their presence in the main host countries, the continued leadership of local and national actors will be essential. These organizations, particularly women-led and refugee-led groups, as well as those representing segments of the population at risk of marginalization, such as people with disabilities and LGBTIQ+, will remain at the forefront of the response. Supporting these actors will be key to sustaining their efforts and ensuring that refugee inclusion is realized in a comprehensive and equitable way.

RRP partners will focus on fostering partnerships between local civil society organizations, host governments, public services, and the private sector to create sustainable, long-term initiatives. Local NGOs will be encouraged to form consortia to share resources and expertise, enhancing their operational capacities and the overall sustainability of their projects. Additionally, capacity-building programs and collaboration between international donors and local actors will be prioritized to further strengthen local responses.

National and local actors will be actively engaged and supported in taking leading and/or co-leading roles in sectoral coordination structures and working groups. RRP partners will aim at strengthening national and local partnerships, including with refugee and women-led organizations, engaging them within existing coordination structures, while supporting the efforts to increase direct and flexible funding.

Municipalities, cities, and regional governments have a pivotal role in national response strategies, as they are often responsible for delivering frontline services to refugees. They also lead many innovative and practical solutions to facilitate refugee inclusion at the local level. The benefits of including refugees become most visible within communities, where services are implemented in a tangible and effective manner.

RRP partners will continue to work closely with municipalities and local governments to bolster their capacities and create resilient systems for long-term inclusion. By providing technical support and encouraging local authorities to lead coordination efforts, programs will be designed to ensure sustainability and local ownership. These initiatives will be routed through national and local authorities, allowing them to build on existing local capacities while ensuring continued investment in the refugee response at the community level, including through nationally managed budgets, services and programmes, where applicable.

Regional Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)



The Ukraine refugee crisis disproportionately affects people depending on their age, gender and diversity, presenting barriers to having their basic needs met, accessing services or confirming their disability, medical or legal status. Refugees may experience compounding forms of discrimination and require specific attention and targeted interventions to attain educational and economic opportunities. AGD diversity categories are overlapping and non-uniform, and the complexities of their needs vary and must be taken into account in the response.

AGD considerations must inform every aspect of partners' work, ensuring that programming is responsive to the unique needs of all refugees. Continuous engagement with girls, boys, women, and men of various ages and backgrounds is essential to understanding their specific needs and challenges. This requires the collection and analysis of disaggregated data by age, sex, and diversity to shape programme design, implementation, monitoring, and reporting as well as ensuring equal access to information, feedback and complaints mechanisms and their inclusion in the national systems.

Partners will verify that programming is inclusive of diverse groups, including stateless people, individuals with disabilities, women and adolescent girls in vulnerable situations, children and adolescents, older people, LGBTIQ+ individuals and Roma refugees. These groups may overlap and many face intersectional and compounding factors and risks.

Partners will make concerted effort to ensure disability and ageing inclusion, in line with the AGD approach. People with disabilities often face 'double barriers' in accessing services, not speaking a local language being an additional barrier to disability itself, preventing them from accessing services or requiring travel back to Ukraine to access services.

Increasing the meaningful participation and leadership of women-led, minority, and diversity-rights organizations is also critical. This will be supported through tailored approaches, capacity building, and improved access to coordination structures, ensuring that these groups are actively involved in shaping the response.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)



Partners will systematically include refugees' and affected people's voices at every stage of the programmatic cycle in order to ensure that programming reflects the needs, priorities and preferences of the refugee population. This cross-cutting approach will be guided by the diverse profiles and communication preferences of the refugee population, ensuring that all groups, regardless of age, gender, or background, can participate meaningfully. Maintaining two-way communication channels and accessible feedback mechanisms, with both digital and non-digital options available, will be essential for gathering insights and responding effectively.

A key element of this strategy is the implementation of confidential feedback and response mechanisms, assuring refugees that they can voice their views without concern about possible repercussions. Additionally, feedback received will systematically inform programming and corrective actions. Partners will ensure transparency in communication, share program information proactively and counter misinformation and disinformation through both in-person and digital channels (including community centres, protection desks, mobile teams/outreach volunteers and social media). This inclusive and responsive approach requires accountability structures to be integrated throughout all aspects of the response, creating a more inclusive and effective system.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)



Close coordination among RRP organizations is essential for PSEA efforts to be coherent and effective. Inter-agency coordination will continue to bring organizations together under a common situation analysis, strategy, and approach, so as to deliver consistent messaging on PSEA to communities and stakeholders;

build on good practices and expertise of partners; streamline procedures and mechanisms for reporting and referral; and verify complementarity of interventions. The members of the respective national PSEA networks will ensure close engagement and coordination between the network and other relevant coordination bodies in the operations including AAP, GBV, and CP.

All partners must adhere to the IASC standards of conduct for humanitarian workers, reporting concerns through established mechanisms, and upholding a victim-centred approach. The survivor-centred approach aims to create a supportive environment in which the survivor's rights are respected and in which she/he is treated with dignity and respect. The approach helps to promote the survivor's recovery and ability to identify and express needs and wishes, as well as to reinforce her/his capacity to make decisions about possible interventions. Service providers must have the resources and tools they need to implement this approach. These responsibilities are cross-cutting and must inform all aspects of partner operations and be integrated across all sectors. Continued community engagement and awareness-raising on PSEA prevention will be essential, using materials in diverse culturally sensitive formats, appropriate languages and communication channels that align with the preferences and circumstances of the refugee population. Continued capacity-strengthening of all actors involved in the response on PSEA, including national and local actors and community-based organizations, is also critical.

To ensure inclusivity and protection, all refugees and recipients of protection services and assistance must have access to safe, gender- and child-sensitive feedback and complaints mechanisms, as well as clear information on PSEA. Victims must be provided with timely, appropriate support, including access to child protection and GBV services, ensuring that protection mechanisms are responsive to their specific needs.

Sustainability



Partners will prioritize facilitating the inclusion of refugees in national systems and services as a core element of their plans and avoid establishing or maintaining parallel mechanisms. This cross-cutting approach focuses on including refugees into existing service provision frameworks and ensuring sustainability. It involves strengthening national and local protection institutions, supporting policies that enable refugee inclusion, and building the capacities of civil society actors to respond effectively, while also engaging with development actors to support the strengthening of national systems and services.

Partners will invest in localization efforts by enhancing the capacity of local and community-based organizations, civil society, municipalities, and national authorities. This includes targeted capacity-building initiatives that equip local institutions with the skills and resources necessary to handle the ongoing refugee response, ensuring long-term resilience. By fostering strong partnerships with local actors and supporting their agency and leadership in service provision, partners make sure that refugees can access essential services within established national systems, reinforcing the long-term sustainability of the response.

Governmental Ownership



From the outset, humanitarian assistance has complemented Government-led efforts, reinforcing rather than replacing State action. As the response transitions from emergency life-saving protection to long-term inclusion in national systems, governments at both central and local levels maintain overall responsibility for coordinating the response. In this evolving context, partners will continue to play a supportive role while facilitating a whole-of-society approach that strengthens government capacity to deliver essential services. This cross-cutting approach focuses on ensuring that line ministries and local governments are fully equipped to fulfil their mandates in areas such as service delivery, social protection, healthcare, and economic inclusion. Partners will work closely with these institutions to provide technical support, capacity-building, and resources, empowering them to effectively include refugees into national frameworks. By reinforcing government structures and fostering collaboration between public and private sectors, development actors, civil society, and local communities, the response promotes sustainability, enhances social cohesion, and maximizes the long-term impact of inclusion efforts.

One-Refugee Approach



In addition to hosting Ukrainian refugees, all participating countries also provide refuge to asylum-seekers and refugees from other countries. While these populations may hold different protection statuses, in practice they face many of the same challenges in accessing rights, achieving inclusion, and enjoying social cohesion. Recognizing this, partners' programming, advocacy efforts, and the outcomes of coordination and policy discussions under the RRP will extend to refugees of all nationalities where possible.

The cross-cutting nature of these efforts sets out that all refugees, regardless of their country of origin, should benefit from inclusive approaches to protection and service provision. Partners will work to harmonize responses, creating a more equitable environment where all refugees, irrespective of nationality, can access the services and support needed to rebuild their lives in host countries.

The Role of Data in the Refugee Response Plan

Collaboration around data is crucial to provide a sound evidence base for refugee response plans, with due regard for specific accountabilities of mandated agencies, and to enable effective monitoring of outcomes to address refugees' needs and measure impact. Coordinating data efforts to complement government initiatives, and ensuring transparent data-sharing, not only enable a shared understanding of priority needs while efficiently allocating resources and reducing duplications, it also fosters a responsible approach to data aiming at limiting the burden and protecting the dignity of refugees and host communities.

A Robust Refugee Response Plan's Monitoring Framework

UNHCR, supported by the members of the Regional and Country specific Inter-Agency Information Management Working Groups, has implemented monitoring framework and data systems to have regional consistency while allowing for local adaptations. These include:

- A centralized appeal submission platform integrated with a partner database, streamlining coordination to ensure prioritized needs are responded to while avoiding duplications.
- A centralized regional funding tracker, linked to UNHCR global Refugee Funding Tracker, to enhance transparency and accountability by ensuring stakeholders can access reliable data on resources allocation and gaps, fostering trust and informed decision-making.
- A unified indicator framework that standardizes achievements across the countries, accompanied by flexible activity reporting that balances country-specific needs with regional consistency.

As the RRP transitions to its 2025-2026 cycle, the monitoring frameworks will be further strengthened to align with long-term socio-economic goals. Moreover, regional, and national outcome indicators have been introduced to track progress in key areas, supported by the Inter-agency joint Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS).






A Joint Socio-Economic Assessments to Provide Evidence for Effective Refugee Response Planning

Introduced in 2024 to replace the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA), the Inter-agency Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) aim at ensuring that socio-economic inclusion remains central to the refugee response, while ensuring evidence to support the response to immediate needs of vulnerable refugees; to support long-term refugees self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion, as well as to prepare for return and reintegration back to Ukraine, once conditions are met.

Looking ahead to 2025-26, a stronger partnership with National Statistical Offices will be pursued, to further enhance the evidence produced by the SEIS while promoting the statistical inclusion of refugees into national labour and households' surveys. The Ukraine Regional Refugee Response Plan demonstrates the transformative potential of collaboration, ethical data use, and joint analysis in refugee responses. By prioritizing socio-economic inclusion and leveraging innovative data systems, the RRP not only addresses immediate humanitarian needs but also lays the foundation for sustainable solutions. These efforts reflect a commitment to transparency, accountability, and shared responsibility, ensuring that refugees and host communities alike can thrive.

Regional Monitoring Framework

Output indicator - Targets

Sector	Indicator	Target	
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2
 Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	1,319,550	1,207,697
	Child Protection	666,035	531,589
	Gender-Based Violence	359,127	236,657
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	6,572	5,755
 Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and nonformal)	453,182	368,348
 Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	562,862	504,179
	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	45,102	38,720
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	457,602	390,977
 Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	583,899	389,527
 Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	364,310	302,884

Outcome Indicators – Baseline

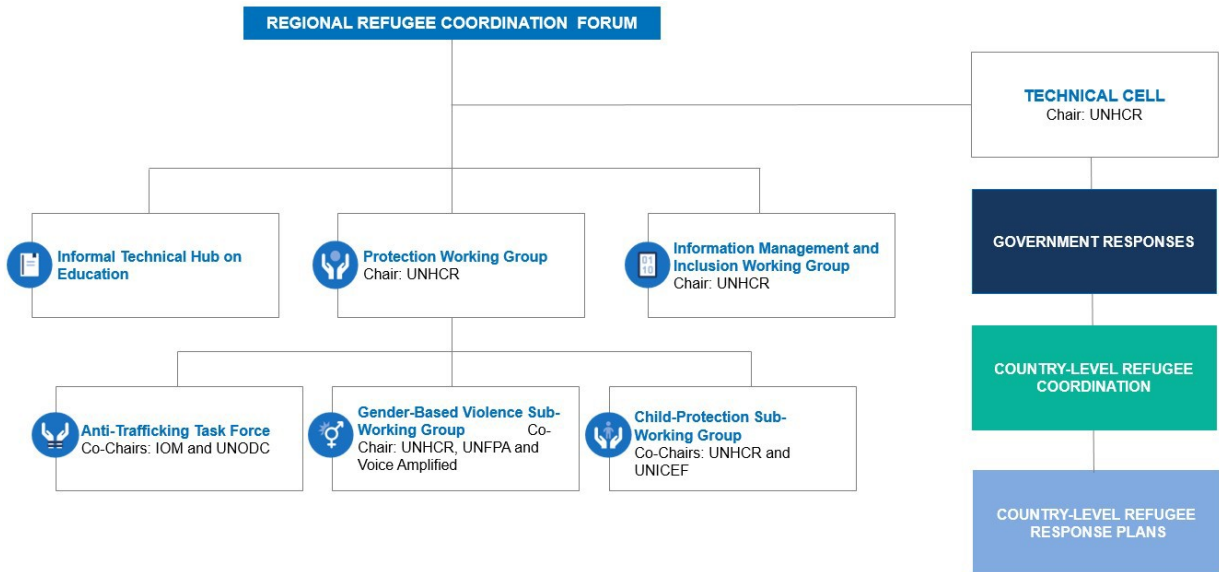
The outcome indicators are designed to monitor progress in refugee inclusion, protection, localization, and social cohesion. While the Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) is not official government data, it plays a critical role in tracking these outcomes together with other sources such as administrative data and partner reporting. The RRP encourages and welcome government ownership and the production of similar data to support statistical inclusion. Importantly, changes in outcomes cannot be attributed solely to the RRP or its partners but are reflective of the broader response, including the critical role of host governments and the hosting environment.

Baselines for indicators marked as "TBD" will be set in Q1 2025.

Strategic Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Source
Strategic Objective 1: Support host countries to ensure that refugees have effective access to legal status, protection, and rights, including through a harmonized approach beyond Temporary Protection arrangements or other protection status, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups.	% of HHs who have registered for temporary protection or similar scheme	94%	SEIS
Strategic Objective 2: Support host countries in their efforts to include refugees in national systems – employment, social protection, health, education – with a particular focus on vulnerable groups.	% of working age (15 – 64) refugees who are employed (employment rate)	64%	SEIS
	% of refugees who are unemployed, unemployment rate (labour force)	9%	SEIS
	Labor force participation rate (%)	72%	SEIS
	% of children enrolled in formal education in host countries (administrative data)	TBD	administrative data
	% of children reported attending formal education in host countries (not official data; based on SEIS data)	79%	SEIS
	% of individuals covered by national social protection systems	TBD	SEIS
	% of individuals with access to healthcare services when needed	84%	SEIS
	% of individuals with access to MHPSS services	71%	SEIS
% of individuals who accessed MHPSS and reported improved well being	88%	SEIS	
Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts.	% of HHs reporting good relationship with host community	66%	SEIS

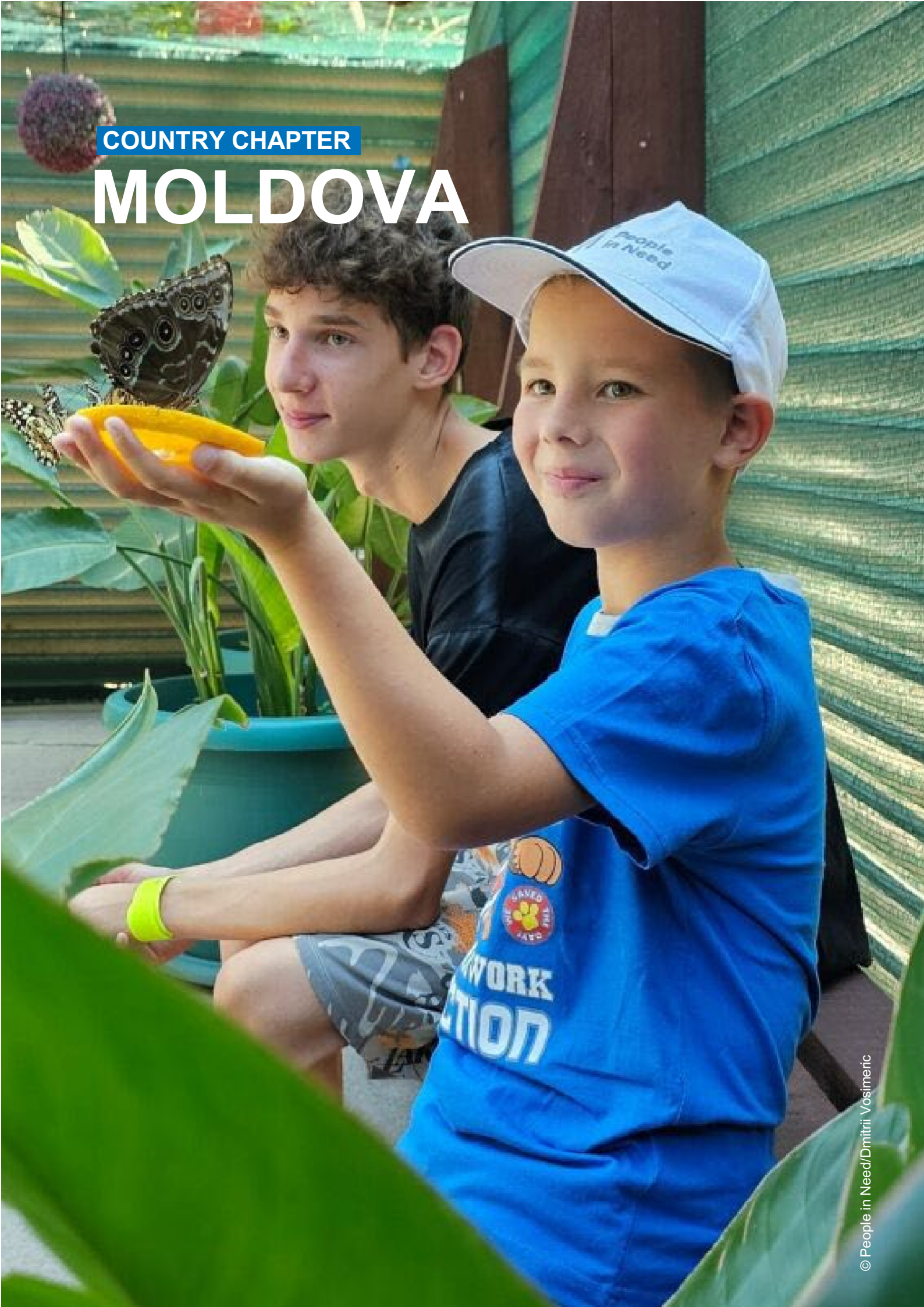
Strategic Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Source
Strategic Objective 4: Advance the localization of the response, by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, as well as coordination structures, sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable programming.	<p>% of refugee coordination structures that are led, or co-led by local and national actors</p>	<p>66%</p>	<p>Refugee Coordination forum</p>
	<p>% of total funding provided to national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>RRP partner reporting</p>

Regional Coordination Structure



COUNTRY CHAPTER

MOLDOVA



> At a Glance

Country Planned Response (January 2025 - December 2026)



100,500

refugee population planned for assistance



365M

total financial requirements in USD



62

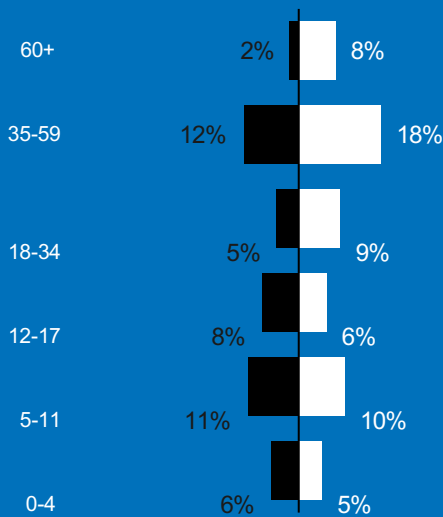
RRP partners

Population planning figures

	CURRENT POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 2024	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Refugee Population	135,861	100,500	90,000

Age and gender breakdown

■ Male ■ Female



10%

People with disabilities



57%

Women and girls



43%

Men and boys



45%

Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Almost three years into the conflict in Ukraine, Moldova is currently hosting 123,000 refugees from Ukraine, representing nearly 4 per cent of its population - the highest percentage of refugees relative to population size among countries in the Ukraine Regional Response. Refugees are predominantly women and children, comprising 81 per cent of the refugee population (36 per cent women, 21 per cent girls, and 23 per cent boys). Since the introduction of Temporary Protection in March 2023, over 62,698 individuals have received Temporary Protection status. Additionally, more than 8,000 refugees have regularized their stay through the asylum system or by obtaining residence permits for work, education, or family reunification.

Moldova's government has shown strong commitment to refugee protection and inclusion, exemplified by its Global Refugee Forum pledges and the commitment to develop a mechanism for the phased integration of foreigners, including refugees into national systems. This mechanism is expected to be integrated into the national development plan for 2025-2027, ensuring refugees have access to essential services and long-term inclusion opportunities.

Despite facing its own economic challenges, Moldova continues to show remarkable solidarity by providing refugees with access to services and rights. However, significant gaps remain in areas such as social protection and long-term healthcare for refugees. Moldova's response reflects a whole-of-society approach, strengthened by international support, and aligned with the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees. This collaborative effort seeks to address the complex needs of both refugees and affected host communities while navigating the country's resource constraints and systemic challenges.

Moldova has set a global example in welcoming and protecting refugees. The effectiveness and long-term success of its ongoing refugee inclusion efforts require sustained international solidarity and support. As the country strengthens its national systems through ongoing reforms, RRP partners remain committed to supporting these efforts, promoting refugee protection and inclusion while advancing the country's development goals and creating opportunities for both refugees and local communities.

Country Risks and Needs⁸⁰

As of September 2024, Moldova hosts 123,729 refugees from Ukraine.⁸¹ This is a significant refugee presence, in a country of approximately 2.5 million inhabitants. The introduction of Temporary Protection status in March 2023 has provided a more secure legal framework, with 62,698 individuals receiving Temporary Protection.⁸² However, limitations in the legal framework

⁸⁰ Unless otherwise noted, all data presented in this session refers to the results of the [Socioeconomic Insight Survey \(SEIS\)](#) conducted by REACH and UNHCR.

⁸¹ General Inspectorate for Migration, data as of September 29, 2024.

⁸² General Inspectorate for Migration, data as of November 4, 2024.

regulating Temporary Protection affect refugees' inclusion prospects. The current legislation does not extend certain essential rights and services to TP holders⁸³ - particularly access to national health insurance, social assistance programs, and self-employment opportunities. These legal constraints, combined with the time-limited nature of the status which requires annual extension, can affect refugees' ability to fully participate in and contribute to Moldovan society. Additionally, the continued high volume of asylum-seekers is expected to place significant strain on the asylum system, challenging its capacity to process claims efficiently and respond to complex protection needs.

Refugees face multiple vulnerabilities, with 81 per cent of the population consisting of women and children. Among refugee households, 16.3 per cent are female-headed households with one or more children, as many men remain in Ukraine due to martial law. Moreover, 23 per cent of refugees are aged 60 or older,⁸⁴ and 10 per cent have disabilities that limit their ability to engage in the labour market or income generating activities due to various barriers.

According to the UNHCR's Rapid Socio-Economic Profiling Exercise, 29 per cent of the sampled refugee population were found to be extremely or highly vulnerable. However, only 3.6 per cent of refugee households surveyed by SEIS reported coverage by national social protection programs.⁸⁵ While the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection has made significant progress in integrating refugees into the national protection system, particularly children, including unaccompanied and separated children, the system remains fragile and under pressure due to limited capacity to handle the increased demand and resource constraints, while legal barriers prevent vulnerable TP holders from accessing certain benefits.

Existing national systems are underfunded and understaffed, limiting their capacity to include vulnerable refugees. Instead, 56 per cent of refugees rely on humanitarian aid as their primary income source and lack full or part-time employment. Refugee households report an average monthly per capita income of 2,250 MDL (124 USD), which is significantly below the Moldovan average of approximately 4,915 MDL per capita (271 USD).⁸⁶ In the 30 days prior to SEIS data collection, 42 per cent of surveyed refugees households adopted stress coping strategies, such as spending savings (45 per cent) and borrowing food (7 per cent), while 20 per cent employed crisis strategies, including reducing health (15 per cent) and education expenses (5 per cent).

While Moldova has job vacancies due to emigration, aging and other demographic challenges, there is a mismatch between the skills of Ukrainian refugees and the available jobs, which often require lower qualifications, as well as barriers for self-employment. Considering refugees who are part of the labour force (age 15 to 64), 46 per cent are employed, and out of this total, only 54 per cent have formal contracts, while 45 per cent of employed refugees work in informal arrangements.

⁸³ For a comprehensive overview of the rights and entitlements of refugees based on their legal status in Moldova, [please click on this link](#).

⁸⁴ For learning more about the situation of older refugees from Ukraine in Moldova, see HelpAge International, [Assessment on the Needs and Access to Services for Older Refugees from Ukraine, Located on the Territory of Moldova](#), July 2024.

⁸⁵ For detailed information on the rights and services accessible to refugees in Moldova based on their legal status, please refer to UNHCR, [Matrix on Rights and Entitlements of Refugees According to their Legal Statuses](#), August 2024.

⁸⁶ National Bureau for Statistics, Population Incomes and Expenditures, 2023.

Language barriers and care responsibilities further limit refugees' access to the formal labour market. Thirty-three per cent of refugee households listed employment/livelihood support as their top need, yet many are unable to engage in stable income-generating activities. Moreover, 65 per cent of respondents lack a bank account or access to a formal financial institution.

Housing remains a major challenge for refugees, with 33 per cent of refugee households spending between 36 per cent and 50 per cent of their total expenditures on accommodation, while 11.3 per cent spend over 50 per cent. The financial strain presented by housing is exacerbated by high heating costs in winter. Sixty per cent of refugees pay rent, and of this group, 24 per cent face issues ensuring timely rent payments. This situation significantly increases living costs for refugees and exacerbates their vulnerability to housing insecurity. Only 36 per cent of households have formal rental agreements, increasing the risk of sudden eviction.⁸⁷ For Roma refugees, housing challenges are particularly severe due to compounded issues, including discrimination, increasing their risk of homelessness and marginalization.

Access to health services highlights significant inequalities between refugees and their host communities. While 38 per cent of refugee households reported needing health services in the last 30 days before the survey, 14 per cent of these households were unable to access them due to affordability issues, administrative barriers, lack of knowledge and health insurance. Despite recent changes to health package benefits, refugees holding Temporary Protection status can only obtain national health insurance if they have a formal employment contract, leaving most refugees without coverage (75 per cent). This situation is especially critical for refugees with disabilities and/or chronic diseases and older refugees, who reported more barriers to accessing essential health services, further exacerbating their health vulnerabilities and financial strain. Mental health and psychosocial well-being are also pressing concerns, with 18 per cent of refugee household members experiencing emotional distress that affects their daily lives, yet only 35 per cent of these sought support. It is important to note that Moldova itself faces structural challenges in providing equitable healthcare access, particularly for marginalized groups and those in rural areas, due in part to limited human resources.

As of September 2024, only 2,361 Ukrainian children (out of an estimated 25,423 school-age refugee children) were enrolled in Moldovan schools, including 735 in preschools, as reported by the Ministry of Education and Research. However, most Ukrainian children in Moldova continue to study online through Ukrainian schools. Despite concerted efforts to increase enrolment in Moldovan schools, the numbers have risen only slightly. Additionally, there is no system in place to track the attendance or progress of children studying online, leading to a gap in understanding their educational development. Major factors contributing to the low enrolment of refugee children and youth from Ukraine in the national education system include the preference for the available remote and online education, language barriers, limited school capacity to enrol more students (mainly in Chisinau), inadequate school infrastructure in some cases, as well as families' expectations of moving to another country or returning to Ukraine in the near future.

⁸⁷ In addition to SEIS data, please see REACH, [Rental Market Assessment](#), January 2024.

In terms of social cohesion, acceptance of Ukrainian refugees in Moldova remains high. However, it is essential to sustain this welcoming environment through ongoing support to host communities and targeted initiatives that promote social cohesion.⁸⁸

REFUGEE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Refugee Coordination Forum partners in Moldova maintain a robust preparedness posture through regular updates to the Inter-Agency Refugee Contingency Plan, complementing the government's emergency response framework. Key preparedness measures include rehabilitation of refugee accommodation centers, repositioning of core relief items, preparations for rapid service scale-up at border points, and pre-qualification of vendors for transportation, WASH facilities, and other essential services. Through capacity-building of national and local actors, partners strengthen emergency response readiness across sectors. Recently, over USD 3 million worth of relief items were transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, reinforcing national emergency preparedness and response capacity to future shocks.

⁸⁸ For a more in-depth look at social cohesion in Moldova, please refer to the USAID & Data for Impact, [Quality of Life Survey – Republic of Moldova](#) (June 2024), which provides insights into social exclusion, community involvement, and perceptions of social tension in the country.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Support Moldova to ensure that refugees have effective access to protection, legal status, and rights, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and including age and gender considerations.

RRP partners will continue to support the Government of Moldova in strengthening national systems to safeguard refugees' access to legal status, protection, and rights, with a focus on vulnerable groups. Building on Moldova's commitment to extend Temporary Protection for Ukrainian refugees, RRP partners will provide technical assistance, capacity building, and advocacy to promote pathways for local integration. Partners will also support the strengthening of the national asylum system to efficiently process increased caseloads while ensuring fair procedures for all asylum-seekers.

Key priorities include working with the Ministry of Internal Affairs to establish pathways for local inclusion and implementing protection-sensitive entry systems that ensure refugees and asylum-seekers safe and dignified access to the territory. RRP partners will also collaborate with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, the National Agency for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, and the State Chancellery to strengthen child protection systems, improve GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response, improve the PSEA systems in place, and combat human trafficking.

Partners will integrate Accountability to Affected People principles into all protection activities, ensuring the continued availability of safe, accessible, and confidential complaint and feedback mechanisms to enable refugees, and affected host community members to safely report concerns and contribute to shaping programming.

This strategic objective contributes to SDG 5 on gender equality (targets 5.1 and 5.2), SDG 10 on reducing inequalities (target 10.7), and SDG 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions (targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, and 16.9). Furthermore, it is related to the Moldova UNSDCF⁸⁹ Outcome 1 on human development (output 1.3) and Outcome 2 on participatory governance (output 2.4)

⁸⁹ For more information on UN Moldova Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027, please follow the link: https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/UNSDCF%202023_2027%20final%20ENG.pdf

SO2: Support Moldova in their efforts to include refugees in national systems – decent work, social protection, health, education, child protection services – with a particular focus on outreach and inclusion of vulnerable groups and including, age gender and disability considerations.

RRP partners will continue to support the Government of Moldova in strengthening national systems to include refugees in key sectors such as employment, social protection, health, and education, focusing on vulnerable groups, including considerations for age, gender, and diversity.

A key priority is supporting the implementation of the mechanism for the phased integration of foreigners, including displaced people from Ukraine, supporting their access to services and rights. This includes collaborating with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection to expand access to decent work opportunities and social assistance schemes and services for refugees, advocating for the inclusion of refugees within the broader context of the RESTART reform.⁹⁰ RRP partners will continue to work with the Ministry of Health to enhance refugees' access to essential health services, including mental health support. Efforts with the Ministry of Education and Research will focus on increasing enrolment and retention of refugee children in Moldovan schools, with emphasis on bridging learning gaps for children, including Roma children and children with disabilities, as well as intensive language support, geared toward inclusive integration of refugee children in the Moldovan education system.

RRP partners will work to ensure national systems and services are inclusive and accessible, addressing the specific needs of groups and individuals at higher risk of marginalization, including persons with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, pregnant and lactating women, older adults, unaccompanied children, Roma and LGBTIQ+ refugees, GBV and trafficking survivors, and those residing in rural areas. Capacity building initiatives will be implemented to enhance the ability of national service providers to meet the diverse needs of refugee populations. Additionally, partners will advocate for policy changes to remove barriers to refugee inclusion in national systems and services.

As these systems are strengthened, RRP partners will continue to integrate PSEA and AAP across all sectors. This includes reinforcing confidential complaint mechanisms accessible to all refugee, training service providers on PSEA, and ensuring that refugee voices are central to the design and implementation of inclusion efforts.

This strategic objective contributes to SDG 1 on eradicating poverty (target 1.3), SDG 3 on health (target 3.8), SDG 4 on education (targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5), SDG 5 on gender equality (targets 5.1 and 5.2), SDG 8 on decent work (targets 8.5 and 8.8), and SDG 10 on reducing inequalities (target 10.2 and 10.3). Furthermore, it relates to the Moldova UNSDCF Outcome 1 on human development (output 1.3).

⁹⁰ The RESTART reform, launched by Moldova's Ministry of Labour and Social Protection in March 2023, seeks to strengthen the social assistance system and uphold the right to social protection for vulnerable populations, in alignment with international human rights standards. The reform introduces key measures, including the establishment of territorial social assistance agencies, the transfer of social assistance responsibilities from local authorities to these agencies, and the reorganization of social assistance financing.

SO3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Moldova.

RRP partners will support efforts to strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their Moldovan hosts. While Moldova has demonstrated remarkable solidarity with refugees, partners recognize the potential for tensions as the situation becomes more protracted and socio-economic challenges persist.

Key initiatives will focus on promoting dialogue and identifying joint solutions through structured interactions and community-led activities. Partners will support local authorities, including through the Cities of Solidarity initiative, to enhance their capacity to promote social cohesion. This includes tackling misinformation, facilitating dialogue, and creating common spaces for interaction.

Efforts will prioritize youth engagement through sports, cultural events, health prevention and promotion, arts and music, and entrepreneurship initiatives. Partners will also support the expansion of social services and public facilities used by both refugees and host communities, particularly in rural areas, to alleviate pressures and prevent tensions.

RRP partners will work closely with women, people with disabilities, older people and refugee-led organizations and local civil society to ensure that interventions are culturally sensitive and address the specific needs of diverse refugee groups, including Roma refugees and other groups at higher risk of marginalization.

This strategic objective contributes to SDG 8 on decent work (targets 8.6 and 8.8). Furthermore, it relates to the Moldova UNSDCF Outcome 2 on participatory governance (output 2.4. and contributes to achieving outcome indicator 2.D).

SO4: Advance the localization of the response in Moldova, by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, as well as coordination structures, sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable programming.

RRP partners will advance the localization of the response in Moldova by supporting national and local civil society, communities, and municipal, regional and national authorities. Building on the growing engagement of local actors since 2022, partners will focus on strengthening their capacity to lead sustainable, inclusive programming for refugees and affected host communities, while building their resilience to future shocks.

Key priorities include supporting the development and implementation of local action plans for refugee protection and inclusion, including within the framework of Cities of Solidarity. Partners will promote partnerships between local civil society organizations, government agencies, and the private sector to ensure sustainable interventions. Capacity-sharing initiatives will target women-led and refugee-led organizations, as well as groups representing people with disabilities, older individuals, adolescents and youth, as well as Roma and LGBTIQ+ individuals.

RRP partners will work closely with municipalities to strengthen their capacity to provide frontline services and promote social inclusion. Partners will also facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices among local actors and promote innovative solutions for refugee inclusion at the municipal and community level, including the establishment of refugee councils and participation of refugee representatives in established community consultation mechanisms at all levels.

Efforts will focus on gradually transitioning coordination and service delivery responsibilities to local structures, as well as progressively transitioning to development programming, ensuring long-term sustainability and local ownership of the refugee response in Moldova.

This strategic objective contributes to SDG 8 on decent work (target 8.8) and SDF 17 on partnerships for the goals (target 17.17). Furthermore, it relates to Moldova UNSDCF Outcome 1 on human development (output 1.3).

Sectoral Responses

Cross-Cutting Priorities of the RRP

- Accountability to Affected Populations
- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- One-Refugee Approach
- Sustainability
- Government Ownership

Read more in the Regional Overview p.20

PROTECTION



The Protection Sector will focus on ensuring access to territory, international protection, and rights for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Moldova, with special attention to vulnerable individuals. Partners will support front-line government agencies, including the General Inspectorate of Border Police and the Guardianship Authority, to facilitate safe access to the territory and to asylum. Protection monitoring will be conducted alongside the Border Police to track displacement trends and guarantee access to rights and services.

To strengthen national capacity to process asylum claims, partners will provide training and policy support, ensuring compliance with international standards. A key priority will be enhancing Moldova's Temporary Protection and asylum systems through technical support to government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Legal aid and outreach efforts will help refugees secure documentation and legal status.

By promoting access to rights and services, the sector aims to ensure refugee inclusion in national protection systems. Special focus will be given to removing barriers for children, people with disabilities, older individuals, ethnic minorities and LGBTIQ+ refugees. Social cohesion activities will foster integration into local communities, ensuring that specialized services are available where needed.

The Protection Sector response strategy aligns with SDG 1 on eradicating poverty (target 1.3), SDG 10 on reducing inequalities (target 10.3 and 10.7), and SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions (target 16.3, 16.9, and 16.b). It also contributes to Moldova UNSDCF Outcome 1 on human development (output 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5) and Outcome 2 on participatory governance (output 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4).

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



The GBV Sub-Sector will focus on strengthening national systems to prevent and respond to GBV, ensuring that refugees and host communities, particularly women and girls, have access to life-saving services. Partners will support government-led GBV initiatives, ensuring alignment with national policies, in particular the National Program on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence for 2023-2027 while promoting inclusion of refugees and avoiding parallel systems. Efforts will include strengthening capacities of service providers, ensuring a survivor-centred approach in case management and response services, and incorporating PSEA.

Key interventions will include continuing and improving social services such as psycho-social support and GBV case management, as well as legal aid for survivors and people at risk of GBV in safe spaces and linking survivors to medical care. Community-based initiatives will be implemented to raise awareness of GBV risks, including on SEA, particularly among vulnerable groups such as adolescent girls, people with disabilities, older individuals, LGBTIQ+, refugees and ethnic minorities. GBV and SEA risk mitigation will be integrated into all humanitarian efforts in line with the findings of the safety audits and trainings will be provided for frontline workers.

The sector will prioritize coordination with national governmental entities, focusing on long-term solutions that enhance national capacity and foster sustainable GBV prevention programs. Partners will also support the inclusion of GBV survivors in social protection and livelihoods programs, promoting their recovery and resilience.

The GBV Sub-Sector response aligns with SDG 1 on eradicating poverty (target 1.3), SDG 5 on gender equality (targets 5.1 and 5.2), and SDG 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions (target 16.1). It also contributes to Moldova UNSDCF Outcome 1 on human development (outputs 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5) and Outcome 2 on participatory governance (outputs 2.1 and 2.3).

Sub-sector: Child Protection



The Child Protection response will prioritize supporting the Moldovan government in strengthening the national child protection system to continue providing critical services to refugee and vulnerable Moldovan children, including children with disabilities and Roma children. Partners will offer capacity-building training for both specialized and non-specialized actors to improve their ability to address the diverse needs of children and their caregivers.

In alignment with the ongoing RESTART reform, sector partners will support MLSP in delivering age- and gender-appropriate social services for UASC and children at risk or victims of neglect, abuse, and violence, including GBV. Services such as case management, MHPSS, rehabilitation services for child survivors of violence and for children with disabilities, as well as family support, will be enhanced. Partners will complement government efforts as needed, ensuring specialized and inclusive services. These efforts support Moldova's GRF pledge to strengthen its social protection system to meet the needs of both refugee and Moldovan children, including support to the minimum package of social services and capacity building for the social service workforce.

Inclusive awareness-raising activities on violence against children and GBV will be conducted, with additional support provided to caregivers to strengthen protective capacities. Child-friendly complaint and feedback mechanisms, including on SEA, will ensure children's voices are heard and considered into program design.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector supports SDG 5: Gender Equality, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions by promoting inclusive services, protection from violence, and ensuring children's participation in decision-making processes.

EDUCATION



The Education Sector will prioritize the full enrolment of refugee children in Moldova's national education system, ensuring that all refugee and Moldovan children have equitable access to quality and inclusive education in safe learning environments by 2026. Key interventions will encompass language support for students, capacity-building for educational staff on various topics including inclusive education, as well as Psychological First Aid and tailored learning opportunities, such as catch-up, remedial classes, and Accelerated Education Programs for children with no educational background, including Roma children.

Additionally, the Ministry of Education and Research will continue to be technically supported to address systemic barriers to enrolment, aiming to strengthen the national education system's capacity to accommodate a growing number of refugee students while also closely monitoring enrolment rates. Special focus will be given to supporting children with disabilities, those at risk of dropout, and other vulnerable groups, including Roma children, to ensure their full inclusion within the national education system.

The Education sector will continue to work on bridging existing gaps in early childhood education, supporting the rehabilitation and refurbishment of preschools and schools, and supporting refugee children learning online and facilitating their smooth transition to formal enrolment into Moldovan schools. Effective coordination among partners and government agencies will be essential to successfully integrate refugee children into Moldova's education system and to foster social cohesion across communities.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services will be embedded within educational programming to meet the psychosocial needs of refugee children and their caregivers, in coordination with Child Protection partners. Moreover, support for secondary and tertiary education will continue to be covered to facilitate continuity of learning across all educational levels, enabling refugee children to pursue long-term academic and career aspirations.

The Education sector will continue collaborating with the Ministry of Education and Research, as well as partners, to enhance outreach and community engagement initiatives aimed at encouraging refugee caregivers to enrol their children in Moldovan schools. Additionally, child-friendly feedback mechanisms will be introduced in schools and preschools, enabling students to provide input on the education process and ensuring their voices are heard and acted upon.

The education sector response supports Moldova's GRF pledge to provide full enrolment for refugee children by 2026 and contributes to SDG 1 on eradicating poverty (target 1.4), SDG 4 on quality education (targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5), and SDG 10 on reducing inequalities (targets 10.2 and 10.3). The sub-sector also contributes to Moldova UNSDCF outcome 1 on human development (output 1.2).

SOLUTIONS, LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION



The Solutions, Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion sector⁹¹ response aims to boost refugees' livelihoods and economic opportunities, helping them transition from dependency on humanitarian aid to achieving self-sufficiency. At the same time, acknowledging the significant vulnerabilities within the refugee population, the strategy also focuses on strengthening national systems to better support inclusion of refugees into existing social protection systems. This approach fosters long-term resilience and socioeconomic inclusion, ensuring that refugees can actively contribute to and participate in their host communities.

Key interventions will target enhancing employability through skills development, addressing language barriers, and expanding access to financial services and entrepreneurship opportunities. Stronger collaboration with the private sector will be sought to promote job creation, while the

⁹¹ The Solutions, Livelihoods, and Economic Inclusion sector comprises the Inclusion and Solutions Working Group as well as the Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Working Group. It also includes a technical task force overseeing the implementation of humanitarian cash assistance, ensuring clear linkages with national assistance programs, and supporting the consolidation of Refugee Accommodation Centers while identifying and promoting sustainable housing solutions for refugees in Moldova. Additionally, these sectoral working groups provide advocacy and support for the inclusion of refugees in development plans at all levels.

sector and partners will advocate with the government for regulatory reforms to support the inclusion of refugees in the formal labor market. For vulnerable groups – such as older individuals, people with disabilities, and single-parent households – targeted support will focus on ensuring their access to social assistance programs, with efforts made to help them graduate from these systems when feasible.

In terms of housing and accommodation, the focus will shift toward securing affordable, long-term housing solutions, particularly in light of the ongoing consolidation of accredited Refugee Accommodation Centers (RACs), with only 25 centers remaining open. Cash-for-rent assistance will be provided as a temporary measure, while collaboration between the government, RRP partners, and the private sector will be encouraged to expand affordable rental stock. Pilot solutions, such as Social Rental Agencies to manage rehabilitated municipal housing stocks, will improve tenure security and reduce rental costs for refugees and vulnerable tenants.

Simultaneously, the sector will advocate for investments from humanitarian and development partners in rehabilitating underutilized public buildings to secure subsidized accommodation for refugees and vulnerable Moldovans as a sustainable transition measure. Acknowledging the high vulnerability of some refugee groups, similar investments in specialized institutions, such as facilities for older people or individuals with disabilities, will also be pursued for enhancing the social system's capacity to include refugees.

To strengthen national systems, the sector will prioritize institutional capacity-building, including staff training and technology upgrades to improve case management. RRP partners will advocate for policy to remove barriers to refugee access to social protection programs, while fostering public-private partnerships to ensure sustainable funding and scalability of social welfare programs. Localization efforts will support municipalities to develop and implement local action plans that align with national strategies, fostering the integration of refugees within the Cities of Solidarity framework.

For refugees who are not able to achieve self-reliance, humanitarian cash assistance will remain essential, ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals are supported until national systems can fully integrate them. Through the Common Cash Facility, partners will continue to provide multipurpose cash assistance using harmonized delivery mechanisms and transfer values aligned with national social assistance schemes, avoiding duplication, ensuring cost-efficiency, and facilitating the eventual transition of vulnerable refugees to national social protection systems.

Supporting the role of civil society organization, including women-led organizations and refugee-led organizations, will be key, with grants and capacity-building initiatives enabling these actors to fill critical gaps in service delivery, build social capital, and promote local, community-driven solutions that contribute to long-term social cohesion.

The Solutions, Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Sector aligns with SDG 1 on eradicating poverty (targets 1.3 and 1.4), SDG 8 on decent work (target 8.8), and SDG 10 on reducing inequalities (target 10.2). The sector also contributes to Moldova UNSDCF Outcome 1 on human development (output 1.1, 1.3) and Outcome 3 on shared prosperity (outputs 3.1, 3.3 and 3.4)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION



The Health and Nutrition sector will continue to support the integration of refugees into the national healthcare system while ensuring essential services for vulnerable affected populations and building the resilience of the health system for future emergencies. By focusing on operationalizing the humanitarian-development nexus, sector partners will work to strengthen the health system's resilience, advocate for sustainable funding for public health services that include refugee needs, and support refugees in exercising their health-related rights and accessing health services.

To achieve these objectives, the sector's primary goals are to address and reduce financial and administrative barriers for refugees and affected host communities, facilitate access to essential healthcare services (preventive, curative, and emergency), prevent and respond to existing and emerging public health threats among refugees and vulnerable host populations, streamline health sector leadership and governance mechanisms, and reinforce emergency health information systems to support an evidence-based response. Key interventions will focus on overcoming healthcare access challenges for vulnerable refugee groups, including individuals with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, pregnant and breastfeeding women, older people, unaccompanied children, Roma and LGBTIQ+ individuals, and those living in rural areas. These efforts will include establishing sustainable financing mechanisms, building capacity for healthcare workers, and improving the availability of essential medicines, vaccines, as well as medical and assistive technologies. Public health preparedness will be enhanced through evidence-based planning and the development of core emergency response capacities of the health sector for priority hazards.

Coordination with the Ministry of Health and the National Health Insurance Company will be prioritized to ensure refugees benefit from national health insurance and services, while also strengthening governance mechanisms in the health sector and contributing to Moldova's GRF pledge to include asylum-seekers under the Law on Compulsory Health Insurance.

The Health and Nutrition sector response supports SDG 1 on eradicating poverty (target 1.3), SDG 3 on health and well-being (target 3.8), and SDG 10 on reducing inequalities (target 10.2 and 10.3). The sector also contributes to Cooperation Framework Outcome 1 on human development (output 1.3).

Sub-sector: Mental health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



SEIS.

MHPSS remains a critical cross-cutting component of the refugee response in Moldova. As the displacement situation becomes protracted, the need for MHPSS interventions has increased, with approximately 18 per cent of refugee household members reporting emotional distress affecting their daily lives according to the

RRP partners will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Health and the National Agency for Public Health to strengthen and expand MHPSS services within the national health system. Key priorities include strengthening the capacity of primary health care providers to address mental health issues, integrating MHPSS into community-based protection mechanisms, and expanding

specialized services, including trauma-informed care. Partners will focus on implementing targeted interventions for vulnerable groups, promoting mental health awareness, and reducing stigma through community initiatives that take into consideration age, gender and diversity.

Efforts will also focus on strengthening referral pathways between different levels of MHPSS care and other essential services. In addition, partners will work to build the resilience of both refugee and host communities through psychosocial support activities that promote social cohesion and community engagement. These efforts will align with and support the implementation of the National Mental Health Program 2023-2027, while contributing to achieving SDG 3 on health and well-being (target 3.4).

HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE NEXUS IN MOLDOVA

In Moldova, humanitarian and development partners collaborate under the joint leadership of the Refugee Coordinator and UN Resident Coordinator to advance the inclusion of vulnerable people, including refugees and stateless people, by advancing national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The RCF and the UNCT collaborate to ensure that humanitarian expertise inform development programming while leveraging development resources to strengthen national systems for all. While development activities never ceased, they were adapted to address the evolving circumstances, ensuring complementarity between humanitarian, peace, and development interventions.

Through the UN Common Pledge 2.0, the UNCT has committed to integrating refugees into development programming, with concrete inclusion targets embedded in the outcomes and outputs of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. These outcomes focus on inclusive services, expanded economic opportunities, and enhanced social cohesion.

The common pledge aligns with and supports the government's decision to establish a phased integration mechanism for foreigners, including refugees, embedded in the 2025-2027 National Development Plan. The mechanism provides a structured framework for collaboration, outlining specific steps to integrate refugees into national systems, and it serves as a blueprint for joint planning and coordinated resource allocation across humanitarian and development pillars.

Partnership and Coordination

Moldova's refugee response in 2025 remains guided by the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees, emphasizing international solidarity, shared responsibility, and sustainable solutions for both refugees and host communities. The Government has demonstrated strong leadership and commitment to refugee protection and inclusion since the onset of the crisis, as reflected in its recent commitment to include refugees into the 2025-2027 National Development Plan through the

development of the mechanism for the phased integration of foreigners, including refugees from Ukraine. Coordination structures are being reviewed and aligned with government frameworks to progressively integrate into the national development coordination system, upholding the principle of government ownership and encouraging stronger engagement by development partners, which is key to support the ongoing transition toward inclusive, solution-oriented, and sustainable response.

Throughout 2024, the RCF collaborated closely with the government to develop costed sectoral plans that ensure refugee inclusion in national development plans. This partnership will continue in 2025, supporting the government's efforts to incorporate refugees into national systems and services while advancing reforms to strengthen these systems further. Looking ahead, humanitarian actors and development partners, through the collaborative leadership of the Refugee Coordinator and UN Resident Coordinator, will work in alignment with both the humanitarian coordination framework (RRP) and the development coordination framework (UNSDCF) to further the humanitarian-development-peace nexus within Moldova's refugee response, creating long-term solutions that benefit both refugees and affected Moldovan communities.

Localization remains central to Moldova's approach to the refugee response, particularly in coordination and partnerships. At the local level, the Cities of Solidarity initiative will continue to expand, supporting municipalities as they integrate refugees into municipal services and local development plans. National NGOs, including women- and refugee-led organizations, will continue to receive support through capacity-sharing initiatives that acknowledge the essential contributions of civil society to the overall response and its sustainability.

Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

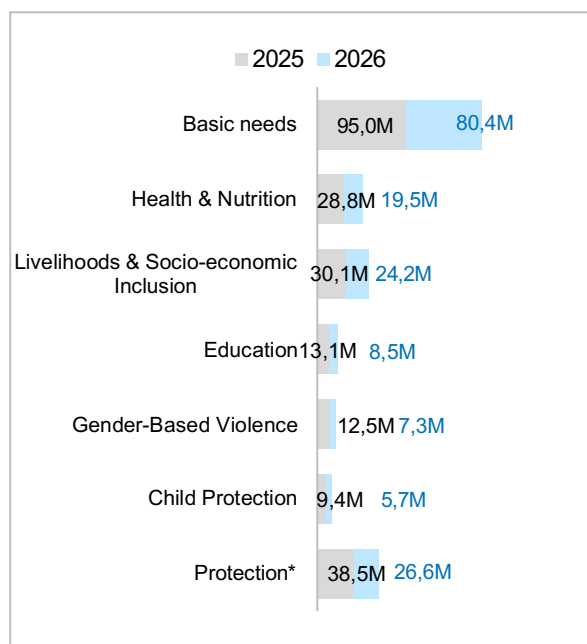
Budget summary by type at country level

PARTNER TYPE	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD		
	2025	2026	TOTAL
UN agencies	159,322,024	122,901,219	282,223,242
IFRC and Red Cross	1,840,000	1,840,000	3,680,000
National NGOs	15,475,042	14,098,616	29,573,657
Faith-based organizations	5,999,266	5,761,563	11,760,829
Refugee-led organizations*	1,936,258	1,730,543	3,666,801
Women-led organizations*	5,815,052	4,829,278	10,644,330
International NGOs	28,870,329	20,341,241	49,211,570
Faith-based organizations	3,673,200	1,318,000	4,991,200
Refugee-led organizations*	10,610,258	6,395,946	17,006,204
TOTAL	205,507,394	159,181,075	364,688,469

* One organization can be classified in multiple sub-categories (women-led, refugee-led, faith-based, etc.), the individual sub-categories can therefore not be added to arrive at the total.

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which also collaborate with implementing partners additional to those listed here.

Budget summary by sector at country level



* Includes Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

Budget summary by partner at the country level

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US\$	TOTAL
UN Agencies										
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	3,507,000	-	600,000	-	7,939,500	3,640,500	7,212,000	22,899,000	42,163,500
	2026	2,571,000	-	600,000	-	7,242,000	2,400,000	6,451,500	19,264,500	
UN Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	2025	417,040	-	-	-	196,650	-	-	613,690	1,030,730
	2026	417,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	417,040	
UN Women	2025	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	1,000,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	
UN World Food Programme	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,493,261	10,493,261	11,137,621
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	644,360	644,360	
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	2,991,200	-	2,991,200	4,914,200
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	1,923,000	-	1,923,000	
United Nations Children's Fund	2025	749,400	5,416,854	1,033,062	6,401,310	4,708,133	2,012,666	619,367	20,940,793	31,872,651
	2026	488,183	2,501,095	679,030	2,442,000	2,976,683	1,574,000	270,867	10,931,858	
United Nations Development Programme	2025	1,000,000	-	-	130,000	750,000	700,000	-	2,580,000	4,600,000
	2026	300,000	-	-	330,000	690,000	700,000	-	2,020,000	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	6,812,960	373,031	1,454,957	186,515	2,875,354	4,759,681	63,851,581	80,314,079	160,539,539
	2026	6,805,442	372,619	1,453,351	186,309	2,872,181	4,754,429	63,781,127	80,225,460	
United Nations Population Fund	2025	-	-	8,615,000	-	-	7,975,000	1,400,000	17,990,000	24,965,000
	2026	-	-	3,715,000	-	-	2,660,000	600,000	6,975,000	
IFRC and Red Cross										
Moldova Red Cross Society	2025	-	400,000	-	100,000	580,000	400,000	360,000	1,840,000	3,680,000
	2026	-	400,000	-	100,000	580,000	400,000	360,000	1,840,000	
National NGOs										
A.O. Amici dei Bambini	2025	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	-	375,000	750,000
	2026	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	-	375,000	
A.O. Biaz Gul	2025	-	-	265,000	-	490,000	20,000	-	775,000	1,580,000






Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US\$	TOTAL
	2026	-	-	265,000	-	520,000	20,000	-	805,000	
ADRA Moldova	2025	402,171	50,508	-	-	465,948	59,982	2,335,519	3,314,128	6,628,255
	2026	402,170	50,508	-	-	465,948	59,982	2,335,519	3,314,127	
Alliance of Active NGOs in the field of Child and Family Social Protection	2025	41,620	39,060	-	126,110	44,230	60,690	46,750	358,460	470,020
	2026	-	7,860	-	85,440	-	9,800	8,460	111,560	
AO Izbite-sat natal	2025	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	113,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	-	63,000	
AO MIRKIRAS	2025	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	92,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	52,000	-	-	52,000	
AO Padurea noastra	2025	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	60,000
	2026	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	
AO SOS Autism	2025	17,045	81,820	-	-	50,000	-	34,100	182,965	365,930
	2026	17,045	81,820	-	-	50,000	-	34,100	182,965	
Asociatia Obsteasca pentru Asistentă și Dezvoltare „Armonie Plus”	2025	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	700,000	933,500
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	233,500	-	233,500	
Asociația Obștească pentru Copii și Tineret "FĂCLIA"	2025	-	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	375,000	725,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	350,000	
Asociația Psihologilor Tighina	2025	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	65,000	120,000
	2026	-	-	55,000	-	-	-	-	55,000	
Centru de reabilitare "OSORC"	2025	65,000	-	-	-	-	83,000	30,000	178,000	335,000
	2026	57,000	-	-	-	-	70,000	30,000	157,000	
Centrul de Suport in Afaceri Business InnoHub	2025	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	400,000	800,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	400,000	
Centrul Național de Formare, Asistentă, Consiliere și Educație din Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	400,000	700,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	
Centrul pentru Politici, Inițiative și Cercetări "Platforma"	2025	91,000	55,000	-	45,000	135,000	-	-	326,000	632,000
	2026	71,000	45,000	-	80,000	110,000	-	-	306,000	
	2025	123,793	71,773	45,932	125,804	73,147	-	213,483	653,932	1,365,915

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US\$	TOTAL
Charity Centre for Refugees	2026	134,329	77,107	48,683	136,541	80,462	-	234,861	711,983	
Children's Emergency Relief International	2025	69,802	3,900	-	-	-	-	64,000	137,702	137,702
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dorcas	2025	-	21,605	-	22,674	38,804	-	21,613	104,696	209,392
	2026	-	21,605	-	22,674	38,804	-	21,613	104,696	
Female Support Force	2025	200,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	300,000	600,000
	2026	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	
Fundatia "Don Bosco"	2025	-	118,000	-	131,000	-	-	-	249,000	498,000
	2026	-	118,000	-	131,000	-	-	-	249,000	
Fundatia "Regina Pacis"	2025	-	-	-	-	-	175,522	-	175,522	351,044
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	175,522	-	175,522	
Fundatia Agapedia din Moldova	2025	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	40,000	80,000
	2026	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	40,000	
HelpAge Moldova	2025	24,947	-	-	-	-	48,580	98,474	172,001	242,699
	2026	8,395	-	-	-	-	22,535	39,768	70,698	
Humanitarian Aid Center of the Jewish Community of Moldova	2025	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	120,000	240,000
	2026	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	120,000	
Institute for Democracy and Development	2025	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	850,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	350,000	
Keystone Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laolaltă	2025	-	38,866	-	-	-	-	-	38,866	70,866
	2026	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	
Terre des Hommes Foundation	2025	-	505,000	-	190,000	-	-	600,000	1,295,000	2,480,000
	2026	-	395,000	-	190,000	-	-	600,000	1,185,000	
NCUM	2025	50,000	-	-	-	450,000	10,000	-	510,000	1,010,000
	2026	50,000	-	-	-	450,000	-	-	500,000	
Platforma Femeilor Rome "ROMNI"	2025	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	80,000	160,000
	2026	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	80,000	
Platforma pentru	2025	20,000	-	130,000	-	50,000	-	-	200,000	400,000

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US\$	TOTAL
Egalitate de Gen	2026	20,000	-	130,000	-	50,000	-	-	200,000	
Public Association Gender-Centru	2025	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	22,225	47,225	88,570
	2026	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	16,345	41,345	
RCTV Memoria	2025	-	-	30,000	-	-	140,000	-	170,000	260,000
	2026	-	-	30,000	-	-	60,000	-	90,000	
Speranta 87	2025	-	-	-	963,804	-	-	-	963,804	2,079,283
	2026	-	-	-	1,115,479	-	-	-	1,115,479	
Ukrainian Women Unity	2025	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	150,000
	2026	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	
Zdorovii Gorod	2025	-	-	-	-	1,922,740	-	-	1,922,740	3,845,480
	2026	-	-	-	-	1,922,740	-	-	1,922,740	
International NGOs										
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	2025	-	-	-	-	260,000	-	750,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	80,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	
Catholic Relief Services	2025	-	222,000	-	566,000	300,000	-	1,497,000	2,585,000	3,903,000
	2026	-	105,500	-	310,000	154,000	-	748,500	1,318,000	
Church World Service	2025	240,200	156,000	-	-	66,000	301,000	325,000	1,088,200	1,088,200
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	2025	-	-	-	-	-	251,500	85,000	336,500	673,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	251,500	85,000	336,500	
HEKS/EPER	2025	594,988	106,250	167,613	-	360,037	-	273,898	1,502,786	3,005,572
	2026	594,988	106,250	167,613	-	360,037	-	273,898	1,502,786	
Helvetas	2025	-	-	-	-	1,165,000	-	-	1,165,000	1,165,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IMPACT Initiatives	2025	320,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	520,000	520,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INTERMOS	2025	-	860,000	-	-	-	2,875,000	-	3,735,000	8,152,000
	2026	-	945,000	-	-	-	3,472,000	-	4,417,000	

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US\$	TOTAL
Lumos Foundation Moldova	2025	25,200	67,800	-	79,170	12,660	17,100	63,400	265,330	265,330
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norwegian Refugee Council	2025	1,170,414	35,000	-	1,050,278	3,078,135	-	3,141,431	8,475,258	14,561,204
	2026	806,076	22,000	-	452,960	2,031,013	-	2,773,896	6,085,946	
People in Need	2025	410,000	45,000	-	2,375,000	1,642,500	250,000	720,000	5,442,500	10,885,000
	2026	410,000	45,000	-	2,375,000	1,642,500	250,000	720,000	5,442,500	
Plan International	2025	50,000	455,000	-	174,500	85,000	170,000	-	934,500	1,362,250
	2026	25,000	140,000	-	110,250	40,000	112,500	-	427,750	
Project HOPE	2025	-	70,000	-	-	-	900,000	-	970,000	1,280,000
	2026	-	30,000	-	-	-	280,000	-	310,000	
WeWorld	2025	-	242,882	26,564	-	298,527	-	13,282	581,255	1,042,014
	2026	-	179,404	28,532	-	238,557	-	14,266	460,759	
World Vision International	2025	-	-	-	-	124,000	-	95,000	219,000	219,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		30,170,248	15,011,117	19,815,337	21,634,818	54,356,290	48,250,189	175,350,464	364,688,469	364,688,469

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector	Indicator	Target		
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2	
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	48,293	40,176
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	278,225	204,383
	Child Protection	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	1,000	830
	GBV	# of individuals who benefitted from GBV programmes	220,888	135,797
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and non-formal)	179,544	160,490
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	25,398	20,448
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	95,470	75,500
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	60,700	44,700
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	79,005	37,341
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	149,243	123,067

Note: targets are combined for both refugees and host community members.

Country Coordination Structure

