Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation

Revised 2025-2026 RRP

UKRAINE SITUATION

REVISED REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2025-2026

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2025-2026 RRP At a Glance

2.1M
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 1.7M)

41.5K
host-community members planned for assistance

$690M
2025 financial requirements in USD

$381M
2026 financial requirements (revised down from 552M)

276
RRP partners (10 new partners joined for 2026)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

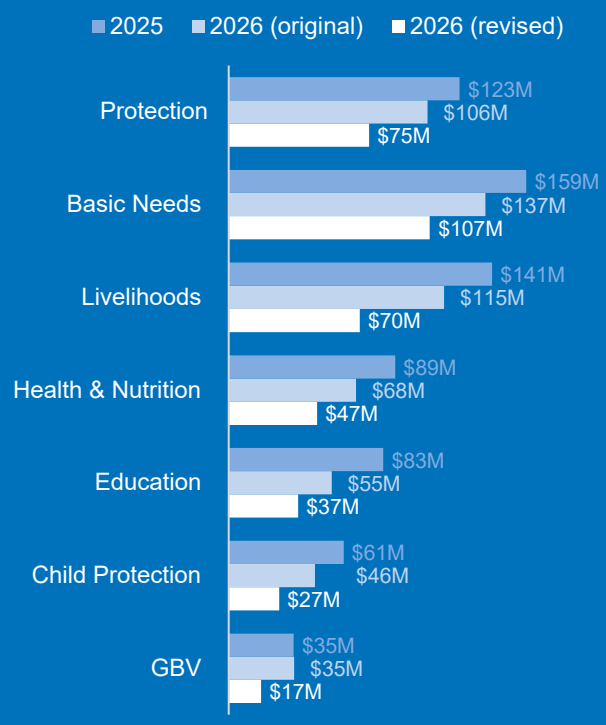
* The last iteration of the RRP in the Czech Republic was formulated as a one-year plan covering 2025, in line with the country's operational context and primarily to support technical and field-level capacities within the existing nationally led refugee response.

Regional Financial Requirements

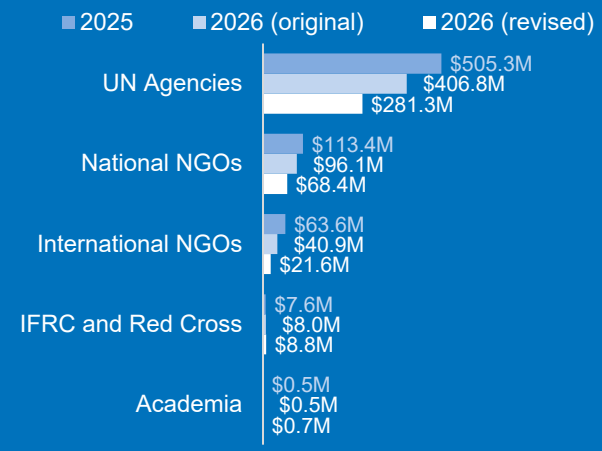
By country

COUNTRY	2025	2026 (ORIGINAL)	2026 (REVISED)	PARTNERS INVOLVED[1]
Bulgaria	29,882,002	26,754,345	20,266,195	20
Czech Republic	41,124,167	0	0	27
Estonia	6,430,956	5,286,610	3,530,140	9
Hungary	21,786,739	19,432,320	15,653,536	30
Latvia	5,830,962	5,211,036	3,838,109	8
Lithuania	10,867,561	9,768,000	8,196,555	12
Moldova	205,507,394	159,181,075	116,149,157	64
Poland	206,518,172	185,510,835	119,812,237	80
Romania	82,793,004	72,636,803	48,595,075	45
Slovakia	42,484,542	36,911,080	22,156,733	19
Regional[2]	37,087,558	31,554,378	22,550,762	7
Total	**690,313,061**	552,246,484	380,839,375	

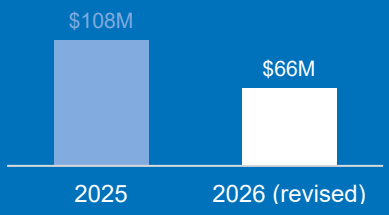
By sector



By partner type



Cash assistance requirements



[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. This figure includes those partners that joined the 2025-2026 Ukraine Situation RRP at the mid-point of the plan.
[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.

Population Planning Figures

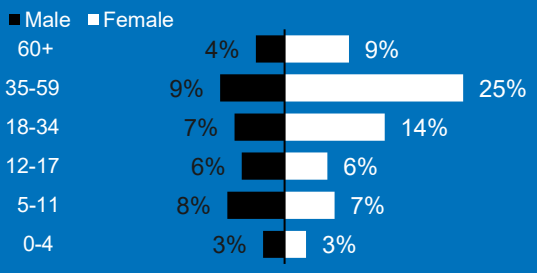
Refugee population

COUNTRY	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Belarus	45,390	40,220	40,000	40,000
Bulgaria	75,260	82,940	82,000	82,000
Czech Republic	389,363	396,820	400,000	
Estonia	37,413	40,940	37,000	40,000
Hungary	61,469	64,880	80,000	70,000
Latvia	47,656	31,430	48,000	32,000
Lithuania	47,848	51,150	55,000	60,000
Moldova	135,861	139,160	100,500	90,000
Poland	989,540	979,980	970,000	1,012,000
Romania	177,716	199,640	148,000	143,500
Slovakia	131,675	151,240	160,000	150,000
TOTAL	2,139,191	2,178,400	**2,120,500**	**1,719,500**

Host community population

	2025	2026
Moldova	41,500	41,500

Age and gender breakdown



6%
People with disabilities

63%
Women and girls

37%
Men and boys

[4] 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 platform[5] 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 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.

[5] https://ukraineishome.org/

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.

Impact and prioritization in 2026

In January 2025 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees launched a two-year RRP for the Ukraine Situation covering 2025 and 2026. When the planning parameters were developed to inform the 2025-2026 RRP, it was agreed that a validation exercise of budgets and targets would be conducted at the half-way point of the plan, i.e. for the year 2026.

This exercise gained heightened relevance in view of the funding constraints currently impacting the humanitarian sector at large. Partners involved in the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Ukraine Situation were compelled to further prioritize their budgets, concentrating efforts on areas where their activities could be most effectively implemented within an increasingly resource-constrained environment, while remaining aligned with the overarching strategic objectives.

The updates to this document primarily reflect changes to budgets, targets and population data. In some country chapters, there have also been some edits to the narrative where partners felt it was required.

The other significant change relates to Czech Republic, which is not included in this updated document. The last iteration of the RRP in the Czech Republic was formulated as a one-year plan covering 2025, in line with the country's operational context and primarily to support technical and field-level capacities within the existing nationally led refugee response. The original 2025-2026, which includes the Czech Republic, is available here.

Part 1: Regional Risks and Needs

UNHCR's ongoing assessments across the region, drawing on the findings of the Socio-Economic Insight Survey (SEIS),[6] highlight a deepening set of risks and needs faced by refugees from Ukraine as the crisis extends into 2025-2026. Protection monitoring[7] reveals continued and emerging challenges, particularly as vulnerabilities increase over time.

Family separation remains a key issue,[8] 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,[9] 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.[10] 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 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 12 per cent of households missing essential papers,[11] 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, with refugee employment at 71%, a 7% increase from the previous year and prevailing underemployment. With reference only to active job-seekers, refugee unemployment remains unchanged at 9 per cent, compared to 5.8 per cent among host country nationals.[12] Barriers including limited local 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 self-

[6] See the products of the Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS), available on the Data Portal and the MicroData Library.
[7] Displacement patterns, protection risks and needs of refugees from Ukraine - Regional Protection Analysis #6
[8] Staying safe: inter-agency insights on protection and accountability for refugees from Ukraine
[9] Vulnerability to trafficking in persons in the context of the war in Ukraine
[10] World Bank 2024
[11] **Regional Protection Profiling & Monitoring**
[12] EU labour force survey

reliance. Targeted interventions, including improved access to labour market information and worker protection, 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 Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), effective access remains challenging.[13] Constraints include stretched health system capacities and limitations in policy frameworks in several countries. Nearly one in seven refugees (15 per cent) report barriers to accessing healthcare, with long waiting times, high direct and indirect costs and language barriers preventing timely care.[14] These barriers disproportionately affect people with chronic illnesses and disabilities. Mental health and psychosocial support needs are particularly acute, with 32 per cent of households reporting at least one member of their household experiencing a mental health and psychosocial problem that affects their daily functioning.[15] 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), underscoring the importance of tailored interventions to improve accessibility, awareness and confidence in MHPSS services.

As to education, at the end of the 2024-2025 school year, SEIS data indicates 25 per cent of school-aged children were not enrolled in formal education.[16] 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 TPD. 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,

[13] SEIS 2025 regional analysis.
[14] Ibid
[15] Ibid

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.

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 March 2027 provides a crucial framework for the continued protection of Ukrainian refugees. Similarly, Moldova's Temporary Protection regime has been extended until March 2026, with the possibility of further extension. 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 2025 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 9 per cent, compared to 5.8 per cent among host country nationals[17], 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 unemployed or out of the labour force, as those with advanced language skills (54 vs. 22 per cent).

[17] Ibid

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. 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 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, through enrolment figures have been increasing considerably over the past years. Particularly for secondary-aged children and youth, enrolment in host country schools remains a concern. 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. The SEIS 2025 survey revealed that nearly one-quarter of respondents had encountered hostile attitudes or behaviour from the local population,[18] with verbal aggression being the most commonly reported form (77 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.

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.

[18] Ibid [18] Ibid

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.

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 disproportionally 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 require 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.

Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) Proposal

Donors are invited to support the 2026 Inter-Agency Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS), the final regional survey under the Ukraine RRP and a key investment in the evidence base for planning beyond the current RRP cycle. SEIS 2026 will generate harmonized, comparable socioeconomic data on refugees from Ukraine across 11 RRP countries, informing future national responses.

The initiative is led by UNHCR as Managing Partner, in collaboration with interagency partners including IOM, ILO, UN Women, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF, and implemented, where possible, in close cooperation with National Statistical Offices to advance the statistical inclusion of refugees.

The total budget required is US$ 1,088,000 for data collection, regional coordination, analysis and joint reporting under one unified framework, reducing duplication and ensuring consistent, high-quality evidence.

If your entity is interested in funding this regional SEIS 2026 initiative, please scan the QR code or contact: rbedima@unhcr.org

Regional Monitoring Framework

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.

Strategic Objective	Indicator	Baseline 2024	Mid-term 2025[19]	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%	89%	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%	71%	SEIS
	% of refugees who are unemployed, unemployment rate (labour force)	9%	9%	SEIS
	Labor force participation rate (%)	72%	73%	SEIS
	% of children reported attending formal education in host countries (not official data; based on SEIS data)	79%	75%	SEIS
	% of individuals with access to healthcare services when needed	84%	86%	SEIS
	% of individuals who received MHPSS services (of those that needed support and tried to access it)	71%	70%	SEIS
	% of individuals who accessed MHPSS and reported improved well being	88%	88%	SEIS
Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts.	% of HHs reporting good relationship with host community	66%	62%	SEIS

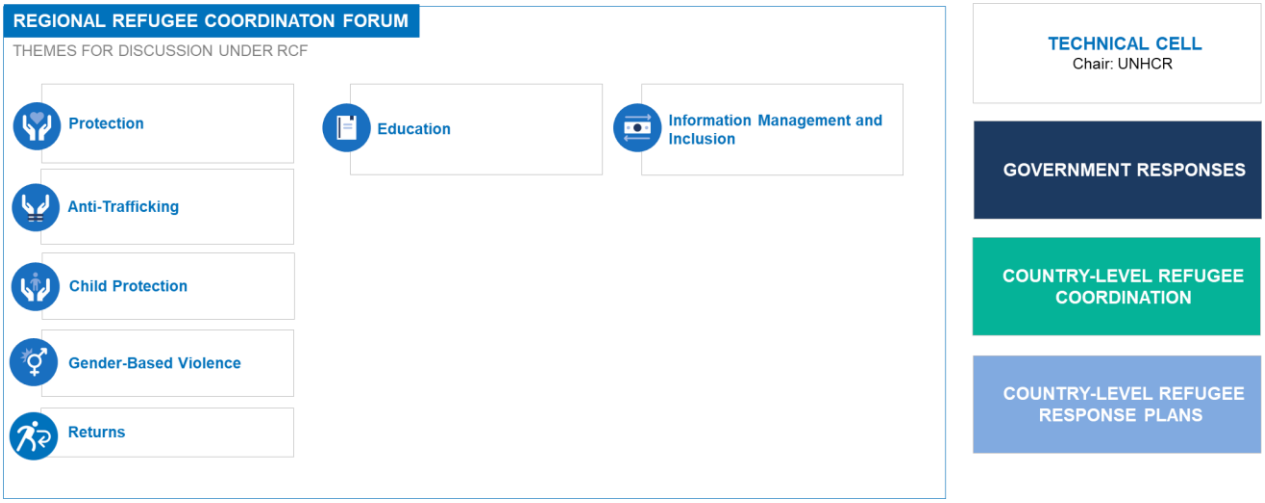
[19] Mid-term 2025 SEIS regional indicators were calculated using 2024 Czech Republic data, to ensure comparability with 2024 SEIS results.

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.	% of refugee coordination structures that are led, or co-led by local and national actors	66%	74%	Refugee Coordination forum

Output indicator - Targets

Sector		Indicator	2025	2026 (revised)
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	1,319,550	**1,252,111**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	666,035	**236,532**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefited from specialized GBV programmes	359,127	**150,433**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	6,572	**2,847**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and nonformal)	453,182	**277,590**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	562,862	**274,215**
		# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	45,102	**14,900**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	457,602	**300,641**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	583,899	**268,377**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	364,310	**200,764**

Regional Coordination Structure



COUNTRY CHAPTER

BULGARIA

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At a Glance

82,000
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 82K)

$29.9M
2025 financial requirements in USD

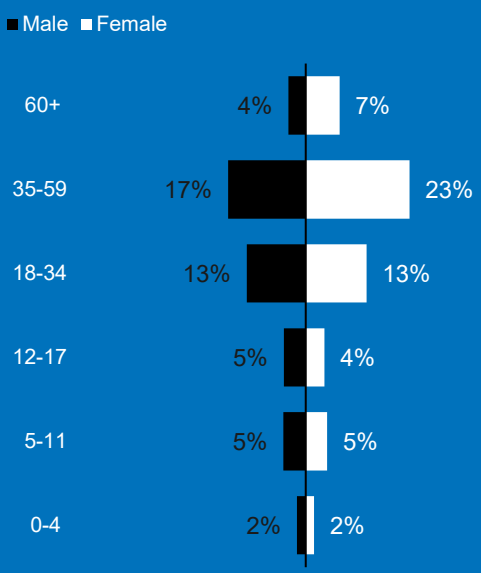
$20.3M
2026 financial requirements in USD (revised down from 27M)

20
RRP partners[20]

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	75,260	82,940	82,000	82,000

Age and gender breakdown



8%
People with disabilities

55%
Women and girls

45%
Men and boys

22%
Children

[20] 1 partner joined and 3 dropped out for 2026.
[21] Calculations are based on the Government's valid Temporary Protection database.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

During 2025, the Government of Bulgaria has granted or renewed temporary protection to over 80,000 refugees. More than two-thirds are women and children. Bulgaria has seen a slight increase in 2025 in temporary protection registration rates during the year, by 13 per cent, as compared to that of the previous year. Protection monitoring showed that the highest concentration of valid Temporary protection holders is in Burgas region (39%), Varna region (22%) and Sofia city (14%).[22] The 2025 Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) findings[23] illustrate that most of the refugees interviewed have been present in Bulgaria for an average 27 months, indicating a stable population within the country who need continued meaningful inclusion within national systems and host communities.

Bulgaria's political landscape has undergone significant changes in 2025. In the beginning of the year, a new government coalition was formed. In this context, the Government of Bulgaria has continued to extend the national humanitarian programme for refugees from Ukraine, currently until 4 March 2027. The programme includes government-sponsored accommodation in state facilities and hotels, most of which are in the Burgas and Varna regions. The Government has developed and adopted a new humanitarian and integration programme, which has come with its implementation challenges[24]. The 2025-26 RRP has continued to support the efforts of the Government to provide humanitarian services for all refugees in Bulgaria, advancing towards stronger localization and inclusion initiatives.[25]

Country Risks and Needs

As refugees in Bulgaria plan to stay longer due to the uncertainty around the possibility to return, the focus is shifting towards meeting longer-term socio-economic inclusion needs, especially in employment, education, language skills, health information and social benefits.

According to 2025 SEIS findings, employment and livelihoods support (17 per cent) is the top priority need cited by respondents followed by accommodation (10 per cent) and language courses (9 per cent). According to the analysis, 59% of household members aged 15 and older in the labour force are employed. Of those who are unemployed, the key challenge mentioned is the lack of knowledge of Bulgarian language. The share of young people who are not in education, training or employment is 13 per cent. Close to 48 per cent of school-aged children were not enrolled in the 2024/2025 school year. Ensuring enrolment of refugee children and youth in national school systems remains essential for child protection, psycho-social well-being and future career and life opportunities as well as women's access to employment and self-reliance opportunities.

[22] UNHCR Bulgaria, Protection Profiling and Monitoring Brief, October 2025, Document - Bulgaria - Protection Profiling and Monitoring Brief
[23] The 2025 SEIS was conducted through an inter-agency effort to provide updated information on the key needs, intentions and capacities of refugees from Ukraine: 499 households were interviewed, which represents 1,134 household members from Ukraine from June to October 2025.
[24] UNHCR Bulgaria, Protection Brief on the Implementation of the New Humanitarian Assistance Programme, June 2025, Document - Bulgaria - Protection Brief on the Implementation of the New Humanitarian Assistance Programme
[25] Bulgaria also hosts refugees and asylum-seekers mostly from Afghanistan, Syria and Morocco, with some 2,900 asylum applications received by the State Agency for Refugees in the first three quarters of 2025.

In terms of access to healthcare, 7 per cent of respondents did not receive access to health care services and 9 per cent reported difficulties accessing the national system due to high costs, lack of knowledge of how to access services, and unavailable services. These needs remain high as nearly one-third of individuals interviewed (29 per cent) self-identified as having a chronic medical condition.[26] Additionally, more than one-third of households reported having at least one member experiencing mental health or psychosocial problems. A sense of uncertainty faced by refugees in relation to their stay and future in Bulgaria is often cited as having an impact on their well-being.

The high number of female-headed households – 52 per cent according to the 2025 SEIS – highlights the heightened risks faced by refugee women in the context of employment, uncertainty on accommodation, and vulnerability to gender-based violence risks across various areas of life. Language and cultural barriers when accessing GBV services remains the most frequently cited barrier (46 per cent), followed by lack of awareness (44 per cent), stigma and shame (28 per cent) and the lack of trust in institutional services (16 per cent).[27]

Additionally, almost one-fifth of the refugee population in Bulgaria consists of older people who need targeted support. Among SEIS respondents, eight per cent reported having a disability at level three or higher according to the Washington Group Questions, signifying substantial difficulty or inability to perform basic daily activities. There remain gaps in mechanisms for the identification of those with specific needs who need additional support, including social assistance.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Support Bulgaria 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.

In 2025-26, RRP partners will continue to advocate for rights under temporary protection and international protection by monitoring refugees' equal access to protection and rights, offering legal assistance, and contributing to policy and legislative development. In preparations for a possible post EU Temporary Protection Directive legal regime, RRP partners will offer support to the Government in ensuring continued legal certainty, access to protection and socio-economic inclusion prospects for refugees. In particular, partners will support the Government to establish mechanisms that ensure consistent identification of individuals with specific needs and safe referral pathways to appropriate services for their effective access to rights. RRP partners will also assist the national

[26] 2025 SEIS
[27] Ibid.

government and local municipalities in providing refugees with accurate and reliable information to empower them to exercise their rights fully.

Strategic Objective 2: Support Bulgaria 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 advocate for the inclusion of all refugees regardless of nationality in government services and national strategies on a non-discriminatory basis through an age, gender and diversity-sensitive approach. Working with the Government to address barriers to affordable housing, education, employment, health – as well as financial, social protection and child protection services will be critical. By end-2026, the objective will be to ensure refugees' full access through the implementation of inclusive and non-discriminatory policies[28] in these areas, with at least 90 per cent of refugee children in formal primary and secondary education, 90 per cent of working-age refugees actively participating in the labour force, and 100 per cent of refugees guaranteed access to basic health services when needed. For this, RRP partners will work collaboratively to enhance mechanisms for monitoring inclusion and generating representative socio-economic data. Additionally, RRP partners will work closely with authorities, key institutions, private sector and development actors to strengthen refugees' socio-economic inclusion in their host communities and increase their self-reliance. Support will include raising awareness of rights as well as technical support on inclusion policies and long-term integration programmes.

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Bulgaria.

RRP partners will continue to promote cohesion through education, recreational, cultural and sports activities and clubs inclusive of all age groups that invite all refugees and the host community. These will be organized in close collaboration with local municipalities and civil society organizations (inclusive of community-based, refugee-led, and faith-based organizations). The aim will be to reduce negative perceptions within local communities toward refugees as the Ukraine situation becomes protracted – and to contribute to more resilient communities. The one-refugee approach will be important for all refugees in Bulgaria to enjoy inclusion and cohesion, without discrimination. This approach will include communication campaigns, education in schools, and continued

[28] According to Article 2 of Bulgaria's Employment Promotion Act and Article 2 of Bulgaria's Labor Migration and Labor Mobility Act, no one shall be allowed any direct or indirect discrimination, privileges or restrictions based on nationality, origin, ethnicity, personal status, gender, sexual orientation, race, age, disability, political beliefs or religious confession, membership in trade unions or other public organisations or movements, social, marital or material status.

awareness-raising and trainings among professional networks (teachers, mental health practitioners, legal professionals, general practitioners). Refugees will be supported to contribute fully to their communities and RRP partners will work through a community-based approach to reinforce supportive communities that further promote social cohesion.

Strategic Objective 4: Advance the localization of the response in Bulgaria, 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.

During 2025-26, the objective of the refugee coordination mechanism in Bulgaria will be to ensure locally-led coordination structures with a sustainable transition to coordination leadership by the Government. Additionally, RRP partners will aim to develop joint government and inter-agency contingency plans to respond to any emergencies. With key state agencies and institutions, partners will conduct joint inter-agency partner-government assessments of the needs of all refugees in Bulgaria to better understand and sustainably address the key needs and vulnerabilities of the refugee communities in the country.

RRP partners will also advocate for and explore a variety of resource mobilization opportunities and sustainable funding for community-based organizations and refugee-led organizations, including through funds that can be accessed by municipalities. RRP partners will provide capacity building targeting community-based and refugee-led organizations to effectively engage with local institutions. These will remain crucial for supporting localization efforts and community empowerment.

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

In order to enhance the protection environment for refugees in Bulgaria, protection partners will support the Government of Bulgaria to implement effective and rights-based refugee approaches. Efforts will be made to support protection-sensitive border systems and monitoring of access to status and rights.

To mitigate protection risks, partners will enhance awareness raising on available state and other humanitarian services. Importantly, protection partners in Bulgaria will provide services, including through mobile teams, specifically ensuring outreach to refugees, including to those facing discrimination due to their sexual orientation or gender identity and expression; older people; and people with disabilities. These activities will employ a community-based protection approach that engages community-based organizations led by refugees and women. Protection partners will ensure refugees are actively involved in decision-making processes, including advocating for and supporting their participation in decision-making mechanisms led by local authorities.

Partners will also privilege the continued provision of MHPSS activities – both individually and in groups – to promote the psychological wellbeing of adults and children affected by displacement and trauma, with the aim of enhancing resilience.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

The lack of awareness on available GBV services in addition to language and cultural barriers remain the main barriers to access support, as reported by 44 and 47 per cent of refugee respondents in the SEIS respectively. The main services that respondents reported knowing how to refer community members to were police and health services, while other services are less known. To ensure survivors receive timely assistance, RRP partners will provide clear information about available services and established referral pathways, facilitating access to legal aid and psychosocial support. This multi-layered approach is designed to build a responsive and supportive environment, ensuring that survivors have the resources needed to recover and rebuild safely. Partners will enhance information campaigns on available services, and provide awareness-raising activities and trainings on GBV risk mitigation and

prevention to various target groups according to their specific needs. Partners will also collaborate through the Protection and Inclusion Working Group to enhance referral pathways and service mapping, with the aim to promote access and inclusion of refugee women and children to these services regardless of their nationality or legal status. At the institutional level, partners will support the Government to ensure services are tailored to meet the specific needs of each refugee – and collaborate with relevant institutions to implement activities for the prevention of trafficking and provide comprehensive support to victims of trafficking.

As increased vulnerability to online violence is cited as the first most serious risk faced by boys and girls in the 2025 SEIS findings, partners will also tackle online GBV and other forms of violence affecting refugees by raising awareness and offering solutions to combat cyberbullying, online harassment, violence and hate speech.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

In support of national child protection systems, RRP partners will provide a range of child-centred services aimed at ensuring the safety, well-being and development of refugee children, particularly those who are vulnerable and at risk. Through community-based child protection efforts, RRP partners will work to address psychological violence and deteriorating mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, raised as key concerns for boys and girls in the 2025 SEIS findings. Activities will include mental health and psychosocial support, outreach and referral services. Partners will also provide recreational activities for children in child-friendly spaces, as well as parenting programs and support groups for caregivers particularly single parent households.

Through capacity-building, RRP partners will strengthen individual support, including case management services provided by child protection authorities, NGOs, community-based and refugee-led organizations to address key child protection risks. Partners will collaborate with the national and local authorities, including the State Agency for Child Protection, the State Agency for Refugees, the Ministry of Interior, and the Agency for Social Assistance for the timely identification and referral of children at risk; support for alternative care arrangements; and capacity-building for sustained protection for refugee children, including that unaccompanied and separated children have timely access to guardianship in line with their best interests. Partners will work with national and local authorities to ensure child-friendly procedures and develop and distribute child-friendly information materials, including on the rights of unaccompanied and separated children.

EDUCATION

RRP partners will closely support the Ministry of Education and Sciences (MoES) in the government's efforts to make schools inclusive of all forcibly displaced children; promote enrolment in national school systems[29]; and meet refugee children's long-term educational needs – including those of children with special needs. To enhance access to education, partners will work together with the MoES and its 28 regional departments of education for efficient referral and school admission systems for refugee children. This will also

[29] In line with UNHCR's Refugee Education 2030 Strategy for inclusion.

involve advocating with municipalities to expand free transportation services and provide school counsellors to accompany refugee children in remote locations or distant government-sponsored accommodation. Through the Education Working Group, and in close collaboration with schools, partners will support school-age children and their caregivers with adaption to the Bulgarian school system. RRP partners will also provide capacity-building of teachers on early childhood development and fostering inclusive, learner-centred environments. Education partners will ensure continuity of learning and better inclusion for refugee children through Bulgarian language classes, formal and non-formal additional learning support and catch-up classes, provision of educational materials, and skills-building initiatives. Through this, partners aim to create opportunities for refugee children and youth to drive positive changes within their communities.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

RRP partners will closely collaborate with the Ministry of Economy and Industry, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and its Employment Agency, key institutions, and private and public sectors to advocate for enhancing refugees' inclusion in and equal access to the Bulgarian labour market. For this, partners will provide language courses by qualified teachers with experience in teaching Bulgarian as a foreign language; vocational, skills development and entrepreneurial trainings; job profiling and matching; and organization of labour market inclusion events. These activities aim to enhance the employability of refugees, their access to decent work, and overall social and economic inclusion.

Ensuring an accelerated process for the certification of regulated professions[30] will remain a key advocacy point as this will allow refugee professionals to contribute to fill labour market gaps[31] while enhancing their economic and social inclusion in Bulgaria. Partners will also continue to advocate with the Ministry of Education and Science for the elimination of barriers for refugees to access higher education regardless of their protection status. Highlighting the positive contributions of refugees in Bulgaria will also be important initiatives by partners. RRP partners will work with the Government so that a meaningful socio-economic inclusion policy is developed for refugees to fully exercise their rights.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The RRP health response aims to support the Government in integrating refugees into its national health systems and in delivering high-quality public health services. To enhance refugees' access to health, partners will continue to provide technical assistance and direct support to the national Bulgarian Association of General Practitioners and its regional branches to timely address concerns identified during health service

[30] This is in line with the European Commission Recommendations 2022/554 that call for rapid and flexible recognition of refugees' qualifications across EU member states in order to ensure their access to regulated professions.
[31] According to the 2024 Labour Needs survey conducted by Bulgaria's Employment Agency and regional employment committees, Bulgarian businesses will need almost 262,000 workers and specialists in 2025 to maintain current operational levels. In this context, records show that over 7,200 economically inactive persons took their first steps towards employment in July 2025 and a total of 12,204 people found employment through the services of the employment offices during the month of August 2025 – 10,854 unemployed and another 1,350 employed, students, and pensioners.

provision to refugees. Coordination and awareness-raising on health topics on a regional level will continue to be led by the Ministry of Health and its regional health inspectorates.

According to the 2025 SEIS, the primary barriers to accessing healthcare are the hospital fees, lack of knowledge of how to access services, and unavailable services and specific treatments. For extremely vulnerable cases, partners will support with the purchasing of medication, medical reimbursement grants, and through the provision of interpretation and health mediation. Collaboration with Bulgarian medical professional associations will continue, with a focus on advocating to integrate refugee healthcare workers into the national workforce and to develop fast-track programs to facilitate their accreditation. Support with Bulgarian language and medical certification exam processes will be provided. RRP partners will provide community health mediator services reaching refugee communities. In 2025-26, these services will be progressively integrated into regular regional and municipal health services to ensure sustainability.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

In Bulgaria, MHPSS remains a cross-cutting priority across all sectors including awareness-raising on the importance of mental health and availability of services. More than 20 per cent of 2025 SEIS respondents experience mental health or psychosocial problems, marking a slight increase from the previous year's SEIS. To ensure that refugees in need of MHPSS are provided with timely assistance, partners will conduct comprehensive training programs to scale up MHPSS services and introduce scalable interventions. Technical capacity-building trainings will be coordinated through the MHPSS Technical Working Group, tailored for various target groups, including community-based and refugee-led organizations.

When ensuring individual and group psychological counseling for adults and children, partners' interventions will take into consideration refugees in vulnerable situations who need additional support, such as older individuals, people with disabilities, individuals who are isolated, GBV survivors, and children with special needs. MHPSS access and social integration will be further supported by addressing language barriers.

During 2025-26, the MHPSS response will focus on the de-institutionalization of mental health services and implementation of person-centred, rights-based and recovery-oriented mental health services. Continuous support will be provided to strengthen country preparedness and response capacity through policy dialogues aimed at enhancing existing policies and creating sustainable improvements in mental health systems.

BASIC NEEDS

The second top priority need – following employment and livelihoods support – cited by refugees in Bulgaria in the 2025 SEIS remains accommodation (10 per cent). Around 40 per cent of respondents stated that they had enough income for basic food, but not enough for utility bills, medicine, and clothing. RRP partners will assist in transitioning the provision of basic needs assistance to the national social protection system for

wider socio-economic inclusion, with the aim that national systems progressively include vulnerable refugees and address their essential needs. In this regard, multi-purpose cash-based interventions will continue to be coordinated among RRP partners and the Social Assistance Agency at the national level, and further assessed to ensure impact. Whenever feasible, cash assistance will be complementary to and integrated with other forms of sectoral support. While this gradual transition takes place during 2025-26, RRP partners will support the Government's efforts by providing food vouchers and parcels, basic items such as hygiene products and clothes, and accommodation support for vulnerable cases – identifying families who face significant barriers in accessing essential services.

Partnership and Coordination

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Refugee Coordination Model, the national Refugee Coordination Forum will apply a whole-of-society approach, acting as a bridge between civil society and government counterparts until the Government can fully take over existing coordination mechanisms. In 2025-26, the coordination forum will work towards strengthening national and local authorities' capacity to coordinate, including through municipal-led refugee coordination forums. These forums will fully engage the participation of refugees and community-based organizations. All RRP activities will continue to be in support of national plans for the inclusion of refugees, including the National Development Programme *BULGARIA 2030*.[32]

Partners will also support the Government's 2023 Global Refugee Forum pledges: facilitating the economic inclusion and social protection of all refugees; ensuring the protection of all children's rights through a quality social care system at national and local levels particularly for unaccompanied children; and building the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by addressing the root causes of discrimination and violence. This will contribute to upholding the safety, dignity and rights of all refugees in Bulgaria.

Partnerships in all sectors – e.g., with academia, sports organizations, private and development actors – will continue to be pursued as these open opportunities for inclusion and enhancing community resilience through a whole-of-society approach.

Country Coordination Structure

[32] Government of Bulgaria, Ministry of Finance, available at: Ministry of Finance :: National Development Programme BULGARIA 2030

Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

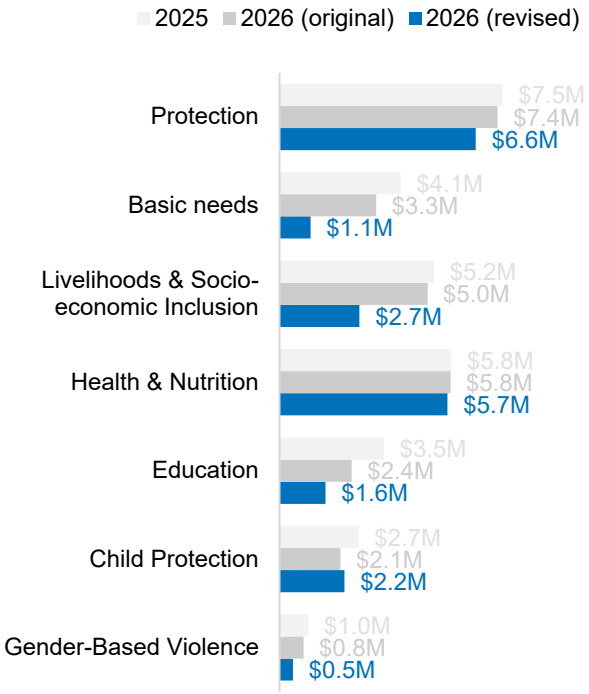
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

	2025	2026	2026 Revised
UN agencies	24,732,748	22,390,743	**17,080,229**
IFRC & RC	1,520,000	800,000	**300,000**
National NGOs	3,629,255	3,563,603	**3,083,602**
Faith-based organizations	80,965	85,013	**85,013**
Refugee-led organizations**	932,423	1,007,723	**998,723**
Woman-led organizations	2,552,867	2,391,867	**2,036,866**
TOTAL	**29,882,002**	**26,754,345**	**20,266,195**

* 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

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact and prioritization in 2026

In Bulgaria, the largest percentage decrease in appeals for 2026 is in the Livelihoods and Inclusion, Education, and Basic Needs sectors – while the highest appeal amounts are maintained in the Protection, Health, and Livelihoods and Inclusion sectors. This trend reflects both the global funding landscape – facilitating UN agencies and IFRC to reassess priorities and transition planning for 2026 – as well as the growing role of national authorities for the inclusion of refugees into national educational systems and social assistance schemes. Community-based protection interventions led by civil society actors remain prioritized activities, particularly in mental health and psychosocial support, child protection, inclusive education, community engagement sessions on health, and support for persons with specific needs.

To sustain the RRP's strategic objective of localization, it remains essential to prioritize funding and support for community-based and refugee-led organizations – as well as municipalities engaged in refugee inclusion efforts. RRP partners will continue advocacy to ensure inclusion, and to provide technical guidance and capacity-building support to national and local stakeholders, including through coordination platforms.

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$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	643,000	208,000	-	62,000	416,000	312,000	1,039,000	**2,680,000**
	2026	220,000	100,000	-	60,000	360,000	150,000	600,000	**1,490,000**
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000	-	**4,500,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000	-	**4,500,000**
United Nations Children's Fund	2025	-	1,120,500	200,000	1,860,848	-	-	-	**3,181,348**
	2026	-	972,587	50,000	933,626	-	-	-	**1,956,214**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	6,240,000	800,000	551,400	1,100,000	3,550,000	380,000	1,750,000	**14,371,400**
	2026	5,944,355	537,130	300,497	100,165	1,851,202	400,663	-	**9,134,015**
IFRC and Red Cross									
Bulgarian Red Cross	2025	400,000	20,000	-	-	70,000	30,000	1,000,000	**1,520,000**
	2026	100,000	10,000	-	-	-	60,000	130,000	**300,000**
National NGOs									
Aid for Ukraine	2025	72,000	96,000	-	210,000	96,000	-	-	**474,000**
	2026	86,000	150,000	-	240,000	80,000	-	-	**556,000**
Animus Association Foundation	2025	150,000	350,000	100,000	-	150,000	500,000	120,000	**1,370,000**
	2026	150,000	350,000	100,000	-	150,000	500,000	130,000	**1,380,000**
	2025	-	20,000	-	34,000	35,000	12,000	-	**101,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Association "Big and Small Dreams House"	2026	-	10,000	-	40,000	25,000	22,000	-	**97,000**
Association Energy	2025	-	-	122,000	-	-	-	-	**122,000**
	2026	100,000	62,000	-	58,000	61,000	-	-	**281,000**
ASTRA FORUM FOUNDATION	2025	30,000	-	-	-	110,000	70,000	-	**210,000**
	2026	10,000	-	-	-	35,000	25,000	-	**70,000**
Bulgarian Center for Slavic Culture and Spiritual Development	2025	-	-	-	22,690	-	-	-	**22,690**
	2026	-	-	-	25,950	-	-	-	**25,950**
Caritas Bulgaria	2025	-	-	-	-	80,965	-	-	**80,965**
	2026	-	-	-	-	85,013	-	-	**85,013**
Council for Refugee Women in Bulgaria	2025	-	-	-	47,191	-	-	190,112	**237,303**
	2026	-	-	-	47,191	-	-	190,112	**237,303**
Dokova & Dokov for Future Foundation	2025	-	-	-	145,000	-	-	-	**145,000**
Foundation for Access to Rights	2025	-	48,866	-	-	-	-	-	**48,866**
Foundation Zapochvam Otnachalo	2025	-	-	-	-	720,000	-	-	**720,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	50,000	10,000	-	**90,000**
Open Bulgaria	2025	-	10,630	5,300	-	-	-	-	**15,930**
Ravda Assistance Community	2025	9,700	7,000	3,300	7,200	-	8,300	-	**35,500**
	2026	10,500	7,400	3,000	8,000	-	9,800	-	**38,700**
Svitlyachok	2025	-	-	-	46,000	-	-	-	**46,000**
	2026	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	**10,000**
Taekwondo School	2026	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15,000**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	2025 targets	2026 (rev) targets
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	35,000	**35,000**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	30,000	**21,000**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	12,000	**8,800**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	120	**85**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and non-formal)	16,000	**14,000**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	35,000	**22,000**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	1,470	**1,230**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	11,500	**12,000**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	19,250	**9,000**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	20,000	**4,000**

COUNTRY CHAPTER

ESTONIA

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At a Glance

40,000
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 40K)

$6.4M
2025 financial requirements in USD

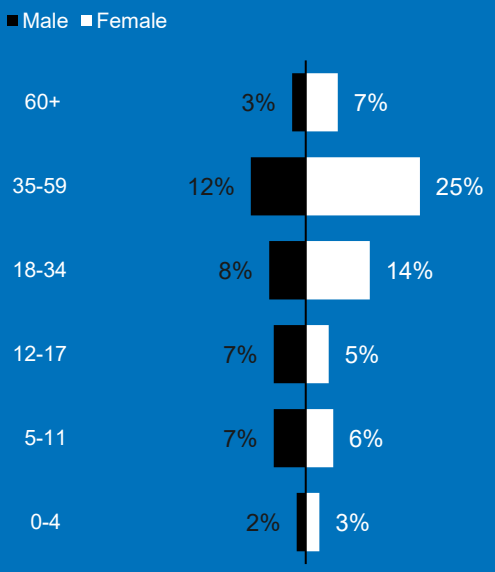
$3.5M
2026 financial requirements in USD (revised down from 5.3M)

9
RRP partners[33]

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	37,413	40,940	37,000	40,000

Age and gender breakdown



5%
People with disabilities

60%
Women and girls

40%
Men and boys

31%
Children

[33] 1 partner dropped out for 2026.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Since March 2022, Estonia has received a relatively high number of refugees from Ukraine with some 55,000 registered for temporary protection nationwide. Of these, nearly 35,000 currently hold a valid temporary protection status, as some were not extended due to individuals returning to Ukraine, relocating to another country, or obtaining another legal status in Estonia. In addition, there are more than 6,000 subsidiary protection holders from Ukraine. Together, these numbers represent about 3 per cent of the entire population.

In the Ukraine refugee response, the Government of Estonia mainstreams refugees from Ukraine into the national social support and protection framework in Estonia, ensuring that refugees are provided with the appropriate conditions to achieve self-sufficiency and independence, and creating conditions for refugees to integrate into Estonian society while maintaining ties with the Ukrainian language and culture.

While there is a well-coordinated response from Government and civil society, there are refugees who are still encountering difficulties in fully supporting themselves and their families. To address these challenges, RRP partners in Estonia will continue their efforts through 2025-2026, working alongside Government initiatives to support refugees from Ukraine. Given the small number of partners operating in Estonia, there are no specific sectors established. Therefore, key activities will be structured around the four strategic objectives of this plan.

Country Risks and Needs

In 2025, UNHCR conducted a Socio-Economic Insights Survey[34] and led workshops with refugees, NGO and Government partners to assess refugees' key needs in Estonia, revealing ongoing challenges across protection, education, livelihoods and healthcare.

Data shows that 93 per cent of refugees from Ukraine feel safe and almost 76 per cent have good relations with the host community in Estonia. Despite that, 30 per cent of households reported that they have at some point experienced hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population, including verbal aggression and discrimination, particularly in employment and housing. Community fatigue often expressed on social media contribute to negative stereotypes, which increase tensions between locals and refugees.

Amid the prolonged war, 83% of refugees from Ukraine consider staying in Estonia for the next 12 months.[35] They put more efforts into learning Estonian (almost 71 per cent have attended Estonian language courses) and are looking for stable and decent employment.

The majority of school-age refugees from Ukraine, around 9,000, go to Estonian schools.[36] Education, however, poses challenges for many Ukrainian children, and many struggle with limited proficiency in Estonian. Older students face pressure to learn the language quickly to continue their

[34] Estonia SEIS 2025: report to be published in UNHCR ODP
[35] Estonia SEIS 2025: report to be published in UNHCR ODP
[36] According to data shared by the Ministry of Education of Estonia in September 2024, a total of 9,020 school-age refugees from Ukraine are registered in the Estonian Education Information System.

studies. Some students are attending school both in Estonia and online in Ukraine, adding to their stress, while incidents of bullying further impact their experience. Education for children is a priority for many families, with more than 10 per cent identifying it as a key need.

Language barriers restrict employment opportunities, confining many refugees to low-skilled roles. Fear of losing current jobs discourages upskilling efforts, and available language courses are often scarce or have long wait times. Refugees, particularly single parents, struggle to attend these courses due to work and childcare responsibilities, while vulnerable groups face additional barriers – such as the lack of digital skills – in accessing online resources. Employment and livelihoods support is a priority for 31 per cent of households, while 14 per cent emphasize the need for language courses. Although nearly all refugees have a health insurance (89 per cent), healthcare access remains a critical need with more than 9 per cent refugees facing constraints in accessing care.[37] Registration requirements sometimes create barriers. In addition, Estonia's healthcare system faces general issues like long waiting times and limited specialized services. Stigma around mental health also deters many refugees from seeking necessary psychosocial support, though mental health needs are substantial.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Strategic Objectives and Cross-Sectoral Responses

Given the small number of partners operating in Estonia, specific sectors are not established. Therefore, the collective cross sectoral response of RRP partner activities will be structured around the four strategic objectives as outlined below and aligned with government priorities. Further details of the specific activities which will be undertaken by each partner are provided in the partner activities table.

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

In 2025 and 2026, UNHCR and partners in Estonia will conduct a range of protection related activities to support refugees. These will include protection monitoring to identify risks and challenges faced by refugees, alongside advocacy efforts with Government authorities to address systemic issues. By addressing systemic issues identified through protection monitoring and advocacy, partners aim to enhance Estonia's refugee response system, making it more inclusive and responsive to the diverse needs of refugees. Community empowerment initiatives will focus on

[37] Estonia SEIS 2025: report to be published in UNHCR ODP

strengthening refugee resilience, while various counselling services will provide consultations and information on protection status, citizenship, work permits, health insurance and children's rights.

Additionally, partners will support refugees transiting through Estonia and are not applying for temporary protection and are in need of temporary accommodation and multi-purpose cash assistance. These efforts will ensure that refugees with specific needs are informed about public and other available services as well as the conditions for obtaining and extending Temporary Protection. Where needed, partners will help vulnerable refugees to find appropriate services. Legal counselling and information provision will facilitate effective access to legal status, protection and rights for refugees.

Strategic Objective 2: Support Estonia 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.

Partners in Estonia will implement activities to promote refugee inclusion in national systems in line with UNHCR's Sustainable Response Strategy for refugee inclusion. In addition to referring refugees to national authorities for counselling, partners will support labour market integration by providing legal assistance and counselling on work permits, contracts, health insurance and employment opportunities, along with information on the risks of labour exploitation, human trafficking and discrimination. Training programmes will focus on enhancing employability and self-reliance through job-related and digital skills training, language courses and entrepreneurship support for various age groups. To improve healthcare access, partners will provide information on the Estonian healthcare system and where needed, support refugees with MHPSS services. Community-building events and outreach activities will foster inclusion within host communities and raise awareness among refugees about their rights and available services. Child protection will be prioritized through programmes to prevent violence, maintain safe environments for children and raise awareness of children's rights, among Ukrainian refugees.[38] Partners will monitor and assess the inclusion processes, and address systemic issues that hinder inclusion through advocacy with relevant authorities.

[38] Child protection is the prevention and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation, violence and the separation of children, and the promotion of solutions in children's best interests. UNHCR supports authorities and works with other partners to protect children by strengthening inclusive child protection systems; supporting children, families and communities to protect children; [when needed] providing supplementary child protection services for children at risk; strengthening child-friendly protection and solutions; promoting children's safety and prevent harm through sectoral responses; strengthening child participation and child-friendly communication and accountability. Source: UNHCR, "Child Protection," https://www.unhcr.org/what-we-do/protect-human-rights/protection/child-protection

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Estonia.

UNHCR and partners in Estonia will implement activities to strengthen social cohesion between refugees and host communities. Efforts will focus on enhancing interaction, particularly among young refugees, through civic engagement initiatives involving Estonian youth. These programmes will create opportunities for mutual learning and perspective exchanges to build stronger connections.

Cultural adaptation and integration programmes will support refugee inclusion, with activities aimed at refugee children and youth. Activities that promote inclusion with an MHPSS component will address emotional well-being to facilitate smoother integration of vulnerable groups of refugees, in cooperation with grassroots partners and municipalities.

Youth camps and cultural exchange events will bring together refugee and host community youth, fostering trust through shared experiences. Training programmes for Estonian education workers will equip teachers with materials and knowledge to address refugee-related topics, promoting understanding within schools. Upskilling programmes will enhance human capital development in partnership with Estonian employers, alongside educational trainings, seminars and workshops to support both native and host-country language learning for adults.

These efforts aim to promote social cohesion by building stronger connections between refugee and host communities, and fostering mutual understanding, tolerance and acceptance coexistence.

Strategic Objective 4: Advance the localization of the response in Estonia, by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, and coordination structures, as well as sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable programming.

The RRP for the Ukraine situation aims to foster a whole-of-society, inter-agency approach to ensure an effective response. In Estonia, UNHCR and partners will coordinate activities that complement Government efforts, emphasizing localization through capacity-building among national and local actors.

UNHCR will empower partners to lead assistance delivery while providing capacity-building support to enhance their ability to respond to the needs of refugees. Partners will work to strengthen legal protection mechanisms, ensuring refugees have access to their rights and available services, while promoting knowledge-sharing with Government authorities to address protection gaps. Additionally, protection monitoring and evidence-based advocacy will be employed to improve access to and quality of services for refugees. Localization efforts will

facilitate the economic integration of refugees and support the adaptation of refugee children to the Estonian school system.

By engaging national and local actors through capacity-building activities and consultations, UNHCR and partners aim to advance localization, creating a more sustainable and effective response to the challenges faced by refugees in Estonia.

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

Partnership and Coordination

In Estonia, the aim has been to ensure that refugees from Ukraine have equal access to standard state services as Estonian residents. The RRP has been developed by partners[39] complementing State-provided services.

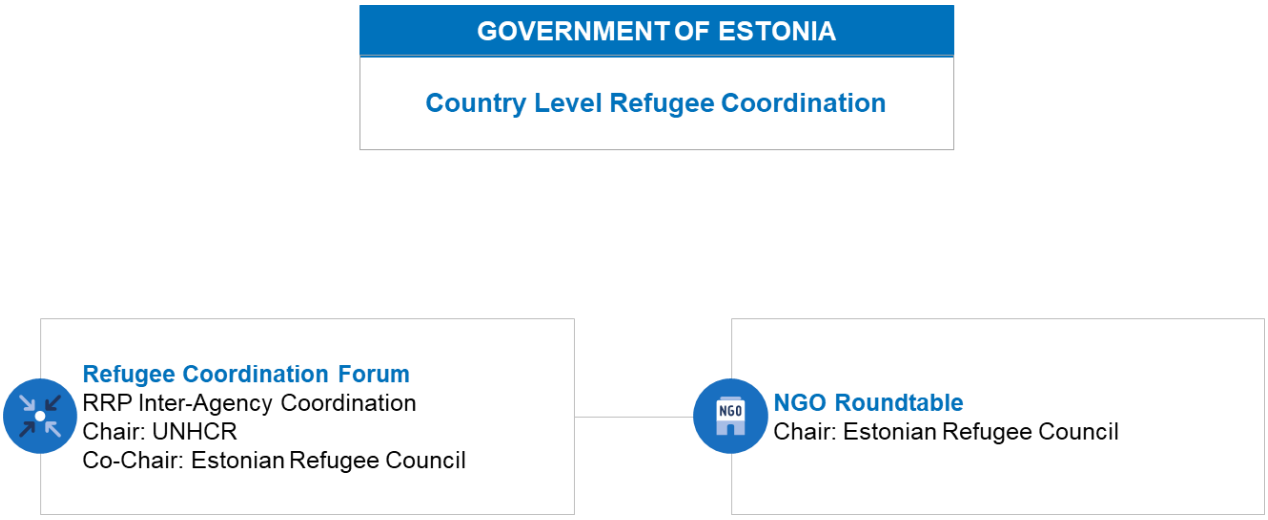
Coordination and information-sharing mechanisms have been developed between UNHCR, RRP partners and public authorities.

NGOs Roundtable of Refugee Organizations, led by the Estonian Refugee Council, will continue to ensure coordination and work towards aligning advocacy messaging among NGOs. Local authorities across Estonia hold regular meetings with NGOs to discuss refugee-related issues Given the small number of partners operating in Estonia, regular inter-agency meetings will help to coordinate and advance RRP objectives in lieu of establishing specific sector coordination groups. Co-chaired by UNHCR and the Estonian Refugee Council, the meetings include representatives of NGOs, relevant state authorities, including the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs and the Social Insurance Board.

Through this mechanism, partners' resource mobilisation activities will be supported using information management tools, such as reader-friendly infographics, to strengthen visibility and donor engagement on behalf of RRP partners,[40] including refugee-led organizations. UNHCR will also facilitate public authorities and civil society interactions and exchanges as needed on specific topics such as conducting needs assessments and supporting planning activities.

[39] Please click here for partners, activities and budgets.
[40] UNHCR in Baltics webpage, which includes relevant reports, documents and a real-time dashboard showing funding levels, beneficiaries reached, and other key data related to the Refugee Response Plan (RRP).

Country Coordination Structure



Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

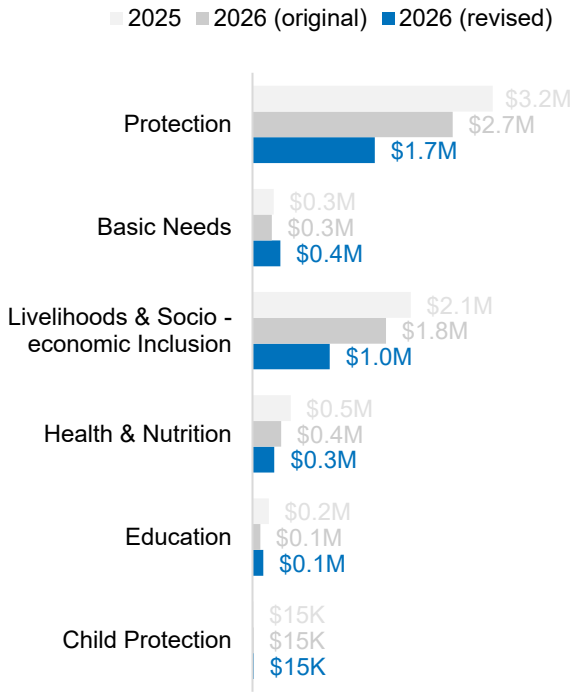
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

Partner type	2025	2026	2026 Revised
UN agencies	4,368,185	3,903,813	**2,357,424**
National NGOs	487,051	160,000	**451,337**
Refugee-led organizations*	80,000	80,000	**80,000**
Woman-led organizations*	160,000	160,000	**135,000**
International NGOs	1,575,721	1,575,721	**721,379**
TOTAL	**6,430,956**	**5,286,610**	**3,530,140**

* 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.

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact of the 2026 validation exercise

In Estonia, the overall RRP budget for 2026 reduced from USD 5.28M to USD 3.53M; the largest percentage decrease is in Livelihoods, followed closely by Protection, impacted mostly by changes in UNHCR's budget for 2026. This reflects also, the global funding crisis in 2025 and outlook into 2026. The highest increase in the overall RRP budgets are in Basic Needs and Education and this reflects the need to support public authorities with continuous transit flows of refugees through Estonia and the integration of youth.

A key standout of the response in Estonia has been that it is primarily locally-led. To sustain the RRP's strategic objective of localization, it remains essential to prioritize funding and support for community-based and refugee-led organizations – as well as municipalities engaged in refugee inclusion efforts. The reach out through the Integration Academy, a UNHCR led initiative with local municipalities in 2025 is a good example of mainstreaming refugee and local needs (the Academy is discontinued in 2026 due to financial constraints). RRP partners will continue advocacy to ensure inclusion, and provide technical guidance and capacity-building support to national and local stakeholders, including through coordination platforms.

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$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	504,477	-	-	-	733,252	269,837	287,434	**1,795,000**
	2026	357,971	-	-	-	451,865	98,588	375,576	**1,284,000**
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	**100,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	**50,000**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	1,585,177	-	-	-	888,008	-	-	**2,473,185**
	2026	655,959	-	-	-	367,465	-	-	**1,023,424**
National NGOs									
Estonia Human Rights Centre	2025	22,219	-	-	62,494	-	-	-	**84,713**
	2026	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**80,000**
NGO Mondo	2025	-	-	-	55,000	61,000	126,337	-	**242,337**
	2026	-	-	-	55,000	55,000	126,337	-	**236,337**
SA Ukraina sõjapõgenike psühhosotsiaalse kriisiabi fond	2025	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	**80,000**
	2026	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	**80,000**
Ukrainian Center	2025	20,000	15,000	-	25,000	-	20,000	-	**80,000**
	2026	10,000	15,000	-	10,000	-	20,000	-	**55,000**
International NGOs									
e-Governance Academy	2025	47,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	**47,225**
Estonian Refugee Council	2025	1,068,496	-	-	-	460,000	-	-	**1,528,496**
	2026	550,000	-	-	-	171,379	-	-	**721,379**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	2025	2026 (revised)
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	18,525	**9,498**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	100	**100**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming	950	**450**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported to access health services	15,896	**10,710**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	100	**50**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	2,500	**2,080**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	4,385	**2,621**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	824	**1,574**

COUNTRY CHAPTER

HUNGARY

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At a Glance

80,000
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 70,000)

$21.8M
2025 financial requirements in USD

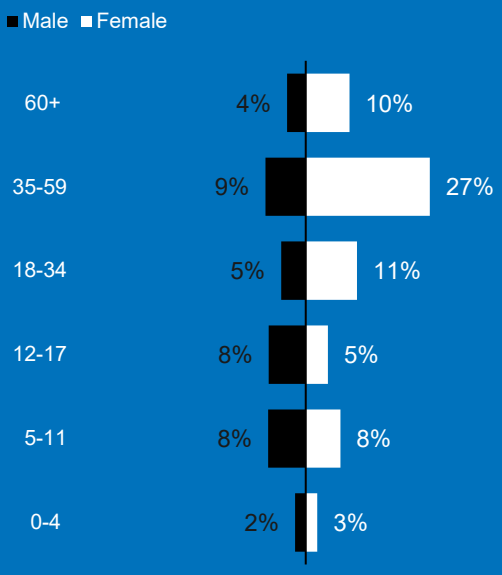
$15.7M
2026 financial requirements in USD (revised down from 19.4M)

30
RRP partners[41]

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	61,469	64,880	80,000	70,000

Age and gender breakdown



5%
People with disabilities

63%
Women and girls

37%
Men and boys

34%
Children

[41] 1 partner added and 2 dropped out for 2026

Part 1: Current Situation

At the time of updating, more than 64,000 refugees from Ukraine have been recorded in Hungary,[42] with more than 54,000 having at some point in time chosen to apply for Temporary Protection status[43], while others have selected other forms of legal stay. With five land border crossings, the country remains a critical entry point for people fleeing the conflict in Ukraine, including Hungarian dual nationals. Compared to earlier periods, the pace of new arrivals has nevertheless stabilized with approximately 500 new Temporary Protection applications per month in 2025.[44]

Temporary Protection status in Hungary, renewed annually by the government, grants refugees access to essential services like healthcare, education, employment, and financial support. Over time, the government's support has shifted from broad-based assistance for all arrivals to targeted aid, with a focus on self-reliance and access to work.

The majority of refugees in Hungary have now been displaced for over three years and continue to navigate the complexities of socio-economic inclusion, such as adapting to the local language, finding stable housing, accessing healthcare, and securing decent employment.[45] For many, the process remains complex, and despite visible progress in inclusion, significant financial and non-financial challenges persist.

The Hungary Refugee Response Plan has evolved over the years to meet refugees' needs, transitioning from an initial focus on immediate relief for new arrivals to a longer-term strategy focused on sustainable protection and socio-economic inclusion. This two-year appeal emphasizes programs that foster refugees' inclusion in Hungarian society, build stable livelihoods, while complementing state assistance for the most vulnerable families. By prioritizing inclusion, this two-year RRP showcases partners' commitment to enhancing resilience among refugees, in coordination with government actors and local service providers.

Country Risks and Needs[46]

Like in other RRP countries, the majority of Temporary Protection holders from Ukraine in Hungary are women and children. According to the 2025 Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS), in Hungary, 56 per cent of refugee households is led by women, with 34 per cent headed by single mothers with children. Many of the refugee households face compounding vulnerabilities: more than half include members with chronic illnesses, one in five include older individuals over 60 and one in ten have family members with disabilities.

As the displacement period extends, access to social protection and inclusion measures has become increasingly important, particularly for vulnerable groups. While several specific and

[42] As per the Operational Data Portal (data as of November 2025). The current population figure reflects active beneficiaries of TP, Ukrainians with valid residence permits as well as holders of international or national protection status. Ukrainians who are present on the territory through the 90 – day visa free regime and dual nationals are not reflected in these figures.
[46] National Directorate General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP), through the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (data as of November 2025).
[44] Ibid.
[45] Hungary: Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) 2025 - Preliminary Results Presentation (December 2025).
[46] Based on the 2025 Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS).

targeted support measures are available to Temporary Protection holders,[47] they currently have limited access to the mainstream social welfare programs, impacting the provision of comprehensive support for children at risk, older people and people with disabilities.[48]

With children comprising one-third of the refugee population, preventive child protection services and early intervention are essential to identify and address protection needs while supporting children's overall well-being. Although school enrolment has improved over the years, language barriers continue to hamper active participation of refugee children in Hungarian schools[49], affecting long-term inclusion prospects in particular for older students. Many refugee children and youth remain engaged in remote learning of the Ukrainian curriculum in some form which for many creates additional workloads when they attend the Hungarian national education system. Bullying in schools represents another concern, as reported by one out of five children. Finally, the compulsory schooling age limit of 16 years in Hungary means that many refugee children, whose families face financial hardship, drop out of school at an early age.

Similarly, refugees in Hungary also continue to face significant employment and economic inclusion challenges. Although many refugees are employed, the majority works in manufacturing, in positions with modest wages. One in four of those employed indicate that their earnings are less than what is required to meet basic needs beyond buying food. In addition, more than half of household members who are employed are working somewhat or significantly below their level of professional skills or qualifications. One out of five do not have formal contracts. Securing employment remains an issue for a number of refugees, particularly those with caregiving responsibilities. Financial hardship is widespread, with around one in three refugee families at risk of poverty.[50] Many rely on temporary income sources, such as remittances or short-term contracts. In approximately one third of the households, social protection benefits from the Hungarian government provide some financial relief.

Housing stability remains a challenge, particularly for larger families, members of minority groups, older refugees, and those with disabilities. Affordable housing options remain limited overall, especially for refugees, as a result more than half continue to require supplementary support to maintain stable housing arrangements. Housing and short-term emergency shelter for individuals and families in crisis situations, including in some cases new arrivals, has become increasingly scarce.

Access to health care remains a priority need. While 92 per cent reported having a health insurance, over one in five refugees with health needs faces barriers to medical care due to language issues, long wait times, and difficulties accessing subsidized care. These barriers disproportionately affect women, people with a disability and chronic diseases. Language barriers also impact access to mental healthcare, leading many to limit their support network to peer or community support. Healthcare costs become more significant for families with people with disabilities, older refugees, and refugees with chronic medical conditions. They often must rely on

[47] These include amongst other regular subsistence allowance, which amounts to HUF 22,800 per month for adults and HUF 13,700 per month for children, under specific conditions (e.g., being registered as a jobseeker); enrolment in the national health insurance scheme; access to sick pay ("táppénz" in Hungarian); maternity allowances to TP holders (for children born starting from 2024); social benefits for refugee students, such as free meals. Refugees that have secured employment may also receive, under certain circumstances, additional benefit such as "housing allowance for employed beneficiaries" or tax benefits for those under the age of 25.
[48] For example the welfare services planned for nationals under the Social Act, the Family Support Act, the Disability Act, or the Child Protection Act.
[49] Children beneficiaries of temporary protection enrolled in Hungarian public schools may benefit of up to 5 lessons a week in individual preparation (Hungarian language learning, remedial catch-up education in different subjects) for up to 10 months.
[50] Those at risk of poverty have an equivalized income falling below 60% of the host population's median equivalized income.

limited remittances, social protection, and humanitarian assistance to cover the costs, as their members are less likely to work due to their specific conditions or caretaking responsibilities. To overcome these barriers, a common coping mechanism includes temporarily returning to Ukraine. Accessing healthcare was cited as the second highest reason for returns after visiting relatives.

Finally, building ties with the host community and deeper connections remains challenging for many despite overall positive host community interactions. One in five refugees report experiencing some form of hostility, mainly due to their refugee status. Strengthening social inclusion, especially for youth, school-aged Ukrainians, and older refugees, and trust-building initiatives are essential to support inclusion programs.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Support Hungary 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.

Refugees, particularly vulnerable refugees, require a robust protection environment for successful inclusion and access to rights. This includes continued access to legal certainty and rights (whether through application of obligations under the Temporary Protection Directive or other legal status) broadened access to mainstream protection mechanisms and the continued provision of targeted support to overcome specific needs associated with displacement. To achieve these objectives, partners will work to support the Government of Hungary by providing complementary services, evidence-based advocacy, information dissemination and opportunities for two-way communication. On the ground, partners will actively continue their efforts to identify and support, through referral, service provision and case management, individuals requiring specialized services as well as the broader refugee community. In the second year of this strategy, preparations for access to alternative residency pathways after the end of Temporary Protection will also be prioritized.

Strategic Objective 2: Support Hungary 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.

Under this objective, RRP actors aim to further enhance the effective inclusion of Ukrainian refugees in Hungary. Building on initiatives from previous years, the strategy focuses on promoting policies, activities and actions designed to improve access to decent employment, education, healthcare, including mental health services, and affordable housing. Actions will focus on reducing common access barriers through enhanced provision of language learning opportunities, information dissemination, individual case management and policy innovations, and on promoting opportunities for self-reliance and adequate work. In parallel, in coordination with national authorities, actors will also seek the effective inclusion of refugees in national social protection schemes, ensuring the most vulnerable are not left behind.

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Hungary.

To support the social integration of refugees in Hungary, it remains essential to foster mutual understanding and trust, building on prior initiatives. Given the ongoing displacement, the focus will be on strengthening connections between refugees and host communities through community events, shared activities, clear information dissemination, and inclusive transparent programming. Efforts will emphasize promoting mutual understanding, addressing cultural and communication barriers, and responding to instances of social discrimination, when they arise. This objective prioritizes community-building initiatives such as dialogue platforms, joint social and cultural events, and engagement programs for youth and older refugees that connect them with peers, neighbours, and resources within host communities and the diaspora. Community engagement will continue as a core aspect of social cohesion initiatives. Over the coming period, partners will work to challenge stereotypes and reduce social isolation for vulnerable groups through targeted awareness campaigns and inclusive participation in local events. Creating opportunities for positive interactions reduces potential tensions and promotes lasting integration.

Strategic Objective 4: Advance the localization of the response in Hungary, 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.

Sustainability is a cornerstone of this fourth RRP for Hungary, which focuses on identifying long-term interventions to strengthen the resilience of refugees amid ongoing displacement, persistent needs, and decreasing humanitarian funding. As the response on the ground evolves, so do the mechanisms and actors involved in delivering and coordinating interventions. All RRP actors – including local civil society, community-based organizations, refugee-led groups, and faith-based organizations – will collaborate closely with national authorities and international partners to ensure a coordinated, sustainable response designed with long-term solutions in mind. This approach draws on local expertise, refugee voices, and established best practices. By aligning efforts, fostering sustainable mechanisms, and sharing knowledge, actors aim to support a sustainable evolution of the refugee response, and identify long-lasting solutions.

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

RRP partners are dedicated to maintaining a protective environment by supporting national protection systems, advocating for the inclusion of refugees, and embedding protection considerations throughout all sectors. Ongoing advocacy and collaboration with authorities at all levels will ensure refugees can access territory, legal status, and fundamental rights without discrimination. Addressing practical barriers to the enjoyment of rights by refugees – including but not limited to insufficient awareness of refugees' rights and entitlements by service providers, accessibility for people with disabilities, language barriers and administrative hurdles – remains essential in facilitating access. Regular consultations with refugees will continue as an essential tool to monitor changing needs and barriers to accessing services. Preparations for access to alternative residency pathways after the end of Temporary Protection will also be prioritized.

The inclusion of refugees into national systems, particularly social protection, remains a priority. Cooperation with government departments and coordination with local service providers will continue, complemented by direct service provision such as case management, legal assistance, referrals, and targeted financial support. Over the period, strong engagement with grassroots organizations – including community-based, refugee-led, and women-led groups – will further strengthen the provision of protection services.

Finally, dissemination of information in multiple languages and formats, accessible to older refugees, refugees with disabilities and those less at ease with modern technology, is essential for refugees to understand their rights and the services available to them. Robust two-way communication strategies will allow refugees to seek clarification and provide feedback. Coordinating with official government platforms is also crucial to maintain consistency, reliability, and wide reach of the information provision.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

In response to risks of gender-based violence (GBV), RRP partners will build upon the interagency referral pathways and systems developed and updated in previous years to ensure that survivors can safely access timely, survivor-centred multi-sectoral services. Coordinated efforts will continue to focus on accessible, targeted information provision and raising-awareness interventions about available support services among community members, including GBV survivors, disseminating key messages regarding GBV prevention, and combating isolation and stigma. Additionally, continued capacity-building initiatives for key stakeholders will be prioritized, along with the sharing of best practices and further tailoring and adaptation of global GBV standards to the national context.

The engagement of government service providers, including healthcare and social services, remains central to the RRP strategy. In particular, special emphasis will be placed on improving access to safe shelters, healthcare, and mental health and psychosocial support, with referrals facilitated through community-based organizations. These initiatives aim to enhance resilience by offering survivors practical advice and localized solutions.

Finally, GBV risk mitigation activities will be integrated across all sector programs in partnership with RRP partners, including municipalities and GBV service providers. A gender lens will be applied to employment initiatives, supporting the economic empowerment of refugee families, integrating women into the labour market, and reducing reliance on harmful coping mechanisms.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

Building on previous activities including capacity building for service providers, the promotion of national referral pathways for at-risk children, and the support to community-based child protection interventions, the focus of the RRP child protection strategy will be on integrating refugee children holding Temporary Protection status into Hungary's national child protection system. This approach aims to ensure that refugee children receive equal protection alongside Hungarian citizens and other beneficiaries of international protection. Advocacy will also focus on strengthening the mechanism for the prompt identification and protection of at-risk children, especially unaccompanied or separated, and on the removal of legal, administrative, and social barriers affecting the well-being of refugee children.

Over the next period, RRP partners will work closely with Hungarian authorities to strengthen case management for children-at-risk and offer additional support, such as recreational activities, psychosocial support services, legal aid and parenting programs. Community-based psychosocial support will continue, emphasizing anti-bullying measures and flexible capacity-building initiatives. Continued strengthening of coordination among child protection agencies, supported by referral pathways, will facilitate faster and more efficient service delivery.

Finally, in coordination with government counterparts, training will be provided to key stakeholders, including border guards, law enforcement, municipal staff, and professionals in the child welfare sector, healthcare, and education, to strengthen child protection oversight and the application of the regulatory framework for refugee children. Programmes and initiatives will prioritize the Best Interest of the Child principle, ensuring the well-being of refugee children is central to stakeholder actions and aligns with international child protection standards.

EDUCATION

To support refugee children's participation in Hungarian schools, partners will seek to complement existing efforts to address standing key non-enrolment drivers, including language barriers and to hold courses and tutoring in preparation for primary schools. Targeted Hungarian language programs for students, translation of key documents and educational textbooks and materials, and cultural orientation sessions will ease integration, particularly for secondary school-age students who are experiencing higher non-enrolment rates. Additionally, awareness-raising and information-provision among parents will also be in focus.

Partners will also prioritize inclusive educational settings, enhance anti-bullying and discrimination efforts, and promote cultural integration to support students' mental health and well-being. Integrating mental health and psychosocial support in schools in cooperation with national authorities – through the promotion of on-site counsellors, teacher training, safe spaces, and peer groups – will seek to support schools and students to address stress, combat bullying, and promote inclusion. Services and educational support for students with specific needs will be important, as well as special classes and talent development for refugee children and youth with special skills.

For refugee students wanting to remain engaged in online and remote learning of the Ukrainian curriculum in addition to studying in Hungary schools, targeted support like academic tutoring, time management workshops, and digital resources will help facilitate specific educational demands. Additional attention will be paid to refugee youth, including NEETs (not employed, not in education and not in training), and access to higher education for refugees aged 16 to 24 years. Partners will support bridging programs, preparatory classes, mentorship, and online education options. The goal is to prioritize the inclusion of refugee children and youth into the national education system and academic continuity for refugee students in Hungary.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Partners will enhance access to employment via language training support, job counselling, paralegal assistance, accompaniment, mentoring and administrative guidance. Refugees will receive awareness-raising about the labour market opportunities and needs, information on labour laws, grievance mechanisms, vocational training, language courses, and job-matching services aligned with market needs.

RRP partners will prioritize skills validation, information dissemination, and fostering inclusive hiring practices by working closely with employers. Partners will also engage with employers to further promote the inclusion of refugees in the workforce, with a focus on access to decent work and access to higher earning opportunities. In parallel, partners will work with government counterparts to identify opportunities for policy initiatives supporting refugee employment. Tailored support, including flexible work options and alternative care arrangements for dependents, will be key to enhance labour market opportunities for single women, caregivers, and individuals with disabilities or chronic health conditions. Partners will advocate for legal amendment to allow temporary protection holders to become self-entrepreneurs and receive opportunities for small-business development.

Partners will focus on reducing barriers to housing for vulnerable profiles, especially older refugees, those with disabilities, and large families. This includes advocating for mechanisms to address high rental costs, including access to deposits that refugees often cannot pay upfront, promoting openness towards refugees amongst landlords. Advocacy will also focus on extending eligibility to state-subsidized accommodation to all vulnerable refugees. Partners will continue providing rental assistance to vulnerable families, and social work to refugees in collective shelters. Partners will continue to advocate for affordable rental programs and work in close coordination with national authorities and municipalities on the emergence of new and innovative approaches. Finally, information on housing support and initiatives accessible to refugees, and on their rights and obligations regarding housing, will also be prioritized.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The RRP public health response will focus on reducing existing barriers to healthcare for refugees in Hungary, supporting national authorities in improving access to primary and specialized healthcare, and addressing administrative barriers to the national health insurance scheme, while enhancing service providers' awareness on Temporary Protection entitlements. Building on previous efforts, workshops with healthcare providers will address barriers to care and gather insights for enhancing access to health services for refugees.

Addressing language barriers will remain a priority, as translation services in medical consultations are often limited. The employment of Ukrainian health care professionals will be supported and facilitated where possible. Advocacy for bilingual medical certificates, especially for individuals with disabilities or chronic conditions, and translation of medical documents and healthcare guides will continue to be prioritized. Effective communication strategies will be essential, with provision of multilingual information in Ukrainian, Russian, and Hungarian to bridge knowledge gaps. In coordination with health authorities, partners will work to streamline referrals to healthcare

providers and address administrative hurdles to accessing healthcare and subsidized medications. Access to sexual and reproductive healthcare for refugees, in particular women and girls, will also be prioritized.

Finally, ensuring equitable access for refugees with chronic conditions or disabilities to specialized healthcare will reduce the risk of refugees delaying or limiting their visits to health professionals due to financial barriers. Collaborating with Ukrainian and Hungarian authorities and ensuring refugees' inclusion into mainstream support systems will be vital to support care continuity and certification recognition, where required.

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

MHPSS programs will focus on supporting the national mental healthcare system by providing complementary resources, increasing accessibility, and promoting mechanisms to reduce language barriers. Campaigns and educational initiatives to raise awareness and reduce stigma around mental health and to encourage access and help-seeking behaviours within communities will also be promoted.

Key priorities for 2025-2026 will include providing targeted and customized MHPSS interventions for children and adults, including psychological support for survivors of violence, and strengthening referral systems to specialized mental healthcare services. In addition, public health systems will be supported, for example through trainings for both health and non-health workforces, including in the education sector where mental health needs remain high.

Community-based MHPSS interventions will leverage community resources and connections to help alleviate feelings of anxiety, hopelessness, and isolation, while also addressing stigma around mental health and its services. Activities will include group support sessions, community events, and peer support networks that promote social cohesion. Local NGOs and civil society organizations offering MHPSS services will play a key role, ensuring that support is rooted in community understanding and geared towards sustainable impact.

BASIC NEEDS

Despite a gradual reduction in complementary humanitarian and emergency support, basic needs remains an important sector within Hungary's RRP due to the ongoing needs, with a focus on multipurpose cash and limited voucher assistance for highly vulnerable refugee families in crisis. This support, complementing the state subsistence allowance, offers crucial financial assistance for low-income families to cover essential needs and reduces reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Cash assistance is temporary in nature and serves as a humanitarian bridge. It is provided in complement to efforts under other sectors, such as the promotion of labour market integration and access to national social protection schemes for vulnerable families, including those with disabilities, chronic health conditions, and older members. Although scaled back, limited food and non-food item distribution (e.g., clothing, hygiene supplies) will also continue, primarily as part of ongoing case management efforts and to support refugees living in collective shelters or facing precarious livelihood and housing situations.

In addition to financial support, short-term housing remains crucial, particularly for new arrivals, those in transit, and individuals at risk of eviction, often in need of immediate support. Under the RRP, partners will sustain a very limited capacity mainly for refugees with specific needs and high vulnerability to complement existing national provision of immediate accommodation solutions. Partners will also work to identify referral opportunities for basic needs and connection to longer-term housing solutions for refugees in need of shelter solutions. Finally, advocacy efforts for the sustainable provision of emergency housing for all refugees will continue.

The invaluable role of refugee-led organizations

Refugee-led organizations (RLOs) play a crucial role in the refugee response in Hungary and as such were active agents in the planning process.

RLOs indicate their key strengths and added value in the response lie in their deep understanding of how refugees' and migrants' needs change over time, their ability to communicate through a shared language and culture, and the trust that they have built with their peers. Additionally, their capacity to empower refugees and migrants as service providers and agents of positive change is a significant asset.

Despite these unique strengths, however, RLOs face significant challenges, including the lack of sustainable funding for grass-roots organizations, but also administrative and logistical obstacles, such as lack of office spaces, staff shortages and language barriers. RLOs see their participation in the RRP as a key opportunity to strengthen partnerships, address funding challenges, and gain visibility for their activities in support of the response.

RLOs identify education, employment, and general protection (including legal assistance and support for vulnerable refugees) as priorities for 2025-2026. Among the key complementary interventions highlighted by RLOs are curricular and extra-curricular activities at all levels of education, the provision of more accessible information on complex administrative procedures (ranging from legal status to the recognition of Ukrainian diplomas and certifications), and support for working mothers.

Partnership and Coordination

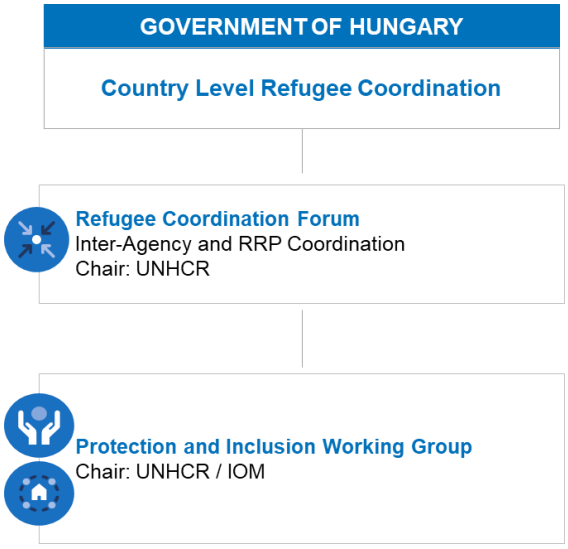
Effective coordination, and engagement with national authorities at different levels – technical, ministerial, and local – is crucial for the implementation of a comprehensive and sustainable approach favouring the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in Hungary. As such, over the next period, continued efforts will be made to ensure RRP partners work closely with government counterparts across all levels to identify sustainable solutions for refugees in Hungary, the sharing of good practices, and the exchange of information and perspectives. As provider of key socio–economic inclusion services, municipalities will be equally crucial and act as essential stakeholders in the coordinated response.

Similarly, localization remains central, with 21 out of 28 RRP partners being local organizations, including an increasing number of refugee-led organizations (RLOs) whose expertise enhances the collective response. In 2025-2026, the RRP will prioritize strengthening RLOs by supporting

access to funding and advancing capacity-building, especially in areas such as project management. Additionally, the RRP seeks to expand support by engaging community-based organizations and enhancing participation of women-led, disability-focused, and grassroots groups.

With regards to coordination structures, a streamlined coordination mechanism, centred around the Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF), will be maintained, bringing partners together through a technical working group to enhance coordination, share best practices, and address challenges in protection – including child protection and GBV – and socio-economic inclusion.

Country Coordination Structure



Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

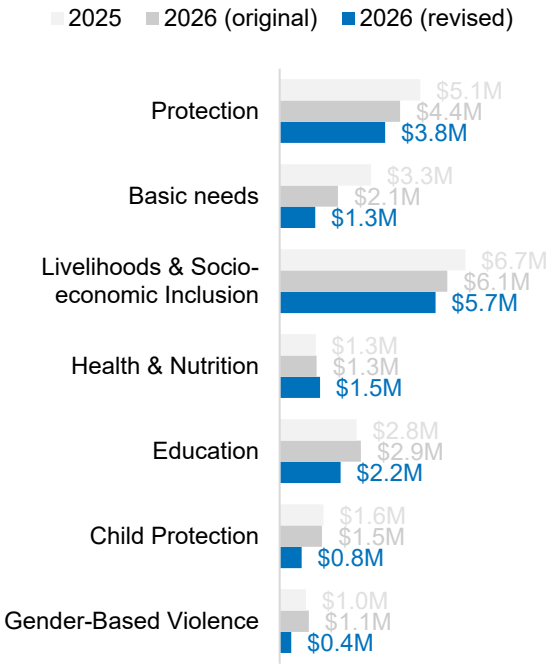
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

Partner type	2025	2026 (original)	2026 (revised)
UN agencies	15,184,583	13,511,432	**10,295,985**
National NGOs	5,334,907	5,074,638	**4,496,301**
Faith-based organizations	1,316,905	765,000	
Refugee-led organizations*	1,143,059	964,000	**210,000**
Women-led organizations*	340,207	291,300	**153,000**
International NGOs	1,081,000	660,000	**320,000**
Faith-based organizations	1,081,000	660,000	
Academia	186,250	186,250	**186,250**
Total	**21,786,740**	**19,432,320**	**15,653,536**

* 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.

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact and prioritization in 2026

Following the revision of the 2026 Refugee Response Plan (RRP) appeal in Hungary, the overall budget has been reduced by 19% to reflect prioritization needs and revised population figures in line with similar exercises carried out throughout the region. With regards to Protection, standalone appeals for Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Child Protection (CP) activities are reduced the sharpest, with activities being folded into broader protection activities. Following the continued shift towards socio-economic inclusion, the appeal request for Basic Needs also witnessed an above – trend decline (39%) with several actors leaving the sector or reducing their cash or NFI programs. Conversely, inclusion activities remain a priority focus of the appeal. Livelihoods and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in particular, see a below trend decline, noting both the continued high levels of need and strategic engagement of actors in these sectors. These adjustments aim to align resources with critical priorities amid a challenging funding environment.

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$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	412,555	-	-	453,811	2,114,347	108,811	773,541	**3,863,067**
	2026	350,000	-	-	250,000	1,800,000	120,000	400,000	**2,920,000**
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	**1,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	**1,000,000**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	3,396,938	865,601	865,601	579,933	3,017,487	-	1,595,955	**10,321,515**
	2026	2,550,394	364,342	364,342	136,628	2,732,565	-	227,714	**6,375,985**
IFRC and Red Cross									
Hungarian Red Cross	2026	-	-	-	50,000	5,000	50,000	250,000	**355,000**
National NGOs									
African Women Hungary Association	2025	2,000	-	2,800	9,000	5,000	2,500	-	**21,300**
	2026	2,500	-	3,200	12,000	6,500	3,800	-	**28,000**
AKSEN Project	2025	-	-	-	8,907	-	-	-	**8,907**
	2026	-	-	-	8,907	-	-	-	**8,907**
Bona Fide Charitable Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	78,000	-	-	**78,000**
Cordelia Foundation for the Rehab. of Torture Victims	2025	235,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	**235,967**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	**95,000**
Dévai Fogadó (formerly Mandák Ház)	2025	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	**65,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	**65,000**
House of Ukrainian Traditions	2025	-	-	-	410,000	-	-	-	**410,000**
	2026	-	-	-	450,000	-	-	-	**450,000**
Hungarian Helsinki Committee	2025	397,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**397,100**
	2026	433,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	**433,200**
Hungarian Reformed Church Aid	2025	100,000	100,000	50,000	200,000	250,000	-	-	**700,000**
	2026	100,000	100,000	50,000	200,000	250,000	-	-	**700,000**
Katolikus Karitász - Caritas Hungarica	2025	5,815	-	-	-	26,159	16,667	503,264	**551,905**
	2026	9,880	-	-	-	22,006	23,952	137,724	**193,562**
LITERA Egyesület	2025	10,000	15,000	-	25,000	20,000	-	15,000	**85,000**
	2026	10,000	15,000	-	25,000	20,000	-	15,000	**85,000**
Magyarországi Terre des hommes Alapítvány 'Lausanne'	2025	63,074	92,692	-	302,032	65,231	126,261	-	**649,290**
	2026	68,239	110,193	-	322,268	87,425	127,886	-	**716,011**
Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants	2025	209,225	101,211	-	97,030	209,225	2,817	-	**619,508**
	2026	209,225	101,211	-	97,030	209,225	3,000	-	**619,691**
Menekültek Online Segítő Társasága (Refugee Help Digital Network)	2025	30,000	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	**60,000**
	2026	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	**15,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Migrant Women Hungary Association (She4She)	2025	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	**25,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	**30,000**
Migration Aid	2025	17,000	15,000	-	-	160,000	-	-	**192,000**
	2026	17,000	15,000	-	-	96,000	-	-	**128,000**
Next Step Hungary Association	2025	-	1,863	1,863	28,411	95,475	-	106,447	**234,059**
	2026	-	1,863	1,863	28,411	95,475	-	106,447	**234,059**
Open Learning Initiative	2025	-	-	-	150,000	15,000	-	-	**165,000**
	2026	-	-	-	14,000	15,000	-	-	**29,000**
Parasolka	2025	-	30,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	**100,000**
	2026	-	60,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	**180,000**
Ukrainian Hope Association / Ukrán Remény Egyesület	2025	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	**40,000**
	2026	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	**80,000**
Ukrainian Refugee Education Centre Foundation	2025	5,000	20,000	-	50,000	-	20,000	30,000	**125,000**
	2026	5,000	20,000	-	50,000	-	20,000	30,000	**125,000**
United Way Hungary	2025	6,018	3,000	-	107,597	50,143	7,388	6,725	**180,871**
	2026	6,018	3,000	-	107,597	50,143	7,388	6,725	**180,871**
UNITY	2025	-	5,000	-	80,000	15,000	-	-	**100,000**
	2026	-	5,000	-	80,000	15,000	-	-	**100,000**
Vamos Foundation	2025	118,000	55,000	-	-	118,000	-	-	**291,000**
International NGOs									
Hungarian Baptist Aid	2025	-	-	-	10,000	300,000	-	200,000	**510,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	70,000	**170,000**
Hungarian Interchurch Aid	2025	90,000	286,000	35,000	-	100,000	-	60,000	**571,000**
	2026	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	30,000	**150,000**
Piarista Gimnázium / Piarista Gymnasium	2025	-	-	-	115,000	71,250	-	-	**186,250**
	2026	-	-	-	115,000	71,250	-	-	**186,250**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	2025	2026 (revised)
	Protection	# of individuals supported in accessing protection services	18,900	**13,400**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	4,500	**1,300**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of individuals who benefitted from GBV programs	3,200	**1,600**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of individuals trained on PSEA risk mitigation, prevention, and response	100	**50**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming	8,870	**5,000**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	4,800	**1,400**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	100	**50**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	7,125	**4,000**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	21,560	**15,000**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	8,100	**3,800**

COUNTRY CHAPTER

LATVIA

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At a Glance

48,000
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 32,000)

$5.8M
2025 financial requirements in USD

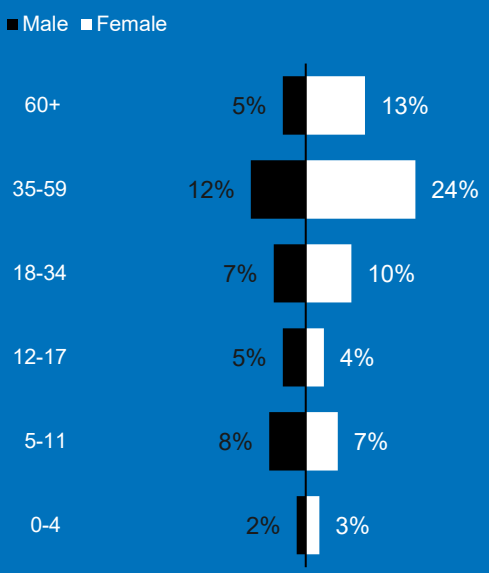
$3.8M
2026 financial requirements in USD (down from 5.2M)

8
RRP partners

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	47,656	31,430	48,000[51]	32,000

Age and gender breakdown



7%
People with disabilities

61%
Women and girls

39%
Men and boys

29%
Children

[51] * *This is the revised figure from the initial 54K planned for in the regional RRP in 2025.*

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

The number of refugee arrivals from Ukraine has led to Latvia's most substantial refugee response in history. As of September 2024, around 46,500 refugees from Ukraine had been registered as beneficiaries of temporary protection in Latvia. This is about 2.6 per cent of the entire population. The flow of new arrivals has remained moderate and stable in 2024 and 2025. In 2025, the Latvian authorities conducted a rigorous verification exercise to arrive at more precise figures for the number of Ukrainians in Latvia – this has now been revised to a planning figure of 32,000 for 2026.

Since the beginning of the Ukraine situation in 2022, Latvia has demonstrated a high commitment to receive and support refugees fleeing Ukraine, particularly through the early adoption of the Law on Assistance to Ukrainian Civilians. This law has enabled Latvia to offer effective protection and facilitate access of refugees from Ukraine to rights and services on an equal footing with Latvian residents. The Law has been reviewed and updated annually to ensure the continued provision of immediate assistance with expedited registration, social protection, healthcare accommodation, food and access to education.

Despite a comprehensive and well-coordinated response from government and civil society, refugees continue to face obstacles in fully supporting themselves and their families. The Refugee Response Plan (RRP) has been created to complement the government-led initiatives for Ukrainian refugees, addressing these ongoing difficulties.

To tackle these issues, RRP partners in Latvia will enhance humanitarian efforts through 2025-26, working in conjunction with government initiatives to support Ukrainian refugees. Given the small number of partners operating in Latvia, there are no specific sectors established. Therefore, key activities will be organized around four strategic objectives as outlined in this plan.

Country Risks and Needs

In 2025, UNHCR-led workshops with NGO and Government partners, as well as the Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS)[52] identified critical challenges faced by refugees from Ukraine in Latvia across protection, education, healthcare, and livelihood sectors.

Many refugee families support enrolling their children in Latvian schools, with around 80 per cent of school-aged children actually attend,[53] underscoring still some need for additional resources to facilitate inclusion of refugee children and youth into the Latvian education system. The primary reason for children not attending Latvian schools, as identified by the SEIS, is their preference to continue following education remotely through schools in Ukraine. The education system also lacks sufficient resources, with a shortage of trained teachers and limited language courses for children under 17.

As highlighted in the SEIS, education challenges are compounded by language barriers, with 13 per cent of refugees citing the need for Latvian language courses as crucial for accessing decent

[52] Latvia SEIS 2025: report to be published in UNHCR ODP
[53] According to the SEIS 2025, approximately four in five children aged 7-16 (85 per cent) attend a school that is part of the national education systems in Latvia in 2024/2025.

employment and to their overall inclusion. High dropout rates from language programmes are common, as many refugees struggle to balance language learning with work and family demands.

Employment remains a pressing issue, with 62 per cent of Ukrainian working age refugees employed, 8 per cent unemployed, and many others occupied with family responsibilities.[54] Although 19 per cent of households with needs identify stable employment as a top need, language barriers and the lack of targeted approach to facilitate labour market inclusion restrict access to higher-skilled jobs.[55] Single parents face additional challenges, especially due to the limited availability of childcare, which hinders both employment and language acquisition efforts.

Healthcare access is another area for attention. Although 89 per cent of individuals in need of health care could obtain it, 69 per cent of those refugees highlighted long waiting times and inability to afford health care services. Additionally, almost 7 per cent of respondents highlighted a need for medication, reflecting health management challenges.[56]

Despite these hurdles, most refugees report positive relationships with Latvian communities, with 86 per cent describing their interactions as welcoming and expressing satisfaction with cultural activities that help maintain connections to their heritage. However, about 27 per cent of refugees have encountered some form of hostility, often in the form of verbal aggression or discrimination, particularly in employment and housing[57]. These findings reveal the layered complexities Ukrainian refugees encounter, as they strive to build stable lives in Latvia.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Strategic Objectives and Cross-Sectoral Responses

Given the small number of partners operating in Latvia, specific sectors are not established. Therefore, the collective cross sectoral response of RRP partner activities in Latvia will be structured around the four strategic objectives as outlined below and aligned with government priorities. Further details of the specific activities which will be undertaken by each partner are provided in the partner activities table.[58]

[54] Source: State Revenue Service of Latvia (December 2024), calculated based on data from the Central Statistics Bureau of Latvia.
[55] Latvia SEIS 2025
[56] Ibid.
[57] Ibid.
[58] Please click on link for partners, activities and budgets

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

In 2025 and 2026, partners in Latvia will continue implementing activities to support effective refugee access to legal status, protection and rights. These will include protection monitoring to identify risks and needs, including gender-based violence and child protection issues, and advocacy with Government authorities to address systemic barriers. Partners will also provide consultations and information to refugees, ensuring referrals to relevant services in areas of legal status, protection, health and further mental health and psychosocial support, including legal counselling as needed.

Partners will offer basic needs services, temporary accommodation and multi-purpose cash assistance to support the most vulnerable refugees, in particular families and individuals with disabilities. Comprehensive assessments will be conducted to identify specific needs, supported by intention surveys and displacement pattern analyses to inform targeted assistance. Through these activities, UNHCR and partners aim to ensure that refugees have effective access to legal status, rights and services in Latvia.

Strategic Objective 2: Support Latvia 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.

In Latvia, partners will implement activities to promote refugee inclusion in national systems. These efforts will enhance access to essential services, focusing on individual counselling and referrals to available services, such as housing, employment, social support, education and healthcare. Labour market integration will be supported through language courses, training programmes and professional consultations to strengthen refugee employability and entrepreneurship. To facilitate their access to housing, financial assistance for accommodation deposits will be provided to vulnerable refugees and new arrivals.

To support the inclusion of refugee children and youth into the national education system, partners will offer targeted initiatives such as academic support, cultural and recreational activities, community-building events, mental health and psychosocial support for both children and parents. Capacity-building sessions for municipalities and integration practitioners will strengthen local capacities in refugee inclusion efforts. Community-based protection and outreach efforts will raise awareness of refugee rights and available services, while protection monitoring at the municipal level will inform advocacy with Government authorities to address systemic challenges.

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Latvia.

UNHCR and partners in Latvia will implement activities to strengthen social cohesion between refugee and host communities. Efforts will emphasize mutual understanding through inclusive events and activities for children and families from both communities. Integration initiatives will include conversation clubs and socialization sessions to foster connections among refugee and local communities. Safe environments will be created for refugee children, while parents will have opportunities to participate in volunteer activities that support community engagement. To address mental health and well-being, partners will conduct needs assessments and provide tailored individual and group counselling, including activities to promote emotional development among children. Cultural events, educational workshops for parents and creative sessions for children will encourage participation from both refugee and local families, fostering dialogue and dismantling cultural stereotypes. These efforts aim to enhance social cohesion by building stronger connections and promoting acceptance within communities.

Strategic Objective 4: Advance the localization of the response in Latvia, by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, as well as coordination structures, sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable programming.

The RRP for the Ukraine situation aims to foster a whole-of-society, inter-agency approach to ensure an effective response. In Latvia, UNHCR and partners will coordinate activities that complement Government efforts, prioritizing capacity development to empower national and local actors in addressing refugee needs effectively. UNHCR and partners will engage in capacity development and knowledge-sharing with national and local actors. Partners will develop policy recommendations to enhance the reception and inclusion of refugees, with particular attention to integrating refugee children into the national school system.

Through protection monitoring and evidence-based advocacy, UNHCR and partners will work to improve access to and the quality of services available to refugees. Coordination of RRP activities will align with the Government's comprehensive approach to the Ukraine refugee situation, ensuring a cohesive response.

By engaging national and local stakeholders through targeted capacity-building initiatives and consultations, UNHCR and partners aim to advance localization, fostering a more sustainable and effective response to the challenges faced by refugees in Latvia.

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

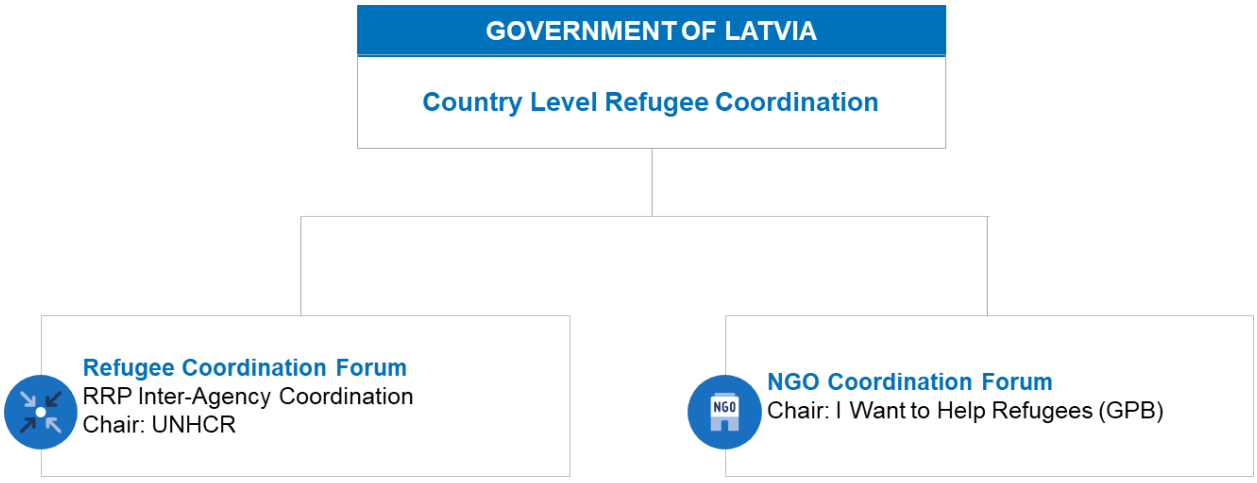
Partnership and Coordination

In Latvia, the Government has established the Operative Management Centre as a coordination structure which organizes regular meetings with participation of Ministries, municipalities, civil society organizations, and UN agencies.

The Operative Management Centre is the key coordination body, led by the Ministry of the Interior. The meetings aim to strengthen coordination among government ministries, as well as between government and civil society and UN agencies, including maintaining the Action Plan for Support to Ukrainian Civilians in the Republic of Latvia. RRP partners and other NGOs also participate in weekly coordination meetings led by the NGO I Want to Help Refugees, to foster collaboration in optimizing resources, enhance information sharing on the response, including emerging needs and priorities NGO partners, and offer space to discuss challenges and find solutions, including through evidence-based advocacy.

While there are no specific sectors established in Latvia, UNHCR will also facilitate government and civil society interactions and exchanges as needed on specific topics such as conducting needs assessments and supporting planning activities. Partner's resource mobilization activities will be supported using information management tools to strengthen visibility and donor engagement on behalf of RRP partners, including refugee-led organizations.

Country Coordination Structure



Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

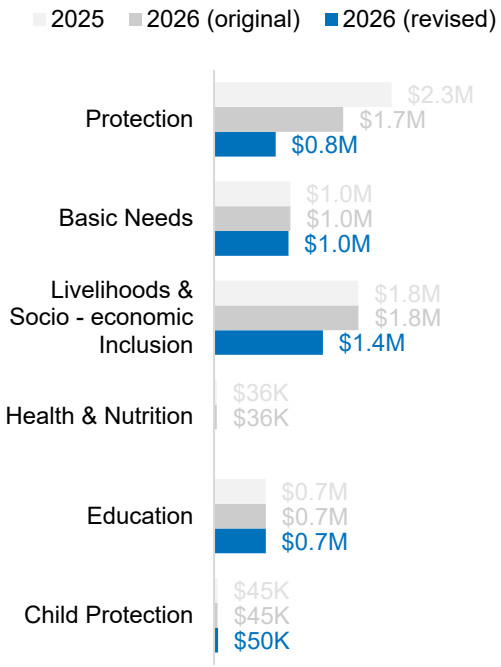
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

Partner type	2025	2026 (original)	2026 Revised
UN agencies	5,008,458	4,454,136	**3,128,109**
National NGOs	822,504	756,900	**710,000**
Refugee-led organizations*	619,400	619,400	**550,000**
Woman-led organizations*	622,500	622,500	**690,000**
TOTAL	**5,830,962**	**5,211,036**	**3,838,109**

* 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.

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact and prioritization in 2026

In Latvia, the overall RRP budget for 2026 reduced from USD 5.21M to USD 3.84M; the largest percentage decrease is in Health and Nutrition as the RRP partner that supported this in 2025, is no longer able to do so in 2026. The second largest percentage decrease is in Protection and Livelihoods impacted mostly by changes in UNHCR's budget for 2026. This reflects also, the global funding crisis in 2025 and the outlook into 2026. Latvia however sees a marginal percentage increase in Child Protection, as one partner was able to increase funding. Education remains the same, despite cuts elsewhere and this reflects the need to support the government in its efforts to include refugees in national educational systems.

A key standout of the response in Lativa has been that it is primarily locally-led. To sustain the RRP's strategic objective of localization, it remains essential to prioritize funding and support for community-based and refugee-led organizations – as well as municipalities engaged in refugee inclusion efforts. The reach out through the Integration Academy, a UNHCR led initiative with local municipalities in 2025 is a good example of mainstreaming refugee and local needs – two rounds of meetings, trainings and extensive consultations were hosted in Riga for the Baltic states (the Academy is discontinued in 2026 due to financial constraints). RRP partners will continue advocacy to ensure inclusion, and provide

technical guidance and capacity-building support to national and local stakeholders, including through coordination platforms.

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$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	-	-	-	150,000	700,000	-	950,000	1,800,000
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	800,000	-	950,000	1,900,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	2,255,660	-	-	-	952,798	-	-	3,208,458
	2026	787,151	-	-	-	440,958	-	-	1,228,109
National NGOs									
Biedrība "Ukraiņu-latviešu pērlītes" (Perlyna)	2025	-	45,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	545,000
	2026	-	50,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	550,000
Center for Public Policy PROVIDUS	2025	-	-	-	-	65,604	-	-	65,604
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creative ideas	2025	-	-	-	10,000	17,500	-	-	27,500
	2026	-	-	-	10,000	90,000	-	-	100,000
Gribu palīdzēt bēgļiem / I Want to Help Refugees	2025	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Order of Malta Relief Organization	2025	14,400	-	-	-	-	36,000	24,000	74,400
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelter Safe House	2025	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	60,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	2025	2026 (revised)
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	1,672	**1,818**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	200	**250**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming	665	**715**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported to access health services	30	**-**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	3	**-**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	55	**-**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	3,340	**2,608**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	3,425	**3,200**

COUNTRY CHAPTER

LITHUANIA

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At a Glance

60,000
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 60,000)

$10.9M
2025 financial requirements in USD

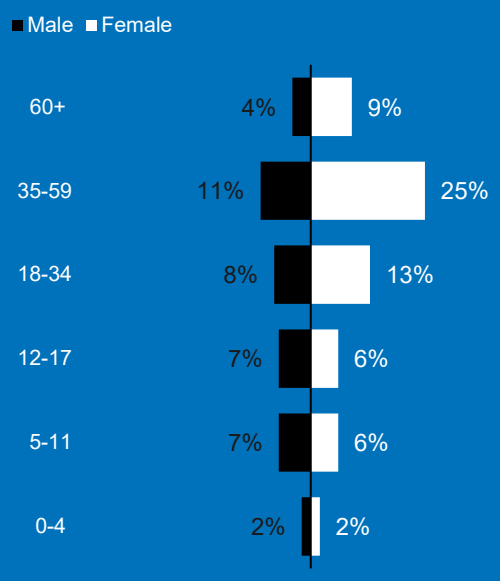
$8.20
2026 financial requirements in USD (revised down from 9.8M)

12
RRP partners

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	47,848	51,150	55,000	60,000

Age and gender breakdown



6%
People with disabilities

61%
Women and girls

39%
Men and boys

31%
Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

As of December 2025, Lithuania had cumulatively registered more than 101,000 refugees from Ukraine, representing about 3.3 per cent of the country's total population. With more than 51,000 of them currently holding valid temporary residence permits as beneficiaries of temporary protection, this influx remains the largest in Lithuania's history.

Since the beginning of the conflict in 2022, Lithuania has shown strong commitment to receive and support refugees fleeing Ukraine. The Ministry of Social Security and Labour coordinates the overall refugee response, with municipalities and civil society playing direct roles in receiving and supporting refugees. The approach to date has focused on the inclusion of refugees from Ukraine into the national education system of Lithuania, public services, and the employment market. The collaborative efforts of the Government, civil society, and Lithuanian communities has focused on a comprehensive whole-of-society approach for the reception and protection of Ukrainian refugees.

Despite the whole-of-society approach and tailored assistance focused on immediate needs as well as services available for people with specific needs, refugees continue to face challenges to be able to fully support themselves and their families.

The RRP has been developed in partnership with Government and NGO partners to respond to these ongoing challenges, while recognizing the importance of international collaboration. RRP partners in Lithuania will complement the government response, working in partnership with government initiatives to support Ukrainian refugees. Given the small number of partners operating in Lithuania, specific sectors are not established, therefore key activities will be organized around four strategic objectives as outlined in this plan.

Country Risks and Needs

In 2024, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, in collaboration with UNHCR, organized NGO consultation workshops to assess the key needs of refugees in Lithuania. The workshops identified several challenges, including social integration, access to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), language learning, and enhancing social cohesion.

The 2025 Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS)[59] shows that while most refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania experience stable living conditions and supportive communities, 15-20 per cent face difficulties that require targeted help. These challenges primarily include the need for employment, accommodation and language courses. Currently, 9 per cent of refugees still live in collective accommodation, and 20 per cent of households are sharing their accommodation with others. Access to healthcare and medicines remains a concern, especially for those with disabilities or chronic illnesses, with 11 per cent of individuals reporting constraints in accessing health care and 26 per cent not having health insurance. NGOs also report a continued high demand for humanitarian support and the importance of ongoing programmes like individual social counselling, assistance in accessing government services, and cash assistance.

[59] Lithuania SEIS 2025: report to be published in UNHCR ODP

Seamless integration of refugees from Ukraine into the Lithuanian labour market resulted in high employment rates, but concerns persist about potential de-skilling and downward mobility, as many have taken up low-skilled positions as temporary work. Employment support programmes, including those offered by NGOs, are crucial to help refugees secure jobs that match their skills and qualifications.

The need for mental health and psychosocial support remains high, with 19 per cent of refugees from Ukraine reporting mental distress impacting their daily lives. Half of those experiencing mental distress sought support, and the majority reporting improved well-being after receiving help. Women, especially those over 60, are more often affected, but older women tend to seek help less frequently. The role of NGOs in facilitating access to government services, along with efforts to reduce the stigma around seeking professional psychosocial support, will be crucial in overcoming remaining barriers.

Lithuanian language learning remains a critical issue. According to the 2025 Socio-Economic Insights Survey, 36 per cent of refugees from Ukraine in Lithuania understand basic Lithuanian. With limited state-funded language programmes currently available, NGOs will continue to play a crucial role in bridging the gap, connecting refugees to resources and offering essential language support.

While most refugees from Ukraine report positive interactions with local communities, they still struggle to form strong social ties. The 2025 Socio-Economic Insights Survey showed that 21 per cent of refugee children have no friends in the host community and 24 per cent of refugees experienced discrimination or hostility related to language or nationality. NGOs can help address these gaps by organizing social activities and community-building initiatives that promote understanding between refugees and local citizens.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Strategic Objectives and Cross-Sectoral Responses

Given the small number of partners operating in Lithuania, specific sectors are not established. Therefore, the collective cross sectoral response of RRP partner activities will be structured around the four strategic objectives as outlined below and aligned with government priorities. Further details of the specific activities which will be undertaken by each partner are provided in the partner activities table.

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

In 2025 and 2026, partners in Lithuania will implement initiatives aimed at enhancing refugee access to legal status, protection and fundamental rights. Protection monitoring will identify challenges faced by refugees, guiding advocacy with Lithuanian authorities to address systemic barriers. Community empowerment initiatives will enhance refugee resilience, while counselling services will assist refugees in navigating state institutions and accessing essential information on legal processes, documentation, rights and services.

To support vulnerable groups, partners will organize seminars for refugee women on gender-based violence (GBV) and provide tailored case management and institutional mediation for women at risk. Social worker consultations will deliver essential information for refugee families with children and pregnant women, including referrals to essential services. To meet the basic needs of refugees with specific needs and new arrivals, partners will provide multi-purpose cash assistance, temporary accommodation and rental assistance. Psycho-social support will prioritize parents and pregnant women with workshops and awareness-raising activities on parenting and mental health. Partners will deliver MHPSS training to social workers, educators and Ukrainian mental health professionals, and develop rehabilitation protocols to ensure effective healthcare and MHPSS delivery to affected refugees. These efforts aim to strengthen Lithuania's refugee response, ensuring refugees have effective access to protection, legal status and rights.

Strategic Objective 2: Support Lithuania 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.

UNHCR and partners in Lithuania will advance the inclusion of refugees in national systems, with particular focus on vulnerable groups. Key efforts will aim to enhance access to employment, social protection, healthcare, education and child protection services. To enhance access to employment, partners will deliver tailored training on entrepreneurship, digital literacy and language skills, alongside employment case management and networking opportunities with local employers and state representatives. Small grant programmes will support refugee-led social projects and businesses, while women’s leadership programmes will enhance economic opportunities for refugee women.

Efforts towards effective inclusion of refugee children and youth into the national education system will focus on psychosocial support and educational assistance, including after-school tutoring and language classes. Vulnerable groups, such as large families and people with disabilities, will be

supported with financial assistance to address urgent needs and mitigate harmful coping strategies. Community support initiatives will raise awareness on exploitation and human trafficking, while digital literacy workshops will promote digital inclusion and counter disinformation. Additionally, a network of health mediators will support refugees in accessing health services, ensuring their effective inclusion in the national health system.

Through these targeted interventions, UNHCR and partners aim to strengthen refugee resilience and facilitate their meaningful inclusion in Lithuania's national systems.

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Lithuania.

In 2025 and beyond, UNHCR and partners in Lithuania will work to strengthen social cohesion between refugees and host communities through inclusive activities.

To support social integration, partners will implement family mentorship and friendship programmes, fostering connections between refugees and host community members. These initiatives will strengthen social networks, promote community support and encourage cultural exchange. Refugee-led initiatives and dialogue platforms will further facilitate mutual understanding and promote empathy.

Capacity-building efforts will focus on empowering local community leaders and professionals to engage effectively with refugees. This will include cultural sensitivity training for municipalities, educators and front-line workers, as well as grants to support community-led initiatives. Joint capacity-building programmes will engage both local and refugee communities in shared learning, enhancing skills and fostering collaboration. Mobile youth worker teams will engage refugee youth through social inclusion activities such as volunteering and informal education.

MHPSS activities will be integrated into these efforts to enhance resilience and well-being. Collaboration between local and refugee mental health professionals will focus on promoting emotional resilience, providing psychosocial support and strengthening community bonds. As part of this, partners will also provide training to refugee mental health specialists, enhancing their capacity to deliver support and care within their communities. By fostering social connections and supporting community-driven solutions, UNHCR and partners will contribute to building inclusive communities that promote mutual understanding.

Strategic Objective 4: Advance the localization of the response in Lithuania, by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, as well as coordination structures, sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable programming.

The RRP for the Ukraine situation aims to foster a whole-of-society, inter-agency approach for an effective response. In Lithuania, UNHCR and partners will coordinate activities that complement Government efforts, focusing on localization through capacity-building among national and local actors.

Through targeted capacity development initiatives, UNHCR will support partners in delivering assistance and addressing service gaps, empowering them to take greater ownership of the response. Partners will also play a crucial role in strengthening the capacity of national and local actors, including delivering Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training for first-line workers and conducting awareness-raising campaigns to help refugees recognize and respond to SEA risks. Additionally, partners will provide MHPSS training for mental health professionals working with refugees and conduct health system needs assessments to identify and address gaps in health services for refugees.

Partners will carry out protection monitoring and data collection to assess refugee needs and integration challenges, which will inform advocacy with Government authorities to enhance services and integration efforts. Coordination of RRP activities will align with the Government's comprehensive approach to the Ukraine refugee situation, ensuring a cohesive response. By consulting and supporting the capacity of national and local actors, partners aim to advance localization, ensuring a sustainable and effective response to the challenges faced by refugees in Lithuania.

Cross-Cutting Priorities of the RRP

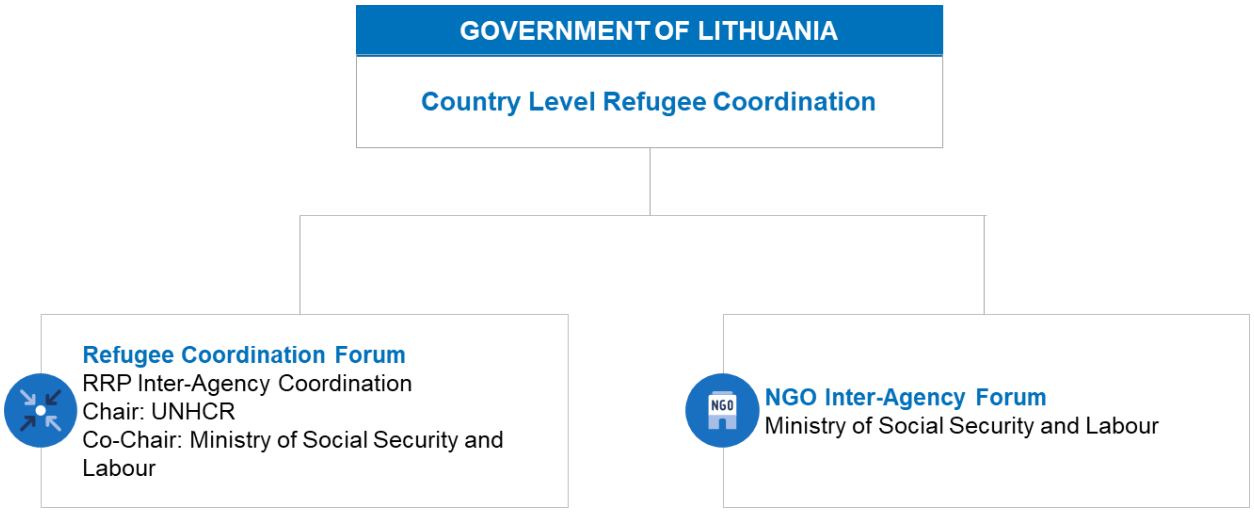
- Accountability to Affected Populations
- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- One-Refugee Approach
- Sustainability
- Government Ownership

Read more in the Regional Overview p.20

Partnership and Coordination

In Lithuania, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour (MSSL) performs the lead role in the coordination of Government response, including refugee-inclusive policy implementation. Among other activities, the Ministry hosts interagency meetings, where a spectrum of government and civil society actors update each other on the latest developments in the response and informally discuss any needed specific actions. The MSSL is also the key government interlocutor for civil society response actors more generally. Given this coordination forum, those RRP partners[60] that form part of the government-led inter-agency meetings will capitalize on the coordination mechanism in place and utilize it strategically for the purpose of advancing specific RRP objectives. UNHCR will also facilitate government and civil society interactions and exchanges as needed on specific topics such as conducting needs assessments and supporting planning activities. Partner's resource mobilization activities will be supported using information management tools to strengthen visibility and donor engagement on behalf of RRP partners, including refugee-led organizations.

Country Coordination Structure



[60] Please click on link for partners, activities and budgets

Part 3:Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

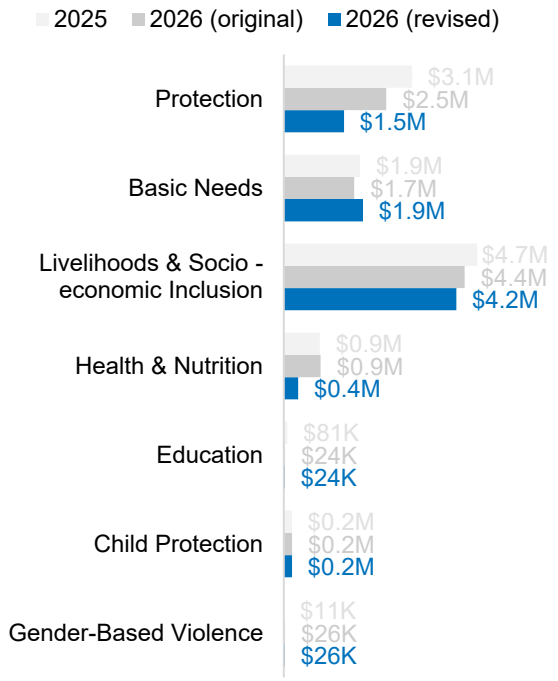
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

Partner type	2025	2026 (original)	2026 (revised)
UN agencies	7,606,357	6,842,669	**4,185,137**
IFRC and Red Cross	581,609	488,636	**1,360,723**
National NGOs	1,829,595	1,586,695	**1,014,000**
Faith-based organizations	927,695	786,695	**786,695**
Refugee-led organizations*	774,800	624,800	**838,800**
Woman-led organizations*	801,900	800,000	**964,000**
International NGOs	850,000	850,000	**1,636,695**
TOTAL	10,867,561	9,768,000	**8,196,555**

* 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.

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact and prioritization in 2026

In Lithuania, the overall RRP budget for 2026 reduced from USD 9.77M to USD 8.2M; the largest percentage decrease was in Health and Nutrition followed by Protection. The overall decrease reflects adjustments among UN Agencies in the country, notably significant reductions in Health by WHO and IOM, and a comparable decline in protection activities led by UNHCR. This change reflects the global funding challenges for the UN in 2025 and the outlook into 2026. The only percentage increase is in Basic Needs which reflects the need to support public authorities for the inclusion of refugees in social assistance measures. Encouragingly, despite cuts elsewhere the requested budget for Education, Child Protection and GBV remained the same, reflecting the critical importance of these areas in the refugee response.

A key standout of the response in Lithuania has been that it is primarily locally-led. To sustain the RRP's strategic objective of localization, it remains essential to prioritize funding and support for community-based and refugee-led organizations – as well as municipalities engaged in refugee inclusion efforts. The outreach through the Integration Academy, a UNHCR led initiative with local municipalities in 2025 is a good example of mainstreaming refugee and local needs (the Academy is discontinued in 2026 due to financial

constraints). RRP partners will continue advocacy to ensure inclusion, and provide technical guidance, capacity-building and other support to national and local stakeholders, including through coordination platforms.

Budget summary by partner at the country level

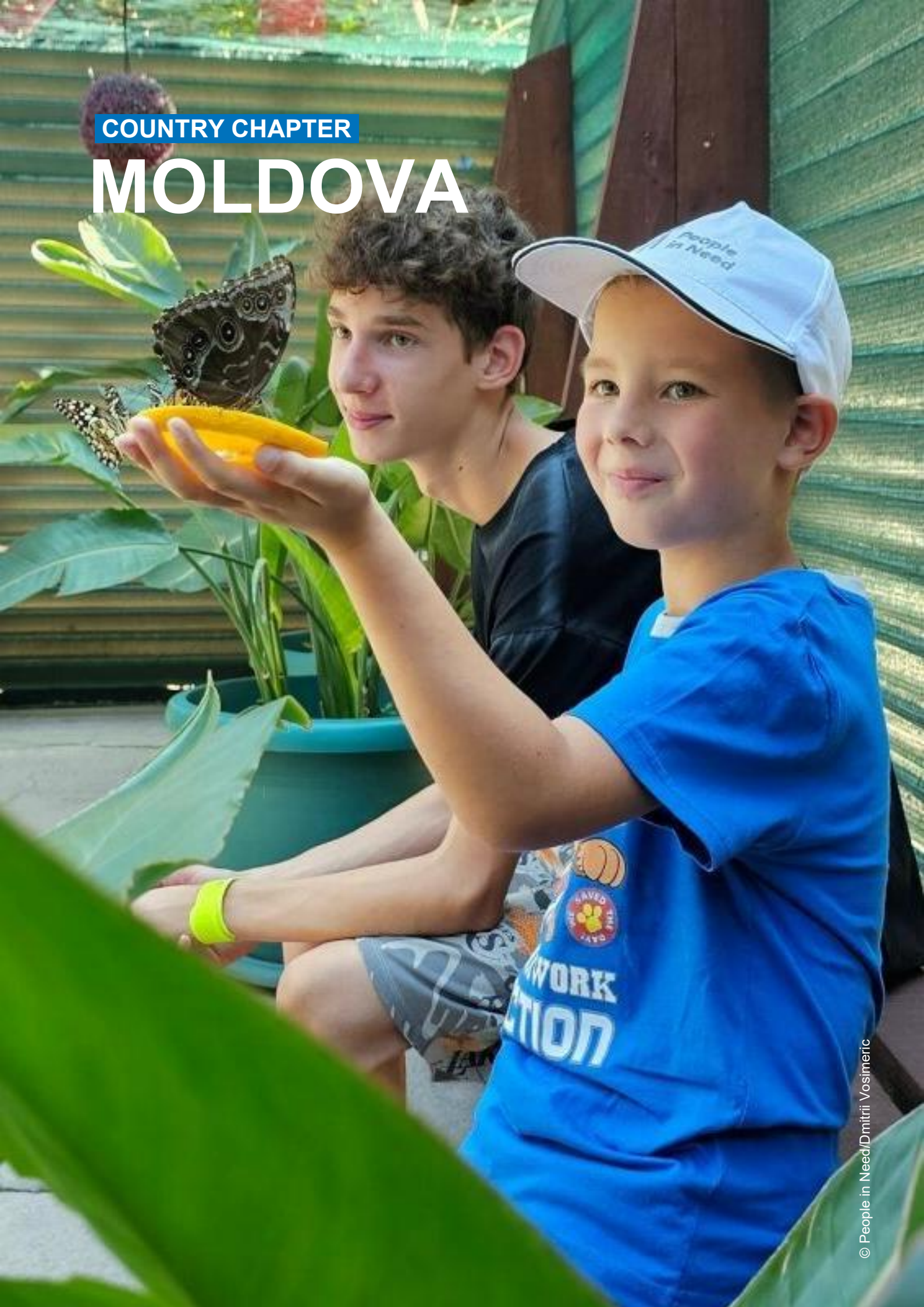
Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	335,000	-	-	-	2,295,000	525,000	725,000	3,880,000
	2026	205,000	-	-	-	1,520,000	100,000	800,000	2,625,000
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	2,584,610	-	-	-	1,091,747	-	-	3,676,357
	2026	983,939	-	-	-	551,198	-	-	1,535,137
IFRC and Red Cross									
Lithuanian Red Cross	2025	-	-	-	-	186,200	302,436	92,973	581,609
	2026	-	-	-	-	1,046,877	226,728	87,118	1,360,723
National NGOs									
Artscape	2025	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Atviros Tautos (Open Nations)	2025	-	-	-	-	314,800	-	-	314,800
	2026	-	-	-	-	314,800	-	-	314,800
Caritas Lithuania	2025	-	-	-	-	278,078	-	508,617	786,695
	2026	-	-	-	-	278,078	-	508,617	786,695
Frida	2025	16,500	-	11,000	24,350	35,250	-	-	87,100
	2026	49,300	-	26,300	24,350	35,250	-	-	135,200
Order of Malta Relief Organization	2025	22,000	-	-	57,000	62,000	-	-	141,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refugee Council of Lithuania	2025	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Ukreate Hub	2025	50,000	-	-	-	310,000	-	-	360,000
	2026	110,000	-	-	-	364,000	-	-	474,000
International NGOs									
Save the Children	2025	116,477	201,529	-	-	-	-	531,994	850,000
	2026	116,477	201,529	-	-	-	-	531,994	850,000

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	2025	2026 (revised)
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	8,000	**4,583**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	745	**745**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of individuals who benefitted from GBV programmes	140	**210**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming	105	**80**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported to access health services	120	**50**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	250	**25**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	7,050	**1,120**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	24,260	**22,393**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	8,050	**7,120**

COUNTRY CHAPTER

MOLDOVA



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At a Glance

100,500
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 90,000)

$205M
2025 financial requirements in USD

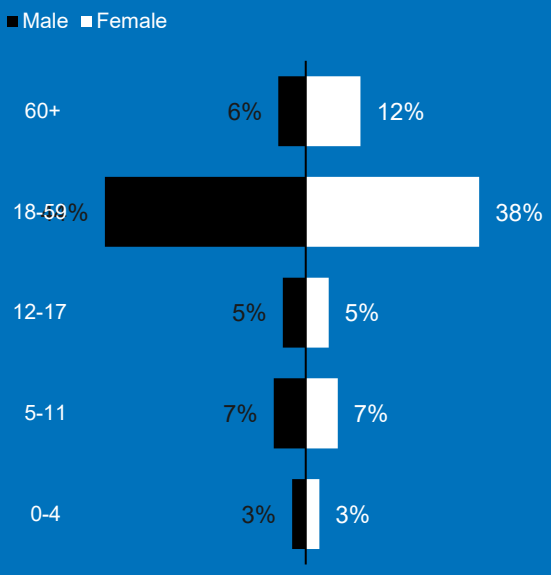
$116M
2026 financial requirements in USD (revised down from 152M)

64
RRP partners[61]

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	135,861	137,630	100,500	90,000

Age and gender breakdown



12%
People with disabilities

64%
Women and girls

36%
Men and boys

48%
Children

[61] 2 partners joined and 28 dropped out for 2026

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Almost four years into the conflict in Ukraine, Moldova hosts 138,000[62] 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 89 per cent of the refugee population (41 per cent women, 23 per cent girls, and 25 per cent boys). Since the introduction of Temporary Protection in March 2023, as of end of November over 85,000 individuals have received Temporary Protection status. Additionally, more than 7,000 refugees have regularized their stay through the asylum system or by obtaining residence permits for work, education, or family reunification.

Moldova's government has demonstrated strong commitment to refugee protection and inclusion, exemplified by its Global Refugee Forum pledges and in the development of the National Programme for the Phased Integration of Foreigners, including displaced Ukrainians. These commitments are increasingly embedded within Moldova's broader reform and development agenda, notably through alignment with the National Development Plan 2025–2027. This policy direction aims to progressively include refugees into national systems, ensuring equitable access to essential services and supporting pathways toward solutions.

Despite facing significant economic pressures and structural constraints, Moldova continues to show remarkable solidarity by extending access to key rights and services to refugees. Nevertheless, gaps persist, particularly in social protection coverage, affordable housing solutions, and access to long-term healthcare. Addressing these challenges requires continued investment in national systems and targeted support to mitigate the impact on vulnerable refugees and host communities alike.

Moldova's response is characterized by a whole-of-society approach, underpinned by close cooperation between national and local authorities, civil society, development actors, and the international community, and aligned with the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees. While Moldova has set a global example in welcoming and protecting refugees, the sustainability and effectiveness of its inclusion efforts depend on sustained international solidarity. In this context, RRP partners remain committed to supporting solutions that strengthen national capacities, advance refugee protection and inclusion, and contribute to Moldova's broader the country's development objectives, benefiting for both refugees and host communities.

Country Risks and Needs[63]

Moldova hosts one of the highest refugee-to-population ratios in Europe, with refugees representing roughly one in every twenty residents. The introduction of Temporary Protection status in March 2023 has provided a more secure legal framework, 85,051 individuals receiving Temporary Protection since its rollout.[64] However, limitations in the legal framework regulating Temporary Protection affect refugees' inclusion prospects. The current legislation does not extend

[62] Figure as of November 2025.
[63] Unless otherwise noted, all data presented in this session refers to the results of the Socioeconomic Insight Survey (SEIS) conducted by REACH and UNHCR in 2024. For accessing the results of the 2025 SEIS, please click on this link.
[64] General Inspectorate for Migration, data as of November 2025, 85,051 refugees have been granted TP.

certain essential rights and services to TP holders[65] - 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, some 79 per cent of the population consists of women and children. Among refugee households, 61.2 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,[66] and 12 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 6.1 per cent of refugee households surveyed by SEIS reported coverage by national social protection programs.[67] 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, 60 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 2,400 MDL (133 USD), which is significantly below the Moldovan average of approximately 4,915 MDL per capita (271 USD).[68] In the 30 days prior to SEIS data collection in 2024[69], 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. Refugees also face barriers for self-employment. Considering refugees who are part of the labour force (age 15 to 64), 36 per cent are employed, and out of this total, around 65 per cent have formal contracts, while 35 per cent of employed refugees work in informal arrangements.

Language barriers and care responsibilities further limit refugees' access to the formal labour market. In 2024 some 33% of refugee households listed employment/livelihood support as their top

[65] For a comprehensive overview of the rights and entitlements of refugees based on their legal status in Moldova, please click on this link.
[66] 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.
[67] 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.
[68] National Bureau for Statistics, Population Incomes and Expenditures, 2023.
[69] In 2025 SEIS, this question was removed.

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 also remains a major challenge for refugees, it takes around 21 per cent of the total household expenditure, with the majority of HHs reported paying 160-320 USD for their apartment, followed by amounts up to 560 USD. The financial strain presented by housing is exacerbated by high heating costs in winter. Ninety four per cent of refugees pay rent, and of this group, 14 per cent face issues ensuring timely rent payments. This situation significantly increases living costs for refugees and exacerbates their vulnerability to housing insecurity. Only 39 per cent of households have formal rental agreements, increasing the risk of sudden eviction.[70] For Roma refugees, housing challenges are particularly severe due to compounded issues, including discrimination, which increases 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.[71] 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 (87 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 21 per cent of refugee household members experiencing emotional distress that affects their daily lives, yet only 36 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 November 2025, only 3,503 Ukrainian children (out of an estimated 30,600 school-age refugee children) were enrolled in Moldovan schools, 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.

[70] In addition to SEIS data, please see REACH, Rental Market Assessment, January 2024.
[71] In 2025, the access to health services improved, dropping to less than 2% of refugees not being able to access health services. This is largely due to the shift to better access to health services within the overall response as well as sampling bias of the respondents who were more likely covered by humanitarian programmes.

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.[72]

[72] 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.

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, prepositioning 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.

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 UNSDCF[73] Outcome 1 on human development (output 1.3) and Outcome 2 on participatory governance (output 2.4)

[73] 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, as well as in the management and gradual transition of Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs), focusing on vulnerable groups, including considerations for age, gender, and diversity.

A key priority is supporting the implementation of the Programme for the Phased Integration of Foreigners, Including Displaced People from Ukraine, in order to support 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.[74] Within this framework, RRP partners will also support the identification and implementation of suitable transition mechanisms for refugees currently accommodated in RACs, with particular attention to extremely vulnerable individuals and households who may require sustained or adapted support arrangements.

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, and address 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, extremely vulnerable refugees transitioning from RACs, 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,

[74] 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.

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).

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 facilitate 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 sector[75] 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

[75] 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.

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 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 facilitating 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, down from 134 at the peak of the emergency response. 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.

While the number of refugees receiving multipurpose cash assistance has significantly and progressively declined since the onset of the response, humanitarian cash assistance remains a critical safety net for extremely vulnerable group of refugees who are not yet or may not be able to achieve self-reliance, and who are not eligible for, or cannot effectively access national social protection systems. 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. In parallel, partners will work closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to support the gradual and responsible transition of vulnerable refugees from humanitarian cash assistance into national social protection systems, in line with individual vulnerability profiles and system readiness.

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)

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 SEIS.

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 inlucsion 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 have never ceased, they have been adapted to address the evolving circumstances so as to ensure 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 Programme for the Phased Integration of Foreigners, Including Displaced People from Ukraine, 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 regularly reviewed and aligned with government frameworks to progressively integrate into the national development coordination system, thus 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

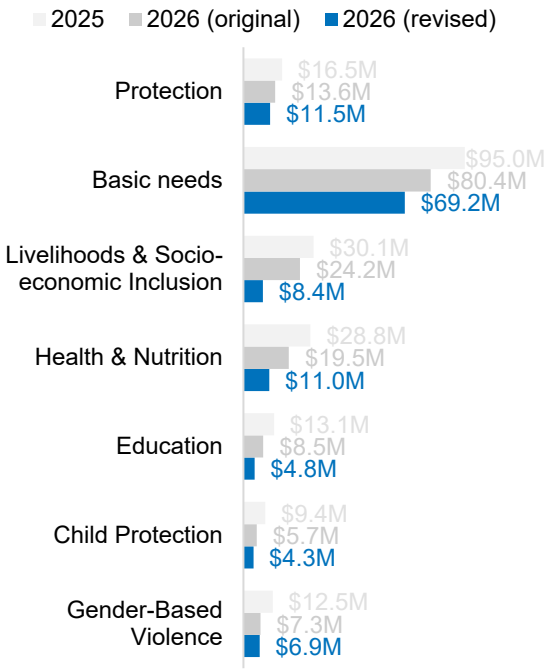
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

	2025	2026 (original)	2026 Revised
UN agencies	159,322,024	122,901,219	**103,287,762**
IFRC and Red Cross	1,840,000	1,840,000	**1,840,000**
National NGOs	15,475,042	14,098,616	**2,278,250**
Faith-based organizations	5,999,266	5,761,563	**110,000**
Refugee-led organizations*	1,936,258	1,730,543	**735,940**
Women-led organizations*	5,815,052	4,829,278	**1,181,940**
International NGOs	28,870,329	20,341,241	**8,743,145**
Faith-based organizations	3,673,200	1,318,000	**1,708,597**
Refugee-led organizations*	10,610,258	6,395,946	**3,407,006**
TOTAL	**205,507,394**	**159,181,075**	**116,149,157**

* 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.

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact and prioritization in 2026

Moldova's 2026 RRP adjustments reflect a transition from humanitarian delivery toward greater inclusion of refugees within national systems, supported by development financing. Humanitarian envelopes in the region remain heavily focused on Ukraine, resulting in more limited allocations for Moldova and a narrower humanitarian scope in-country, including in areas such as health where partners have withdrawn despite persistent needs. At the same time, the EU's multi-year Reform & Growth Facility/Growth Plan and other development financing operations are backing reforms in human capital, social protection, employment services and business climate. These investments can to a certain extent absorb areas that were previously funded through humanitarian channels (including parts of livelihoods, enterprise support, and health-system strengthening) which also explains why reductions in 2026 are concentrated in longer-cycle livelihoods programming and some health delivery lines, while requirements for basic assistance and core protection have been maintained or increased in relative terms.

The adjustments also reflect the structural nature of barriers to economic and social inclusion in Moldova. Low wages, high informality, rigid work arrangements, and limited access to affordable childcare require long-term policy and labour-market reforms that are better addressed through national and development mechanisms. Similarly, sustainable access to healthcare depends on integration into the national health-insurance system rather than temporary stand-alone coverage. As a result, partners reduced activities such as TVET and entrepreneurship support, and focused RRP submissions on life-saving assistance and short-cycle inclusion measures, including language training, job matching, navigation of health and social-protection systems, and support for the most vulnerable households.

As the RRP enters its final year, predictable transition financing is needed to ensure that key enablers for inclusion do not fall into a gap between humanitarian and development budgets. Maintaining a minimum safety net while strengthening national systems to address existing capacity gaps is essential to preserve protection outcomes and ensure that inclusion remains meaningful in practice. Donors are encouraged to invest in these transition areas so that vulnerable households are not left without support.

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$
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**
	2026	1,636,000	-	400,000	-	1,850,000	2,050,000	6,811,210	**12,747,210**
UN Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	2025	417,040	-	-	-	196,650	-	-	**613,690**
	2026	60,000	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	**260,000**
UN Women	2025	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	**500,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	862,144	-	-	**862,144**
UN World Food Programme	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,493,261	**10,493,261**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,900,000	**6,900,000**
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	2,991,200	-	**2,991,200**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	1,513,000	-	**1,513,000**
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**
	2026	180,000	2,571,800	800,000	2,562,000	-	1,456,000	1,210,607	**8,780,407**
United Nations Development Programme	2025	1,000,000	-	-	130,000	750,000	700,000	-	**2,580,000**
	2026	120,000	-	-	230,000	800,000	100,000	-	**1,250,000**
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**
	2026	7,594,537	307,825	1,393,837	198,555	3,450,000	1,840,000	49,215,246	**64,000,000**
United Nations Population Fund	2025	-	-	8,615,000	-	-	7,975,000	1,400,000	**17,990,000**
	2026	-	-	4,315,000	-	-	2,660,000	-	**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**
	2026	-	400,000	-	100,000	-	400,000	940,000	**1,840,000**
National NGOs									
A.O. Amici dei Bambini	2025	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	-	**375,000**
A.O. Biaz Gul	2025	-	-	265,000	-	490,000	20,000	-	**775,000**
ADRA Moldova	2025	402,171	50,508	-	-	465,948	59,982	2,335,519	**3,314,128**
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**
	2026	-	5,700	-	85,440	-	9,800	-	**100,940**
AO Izbiște - sat natal	2025	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	**50,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	**30,000**
AO MIRKIRAS	2025	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	**40,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	56,000	-	-	**56,000**
AO Padurea noastra	2025	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**30,000**
AO SOS Autism	2025	17,045	81,820	-	-	50,000	-	34,100	**182,965**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Asociatia Obsteasca pentru Asistenta si Dezvoltare „Armonie Plus”	2025	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	**700,000**
Asociația Obștească pentru Copii și Tineret "FĂCLIA"	2025	-	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	**375,000**
Asociația Psihologilor Tighina	2025	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	**65,000**
Centru de reabilitare "OSORC"	2025	65,000	-	-	-	-	83,000	30,000	**178,000**
Centrul de Suport in Afaceri Business InnoHub	2025	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	**400,000**
Centrul Național de Formare, Asistență, Consiliere și Educație din Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	**400,000**
Centrul National de Prevenire a Abuzului fata de Copii	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	-	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	**185,000**
Centrul pentru Politici, Inițiative și Cercetări "Platforma"	2025	91,000	55,000	-	45,000	135,000	-	-	**326,000**
Charity Centre for Refugees	2025	123,793	71,773	45,932	125,804	73,147	-	213,483	**653,932**
	2026	40,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	130,000	**235,000**
Children's Emergency Relief International	2025	69,802	3,900	-	-	-	-	64,000	**137,702**
Dorcas	2025	-	21,605	-	22,674	38,804	-	21,613	**104,696**
Female Support Force	2025	200,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	**300,000**
	2026	50,000	50,000	-	40,000	-	-	50,000	**190,000**
Fundatia "Don Bosco"	2025	-	118,000	-	131,000	-	-	-	**249,000**
	2026	-	67,000	-	-	-	-	-	**67,000**
Fundația “Regina Pacis”	2025	-	-	-	-	-	175,522	-	**175,522**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	87,761	-	**87,761**
Fundația Agapedia din Moldova	2025	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	**40,000**
HelpAge Moldova	2025	24,947	-	-	-	-	48,580	98,474	**172,001**
Humanitarian Aid Center of the Jewish Community of Moldova	2025	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	**120,000**
	2026	40,000	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	**110,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Institute for Democracy and Development	2025	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	**500,000**
Keystone Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	**150,000**
	2026	-	108,949	-	-	-	269,600	-	**378,549**
Laolaltă	2025	-	38,866	-	-	-	-	-	**38,866**
	2026	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**450,000**
NCUM	2025	50,000	-	-	-	450,000	10,000	-	**510,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	**180,000**
Platforma Femeilor Rome "ROMNI"	2025	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	**80,000**
Platforma pentru Egalitate de Gen	2025	20,000	-	130,000	-	50,000	-	-	**200,000**
Public Association Gender-Centru	2025	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	22,225	**47,225**
RCTV Memoria	2025	-	-	30,000	-	-	140,000	-	**170,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	**60,000**
Speranta 87	2025	-	-	-	963,804	-	-	-	**963,804**
Terre des Hommes Foundation	2025	-	505,000	-	190,000	-	-	600,000	**1,295,000**
	2026	50,000	60,000	-	23,000	15,000	-	-	**148,000**
Ukrainian Women Unity	2025	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	**75,000**
Zdorovii Gorod	2025	-	-	-	-	1,922,740	-	-	**1,922,740**
International NGOs									
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	2025	-	-	-	-	260,000	-	750,000	**1,010,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	**600,000**
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	**40,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	**500,000**
Catholic Relief Services	2025	-	222,000	-	566,000	300,000	-	1,497,000	**2,585,000**
	2026	-	49,484	-	550,514	281,999	-	781,000	**1,662,997**
Church World Service	2025	240,200	156,000	-	-	66,000	301,000	325,000	**1,088,200**
	2026	22,000	-	15,000	-	5,000	-	3,600	**45,600**
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	2025	-	-	-	-	-	251,500	85,000	**336,500**
HEKS/EPER	2025	594,988	106,250	167,613	-	360,037	-	273,898	**1,502,786**
	2026	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	**400,000**
Helvetas	2025	-	-	-	-	1,165,000	-	-	**1,165,000**
IMPACT Initiatives	2025	320,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	**520,000**
	2026	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	**350,000**
INTERSOS	2025	-	860,000	-	-	-	2,875,000	-	**3,735,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	52,000	-	**52,000**

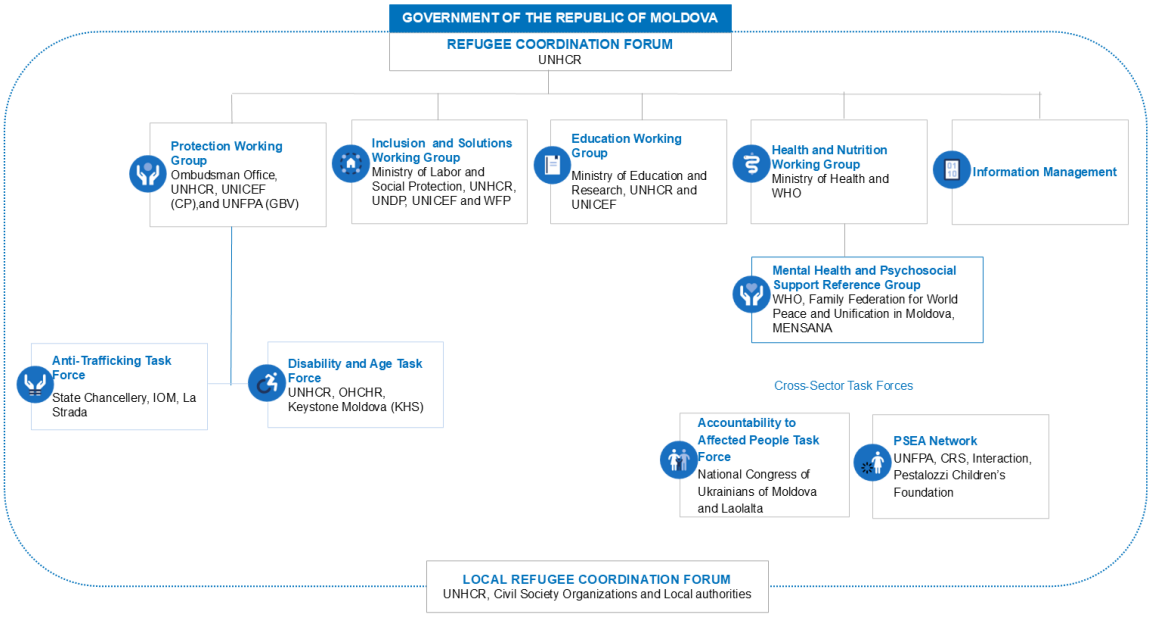
Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Lumos Foundation Moldova	2025	25,200	67,800	-	79,170	12,660	17,100	63,400	**265,330**
Norwegian Refugee Council	2025	1,170,414	35,000	-	1,050,278	3,078,135	-	3,141,431	**8,475,258**
	2026	377,949	80,648	-	217,392	637,498	-	1,593,519	**2,907,006**
People in Need	2025	410,000	45,000	-	2,375,000	1,642,500	250,000	720,000	**5,442,500**
	2026	617,000	390,000	-	-	-	-	2,350	**1,009,350**
Pestalozzi Children's Foundation	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2026	63,242	1,541	-	301,409	-	-	-	**366,192**
Plan International	2025	50,000	455,000	-	174,500	85,000	170,000	-	**934,500**
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	330,000	**480,000**
Project HOPE	2025	-	70,000	-	-	-	900,000	-	**970,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	370,000	-	**370,000**
WeWorld	2025	-	242,882	26,564	-	298,527	-	13,282	**581,255**
World Vision International	2025	-	-	-	-	124,000	-	95,000	**219,000**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	2025	Target 2026
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	40,176	**88,085**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	88,085	**70,050**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	450	**450**
	GBV	# of individuals who benefitted from GBV programmes	70,050	**86,062**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and non-formal)	73,422	**62,950**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	4,550	**4,550**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	39,230	**39,230**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	62,441	**62,441**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	9,708	**9,708**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	86,062	**73,422**

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

Country Coordination Structure



COUNTRY CHAPTER

POLAND

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At a Glance

1,012,000
refugee population planned for assistance
(2026: 1,012,000)

$206M
2025 financial requirements in USD

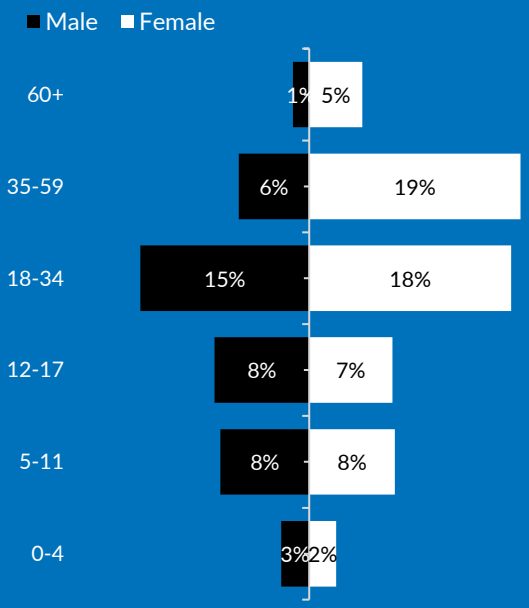
$119.8M
2026 financial requirements in USD
(revised down from 185M)

80
RRP Partners[76]

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	989,540	979,980	970,000	1,012,000

Age and gender breakdown



4%
People with disabilities

59%
Women and girls

41%
Men and boys

36%
Children

[76] 3 partners joined and 22 partners dropped out for 2026

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Following the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022, Poland demonstrated exceptional solidarity with refugees from Ukraine. The response included the swift implementation of the EU's Temporary Protection Directive, allowing refugees from Ukraine access to legal stay, public services, and the labour market. Over 4.5 million Ukrainian refugees crossed the border in the first 3 months of the crisis, with new arrivals continuing to date. Since the initial phase of the emergency, as of December 2025, 2,033,290 refugees have applied for temporary protection in Poland, while the number of active PESEL UKR registrations is 967,605. Poland is also home to approximately 600,000 Ukrainians who arrived before 24 February 2022, holding various forms of legal status and who are unable to return to Ukraine due to the ongoing war, bringing the total number of Ukrainians in Poland to nearly 1.6 million[77] persons. Women and children continue to represent the majority of refugees in Poland, accounting for approximately 80% of the refugee population.

The Government of Poland adopted the *Act on Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in the Context of the Armed Conflict in Ukraine* ("Special Act") in 2022, implementing the Temporary Protection mechanism into Polish domestic law with the latest amendments coming into force in September 2025. The Special Act provides for extended legal stay, access to employment, healthcare, education, and other social benefits. On 23 December 2025, the Ministry of the Interior shared, for interministerial and civil society consultation, the draft Act on the phasing out of the solution from the Special Act, and on the amendments of certain other acts (the so-called "Phasing Out Act"). The bill aims to end the special measures in place that granted simplified rights to Ukrainians since March 2022 (under the Special Act). If adopted, the legislation will align the rights and obligations of refugees from Ukraine with those applicable to other temporary protection holders in Poland, effective March 2026.[78]

Partners will continue working with the Government to protect and include refugees to ensure alignment with national priorities. Sub-national collaboration will focus on strengthening partnerships by enhancing the capacity and involvement of Polish civil society and refugee-led organizations in key areas such as service delivery, advocacy, and community integration initiatives. These organizations play a central role ensuring that responses are more inclusive, locally grounded, and tailored to the needs of both refugees and host communities.

Country Risks and Needs

The 2025 SEIS[79] offers critical data for shaping Poland's 2025-2026 Refugee Response Plan (RRP). The SEIS indicates that the overwhelming majority of households are granted temporary protection, yet 8% of interviewed households emphasized legal status as their top unmet need.[80]

[77] Obywatele Ukrainy w Polsce – raport - Urząd do Spraw Cudzoziemców - Portal Gov.pl
[78] UNHCR comments are available at: https://www.refworld.org/legal/natlegcomments/unhcr/2026/en/151274?prevDestination=search&prevPath=/search?sm_country_name%5B%5D=Poland&sort=score&order=desc&result=result-151274-en
[79] SEIS 2025
[80] Ibid.

More than half of respondents are familiar with safety and security services (55%), as well as with health services (59%). At the same time, awareness of available GBV support services has declined over the years. The main reported barriers to accessing GBV services include lack of awareness (47%), and language and cultural barriers (40%).

Child protection remains a key concern, as children are especially vulnerable to the impacts of displacement. Addressing the needs of unaccompanied children and ensuring safe spaces, care and services for refugee children are priority areas in the upcoming response.

When it comes to reporting inappropriate behaviour, the SEIS identified a notable gap in awareness.[81] While only 24 per cent of households knew where to report incidents such as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), 41 per cent did not know and further 27 per cent were unsure. This indicates the need for continued communication and awareness about Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and enhanced education about the relevant reporting mechanisms.

Following the obligatory school enrolment introduced in September 2024, progress has been made in education, with around 195,000 refugee children enrolled in Polish schools as of September 2025. For RRP partners, this signals an ongoing need for enhanced support for educational inclusion, including language training, infrastructure expansion, and initiatives that bridge Ukrainian and Polish curriculums.

Employment and livelihoods remain top priorities for refugees. The SEIS highlights that the population of refugees from Ukraine is active on labour market (ages 15-59 females, 15-64 males), with 76 per cent of working-age individuals employed. However, those employed often work in informal or low-wage roles. Lack of knowledge of the local language (15 per cent), limited employment opportunities for their age group (8 per cent) and lack of decent payment (8 per cent) remain top barriers in finding employments for respondents. To address these disparities, RRP partners will continue to include targeted vocational training programs and language courses to unlock the potential of these populations and address labour market gaps. Additional support will be critical to strengthen social cohesion and empower refugees to actively contribute to the local economy.

Access to services, especially healthcare and housing, remains challenging. Access to healthcare services continues to be the second highest priority after access to employment and livelihoods. Although the majority of refugees have health insurance, there are still barriers in accessing health services, with 17 per cent of responders needing care being unable to receive help. Long waiting times, administrative hurdles, unavailability of specific medication or services, and language barriers limit access to necessary services. Out of all responders needing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), 75 per cent were able to receive support.

Housing remains a concern, as one out of five households (20 per cent) reside in shared accommodation, while others live in hotels/hostels (5 per cent), collective sites (6 per cent), or employer-provided housing (2 per cent).[82] High costs exacerbate these vulnerabilities, increasing the risk of homelessness. RRP partners will continue to focus on prioritizing affordable housing

[81] SEIS 2025
[82] Changes in the Special Act related to accommodation might have affected the presented structure of housing.

initiatives, providing winterization support, and advocating for government action to formalize rental agreements, thereby reducing insecurity and exploitation.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

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

RRP partners continue to collaborate closely with the Government authorities to ensure new arrivals are well-informed about legal status requirements and the available protection mechanisms that can support them in Poland. Aligned with the strategic objective, the focus will remain on providing tailored legal, social and other needed support to vulnerable groups, including children, women, people with disabilities, minority groups, and the elderly. RRP partners remain dedicated to assisting refugees with legal status issues and access to services in Poland including social benefits. This approach acknowledges the uncertainty refugees face while in Poland and the need for assistance and support to continued access to legal rights and services. The situation on the ground will be continuously monitored to guide priority interventions, ensuring that the response adapts to emerging needs and being cognisant to adopt and age, gender and diversity lens in response. Efforts will also focus on advocating for an inclusive approach that eliminates disparities in access to rights, ensuring equal treatment and protection for all.

SO2: Support Poland 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.

By the end of 2026, RRP partners will ensure that all refugees in Poland have equal access to national systems like healthcare, education, child and social protection, with special support for vulnerable groups. The emphasis will be on effective inclusion and promoting sustainable livelihoods, with a focus on youth, ethnic minorities, and those with prolonged stays in collective accommodations.

RRP partners will focus on ensuring that refugees are included into Poland's national systems, prioritizing self-reliance. Key actions include supporting labour market integration through language courses, job-matching, upskilling, and legal counselling on labour rights, while addressing risks like exploitation. Collaboration with the private sector will remain ongoing in order to foster long-term solutions. In education, RRP partners will advocate for the increased enrolment of refugee children in Polish schools, prioritizing in-person attendance and psychosocial support.

Housing and health initiatives will focus on enhancing collective accommodations**,** such as shelters and temporary housing facilities, to make sure they meet adequate living standards, including improved infrastructure, sanitation, and safety measures. Efforts will aim to expand access to affordable housing options and strengthen integration into the national healthcare system, prioritizing support for vulnerable groups such as older individuals, people with disabilities, unaccompanied or separated children and minority groups. Strengthening ties with the private sector to foster economic inclusion and resilience will also remain a key priority.

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

Amidst a noticeable increase in reported negative attitudes from the local population toward refugees in 2025,[83] RRP partners will prioritize activities that foster social cohesion, reduce social tensions and build mutual respect and understanding amongst communities. Working closely with national and local authorities, partners will combat misinformation, inequality and stereotypes that hinder integration. Digital tools such as social media platforms aimed at targeting social behaviour will facilitate the implementation of targeted community engagement initiatives, awareness, and education campaigns. Partners will also engage national sports authorities to facilitate positive interactions and trust-building through sports. Advocacy efforts on inclusive policies and legislation and promoting positive narratives on the contributions of refugees to Polish society will also be prioritized.

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

By 2026, RRP partners will strengthen civil society organizations, equipping them to better support refugees through effective referral systems that connect individuals to vital public services like healthcare, education, and housing. These systems will empower civil society to play a key role in service delivery while actively engaging in policy discussions with authorities. This strategy makes

[83] 32 per cent of households reported negative attitudes from the local population in 2023, and 39 per cent in 2024, 41 per cent in 2025.

sure refugee voices and needs are effectively represented and incorporated into decision-making processes.

The response aims to improve coordination and communication between national and local levels, ensuring more efficient resource management, better accountability, and sustainable services for refugees. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), deeply embedded in refugee communities, will play a key role in developing tailored, community-based solutions that promote local ownership and resilience.[84]

Flood emergency Response: Support of Ukrainian refugees to Polish affected communities

Responding to the sudden floods in southwestern Poland in September 2024, refugees from Ukraine emerged as vital contributors to relief efforts, showcasing the power of community, inclusion and solidarity. Understanding loss and the importance of helping one another, they joined forces to support flood survivors, demonstrating resilience and empathy.

In cities like Wrocław, refugees organized collection drives for essential supplies such as clothing, food, and hygiene products. Many worked in local community centres, supporting those in need. Their efforts extended beyond donations; - they also provided hands-on assistance, helping to clean up affected homes and offering emotional support to distraught families.

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

[84] Stories of Ukrainian refugees supporting Polish communities affected by the flood can be found at:
https://www.polskieradio.pl/399/7977/artykul/3434634,ukraincy-angazuja-sie-w-pomoc-powodzianom
https://gdansk.tvp.pl/82467507/pomoc-powodzianom-trwa-pomagaja-rowniez-ukraincy
https://ukrayina.pl/polish/7,190250,31309155,ukraincy-pomagaja-powodzianom-wiem-jak-to-jest-kiedy-twoj.html
https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=523485283765033&rdid=Ma4pzQMBNWk6HpaI

PROTECTION

Polish laws, including the *Act on Foreigners* and the *Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners*, regulate refugee entry and access to protection.[85]

Based on the Temporary Protection Directive, the 2022 Special Act offered legal stay, employment, healthcare and social benefits. In 2025 amendments were announced to *inter alia* extend the legal status until March 2026**,** reduce accommodation support further (excluding the possibility for refugees to reside in collective accommodation except for narrowly defined vulnerable groups) and limit the possibility to apply for temporary protection by those with local border traffic permits.

As of 1 November 2025, new arrivals are no longer entitled to collective accommodation, while some of the current residents will lose their right to cost-free housing. Eligibility for social protection benefits has also been tightened, as the 800+ child benefit is now limited to families where parents demonstrate “professional activity” and enroll their children in Polish schools.

The SEIS findings highlight protection risks, including barriers to documentation, employment, mental health concerns and social cohesion challenges. The Protection Sector will lead efforts in legal and policy advocacy to ensure refugees' access to rights and services. It will enhance legal counselling, representation, and access to national systems, working closely with Government actors and civil society. Addressing child protection concerns remain a priority for the sector as addressing the complexity of needs of unaccompanied and separated refugee children requires focused collaboration by all stakeholders.

The Protection Sector also aims to improve social cohesion, address stigma, and promote inclusion, especially for vulnerable refugee groups, through an age, gender, and diversity approach. Its work aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions by promoting access to services and justice, benefiting both local and refugee communities.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

While the majority of the refugee population consists of women and girls, single female-headed households remain at heightened risk of GBV, mainly from intimate partner violence and sexual violence. Key risk factors include care responsibilities leading to social isolation and limiting employment opportunities, coupled with MHPSS needs and dependence on precarious short-term living arrangements.

These challenges reflect GBV as a continued barrier to achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment. GBV sub-sector, thus, will continue prioritizing prevention, risk mitigation, and response to GBV in Poland by strengthening national capacities for the provision of quality, survivor-centered multi-sectoral GBV services (MHPSS, legal, safe shelter, health). Partners will build refugees’ awareness and knowledge of GBV, including for PSEA, and contribute to shifting the attitude base.

[85] In October 2024, it adopted a new migration strategy to strengthen border control.

It will be central to coordinate community feedback and building an evidence-base for targeted advocacy interventions and mainstreaming refugee needs in national programs. Investing in refugee, LGBTIQ+, and women-led organizations for provision of care and targeted interventions for refugees at heightened risk. The GBV sub-sector will contribute to SDG5.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

While the needs of refugees in Poland have largely shifted towards inclusion, pressing child protection risks, such as family separation, discrimination, violence, and neglect, remain. The national child protection system remains stretched, with significant gaps in services including case management, social services, and family-based care. Many refugee children require comprehensive support – such as unaccompanied and separated children accommodated in collective centres, children with disabilities, those from minority group sand children not in school.

Child protection actors will focus on strengthening the national system to mitigate protection risks. Priorities include improving the foster and alternative care systems, preventing separation, promoting child safeguarding principles within the Polish legal framework and providing comprehensive interdisciplinary support to child survivors. Efforts will emphasize social inclusion and bullying in schools of the most vulnerable children and families, alongside mental health and psychosocial support to strengthen resilience among children and caregivers. Advocacy, enhancing services and specialized support, raising awareness and addressing barriers limiting access to services will be critical. These initiatives aim to ensure that refugee children receive the services through accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG 16) while promoting well-being for all ages (SDG 3).

EDUCATION

In 2025-2026, the Education Sector, in collaboration with other sectors, the Ministry of Education, and local authorities, will focus on supporting the inclusion of Ukrainian children into the Polish education system. Efforts will emphasize retention strategies to prevent school dropouts, including providing Polish language classes, catch-up lessons, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in both formal and non-formal settings. The sector will also continue working to engage out-of-school children and their parents and caregivers, encouraging enrolment and retention.[86]

A key focus will be on upskilling Ukrainian adolescents and youth, offering skills development programs, career guidance, and internships to prepare them for Ukraine's future recovery. The sector will also highlight the importance of early childhood education, promoting access to early childhood education and care services, and paying special attention to children with disabilities to advance inclusive education for all.

As part of a working group within the Ministry of Education, Education Sector members will help shape national policies aimed at integrating Ukrainian children. Priorities will include building the

[86] 51 per cent of refugee children enrolled in school are still following the online Ukrainian curriculum - Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024).

capacity of education professionals to foster inclusive environments, supporting intercultural assistants, and improving data collection and analysis to deliver effective, targeted interventions that promote inclusion. Education sector's work will contribute to SDG 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

In 2025-2026, efforts toward refugee economic inclusion and resilience will privilege data-driven policies, targeted support for vulnerable groups, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Key actions will complement public capacities, improve access to decent employment, and alleviate barriers to self-reliance, especially for women, ethnic minorities, and those in shelters. Priority will be given to advanced language training aligned with industry needs to bridge the gap between refugees' skills and available jobs, alongside certification and skills recognition to boost employability. Programs will track progress from skills assessment to job placement, providing personalized coaching and mentoring, while targeted initiatives will empower self-employed refugees and aspiring entrepreneurs.

The response will advocate for gender-inclusive policies, focusing on the needs of female-headed households, accessible childcare services, and the prevention of workplace gender-based violence. Cross-sector collaboration will make certain Mental Health and Psychosocial Support addresses psychological barriers to employment, while legal aid covers labour rights and workplace challenges.

Private sector partnerships will aim to expand access to decent employment opportunities and promote flexible recruitment pathways that address the specific needs of refugees. These efforts will include preventing labour exploitation by raising awareness and promoting equitable work environments. Collaboration with key local and international development actors will further advance inclusive labour initiatives and strengthen economic and financial inclusion strategies.

The response aligns with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 8, by fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth and ensuring decent work for all. Through the Economic Inclusion Working Group, which brings together the Government, civil society, and private sector partners, refugee inclusion will be further integrated into the national agenda, benefiting both refugees and host communities while promoting local economic development and social cohesion.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

RRP partners will use a dual-track approach to ensuring access to healthcare services. They will provide direct support to refugees to access information on the functioning of the Polish healthcare system. Partners will ensure access to prevention (including vaccination) and specialized healthcare services (screening, diagnosis, linkage to care, referrals) for patients with Non-Communicable diseases, Communicable diseases (HIV, Tuberculosis, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Vaccine Preventable Diseases), physical and psychological conditions, and disabilities.[87] Direct

[87] Refugee Health in Poland.

response will be mainly focused on the most vulnerable refugees from Ukraine, including those residing in collective shelters.

On the other hand, partners will strengthen national public health systems through documenting service delivery challenges, development of policy and programme recommendations on improvement, as well as capacity building of local health workforce to respond to the health needs of refugees in various areas, including GBV/PSEA. Partners will collaborate on the improvement of the national referral mechanisms for the provision of quality survivor-centred multi-sectoral services for GBV survivors, as well as on the provision of direct services to them. The Health and Nutrition Sector response directly contributes to SDG 2, “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,” SDG 3, “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,” and SDG 5, “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls indirectly.”

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

MHPSS continues to be a prioritized key cross-cutting area across sectors. While 18% of all individuals experience mental health and wellbeing distress severe enough to affect daily life, only half of them (55%) tries reaching out for help. MHPSS support, when received, appears to be highly effective with 89% of individuals reporting wellbeing improvement. Those experiencing challenges in accessing services reported issues such as lack of knowledge about where to go, language barriers, long waiting times and high fees.

The MHPSS Working Group in Poland was established in response to the war in Ukraine, which escalated in February 2022, and to address the mental health needs of refugees. This crisis highlighted the need to strengthen Poland’s mental health system to address evolving needs of displaced populations and host communities. On 4 November 2025, Poland’s Mental Health Council, the statutory advisory body of MoH, established within its structure the Working Group on MHPSS, marking a shift from WHO and UNHCR co-coordination to a nationally led approach. The group will align with IASC standards and foster multisectoral collaboration.

SHELTER, HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

2024 brought significant changes to the Shelter and Accommodation Sector. When amendments to the Special Act came into force, Article 13, allowing Government subsidies for private accommodation rental to the refugees from Ukraine, was cancelled, and all collective centres were required to be contracted by the Voivodes or municipal authorities. The policy to further reduce and consolidate collective centres, with the objective of supporting the independence and integration of refugees, is continuously implemented. Additional amendments to the Special Act in September 2025 introduced the most significant changes to date: new arrivals are no longer entitled to stay in collective centres, except individuals from narrowly defined vulnerable groups who remain eligible for free collective accommodation. As a result, additional collective shelters across the country have been closed or consolidated, and the number of residents has dropped significantly. Further changes are anticipated to take effect in March 2026, which may include transferring management

and responsibility for the remaining collective centres. The criteria for vulnerable groups eligible to reside in such facilities could also be further narrowed.

The most common housing arrangement remains private rental accommodation (66 per cent, SEIS).[88] Less than 6 per cent of respondents live in collective centres, and they are considered the most vulnerable group. To address the situation, shelter actors' responses will prioritize supporting refugees to gain independence through job activation and support for renting in the private market in line with the Government's main directions. In collective centres, together with voivodship management, partners will support the most vulnerable refugees, including older people, individuals with disabilities, and minorities. Finally, there will be a focus on advocacy for good collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and relevant regional authorities, including the provision of technical guidelines, and support to a community of practice.

The sector strategy supports SDG 1, specifically Target 1.4, by helping vulnerable Ukrainian refugees access housing, jobs, and essential services. This promotes dignity and economic stability, aligning with efforts to reduce poverty and secure equal access to resources.

BASIC NEEDS

In 2025 the needs of refugees from Ukraine shifted from emergency support to integration and inclusion, however RRP partners continue their efforts to provide necessary assistance to new arrivals, including most vulnerable individuals. Currently, ~~t~~the Working Group remains dormant, but can be reactivated to complement government efforts~~,~~ in the event of a future influx.

Partnership and Coordination

Building on the significant transformation of the Refugee Coordination Model, which aimed to enhance collaboration among national and international stakeholders while maintaining a streamlined structure to support the Government's response, the Refugee Coordination architecture for 2025 and 2026 will remain fit for purpose. The coordination framework encompasses multiple sectors, including Protection, Health & Nutrition, Shelter, Housing & Accommodation, Livelihood and Economic Inclusion, and Education. Sub-areas such as Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) have been incorporated into the Protection Sector as of 1 January 2026~~.~~ while Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) has been established within the structure of the Poland's Mental Health Council, the statutory advisory body of the Ministry of Health. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network, as well as Information Management (IM) Working Group continue to support the response~~.~~

Changes to the Basic Needs and Multi-Purpose Cash Working Groups in 2025 and 2026 will reflect the evolving nature of the crisis. The coordination arrangements for Basic Needs and Multi-Purpose Cash Working Groups will be dormant, maintaining a structure that can be rapidly scaled up in case of future influx of refugees from Ukraine.

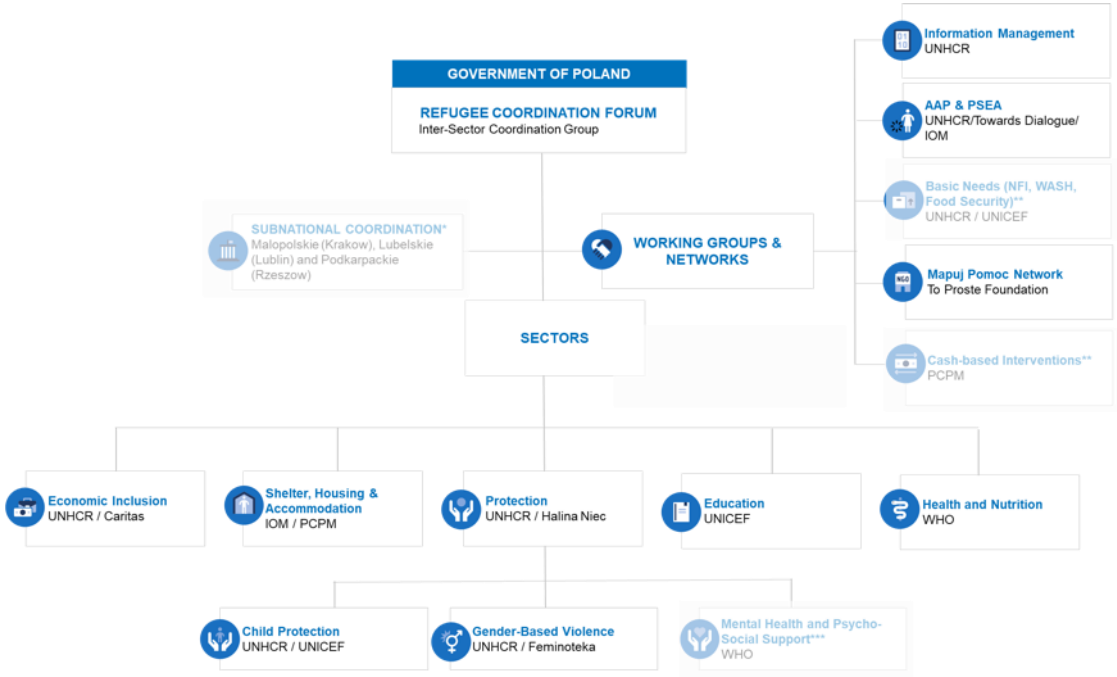
[88] ~~Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024).~~ Insert new link to SEIS 2025

Since September 2025, the subnational coordination fora in key cities such as Kraków, Rzeszów, and Lublin have been co-chaired by the local authorities and local NGO partners. The active involvement of national and local governments is essential for effectively addressing refugee needs and enabling humanitarian organizations to identify challenges better. This collaborative approach continues to ensure that efforts remain aligned, culturally appropriate, and responsive to the unique circumstances of refugees, thereby enhancing the overall response.

For 2025 and 2026, the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) will involve national and refugee-led organizations, representing nearly 80 per cent of the total appealing entities. In addition to RRP partners including local and international NGOs, UN agencies, faith-based organizations, and academia institutions, many national organizations will implement RRP-related activities through bilateral agreements with these partners.

The RRP emphasizes Government ownership and collaboration, empowering national and local actors to lead coordination efforts. By fostering engagement with academia, the private sector, and policymakers, the RRP aims to enhance service delivery and support for refugees across Poland, reinforcing the commitment to social cohesion and integration.

Country Coordination Structure[89]



* Since 1 September 2025 subnational coordination fora are co-chaired by the Voivodeship Offices and national NGOs
** Currently dormant, to be reactivated in case of future influx
*** On 4 November 2025, Poland's Mental Health Council, the statutory advisory body of MoH, established within its structure the Working Group on MHPSS

[89] The existing coordination structure may be subject to changes depending on the operational requirements. Similarly, the co-leadership of different sectors and working groups may change. For the most updated structure please visit Refugee Coordination Forum in Poland (Living Document).

Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

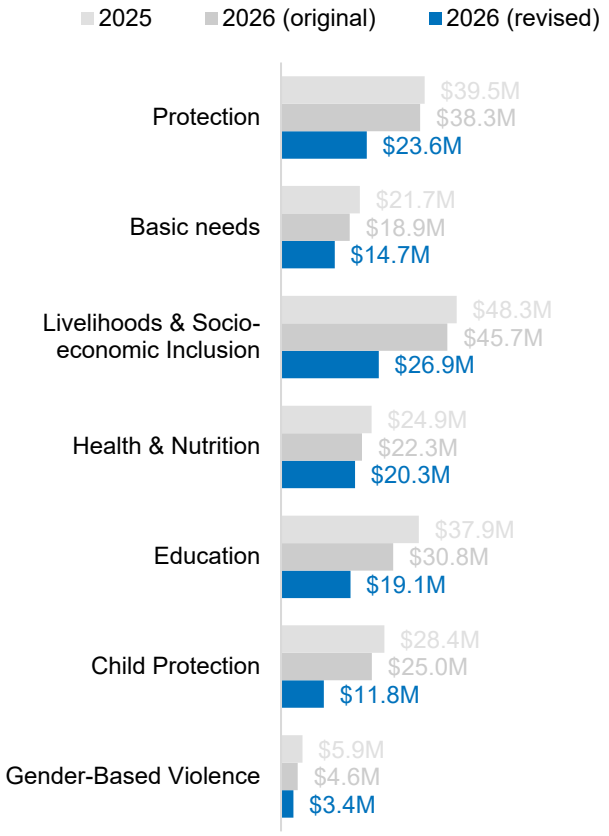
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

Partner type	2025	2026 (original)	2026 (revised)
UN agencies	128,366,825	123,293,238	**74,808,158**
IFRC and Red Cross	3,699,050	4,919,200	**4,919,200**
National NGOs	49,282,331	44,861,829	**32,746,350**
National Faith-based organizations	8,176,000	8,376,000	**1,762,236**
Refugee-led organizations*	2,319,137	2,301,465	**3,670,624**
Women-led organizations*	11,139,956	10,737,539	**8,961,523**
International NGOs	24,899,967	10,737,539	**6,868,529**
International Faith-based organizations	2,011,600	2,231,100	**670,000**
Academia	270,000	270,000	**470,000**
TOTAL	**206,518,173**	**185,510,836**	**119,812,237**

* 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.

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact and prioritization in 2026

In Poland, the largest percentage decrease in the 2026 appeal is seen in the Protection (including Child Protection sub-sector), Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion, and Education sectors while the highest appeal amount are maintained in the Protection, Health, Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion and Education sectors. This trend reflects the global funding landscape, where due to funding constraints many organizations had to scale down their activities or withdraw completely from the appeal in 2026. RRP partners will continue to prioritize the inclusion of refugees, foster social cohesion, and work closely with state and local authorities, civil society, and the private sector to align interventions and build resilience and integration. Central to the RRP is investment in human capital and capacity-building among refugees from Ukraine.

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$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	8,000,000	2,500,000	500,000	-	21,150,000	2,700,000	5,150,000	**40,000,000**
	2026	6,600,000	1,000,000	500,000	-	15,100,000	3,000,000	3,800,000	**30,000,000**
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	320,000	-	-	9,540,000	-	**9,860,000**
	2026	-	-	320,000	-	-	9,540,000	-	**9,860,000**
United Nations Children's Fund	2025	-	17,634,165	-	15,071,712	-	1,670,748	-	**34,376,625**
	2026	-	7,527,075	-	7,916,997	-	-	-	**15,444,072**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	25,064,516	1,693,548	1,693,548	1,693,548	10,584,677	-	1,245,363	**41,975,200**
	2026	12,509,143	1,063,139	1,063,139	593,130	2,293,260	531,569	370,706	**18,424,086**
United Nations Population Fund	2025	-	-	1,005,000	-	-	1,150,000	-	**2,155,000**
	2026	-	-	535,000	-	-	545,000	-	**1,080,000**
IFRC and Red Cross									
Polish Red Cross (Polski Czerwony Krzyż) & International Federation of Red Cross	2025	63,620	-	-	-	139,730	282,540	3,213,160	**3,699,050**
	2026	17,900	-	-	-	846,000	282,540	3,772,760	**4,919,200**
National NGOs									
Caritas Poland	2025	1,185,000	1,000,000	-	1,920,000	1,655,000	1,488,000	-	**7,248,000**
	2026	123,934	93,200	-	123,934	123,934	397,234	-	**862,236**
Central Roma Council in Poland	2025	-	-	-	358,000	109,000	380,000	-	**847,000**
	2026	-	-	-	200,000	50,000	200,000	-	**450,000**
Eleon - pomocne dłonie dla Ukrainy	2025	-	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	**42,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	**60,000**
Folkowisko Foundation	2026	200,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	**450,000**
Fundacja "Ukraiński Dom"	2025	300,000	-	-	65,000	480,000	300,000	88,000	**1,233,000**
	2026	300,000	-	-	65,000	300,000	200,000	70,000	**935,000**
Fundacja Avalon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	-	**130,000**
	2026	-	-	-	100,000	-	110,000	-	**210,000**
Fundacja Centrum Współpracy Międzynarodowej Germanitas	2025	25,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	**105,000**
	2026	20,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	**80,000**
Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę (Empowering Children Foundation)	2025	-	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	**750,000**
	2026	-	164,000	-	-	-	-	-	**164,000**
Fundacja dla Migrantów DOBRY START	2025	135,149	-	114,889	-	87,461	-	-	**337,500**
	2026	135,149	-	114,889	-	87,461	-	-	**337,500**
	2025	-	-	-	30,000	100,000	450,000	-	**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$
Fundacja dla Wolności	2026	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	450,000	-	**750,000**
Fundacja Emic	2025	80,000	-	-	200,000	500,000	36,000	-	**816,000**
Fundacja Feminoteka	2025	-	-	180,100	-	110,966	-	146,558	**437,624**
	2026	-	-	101,587	-	110,966	-	146,558	**359,111**
Fundacja Feniks	2025	-	-	-	-	-	61,825	-	**61,825**
Fundacja Freedom Space	2025	-	-	-	15,000	-	10,000	10,000	**35,000**
Fundacja Inicjatyw Społeczno-Ekonomicznych	2025	-	-	-	-	48,600	-	-	**48,600**
	2026	-	-	-	-	48,600	-	-	**48,600**
Fundacja Inicjatywa Dom Otwarty	2025	42,239	-	-	58,457	41,262	-	20,707	**162,665**
	2026	48,574	-	-	67,226	47,451	-	23,813	**187,064**
Fundacja Innowacja i Wiedza	2025	-	-	-	-	2,699,356	-	-	**2,699,356**
	2026	-	-	-	-	2,699,356	-	-	**2,699,356**
Fundacja Instytut Polska-Ukraina	2025	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	**350,000**
Fundacja Instytut Praw Pacjenta i Edukacji Zdrowotnej	2025	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	-	**450,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	-	**450,000**
Fundacja Lapigua	2025	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	15,000	**30,000**
Fundacja Leny Grochowskiej	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	**1,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	**1,000,000**
Fundacja na Rzecz Psychoprofilaktyki Społecznej PRO-FIL	2025	-	-	-	-	144,487	95,487	-	**239,974**
	2026	-	-	-	-	144,487	95,487	-	**239,974**
Fundacja Ocalenie	2025	-	-	-	-	268,575	-	-	**268,575**
	2026	-	-	-	-	282,004	-	-	**282,004**
Fundacja Polki Mogą Wszystko	2025	-	-	-	250,195	-	186,732	-	**436,927**
	2026	-	-	-	250,195	-	186,000	-	**436,195**
Fundacja Pomocy Wzajemnej Barka	2025	50,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	50,000	**300,000**
Fundacja POS	2025	-	-	-	13,466	-	8,550	-	**22,016**
Fundacja Przedsiębiorczości Kobiet	2025	-	-	-	-	300,000	60,000	-	**360,000**
Fundacja Q	2025	-	-	-	130,000	-	20,000	-	**150,000**
	2026	-	-	-	65,000	-	20,000	-	**85,000**
Fundacja Right to Protection	2025	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	350,000	-	**1,150,000**
	2026	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	350,000	-	**1,150,000**
Fundacja Rozwoju Dzieci im. J. A. Komeńskiego	2025	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	**200,000**
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	100,000	-	-	**250,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Fundacja Siła Jedności	2025	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**100,000**
Fundacja Ukraina	2025	300,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,800,000	-	30,000	**3,130,000**
	2026	300,000	-	-	500,000	1,400,000	-	20,000	**2,220,000**
Fundacja Zustricz	2025	-	-	-	120,000	60,000	200,000	-	**380,000**
	2026	-	-	-	80,000	40,000	100,000	-	**220,000**
Fundację Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Informacyjnego	2025	-	-	-	200,000	100,000	-	-	**300,000**
Fundacji Dwa Skrzydła UA	2025	10,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	**60,000**
	2026	10,000	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	**110,000**
Habitat for Humanity Poland	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,780,000	**3,780,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750,000	**1,750,000**
Homo Faber Foundation	2025	-	-	-	-	137,000	-	-	**137,000**
Internationaler Bund Polska	2025	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	**100,000**
	2026	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	**100,000**
Kalejdoskop Kultur	2025	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	**250,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	**250,000**
Kamiliańska Misja Pomocy Społecznej	2025	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	87,500	**102,500**
Klub Inteligencji Katolickiej w Warszawie	2025	203,000	-	-	2,560,000	115,000	-	790,000	**3,668,000**
	2026	225,000	-	-	2,660,000	145,000	-	915,000	**3,945,000**
Metropolitan Orthodox Christian Charity ELEOS	2025	-	-	-	300,000	150,000	-	250,000	**700,000**
	2026	-	-	-	350,000	250,000	-	300,000	**900,000**
NOMADA Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Integracji Społeczeństwa Wielokulturowego	2025	690,000	-	240,000	150,000	-	62,000	78,500	**1,220,500**
	2026	690,000	-	30,000	150,000	-	30,000	78,500	**978,500**
Patchwork	2025	25,000	20,000	15,000	40,000	30,000	45,000	-	**175,000**
	2026	25,000	20,000	15,000	40,000	30,000	45,000	-	**175,000**
Podkarpackie Stowarzyszenie dla Aktywnych Rodzin	2025	45,000	78,000	-	125,000	-	218,000	-	**466,000**
	2026	48,000	74,000	-	128,000	-	240,000	-	**490,000**
Polish Center for International Aid	2025	-	-	-	2,500,000	1,300,000	-	3,700,000	**7,500,000**
	2026	-	-	-	1,000,000	300,000	-	1,000,000	**2,300,000**
Polish Humanitarian Action	2025	-	-	-	-	65,000	757,107	439,078	**1,261,185**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	359,737	464,104	**823,841**
Polish Migration Forum Foundation	2025	318,633	20,609	-	468,463	221,146	816,278	228,016	**2,073,148**
	2026	318,633	20,609	-	468,463	221,146	816,278	228,016	**2,073,148**
Project HOPE Poland	2026	-	-	-	480,000	80,000	480,000	250,000	**1,290,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Shanti Volunteer Association	2025	-	-	-	-	255,000	-	-	**255,000**
SOK (Samodzielność od Kuchni) Foundation	2025	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	**500,000**
	2026	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	**500,000**
Spirits of Hope	2025	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	**100,000**
Społeczny Komitet ds. AIDS (SKA)/Social AIDS Committee	2025	-	-	40,000	-	-	350,000	-	**390,000**
	2026	-	-	40,000	-	-	370,000	-	**410,000**
Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej	2025	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	**400,000**
	2026	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	**400,000**
Stowarzyszenie MUDITA	2025	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	**40,000**
Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Osób Wykluczonych i Zagrożonych Wykluczeniem Społecznym Podwale Siedem	2025	-	-	-	-	-	110,000	3,500	**113,500**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	3,700	**128,700**
Stowarzyszenie Projektów Międzynarodowych "Logos Polska"	2025	-	-	9,200	-	18,400	44,620	-	**72,220**
	2026	-	-	9,200	-	28,520	18,400	-	**56,120**
To Proste Foundation	2026	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**300,000**
Towards Dialogue Foundation	2025	350,000	150,000	20,000	360,000	100,000	50,000	-	**1,030,000**
	2026	150,000	70,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	50,000	-	**340,000**
Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Ukrainy	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volunteer Center Lublin	2025	-	-	-	-	45,685	-	123,530	**169,215**
Zakon Posługujących Chorym Ojcowie Kamilianie	2025	-	-	-	18,000	-	15,000	195,000	**228,000**
Zjednoczenie na Rzecz Żyjących z HIV/AIDS "Pozytywni w Tęczy"	2025	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	**90,000**
Związek Ukraińców w Polsce (Oddział w Przemyślu)	2026	400,000	200,000	-	400,000	-	150,000	350,000	**1,500,000**
International NGOs									
Armia Zbawienia/The Salvation Army	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	**40,000**
CARE	2025	173,365	-	35,000	5,000,000	270,000	368,000	-	**5,846,365**
	2026	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,000,000	250,000	200,000	**2,950,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
European Lawyers in Lesvos (ELIL)	2025	250,000	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	**350,000**
	2026	280,000	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	**400,000**
Fundacja Alight	2025	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	290,000	**320,000**
International Orthodox Christian Charities	2025	-	-	-	985,200	543,400	-	58,500	**1,587,100**
	2026	-	-	-	250,000	420,000	-	-	**670,000**
International Rescue Committee	2025	858,890	317,030	389,804	385,154	2,278,159	-	656,566	**4,885,603**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Kids in Need of Defense	2025	-	539,307	-	-	-	-	-	**539,307**
	2026	-	253,529	-	-	-	-	-	**253,529**
Lutheran World Federation	2025	331,500	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	**384,500**
Plan International	2025	-	1,560,000	1,320,000	1,500,000	-	810,000	-	**5,190,000**
	2026	-	780,000	660,000	750,000	-	405,000	-	**2,595,000**
Project HOPE Poland	2025	-	-	-	225,000	375,000	900,000	-	**1,500,000**
Save the Children	2025	-	1,896,000	-	1,641,091	720,000	-	-	**4,257,091**
Academia									
Maria Grzegorzewska University	2025	-	20,000	-	-	-	250,000	-	**270,000**
	2026	-	20,000	-	200,000	-	250,000	-	**470,000**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	2025	2026 (revised)
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	918,778	**894,386**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	282,441	**115,800**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	28,594	**16,584**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	3,608	**1,912**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and nonformal)	187,424	**182,578**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	169,993	**139,394**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	9,177	**7,525**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	237,516	**194,763**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	164,511	**92,126**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	96,063	**65,322**

COUNTRY CHAPTER

ROMANIA

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At a Glance

148,000
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 143,500)

$82.8M
2025 financial requirements in USD

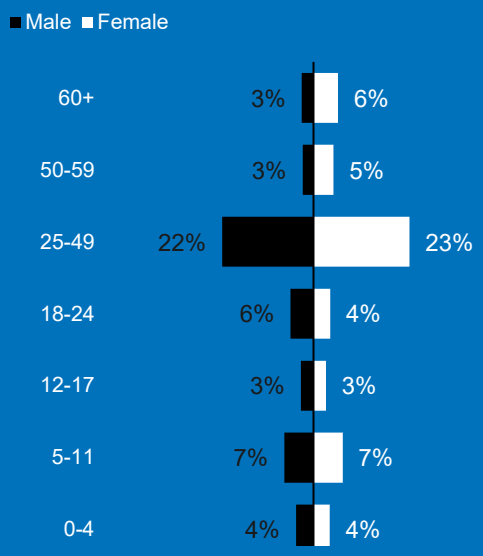
$48.6M
2026 financial requirements in USD (revised from 72.6M)

45
RRP partners[90]

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	177,716	199,640	148,000	143,500

Age and gender breakdown



11%
People with disabilities

52%
Women and girls

48%
Men and boys

28%
Children

[90] 3 partners added and 2 dropped out for 2026

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Romania plays a crucial role in hosting refugees amid the ongoing war in Ukraine. Since the full-scale invasion on 24 February 2022, over 7.5 million people have crossed the border into Romania from Ukraine and Moldova.[91] As of 30 November 2025, 199,640 Ukrainian refugees have been granted Temporary Protection (TP) under the EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD),[92] ensuring access to essential services like education and healthcare, to employment and more recently social benefits.

Romania was the first European country to develop a National Plan of Measures (NPM) for displaced people, adopted on 30 June 2022, focusing on long-term protection and inclusion. Emergency Ordinance 96/2024[93] established the framework for the inclusion of refugees from Ukraine in the national social protection schemes in Romania and introducing time-limited conditional assistance for new arrivals, covering emergency shelter and basic needs or a lump sum payment covering three months to address immediate needs.

RRP partners, working alongside the Romanian government, continue to work towards the effective inclusion of refugees into the national systems and to deliver essential services, including protection, education, healthcare, and mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS). Despite these efforts, challenges persist. Language barriers and administrative hurdles continue to limit access to services. While progress was made, only 51 per cent of working-age refugees report being employed[94] many of whom not formally, and 17 per cent of households needing healthcare face difficulties accessing it.[95] School enrolment has improved but remains comparatively low, with about a third of Ukrainian refugee children enrolled in school reportedly regularly attending school.[96]

Given the unpredictability of the conflict, RRP partners closely monitor the situation and work with the Government of Romania to keep contingency planning up to date should the situation require.

Country Risks and Needs

As of 30 November 2025, 199,500 Ukrainian refugees have been granted Temporary Protection (TP) under the EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD).[97] The demographic composition of refugees from Ukraine in Romania has become more balanced, with a near 50–50 split between females and males, and children representing about 26% of the total.[98] This trend is expected to persist through 2026. As the crisis continues, both refugees already in Romania and new arrivals will face a range of socio-economic challenges. Extended displacement has exhausted their

[91] https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/236?sv=54&geo=10782
[92] https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine/location/10782
[93] Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024 “regarding the provision of humanitarian support and assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine”, 28 June 2024, see: https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/284711.
[94] Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS), pre-liminary findings, November 2025
[95] SEIS, pre-liminary findings, November 2025
[96] Data Ministry of Education, February 2025
[97] https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine/location/10782
[98] https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/234?sv=54&geo=10782

financial savings, increasing the risk of harmful coping mechanisms.[99] Currently, 65 per cent of refugee households report having no savings or savings sufficient for up to one month, 24 per cent of households reporting reduced food consumption, and 33 per cent of refugee households reporting cuts in essential health expenditures.[100]

Substantial progress has been made to support the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in Romania. A key development was Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024[101] which came into force on 1 July 2024 providing refugees with access to social protection benefits equal to those of Romanian citizens. This includes allowances for children, disabilities, unemployment, and a minimum income. As of February 2025, a total of 23,342 Ukrainian children were enrolled in the Romanian education system, as reported by the Ministry of Education, a notable increase from 4,361 in December 2022. However, only about a third of children enrolled are regularly attending school in person,[102] highlighting ongoing barriers to full inclusion, and also the choice of parents for their children to only follow the Ukrainian curriculum online.[103]

Healthcare remains another area of concern. Although strides have been made to improve access, 17 per cent of refugee households in need of healthcare reportedly still face difficulties.[104] Barriers such as high costs, language issues, administrative challenges affect refugees with chronic diseases or disabilities disproportionately.

Employment outcomes have improved, with 51 per cent of working-age Ukrainians reporting being employed[105] by the end of 2025, up from 43 per cent in 2024, 33 per cent in 2023 and 15 per cent in 2022. However, refugees frequently cite a lack of Romanian language skills, limited job opportunities, and mismatches between available jobs and their qualifications as significant limitations to further inclusion into the labour market.

While refugees from Ukraine have received a warm welcome in Romania, these positive sentiments may gradually decline. 27 per cent of Ukrainian refugee households surveyed in the Socio-Economic Insights Survey reported experiencing negative attitudes, of which 90 per cent cited verbal aggression, 21 per cent discrimination, and 6 per cent physical aggression.[106] Another worrying trend is the deterioration in relations with host communities: compared to 14 per cent in 2024, 22 per cent of respondents now state that their relationship with the host community has become worse. Therefore, concerted efforts must be undertaken to maintain social cohesion and address concerns of vulnerable host communities in refugee hosting areas, including strengthening service provisions for both refugees and Romanian citizens.

[99] SEIS, pre-liminary findings, November 2025
[100] SEIS, pre-liminary findings, November 2025
[101] Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024 “regarding the provision of humanitarian support and assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine”, 28 June 2024, see: https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/284711.
[102] According to the Ministry of Education, February 2025, 32 per cent of the Ukrainian children enrolled in the national system are attending classes.
[103] 38 per cent of school aged children are following the remote school system offered by the Ukrainian state, SEIS, preliminary findings, November 2025.
[104] SEIS, pre-liminary findings, November 2025
[105] SEIS, pre-liminary findings, November 2025
[106] SEIS, pre-liminary findings, November 2025; multiple-choice question.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

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

RRP partners are committed to supporting Romania in ensuring that refugees have effective access to legal status, protection, and essential services, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups. With the application of the TPD extended to March 2027, partners will collaborate with the government to safeguard refugees' access to legal status and rights for as long as necessary, ensuring that vulnerable groups still in need of international protection are not left behind.

A key priority is enhancing access to protection services, particularly for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and children at risk. RRP partners will work to strengthen national systems to ensure that GBV survivors have access to safe housing, legal assistance, mental health support, and are empowered. Child protection services will focus on integrating displaced children into national child protection and welfare systems, that will offer them access to specialized services, while paying special attention to unaccompanied and separated children without parental care.

Additionally, anti-trafficking efforts will be bolstered through enhanced training and support to service providers, such as border police, social workers, legal counsellors, psychologists from victim support services within General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection. Advocacy and coordination with government agencies will uphold that Romania's protection systems are equipped to meet the needs of refugees while upholding their legal rights and dignity, as well as the needs of their host Romanian communities.

SO2: Support Romania in its 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 aim to support Romania in enhancing refugees' self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion. Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024 is a crucial step in integrating refugees into Romania's social protection systems on a similar basis to Romanian citizens. This measure is vital for protecting the most vulnerable refugees, including those facing acute economic hardship, older

people, individuals with disabilities and the unemployed. RRP partners will focus on raising awareness of the ordinance and its procedures, ensuring access to those needing it, monitor its implementation and advocate for further support where needed.

RRP partners are committed to further enhancing refugees' self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion by expanding access to essential services and empowering vulnerable groups. Despite concerted efforts, many refugee households from Ukraine face economic vulnerabilities.[107] Unemployment, a lack of decent work opportunities, and persistent barriers to accessing healthcare, childcare, and housing are key challenges. To address these issues, RRP partners will work on empowering refugees with special attention given to female-led households, older individuals and people with disabilities, as they face increased risks of GBV and economic exploitation. Additionally, RRP partners will advocate for GBV risk mitigation, ensuring access to healthcare and protection services for survivors.

Partners will also work to support the inclusion of refugee children and youth into national education systems by overcoming barriers like knowledge of the language of instruction, financial administrative and other obstacles, and to ensure access to adequate school infrastructure. RRP partners will target interventions to improve access to mental health services, vocational training, and employment opportunities, fostering long-term inclusion and self-reliance.

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

To maintain social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Romania, RRP partners will focus on promoting inclusive initiatives that benefit refugees and host communities alike. While the initial response to Ukrainian refugees has been overwhelmingly positive, with host communities showing remarkable solidarity, ongoing socio-economic challenges for both refugees and host communities may erode this social cohesion. 23 per cent of refugees have reported experiencing negative interactions, particularly verbal aggression (72 per cent), discrimination (24 per cent), and physical aggression (14 per cent).

RRP partners will work with national and local systems to address these challenges by promoting community-based approaches that extend services to both refugees and the local population. This includes fostering better mutual understanding, including through cultural initiatives and sports, monitoring and countering disinformation and misinformation (including on social media), and facilitating language training to overcome communication barriers and to enhance inclusion.

Additionally, RRP partners will disseminate accurate information on refugee inclusion efforts to the public, ensuring that both communities understand the mutual benefits of coexistence. These actions will help safeguard social cohesion and reduce tensions in the long term.

[107] See SEIS, vulnerability indexes – preliminary data, October 2024.

SO4: Advance the localization of the response in Romania, 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.

To advance the localization of the refugee response in Romania, RRP partners will focus on empowering local and national actors, including civil society organizations, municipalities, and local authorities. As the number of local organizations involved in the response grows – from 14 in 2023 to 24 in 2024, and 31 in 2025/2026 – their role in supporting refugee inclusion and long-term integration becomes increasingly vital – both in programming for inclusion and in leading the refugee response in Romania through locally-led coordination mechanisms.

Local and national civil society, particularly women-led, refugee-led, and minority-focused organizations, will continue to receive capacity-building support to improve the sustainability of the response. RRP partners will promote partnerships between these organizations, the private sector, and local governments with the aim to support fundraising efforts to sustain the critical work of local organizations in the long term.

In Romania, coordination networks led by local prefects and municipalities developing strategies for refugee inclusion demonstrate successful localization efforts. RRP partners will support these initiatives in 2025 and 2026, linking them with national coordination structures to ensure alignment with government policies and maximize impact.

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

RRP partners will support Romania to ensure a favourable protection environment for refugees from Ukraine. Activities will be complementary to the government response and will include monitoring of access to territory and the protection situation of refugees, information provision and specific targeted assistance for people with specific needs.

Pursuant to the Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024, partners will closely monitor access to legal status and social protection and will advocate for any necessary adjustments at the local and national level. Modes of support will include individual accompaniment, evidence-based advocacy, and capacity development aimed at system strengthening. The RRP partners in the protection sector will also focus on joint advocacy regarding the implementation of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum.

In line with the continuous needs expressed by refugees, and to address barriers to accessing services and inclusion in Romania, language training – in parallel with the provision of interpreters – will be key to ensuring access to services and facilitating inclusion.

To promote ownership and sustainability, greater emphasis will be placed on community-based protection responses, supporting refugee-led organizations and community-based organizations. Importance will also be placed on implementing inter-cultural activities that include refugees and Romanian communities – building bridges for social cohesion.

The response will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 10 and 16 on reduction of poverty, addressing inequalities for marginalized groups and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

RRP partners will prioritize further strengthening the national system while addressing needs and concerns stemming from the protracted shift of the crisis and the increasing vulnerabilities of refugees. GBV services will be prioritized for at-risk individuals and survivors, with a focus on integrated case management support, encompassing enhanced services such as language-accessible information provision and hotlines, specialized psychosocial support, access to health services, and legal assistance, while mainstreaming GBV in technical sectors (legal, health, livelihoods). Partners will invest in enhancing refugees' inclusion in national systems for GBV prevention and response (including case management SOPs) and strengthening partnerships with women-led organizations, including those led by refugee women. Public awareness campaigns will play a key role in ensuring refugees are informed about available services.

MHPSS services will be integrated across all levels of GBV support, from awareness-raising sessions to the clinical management of rape and intimate partner violence, covering a wide range of services including key messages and specialized mental health care. Capacity-building initiatives will focus on implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV case management, aligned with a no-harm and survivor-centred approach.

Long-term prevention and behaviour change efforts will rely on implementing prevention curricula that addresses harmful practices and socio-cultural gender norms, promote respectful relationships, and provide community-based awareness on GBV (including through male engagement and women empowerment initiatives). Further efforts will be sought to promote inclusive access to GBV services for non-Ukrainian refugees, conducting service mappings on a regular basis and ensuring GBV referral pathways are updated and operational.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

The child protection actors will work with national and regional child protection authorities and prioritize addressing critical risks faced by child asylum-seekers and holders of other forms of protection in Romania, both Ukrainian and other nationalities, while strengthening national systems to ensure their access to essential services. Efforts will focus on identifying children at risk in the communities, improving their access to social services, enhancing information sharing, providing MHPSS, and ensuring continuous protection for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), including children without parental care evacuated from the institutions in Ukraine. The focus of interventions will be on child participation, empowerment of children and adolescents, and ensuring inclusive support for children with disabilities.

Capacity building initiatives pursuing child protection service strengthening while serving Ukrainian children will be prioritized, especially within the framework of the new EU Pact on Migration and Asylum. Focus will be placed on addressing systemic limitations, promoting child-friendly procedures, and improving protection mechanisms for UASC, contributing to the creation of inclusive, child-friendly environments where children can thrive.

Emergency preparedness will remain a key focus, with efforts aimed at improving the readiness of child protection authorities through enhanced coordination, updated tools, technical support and strengthened systems for child registration and monitoring, along with the use of data for planning and service provision. Moreover, community-based child protection and social inclusion approaches remain essential, including MHPSS programs, children's advisory boards, recreational activities, and cultural events to foster resilience.

EDUCATION

RRP partners will support education authorities to ensure a favourable educational environment for refugee children and youth from Ukraine. Activities will complement the government's efforts by: a) providing support for enrolment in the Romanian education system and facilitation of the inclusion of Ukrainian children and youth; b) supporting the registration and the proper connection with on-line and remote learning of the Ukrainian curriculum/component for those students who choose to engage in it in an environment conducive to high quality learning; and c) reinforcing complementary educational support services offered through educational hubs, with a special focus on early childhood education and care (ECEC) services. Capacity-building for teachers and staff in hubs will also ensure effective inclusion for these children.

To address the evolving needs of refugee families, partners will provide educational programs that develop essential skills and promote socio-emotional well-being. Socio-cultural activities will foster connections between communities, building social cohesion. Romanian language courses will support inclusion in schools. Workshops for parents will help them support their children's integration, while provision of information will assist families in navigating school systems.

Partners will monitor education access and advocate for needed adjustments. Emphasizing community-based education, the response will support both refugee-led and local organizations. This approach aligns with SDGs 4, 5, 10, 1, and 3, addressing access to quality education, inequalities, reducing poverty, and fostering peaceful and inclusive communities for sustainable development.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

RRP partners, in collaboration with relevant authorities, refugee-led organisations and networks, the private sector, academia, civil society will continue to enhance refugees' ability to become self-reliant in a safe, sustainable, and dignified way. Efforts will focus on enabling meaningful access to decent employment, entrepreneurship opportunities, financial services, and social protection, thereby fostering greater socio-economic inclusion.

A central component of this strategy involves fostering entrepreneurship opportunities, career counselling, job readiness activities, information about labour rights and referrals to language courses. Partners will also offer legal counselling, skills development (including vocational training where possible), and connect refugees with potential employers. In addition, support for launching and expanding refugee-led businesses remains a priority, with initiatives aimed at overcoming language limitations, diploma recognition, and building a strong business case for refugee inclusion in the financial market.

An essential priority is strengthening the effective inclusion of refugees into national systems and services through evidence-based advocacy, provision of information, capacity building, accompaniment of refugees. Following the adoption of Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024, RRP partners will monitor access to social benefits, including minimum income and unemployment benefits, advocating for adjustments at both local and national levels as needed.

To safeguard refugee rights in the workforce, partners will establish referral pathways to prevent and address risks of labour exploitation and harassment. A special focus will be placed on protecting young workers through awareness campaigns, ensuring their rights are upheld and supporting their safe integration into formal employment.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

RRP partners will continue to promote health equity for refugees by addressing barriers, such as information gaps on national health services and language[108]. Personalized guidance on accessing the health system will be offered through dedicated hotlines and cultural mediators, whilst interpretation support will continue to overcome language barriers. Digital platforms will be leveraged to increase awareness of national health services, and communication campaigns will promote healthy lifestyles, vaccination, communicable disease screening, and NCD prevention.

To combat GBV and its intersectional nature, partners will strengthen linkages between Health, SRH, MHPSS, and Protection services including case management, promoting integrated care and ensuring that health and allied staff have clear referral pathways for adequate triaging.

Health partners will also advocate for refugee-inclusive health policies and collaborate to strengthen national systems through capacity-building, refresher training, and procurement of essential equipment. RRP partners will aim to enhance health system resilience to future emergencies. Training for health workers will focus on the unique health needs of refugees, while enhanced procurement will strengthen surge capacity, and technical guidance will support early warning systems.

RRP Health programming aligns with SDG 3, supporting universal health coverage, improved chronic disease outcomes, and increased vaccination rates, while engaging refugees directly to promote health education and healthy lifestyle practices.

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

Partners will integrate MHPSS programming across key sectors, including Health, Protection, Livelihoods, GBV, and Education to ensure a scalable, high-quality response. Priorities will include an inclusive MHPSS approach tailored for people living with disabilities, a task-sharing model involving non-MH specialists in psychological support and fostering social cohesion to address the needs of both refugee and local communities.

Efforts will focus on addressing service gaps at the Primary Health Care level by training healthcare professionals to deliver basic MHPSS services, emphasizing the identification and management of mild to moderate mental health conditions. These services will be culturally appropriate to meet the needs of diverse populations. Capacity-building will remain central throughout, with training on scalable psychological interventions and psychosocial skills for children, caregivers, and vulnerable populations.

MHPSS partners will implement robust evaluation mechanisms, using qualitative assessments to gauge intervention impact and establishing clear channels for community feedback to enhance service quality and accountability.

[108] SEIS, Preliminary data, October 2024

Effective coordination among MHPSS, relevant sectors, and ministries, particularly the Ministry of Health, will address issues of sustainability of MHPSS services. A MHPSS-focused Minimum Preparedness and Action Plan will be integrated into RRP Contingency Plan.

BASIC NEEDS

The Basic Needs response in Romania will continue to focus on promoting self-reliance and dignity for refugees and host communities by providing immediate humanitarian support to cover urgent and unmet basic needs and decrease risks of negative coping mechanisms. Partners will also advocate to facilitate the referral of households or individuals in need to a specific sectoral or protection intervention undertaking a coordinated approach together with local authorities, including civil society organizations and national NGOs.

RRP partners providing accommodation and/or financial rental assistance will focus on responding to the needs of the most vulnerable by providing sustainable housing solutions through negotiation, advocacy and accompaniment for rental options. Partners will also support the distribution of core-relief items, including clothing, hygiene and first aid kits. The needs of groups in vulnerable situations or at risk of exclusion are addressed using an age, gender and diversity approach. The impact of the distribution will also be monitored to understand the effectiveness of the intervention, promote accountability and ensure that nobody is left behind. Partners will also ensure logistical support for the safe and organized movement of refugees, including humanitarian transfers, family reunification, and transportation within Romania — from border crossing points to designated cities.

Actors engaging in food security in Romania will also support the authorities in the provision of in-kind food assistance, non-perishable food packages, and cash for food to the most vulnerable refugees at reception areas, collective sites, and other state facilities.

To promote self-reliance, dignity and socio-economic inclusion, Basic Needs actors will provide cash-based interventions to those at higher protection risk identified through common approaches such as the joint vulnerability scorecard, while furthering the inclusion of people in need into national social protection schemes. Whenever feasible, cash assistance will be complementary to and integrated with other forms of sectoral support.

The use of cash

Humanitarian cash assistance is a cross-sectoral intervention designed to complement the Government of Romania's support and provide a transitional safety net particularly for vulnerable individuals facing barriers to access to social protection system. RRP partners will provide targeted cash assistance to meet refugees' basic and protection needs, helping prevent negative coping mechanisms, and promote self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion especially among older refugees who are at particular risk.

Basic Needs partners will continue multipurpose cash assistance to help vulnerable refugees meet essential and seasonal needs (such as winterization), using standardized tools like the joint vulnerability scorecard and assessments. While sectoral cash assistance will be managed within each respective sector, the Cash Technical Working Group (CTWG) will support unified approaches and standardized tools across partners.

The CTWG will lead coordination and harmonization of cash interventions, transfer value, ensuring efficient use of resources, and avoiding duplication. CTWG ensures that humanitarian cash programs are more complementary to social protection systems. Moreover, the CTWG will enhance capacity development for local organizations to deliver cash assistance effectively, fostering a cost-efficient and sustainable approach for future programming and will advocate with Government of Romania for the inclusion of refugees into the social protection system on behalf of all partners.

Youth and adolescents – an area of focus

To address specific needs of youth and adolescent refugees from Ukraine, RRP partners will focus on safeguarding and empowering young refugees by addressing their specific needs in protection, MHPSS, education, and skill-building. The strategy targets key challenges, including language barriers, disrupted education, mental health impacts, and heightened vulnerability to exploitation.

RRP partners aim to provide tailored interventions that foster social cohesion and active youth participation. Youth-friendly spaces will be created for socialization and life-skills activities, helping adolescents develop trust and support networks. In addition to offering Romanian and English language support, partners will collaborate with experts in protection, MHPSS, anti-trafficking, and GBV to address specific risks faced by young refugees. These safe spaces will provide skills training in digitalization, employability, and vocational training to support youth resilience.

Active engagement with host communities and cross-sectoral participation will also enhance social integration. Empowering refugee youth to play meaningful roles in the community will promote their long-term resilience and foster a shared sense of belonging, helping them overcome the unique challenges posed by displacement and thrive in their new environment.

Partnership and Coordination

The refugee response strategy in Romania leverages a strong coalition of local actors – including civil society organizations, national NGOs, refugee-led organisations, private sector entities, and academia – to deliver an impactful and sustainable response. The inter-agency coordination structure within Romania, led by the Government, aligns with the multi-stakeholder and partnership approach outlined in the Refugee Coordination Model and the Global Compact on Refugees and will prioritize local leadership and sustainable structures.

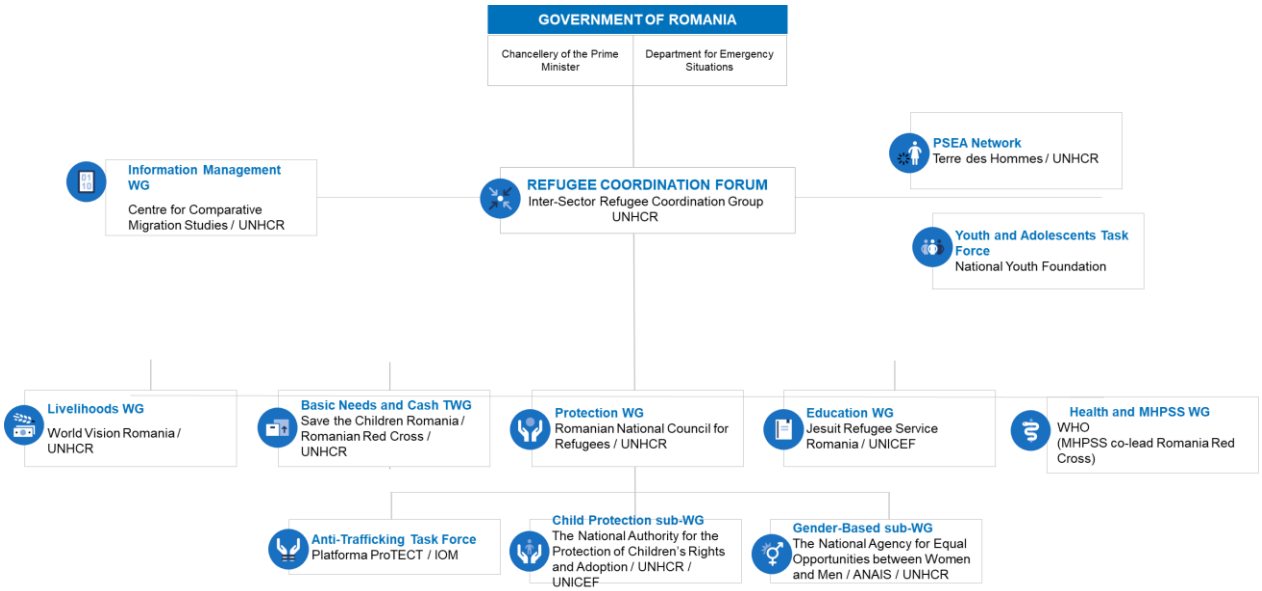
This coordination approach envisions a transition towards a predominantly nationally led coordination model. Efforts are underway to integrate national authorities as co-leads, particularly in high-priority areas like gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection, and to further strengthen ties with government-led coordination platforms on issues like education and health, creating a sustainable coordination framework led by authorities and supported by a strong national civil society.

Localization remains central to this strategy, focusing on deepening collaboration between local organizations and local authorities in counties and municipalities with high refugee populations.

To sustain this local engagement and local leadership, the approach includes a sustainability component that promotes partnerships with private sector actors through corporate social responsibility programs, enables strategic donor networking, and provides capacity support to strengthen fundraising efforts for national RRP partners.

By fostering national leadership, enhancing local partnerships, and securing sustainable funding sources, the strategy aims to build a resilient refugee response framework, adaptable to future emergency and inclusion challenges.

Country Coordination Structure



Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

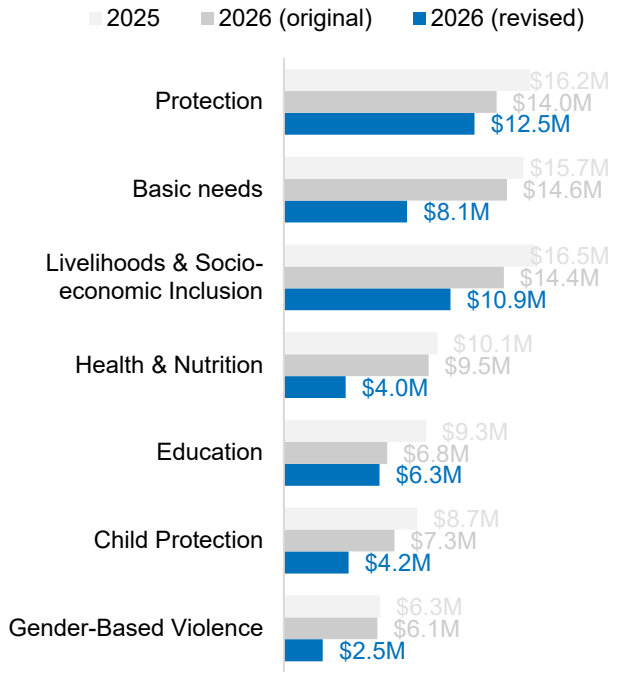
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

Partner type	2025	2026 (original)	revised 2026
UN agencies	55,745,500	51,327,200	**30,398,700**
National NGOs	21,292,504	16,254,604	**15,148,375**
Faith-based organizations	3,368,910	2,668,910	**2,967,910**
Refugee-led organizations*	916,864	666,610	**1,004,338**
Women-led organizations*	4,634,909	3,838,932	**3,176,965**
International NGO	5,755,000	5,055,000	**3,040,00**
	1,010,00	935,000	**100,000**
TOTAL	82,793,004	72,636,804	**48,587,075**

* 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.

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact and prioritization in 2026

In Romania, the largest percentage decreases in the revised 2026 appeals are in the Health, GBV, Child Protection, and Basic Needs sectors – particularly for Shelter, Non-Food Items, and parts of Multi-Purpose Cash assistance. At the same time, Education and Protection* requirements remain relatively stable. This trend reflects both constrained funding and Romania's strengthened capacity to include refugees in national health, education, and social assistance systems. Accordingly, partners have prioritized critical protection interventions – including specialised GBV services, case management, MHPSS, and targeted support for persons with specific needs – while reducing large-scale community-based or preventive activities, as well as those that can be delivered through national systems.

To sustain the RRP's localisation objective, it remains essential to support national NGOs, community-based organisations, and refugee-led initiatives, which play a central role in frontline protection, education, and inclusion efforts. As more services shift toward national systems, local NGOs and refugee-led organizations remain essential for outreach, identification of persons with specific needs, and specialized support, ensuring that refugees who face access barriers continue to receive essential support. RRP partners will continue to

advocate for addressing obstacles to refugee inclusion in national systems and providing technical guidance and capacity-building to government and municipal authorities through existing coordination platforms.

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$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	595,000	-	-	70,000	2,330,000	340,000	665,000	**4,000,000**
	2026	65,000	-	-	38,000	1,147,000	230,000	385,000	**1,865,000**
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	6,600,000	-	**6,600,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	**2,000,000**
United Nations Children's Fund	2025	674,500	1,480,000	200,000	4,229,000	322,000	260,000	-	**7,165,500**
	2026	351,000	825,500	50,000	2,462,200	98,000	165,000	-	**3,951,700**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	9,490,086	4,281,343	3,824,542	-	8,161,343	-	10,512,686	**36,270,000**
	2026	8,925,652	1,765,200	1,465,200	-	4,747,286	-	4,858,662	**21,762,000**
United Nations Population Fund	2025	-	-	800,000	-	-	910,000	-	**1,710,000**
	2026	-	-	310,000	-	-	510,000	-	**820,000**
National NGOs									
Agenţia de Dezvoltare Durabilă a Judeţului Braşov	2026	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	**200,000**
Asociatia City Makers	2025	100	72,143	19,276	82,810	13,943	73,612	-	**261,886**
	2026	70	72,143	19,276	82,810	13,943	73,612	-	**261,856**
Asociatia Drumul Vietii	2025	-	-	-	-	368,910	-	-	**368,910**
	2026	-	-	-	-	368,910	-	-	**368,910**
Asociația Ecumenică a Bisericilor din România	2026	-	-	15,000	84,000	-	-	200,000	**299,000**
Asociatia EDNAE – Everyone Deserves Non-violence and Equality	2026	45,000	-	10,000	15,000	-	20,000	110,000	**208,000**
Asociatia Moaselor Independente	2025	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	**400,000**
	2026	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	-	**400,000**
Asociatia Parentis	2025	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	**300,000**
Asociatia Parentis	2026	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	**100,000**
Asociatia Project Voiajor (Project Voyager)	2025	-	-	-	-	800,000	-	-	**800,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Asociatia Project Voiajor (Project Voyager)	2026	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	**600,000**
ASOCIAȚIA SPRIJIN PENTRU COMUNITATEA UCRAINEANĂ	2025	-	-	-	206,021	59,728	-	-	**265,749**
	2026	-	-	-	198,000	59,728	-	-	**257,728**
ASSOC	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	**600,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	**600,000**
Association for the Development of Alternative Practices for Reintegration and Education	2025	113,000	-	-	20,000	10,000	-	36,000	**179,000**
Association for the Development of Alternative Practices for Reintegration and Education	2026	130,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	26,000	**176,000**
Association MALVA - Ukrainian Community Based Organization	2025	42,765	-	23,300	51,240	44,900	-	-	**162,205**
	2026	51,300	-	23,300	58,200	44,900	-	-	**177,700**
Association of Ukrainian Teachers in Romania	2025	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	**120,000**
Ateliere fara Frontiere	2025	-	-	-	-	350,000	35,000	-	**385,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	**180,000**
Civic Radauti Association	2025	-	-	-	35,000	40,000	-	-	**75,000**
	2026	-	-	-	50,000	40,000	-	-	**90,000**
Dr.Max Foundation	2025	-	-	980,000	-	-	-	154,000	**1,134,000**
	2026	-	-	347,000	-	-	-	-	**347,000**
East European Institute for Reproductive Health (EEIRH)	2025	11,978	-	183,900	-	-	159,199	-	**355,077**
	2026	11,978	-	151,960	-	-	131,438	-	**295,376**
FONSS	2025	595,000	-	-	-	-	162,500	1,220,000	**1,977,500**
	2026	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	**120,000**
Fundatia Comunitara Sibiu	2025	41,000	10,000	10,000	284,585	150,000	-	10,000	**505,585**
	2026	25,000	5,000	4,000	212,333	75,000	-	-	**321,333**
Fundatia Tineri pentru Tineri	2025	40,000	-	50,000	250,000	-	-	-	**340,000**
	2026	15,000	-	50,000	250,000	-	-	-	**315,000**
Jesuit Refugee Service Romania	2025	330,000	-	-	850,000	200,000	-	900,000	**2,280,000**
	2026	270,000	-	-	600,000	200,000	-	700,000	**1,770,000**
Metropolitan Agency for Durable Development Brasov	2025	75,000	-	-	20,160	146,000	74,000	-	**315,160**
	2026	25,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	**100,000**
	2025	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	60,000	-	**260,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Migrant Integration Centre Brasov	2026	150,000	-	-	-	100,000	80,000	-	**330,000**
National Youth Foundation	2025	850,000	-	-	450,000	550,000	-	-	**1,850,000**
	2026	600,000	-	-	400,000	400,000	-	-	**1,400,000**
Necuvinte Association	2025	17,500	3,000	7,200	26,760	-	22,400	22,500	**99,360**
	2026	3,000	1,000	4,000	-	-	22,400	-	**30,400**
Novapolis Association	2025	140,000	-	-	55,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	**435,000**
	2026	140,000	-	-	55,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	**435,000**
PATRIR	2025	230,000	-	-	230,000	-	40,000	-	**500,000**
	2026	230,000	-	-	230,000	-	40,000	-	**500,000**
Salvati Copiii	2025	200,000	1,500,000	-	420,000	-	-	210,000	**2,330,000**
	2026	10,000	440,000	-	-	550,000	-	-	**1,000,000**
SERA Romania	2025	-	-	-	150,000	-	220,000	630,000	**1,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	-	220,000	630,000	**1,000,000**
Societatea pentru Educatie Contraceptiva si Sexuala	2025	-	-	-	20,326	-	47,744	-	**68,071**
	2026	-	-	-	20,326	-	47,744	-	**68,071**
The Roma Lawyers Association in Romania	2025	80,000	-	-	140,000	-	50,000	295,000	**565,000**
	2026	80,000	-	-	140,000	-	50,000	275,000	**545,000**
The Romanian National Council for Refugees	2025	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**300,000**
	2026	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**300,000**
World Vision Romania Foundation	2025	1,050,000	150,000	-	-	1,800,000	-	-	**3,000,000**
	2026	700,000	100,000	-	-	1,500,000	-	-	**2,300,000**
Young Men's Christian Association - Romania	2025	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	**60,000**
	2026	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	**60,000**
International NGOs									
Commit Global	2025	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	**10,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	**25,000**
Fundatia Roma Education Fund Romania	2025	-	-	-	290,000	150,000	-	-	**440,000**
	2026	-	-	-	290,000	150,000	-	-	**440,000**
Habitat for Humanity Romania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	**300,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	**100,000**
HIAS	2025	220,000	-	10,000	-	450,000	-	30,000	**710,000**
Plan International	2025	450,000	250,000	200,000	600,000	350,000	225,000	-	**2,075,000**
	2026	-	230,000	100,000	200,000	250,000	75,000	-	**855,000**
Terre des Hommes Foundation	2025	520,000	1,000,000	-	700,000	-	-	-	**2,220,000**
	2026	320,000	800,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	**1,620,000**

Sector		Indicator	2025	2026 (revised)
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	54,682	**35,291**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	14,824	**4,957**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefited from specialized GBV programmes	51,905	**28,077**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention, and response	1,044	**110**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and nonformal)	5,094	**3,317**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	113,053	**23,681**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	8,254	**1,392**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	70,656	**9,797**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	17,648	**13,321**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	43,715	**23,376**

COUNTRY CHAPTER

SLOVAKIA

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At a Glance

160,000
refugee population planned for assistance (2026: 150,000)

$42.5M
2025 financial requirements in USD

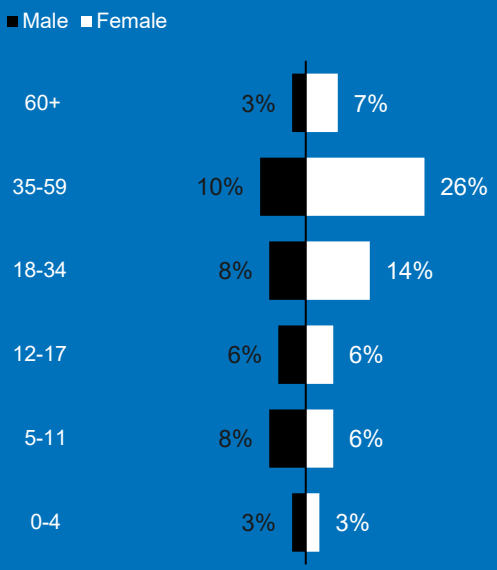
$22.2M
2026 financial requirements in USD (revised down from 36.9M)

19
RRP partners[109]

Population planning figures

	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2024	POPULATION AS OF DEC 2025	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
			2025	2026 (REVISED)
Refugee Population	131,611	151,240	160,000	150,000

Age and gender breakdown



11%
People with disabilities

62%
Women and girls

38%
Men and boys

32%
Children

[109] 3 partners dropped out in 2026

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Slovakia continued to welcome Ukrainian refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) throughout 2024 and 2025, demonstrating strong solidarity with those forced to flee. Temporary Protection (TP) status remains valid in Slovakia until March 2026, with an EU-level political agreement in place to extend it until March 2027. TP continues to provide access to protection and essential services for status holders. Since the beginning of the war, close to 3.8 million people (excluding Slovak nationals) have crossed from Ukraine into Slovakia. More than 175,000 individuals have applied for TP since March 2022, and currently, over 151,000 people benefit from TP status in Slovakia.

Women and children constitute more than 75 percent of the overall displaced population, including older persons, individuals with disabilities, and those with urgent healthcare needs.

National, district, and local authorities continue to take a welcoming stance, implementing measures across multiple sectors to better address the needs of refugees. Since 1 March 2022, in line with the EU Temporary Protection Directive, refugees arriving from Ukraine have been granted Temporary Protection (TP) status. This status provides access to territory and rights, including the right to work and access to national social protection systems and public services.

Several legislative changes in 2024 and 2025 have impacted TP holders' access to services and their socio-economic inclusion. In 2024, TP holders were granted access to self-employment, and mandatory education for children under TP was introduced. At the same time, the accommodation scheme was revised: subsidized housing became available only to new arrivals and, after 120 days, only to vulnerable households. In 2025, eligibility for subsidized accommodation was further reduced from 120 to 60 days. Additional changes included modifications to material-need assistance, the introduction of stricter cooperation requirements with labour offices, and the transfer of all social and medical assessments to labour offices. These measures have further impacted TP holders' access to assistance and social services.

Despite ongoing challenges, UN agencies, local communities, and a wide range of actors - including volunteers, municipalities, national and local non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, refugee-led and women-led organizations, academia, sports associations, faith-based organizations, and the private sector - continued to play an active role in supporting refugees. Together, they rose to the challenge of responding effectively and complementing collective efforts to facilitate protection and inclusion within national systems.

This inter-agency refugee response plan for Slovakia brings together 19 partners in a coordinated, multi-sectoral response aimed at complementing government-led responses.

Country Risks and Needs

With the protracted nature of displacement, the needs of refugees from Ukraine in Slovakia have continued to evolve. While significant progress has been made across many sectors—thanks to

the efforts of national authorities and humanitarian partners—specific risks and unmet needs persist, requiring targeted and sustainable solutions.

Findings from the 2025 Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) highlight ongoing vulnerabilities. Approximately 66% of refugee households reported having priority needs, reflecting an 8% decrease compared to 2024. Key concerns have shifted, with employment and livelihoods emerging as the top priority in 2025, cited by 21% of households. This is followed by healthcare services (19%) and accommodation (10%). Notably, this marks a change from previous years, when accommodation was the most frequently cited concern.

The refugee population in Slovakia comprises 46 percent women and 30 percent children, alongside youth, older persons, and individuals with disabilities. This demographic profile is expected to remain largely consistent through 2025-2026. These groups face specific distinct challenges that require sustained support. Findings from the SEIS indicate that 70 percent of refugee households reside in private accommodations. An additional 16 percent share living spaces, 6 percent live in collective sites, and 4 percent are housed in hotels or hostels - reflecting a notable shift toward private housing arrangements.

In terms of access to healthcare services, 26% of household members experienced a health issue requiring medical attention in the month prior to data collection. Among them, 87% were able to access the necessary care, while 13% did not receive the required assistance. The most commonly reported barrier was the inability to secure a medical appointment, cited by 37% of those unable to access care. Additionally, 28% reported long waiting times, and 27% were unable to afford the costs.

Regarding education, enrolment of school-aged children in the Slovak education system has increased. In the 2024/25 academic year, 81% of children aged 6–17 were attending school in Slovakia. The most frequently reported barrier to attendance was continued participation in distance learning while remaining enrolled in schools in Ukraine (34%).

Refugees from Ukraine continue to benefit from TP status, which grants access to national services and social protection systems in line with the EU Temporary Protection Directive. In 2024, the Foreign Police began issuing plastic ID cards in a standardized European format for TP holders, resulting in registration backlogs that extended throughout 2025. Authorities were required to manage both new TP applications and the issuance of ID cards simultaneously, leading to delays. To mitigate these processing challenges, capacity was expanded in mid-2025 through extended working hours and increased staffing.

The planned response for 2025-2026 aims to foster social cohesion between refugees and host communities. Findings of the SEIS 2025 indicate that while most refugees feel safe and have positive relationships with the host community, 30 percent reported having experienced some form of hostility. Employment remains a challenge, with 58 percent of working-age household members employed. Barriers to employment include language skills and childcare. Nearly two-thirds (61 percent) of working-age members hold a university degree, and an additional 14 percent have completed technical or vocational education, indicating potential contributions to Slovakia’s labour force.

Economic challenges persist, nearly half (49 percent) of households reporting that their income is insufficient to cover essential needs such as food, utilities, medicine, and clothing. Targeted

services are needed for those with heightened protection needs, including GBV survivors, children at risk, and LGBTIQ+ individuals.

The shift from emergency to protracted displacement underscores the importance of effective access to services and livelihoods, contributing to social cohesion and localization of the response.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

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

Under the first objective, partners will contribute to efforts of ensuring effective access to legal status, protection, and rights for refugees in Slovakia. RRP partners, together with other actors involved in the refugee response, will continue to support the Government and authorities at all levels in Slovakia in ensuring that all refugees from Ukraine are aware of the benefits of registering for TP, while continuing advocacy efforts for strengthening the protection environment for third country nationals in need of international protection, asylum-seekers and refugees from other countries. Currently, TP status in Slovakia is extended until March 2026. RRP partners will support the government in promoting continued access to legal status and rights for those in need of international protection, especially vulnerable groups. This includes safeguarding legal protections and avoiding secondary movements or premature returns to Ukraine. Under the inter-agency response, partners will work with the Government of Slovakia to improve protection services, and to provide legal advice and information to refugees, service providers, municipalities and other stakeholders.

SO2: Support Slovakia in its 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.

With the conflict entering its fourth year, the focus has increasingly shifted from emergency assistance to inclusion in national systems. Under the inter-agency response, partners will advocate for the inclusion of refugees in national systems of Slovakia, particularly in healthcare,

education, employment and various protection services. This includes strengthening national child protection systems to ensure access to services for children at risk, such as unaccompanied and separated children, survivors of violence, and those facing socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

Socioeconomic vulnerability can lead to protection risks, such as accepting unvetted job offers or premature returns. While TP status offers some financial protection, the focus will be on strengthening the self-reliance of those able to work, while focusing on finding solutions for the most vulnerable or those with specific needs.

Partners will focus on efforts to include refugees in the labour market in Slovakia, by addressing barriers such as language proficiency, decent work opportunities, and access to healthcare, accommodation, and childcare. Efforts will be made to engage a range of stakeholders, including authorities and private sector employers to ensure sustainability of the response. Economic empowerment is particularly crucial for women and girls, including GBV survivors. Female-led households and those with disabilities or young children need special attention due to higher poverty and GBV risks. Effective inclusion in social protection systems and access to healthcare and education are vital for all refugees. RRP partners will target interventions to improve access to mental health services, vocational training, and employment opportunities, fostering long-term inclusion and self-reliance.

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

In Slovakia, the relationship between refugees and the host community is generally positive, 73 percent of SEIS survey respondents expressing this view. Furthermore, two thirds of households (66 per cent) did not encounter any hostile behaviour or attitudes from the host community members. However, 30 percent of households reported having experienced some form of hostility, mainly verbal aggression. To address these issues and strengthen social cohesion, partners will foster dialogue and support structured interactions through schools, sports, and cultural activities. Efforts will also focus on tackling disinformation and enhancing local capacities to support social cohesion. Special attention will be given to youth and adolescents, promoting their inclusion through education and community initiatives, and fostering partnerships between refugees and host community members.

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

RRP partners will support local civil society organizations by fostering partnerships with governments and the private sector for sustainable projects. Municipalities and cities, as primary providers of frontline social services, have played a crucial role in welcoming refugees in Slovakia. RRP partners will work closely with these entities to build resilient systems for sustainable service provision and social inclusion. Where possible, programmes will be designed jointly with national and local authorities to promote sustainability and local ownership.

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

RRP partners promote the SDGs

- By ensuring refugees' access to healthcare and mental health services and by advocating for refugees' inclusion in national education systems, RRP partners promote SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education). SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) is also promoted through efforts to include refugees in national systems and provide support services help reduce inequalities.
- By expanding access to GBV services and supporting women's economic independence, RRP partners promote SDG 5 (Gender Quality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities through support to diverse populations and strengthened local capacities.
- By ensuring access to mental health and psychosocial support for refugee children and providing child-centered activities and educational support, RRP partners promote SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education). SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Aligning national and international child protection standards strengthens institutions and promotes justice for children.

- By ensuring equitable access to education for refugee children and adolescents in Slovakia, RRP partners promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all - SDG 4: Quality Education.
- By facilitating refugees' inclusion in the labor market and supporting self-employment, RRP partners promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.
- By institutionalizing and expanding mental health services, RRP partners promote overall health and well-being, focusing on vulnerable populations and supporting national health reforms, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.
- By targeted cash assistance, non-food items distribution distributing non-food items and providing housing assistance to vulnerable refugees, RRP partners help reduce poverty and ensure basic needs are met, SDG 1: No Poverty.

PROTECTION

RRP partners will ensure refugees' access to territory, legal documentation, and adequate reception conditions, upholding non-discrimination principles. They will advocate for refugees' inclusion in national systems like health, education, and employment, while providing support with access to these services in practice.

Efforts will focus on identifying individuals with specific needs, such as single women, children at risk, members of the LGBTIQ+ community, older individuals and people with disabilities and referring them to appropriate services for immediate and long-term support. Sustainable support structures, including assistance centres and mobile teams, will be strengthened through local ownership.

Community-based protection approaches will engage local authorities and communities, enhancing national and local capacities to support refugees. Inclusive community activities will promote mental health and wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion. Where possible, partners will engage refugee volunteers as well as refugee-led communities and organisations, while refugees will be engaged throughout the design and delivery of the response.

Information on rights and opportunities will be shared through various communication channels, adapted for different nationalities and needs. Two-way communication will promote feedback and confidentiality, enhancing accountability. RRP partner staff will be trained on prevention of PSEA knowledge and intervention strategies, empowering staff to actively identify and support PSEA victims. Overall, RRP partners will work to integrate refugees into national systems, support vulnerable groups, and foster sustainable, community-based protection and inclusion efforts. Furthermore, RRP partners in the protection will also focus on joint advocacy regarding the implementation of EU Pact on Migration and Asylum.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Inter-agency efforts in Slovakia include expanding access to quality GBV information and services by improving referral mechanisms, and ensuring high-quality, survivor-centred care. Cash may be used as a modality to provide immediate assistance to survivors of GBV, while efforts to strengthen survivors' access to livelihoods will support women's economic independence in the long-term. Women-led (WLO) and Rights-based Organizations' (WRO) role in GBV prevention and response will be strengthened by providing resources, technical assistance, and capacity building, especially for youth, people with disabilities, and LGBTIQ+ individuals.

The sustainability of the response will be ensured through system strengthening and building local capacity. Partners will invest in enhancing refugees' inclusion in national systems for GBV prevention and response and strengthening partnerships with women-led organizations, including those led by refugee women. Initiatives include promoting positive models in intimate partner relationships and positive male role modelling. Awareness of support options for GBV survivors will be distributed widely through social media, printed materials, informational sessions and through existing community structures for a wide reach.

Partners will conduct mapping and streamlining of services available for GBV survivors, engage communities in identifying service barriers, and promote outreach activities, through an age, gender and diversity lens. The survivor-centred approach will aim to create a supportive environment in which the survivor's rights are respected and in which she/he is treated with dignity and respect. This 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.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG) has been integrated in the Protection and Inclusion Working Group (PIWG) in 2025. RRP partners will focus on aligning national child protection standards with international ones, ensuring that refugee children have access to necessary support and services in Slovakia on par with national children. The PIWG will prioritize identifying and addressing critical gaps in child protection services to ensure that the needs of refugee children are adequately met. This includes developing standardized guidelines that align with international child protection principles and promoting the adoption of best practices among stakeholders. As part of its coordinated approach, the PIWG will lead capacity-building initiatives to strengthen the skills and knowledge of child protection actors, enhance case management systems to deliver timely and effective support for children at risk, and verify that all interventions are child-centred and uphold the principle of the best interests of the child. This work is particularly important within the implementation timeframe of the new EU Pact on Migration and Asylum.

Furthermore, RRP partners will focus on including refugee children and caregivers in national child protection systems, strengthening national authorities' capacities, which will also strengthen the sustainability of the child protection response. Partnerships with civil society organizations will enhance outreach, identification, and referral of vulnerable children and families, complementing

national systems with community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and protection services.

Other efforts will include provision of child-centred activities, including centres that serve as easily accessible spaces offering recreational, educational, and psychosocial support activities for children in a safe and welcoming environment. Group activities, child-friendly spaces, and organizing of afternoon or holiday camps will also be prioritized. Particular emphasis will be placed on outreach to and support for children with disabilities and their families with both individual counselling and support as well as through support groups and community activities. Tailored activities and materials will be elaborated and used to empower teachers, parents and children to actively prevent and combat discrimination and bullying, and support mental health and social inclusion of refugee children.

EDUCATION

Under the overall coordination of the Education Working Group, partners will continue supporting refugee children and youth by strengthening equitable access to the national education system in Slovakia. This includes guidance on enrolment procedures, document translation, and interpretation services. Efforts will aim at including students into the Slovak curriculum, with language support and catch-up classes to support adaptation. Advocacy efforts will focus on implementing recent legislative changes that made education compulsory for refugee children with TP status as of 1 September 2025, expand school capacities, strengthen teachers' capacity and implement support measures such as preparatory programs and mental health services. Additionally, partners will enhance access to higher education and vocational training through cooperation with national institutions and direct support for refugee students. Non-formal education initiatives will include language classes, life skills training, and educational activities. Partners will offer workshops, seminars, and experiential learning to develop personal and practical skills. Career counselling will prepare students for academic and career pathways. Efforts will also focus on empowering Ukrainian adolescents to transition from learning to earning through access to quality learning and first job opportunities. This includes supporting school enrolment, providing learning support, and facilitating access to skills-building programs. Community-based MHPSS and protection services will be provided, with a focus on children with disabilities and those in need of specialized support.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Partners will facilitate refugees' inclusion in the labour market by providing individualized job counselling and career workshops, helping them navigate the Slovak labour market and job application process. Efforts include organizing Slovak language courses, job-search support, including CV creation and application assistance, and provide information on job opportunities, working conditions, and necessary documentation, to support socio-cultural orientation and improve employability. Vocational training and courses will help refugees acquire essential skills, contributing to employability and confidence. As Slovakia lacks workforce across many sectors, partners will also engage with the private sector to create and advocate for favourable employment environments,

while increasing awareness among employers in Slovakia of the potential of refugees as contributors to the workforce. Partnerships with private and public sector entities will also facilitate internships and apprenticeships, enhancing employment opportunities and skill development for refugees at the start of their career. Following the legislative changes in mid-2024, which introduced the right to self-employment for TP holders, specific focus will be placed on supporting refugees with access to self-employment, including information on administrative procedures.

To enhance the sustainability of the response, partners will establish and further develop partnerships with municipalities and self-governing regions to ensure active engagement of local authorities in protection and inclusion of refugees. Particular focus will be placed on advocating for and facilitating access for refugees to social and other local services. This includes continuous support to municipalities with development and/or revision of local inclusion strategies.

Adequate housing solutions, with special focus on refugees with vulnerabilities, will be systematically promoted and supported through advocacy and innovative tools, such as municipal social rental models.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Partners will enhance coordination and strengthen health services in Slovakia, focusing on vulnerable populations, including individuals with disabilities and/or chronic diseases and older refugees. Efforts will improve clinical services, mental health care, and healthcare delivery for refugees. Building resilient health financing systems and supporting national authorities with capacity building will ensure better access to care. Strengthening the health workforce through trainings is critical as is supporting efforts to integrate Ukrainian healthcare workers into the national workforce and continue supporting enrolment into the health insurance system. Preventive healthcare, rehabilitation, and recovery services will address challenges faced by refugees. Risk communication and community engagement activities will raise awareness about health-related issues. Additionally, partners will provide information, support healthcare visits, and offer translation services to secure access to healthcare for all.

Furthermore, partners aim to improve the quality and access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in Slovakia for all refugees, including youth, people with disabilities, and marginalized populations. The focus will be on capacity building, innovative digital solutions, and strengthening the capacity of the health workforce. Efforts include evidence gathering, advocacy, and enhancing coordination among health partners to enable high-quality, inclusive SRH services.

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

Inter-agency efforts under MHPSS will institutionalize and expand mental health services in Slovakia, focusing on vulnerable populations and supporting national health authorities in mental health reform. This includes community and family-based services, training local professionals, and awareness campaigns to reduce stigma.

Activities will include organizing specialized group sessions, ongoing staff training, and referrals to specialized partners. Strengthening the capacity of humanitarian partners and local professionals will ensure effective MHPSS responses. Community-based activities will support emotional well-being and resilience, particularly for older refugees and those living alone.

BASIC NEEDS

In 2025 – 2026 some of the partners will continue providing cash assistance/vouchers with further targeting approaches, which will support highly vulnerable individuals and be complementary to government-led assistance. Cash assistance will continue to be mainstreamed across sectors, such as protection and education, including GBV risk mitigation, and link vulnerable individuals with social services to further meet their basic needs.

Additionally, partners will continue distribute non-food items (NFIs) such as clothing, hygiene kits, and other essentials to vulnerable individuals and groups. They are actively seeking donors and partnerships to meet the high demand for these supplies. Tailored material support and refurbishments will be provided to collective sites, especially those housing vulnerable beneficiaries like older people and people with disabilities. Additionally, partners will distribute NFIs to the most vulnerable, including older people, single parents, and individuals with disabilities.

A network of collective accommodation sites will facilitate the placement of vulnerable beneficiaries in collective sites and coordinate transitions to social care facilities when needed. Efforts include seeking additional private and facility-based accommodations, providing updates on legislative changes, and facilitating communication between landlords and tenants. Individual housing assistance will be offered for the most vulnerable refugees by partially subsidizing rent. Advocacy activities will promote accessible housing, and partnerships will be established to build capacities of regional governments and local actors in sustainable housing. Capacity building on preparedness, winterization, and crisis response will also be provided.

INTER-AGENCY DATA COLLECTION

Through interagency mechanisms, partners in Slovakia will continue coordinating the data collection activities to gain insights into the mobility patterns, vulnerabilities, needs, and intentions of forcibly displaced populations. This data collection will involve various methodologies, including surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions, ensuring a thorough understanding of the refugee population's dynamics. The gathered data will be crucial in identifying specific needs and tailoring assistance programs effectively.

By analyzing mobility patterns, partners can anticipate movements and prepare appropriate responses, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently. Understanding vulnerabilities will help in prioritizing the most at-risk groups, such as women, children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, ensuring they receive the necessary support. The data on needs and intentions will guide the development of targeted interventions, from basic needs provision to long-term integration strategies.

Data will support partners in informing advocacy efforts, helping to highlight critical areas requiring attention and support from both national and international stakeholders. By continuously updating and sharing this information, partners can adapt their strategies to the evolving situation in Slovakia, ensuring a responsive and coordinated approach.

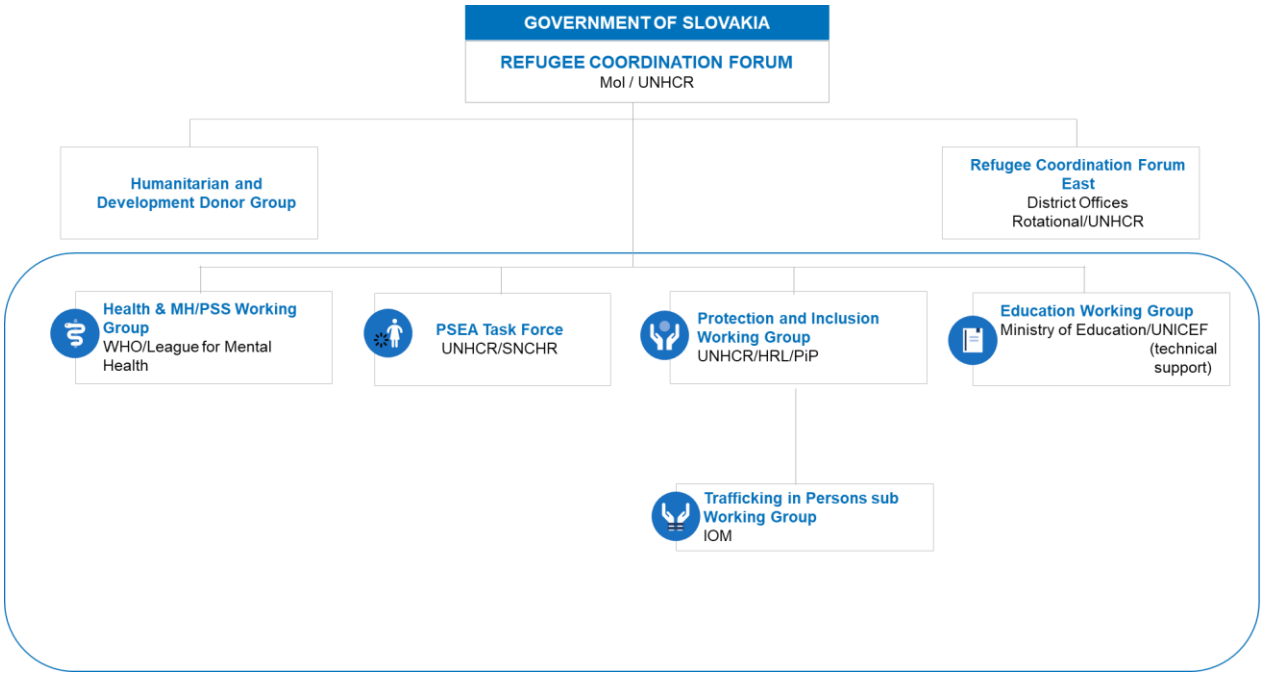
Partnership and Coordination

Under the Refugee Coordination Model, the 2025-2026 inter-agency Slovakia chapter of the RRP brings together 19 partners, comprising 13 national NGOs, 1 international NGO and 5 UN agencies.

Through the Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF), UNHCR coordinates humanitarian partners in Slovakia, aligning with government-led structures to enhance national capacity and support host communities. The RCF, co-chaired by the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior and UNHCR, meets in Bratislava, with field-level coordination mechanisms in place in Eastern Slovakia, in Kosice, Presov and Michalovce. From 1 September 2025, several working groups were consolidated, resulting in three WGs (Health, Education, and the Protection & Inclusion WG), one sub-WG on Trafficking in Persons, and one PSEA Task Force. The RCF and WG meetings will continue in a lighter and more flexible format to maintain dialogue and information exchange among RRP partners.

The multi-stakeholder approach involves collaboration with national and local authorities, NGOs, and the private sector, fostering partnerships to broaden support. Localization efforts emphasize the active participation of national NGOs and grassroots organizations, including those led by refugees, women and individuals with disabilities. Coordination mechanisms include common assessments, monitoring tools, and flexible funding systems. This coordinated approach ensures comprehensive, multi-sectoral support for refugees, enhancing the resilience and capacity of host communities.

Country Coordination Structure



Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Inter-Agency Financial

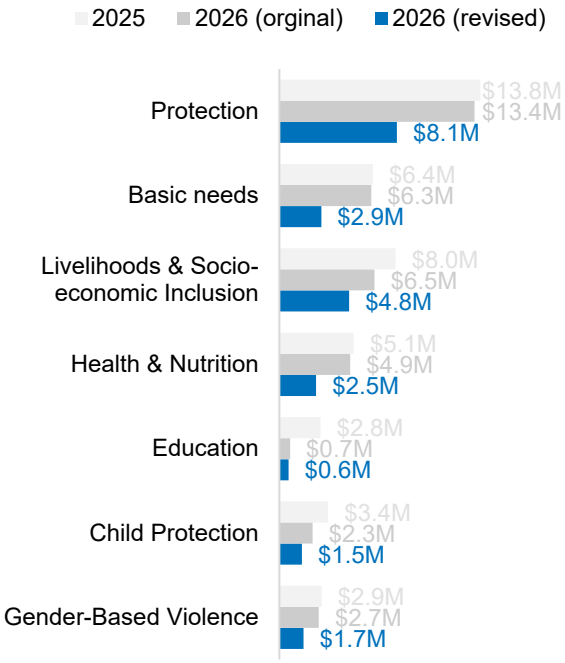
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

Partner type	2025	2026 (original)	2026 (revised)
UN agencies	32,009,213	26,614,760	**13,242,062**
National NGOs	9,935,077	9,729,055	**8,629,671**
Refugee-led organizations*	6,560,569	6,263,569	**2,264,360**
Women-led organizations*	2,794,398	2,808,724	**1,969,437**
International NGOs	540,252	567,265	**285,000**
TOTAL	**42,484,542**	**36,911,080**	**22,156,733**

* 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.

Financial requirements in USD by sector at country level



Impact and prioritization in 2026

In Slovakia, appeals for 2026 show an almost 40% decrease across most sectors, with Education registering a smaller decrease of 15%. The highest appeal amounts remain concentrated in Protection, Livelihoods and Socio-Economic Inclusion, followed by Basic Needs. This trend reflects a shift from emergency response toward longer-term solutions, underscoring the importance of effective access to services and livelihoods as key drivers of social cohesion and localization of the response.

Partners will focus on labour market inclusion for refugees, addressing barriers such as language proficiency, access to decent work opportunities, healthcare, accommodation, and childcare. Community-based protection approaches will engage local authorities and communities to strengthen national and local capacities, while inclusive community activities will promote mental health, wellbeing, and social cohesion. To enhance sustainability, partnerships with municipalities and self-governing regions will be further developed to ensure active engagement of local authorities in refugee protection and inclusion. This includes continuous support for municipalities in developing or revising local inclusion strategies and advocating for refugee access to social and other essential services.

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$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	1,100,000	230,000	-	-	3,100,000	2,170,000	3,200,000	**9,800,000**
	2026	460,000	190,000	-	-	2,600,000	1,750,000	2,500,000	**7,500,000**
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	**1,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	73,000	-	**73,000**
United Nations Children's Fund	2025	-	1,098,730	63,000	2,100,432	1,145,451	576,840	-	**4,984,453**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	8,475,781	600,255	856,755	-	2,210,802	-	2,531,164	**14,674,760**
	2026	4,195,107	226,762	396,834	-	850,359	-	-	**5,669,062**
United Nations Population Fund	2025	-	-	700,000	-	-	850,000	-	**1,550,000**
National NGOs									
Adventisticka agentura pre pomoc a rozvoj	2025	-	-	-	10,000	8,000	-	30,000	**48,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
AVA	2025	479,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	**479,563**
	2026	493,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	**493,889**
Equita	2025	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	**250,000**
	2026	-	-	350,000	-	-	300,000	-	**650,000**
League for Mental Health in Slovakia	2025	1,500,000	-	490,000	-	-	265,000	-	**2,255,000**
	2026	1,300,000	-	500,000	-	-	300,000	-	**2,100,000**
Mareena	2025	480,680	-	-	-	377,005	-	-	**857,685**
	2026	253,600	-	-	-	480,837	-	-	**734,437**
Our Way	2025	50,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	**85,000**
	2026	50,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	**85,000**
People in Need - Slovakia	2025	443,725	329,721	135,296	319,646	310,821	-	-	**1,539,209**
	2026	290,000	229,721	135,296	249,646	155,410	-	-	**1,060,073**
Platform of Families of children with disabilities	2025	-	254,130	-	-	274,130	-	-	**528,260**
	2026	-	304,956	-	-	304,956	-	-	**609,912**
Slovak Humanitarian Council	2025	486,096	285,003	285,003	-	352,605	-	389,502	**1,798,210**
	2026	486,096	285,003	285,003	-	352,605	-	389,502	**1,798,210**
TENENET (NGO)	2025	100,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	-	**470,000**
	2026	10,000	22,000	2,000	30,000	18,000	50,000	-	**132,000**
The Human Rights League	2025	656,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**656,000**
	2026	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**500,000**
Voluntary civil protection	2025	-	8,000	120,000	9,000	75,000	-	290,000	**502,000**
We are together	2025	56,000	-	-	350,000	150	60,000	-	**466,150**
	2026	56,000	-	-	350,000	150	60,000	-	**466,150**
International NGOs									
Kids in Need of Defense	2025	-	540,252	-	-	-	-	-	**540,252**
	2026	-	285,000	-	-	-	-	-	**285,000**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	2025	2026 (revised)
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	136,000	**136,000**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	25,000	**13,600**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefited from specialized GBV programmes	12,000	**6,100**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response	500	**240**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and non- formal)	15,000	**8,500**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	80,000	**36,400**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	200	**78**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	37,000	**11,440**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	100,000	**100,000**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	32,000	**16,800**

ANNEX 1 – RRP BUDGET SUMMARY BY PARTNER

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
UN Agencies									
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	18,548,182	2,938,000	1,300,000	735,811	50,031,549	11,868,748	22,569,775	**107,992,067**
	2026	10,985,171	1,290,000	900,000	498,000	26,573,265	8,062,988	17,721,786	**66,031,210**
UN Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	2025	417,040	-	-	-	196,650	-	-	**613,690**
	2026	60,000	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	**260,000**
UN Women	2025	100,000	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	**600,000**
	2026	50,000	-	-	-	862,144	-	-	**912,144**
UN World Food Programme	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,493,261	**10,493,261**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,900,000	**6,900,000**
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	470,000	-	-	33,161,200	-	**33,631,200**
	2026	-	-	420,000	-	-	19,261,000	-	**19,681,000**
United Nations Children's Fund	2025	1,718,015	32,728,169	2,683,278	40,729,213	6,590,143	4,730,554	843,356	**90,022,729**
	2026	733,546	13,373,702	1,230,497	15,635,042	430,043	1,708,352	1,435,950	**34,547,133**
United Nations Development Programme	2025	1,000,000	-	-	130,000	1,139,880	700,000	-	**2,969,880**
	2026	120,000	-	-	230,000	1,251,440	100,000	-	**1,701,440**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	77,305,273	9,267,084	10,836,849	3,559,996	38,370,334	5,139,681	88,114,409	**232,593,628**
	2026	47,806,561	4,600,888	5,768,994	1,028,478	19,518,648	2,772,232	60,154,195	**141,649,999**
United Nations Population Fund	2025	-	-	13,005,000	-	-	11,970,000	1,400,000	**26,375,000**
	2026	-	-	5,712,400	-	-	3,939,000	-	**9,651,400**
IFRC and Red Cross									
Bulgarian Red Cross	2025	400,000	20,000	-	-	70,000	30,000	1,000,000	**1,520,000**
	2026	100,000	10,000	-	-	-	60,000	130,000	**300,000**
Hungarian Red Cross	2026	-	-	-	50,000	5,000	50,000	250,000	**355,000**
Lithuanian Red Cross	2025	-	-	-	-	186,200	302,436	92,973	**581,609**
	2026	-	-	-	-	1,046,877	226,728	87,118	**1,360,723**
Moldova Red Cross Society	2025	-	400,000	-	100,000	580,000	400,000	360,000	**1,840,000**
	2026	-	400,000	-	100,000	-	400,000	940,000	**1,840,000**
Polish Red Cross (Polski Czerwony Krzyż) & International Federation of Red Cross	2025	63,620	-	-	-	139,730	282,540	3,213,160	**3,699,050**
	2026	17,900	-	-	-	846,000	282,540	3,772,760	**4,919,200**
National NGOs									
A.O. Amici dei Bambini	2025	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	-	**375,000**
A.O. Biaz Gul	2025	-	-	265,000	-	490,000	20,000	-	**775,000**
ADRA Moldova	2025	402,171	50,508	-	-	465,948	59,982	2,335,519	**3,314,128**
Adventisticka agentura pre pomoc a rozvoj	2025	-	-	-	10,000	8,000	-	30,000	**48,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
African Women Hungary Association	2025	2,000	-	2,800	9,000	5,000	2,500	-	**21,300**
	2026	2,500	-	3,200	12,000	6,500	3,800	-	**28,000**
Agency for Migration and Adaption	2025	65,000	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	**155,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Agenția de Dezvoltare Durabilă a Județului Brașov	2026	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	**200,000**
Aid for Ukraine	2025	72,000	96,000	-	210,000	96,000	-	-	**474,000**
	2026	86,000	150,000	-	240,000	80,000	-	-	**556,000**
AKSEN Project	2025	-	-	-	8,907	-	-	-	**8,907**
	2026	-	-	-	8,907	-	-	-	**8,907**
Aliance Center duševního zdraví / Alliance of Community MH Centers	2025	-	-	-	-	-	800,000	-	**800,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
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**
	2026	-	5,700	-	85,440	-	9,800	-	**100,940**
Animus Association Foundation	2025	150,000	350,000	100,000	-	150,000	500,000	120,000	**1,370,000**
	2026	150,000	350,000	100,000	-	150,000	500,000	130,000	**1,380,000**
AO Izbište - sat natal	2025	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	**50,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	**30,000**
AO MIRKIRAS	2025	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	**40,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	56,000	-	-	**56,000**
AO Padurea noastra	2025	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**30,000**
AO SOS Autism	2025	17,045	81,820	-	-	50,000	-	34,100	**182,965**
Artscape	2025	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	**40,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	**40,000**
Asociatia City Makers	2025	100	72,143	19,276	82,810	13,943	73,612	-	**261,886**
	2026	70	72,143	19,276	82,810	13,943	73,612	-	**261,856**
Asociatia Drumul Vietii	2025	-	-	-	-	368,910	-	-	**368,910**
	2026	-	-	-	-	368,910	-	-	**368,910**
Asociația Ecumenică a Bisericilor din România	2026	-	-	15,000	84,000	-	-	200,000	**299,000**
Asociatia EDNAE – Everyone Deserves Non-violence and Equality	2026	45,000	-	10,000	15,000	-	20,000	110,000	**208,000**
Asociatia Moaselor Independente	2025	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	**400,000**
	2026	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	-	**400,000**
Asociatia Obsteasca pentru Asistenta si Dezvoltare „Armonie Plus"	2025	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	**700,000**
Asociația Obștească pentru Copii și	2025	-	-	-	-	375,000	-	-	**375,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Tineret "FĂCLIA"									
Asociatia Parentis	2025	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	**300,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	**100,000**
Asociatia Project Voiajor (Project Voyager)	2025	-	-	-	-	800,000	-	-	**800,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	-	**600,000**
Asociația Psihologilor Tighina	2025	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	**65,000**
ASOCIAȚIA SPRIJIN PENTRU COMUNITATEA UCRAINEANĂ	2025	-	-	-	206,021	59,728	-	-	**265,749**
	2026	-	-	-	198,000	59,728	-	-	**257,728**
ASSOC	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	**600,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	**600,000**
Association "Big and Small Dreams House"	2025	-	20,000	-	34,000	35,000	12,000	-	**101,000**
	2026	-	10,000	-	40,000	25,000	22,000	-	**97,000**
Association Energy	2025	-	-	122,000	-	-	-	-	**122,000**
	2026	100,000	62,000	-	58,000	61,000	-	-	**281,000**
Association for the Development of Alternative Practices for Reintegration and Education	2025	113,000	-	-	20,000	10,000	-	36,000	**179,000**
	2026	130,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	26,000	**176,000**
Association MALVA - Ukrainian Community Based Organization	2025	42,765	-	23,300	51,240	44,900	-	-	**162,205**
	2026	51,300	-	23,300	58,200	44,900	-	-	**177,700**
Association of Ukrainian Teachers in Romania	2025	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	**120,000**
ASTRA FORUM FOUNDATION	2025	30,000	-	-	-	110,000	70,000	-	**210,000**
	2026	10,000	-	-	-	35,000	25,000	-	**70,000**
Ateliere fara Frontiere	2025	-	-	-	-	350,000	35,000	-	**385,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	-	**180,000**
Atviros Tautos (Open Nations)	2025	-	-	-	-	314,800	-	-	**314,800**
	2026	-	-	-	-	314,800	-	-	**314,800**
AVA	2025	479,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	**479,563**
	2026	493,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	**493,889**
Biedrība "Ukraiņu-latviešu pērlītes" (Perlyna)	2025	-	45,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	**545,000**
	2026	-	50,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	**550,000**
Bona Fide Charitable Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	78,000	-	-	**78,000**
Bulgarian Center for Slavic Culture and Spiritual Development	2025	-	-	-	22,690	-	-	-	**22,690**
	2026	-	-	-	25,950	-	-	-	**25,950**
Caritas Bulgaria	2025	-	-	-	-	80,965	-	-	**80,965**
	2026	-	-	-	-	85,013	-	-	**85,013**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Caritas Lithuania	2025	-	-	-	-	278,078	-	508,617	**786,695**
Caritas Poland	2025	1,185,000	1,000,000	-	1,920,000	1,655,000	1,488,000	-	**7,248,000**
	2026	123,934	93,200	-	123,934	123,934	397,234	-	**862,236**
Center for Public Policy PROVIDUS	2025	-	-	-	-	65,604	-	-	**65,604**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Central Roma Council in Poland	2025	-	-	-	358,000	109,000	380,000	-	**847,000**
	2026	-	-	-	200,000	50,000	200,000	-	**450,000**
Centru de reabilitare "OSORC"	2025	65,000	-	-	-	-	83,000	30,000	**178,000**
Centrul de Suport in Afaceri Business InnoHub	2025	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	**400,000**
Centrul Național de Formare, Asistență, Consiliere și Educație din Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	**400,000**
Centrul National de Prevenire a Abuzului fata de Copii	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	2026	-	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	**185,000**
Centrul pentru Politici, Inițiative și Cercetări "Platforma"	2025	91,000	55,000	-	45,000	135,000	-	-	**326,000**
Česko-ukrajinské centrum Krajanka / Czech-Ukrainian Center Krajanka	2025	4,267	-	-	40,000	67,555	-	-	**111,822**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Charita Česká republika / Caritas Czech Republic	2025	-	-	-	150,000	700,000	100,000	100,000	**1,050,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Charity Centre for Refugees	2025	123,793	71,773	45,932	125,804	73,147	-	213,483	**653,932**
	2026	40,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	130,000	**235,000**
Children's Emergency Relief International	2025	69,802	3,900	-	-	-	-	64,000	**137,702**
Civic Radauti Association	2025	-	-	-	35,000	40,000	-	-	**75,000**
	2026	-	-	-	50,000	40,000	-	-	**90,000**
Cordelia Foundation for the Rehab. of Torture Victims	2025	235,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	**235,967**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	**95,000**
Council for Refugee Women in Bulgaria	2025	-	-	-	47,191	-	-	190,112	**237,303**
	2026	-	-	-	47,191	-	-	190,112	**237,303**
Creative ideas	2025	-	-	-	10,000	17,500	-	-	**27,500**
	2026	-	-	-	10,000	90,000	-	-	**100,000**
Dévai Fogadó (formerly Mandák Ház)	2025	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	**65,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Dévai Fogadó (formerly Mandák Ház)	2026	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	**65,000**
Diaspora Berehynya Český Krumlov	2025	-	4,500	-	25,000	10,000	-	-	**39,500**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Dobrovolnické centrum, z.s.	2025	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	**120,000**
Dobrovolnické centrum, z.s.	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Dokova & Dokov for Future Foundation	2025	-	-	-	145,000	-	-	-	**145,000**
Dorcas	2025	-	21,605	-	22,674	38,804	-	21,613	**104,696**
Dr.Max Foundation	2025	-	-	980,000	-	-	-	154,000	**1,134,000**
Dr.Max Foundation	2026	-	-	347,000	-	-	-	-	**347,000**
East European Institute for Reproductive Health (EEIRH)	2025	11,978	-	183,900	-	-	159,199	-	**355,077**
East European Institute for Reproductive Health (EEIRH)	2026	11,978	-	151,960	-	-	131,438	-	**295,376**
Eleon - pomocne dłonie dla Ukrainy	2025	-	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	**42,000**
Eleon - pomocne dłonie dla Ukrainy	2026	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	**60,000**
Equita	2025	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	**250,000**
Equita	2026	-	-	350,000	-	-	300,000	-	**650,000**
Estonia Human Rights Centre	2025	22,219	-	-	62,494	-	-	-	**84,713**
Estonia Human Rights Centre	2026	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**80,000**
Female Support Force	2025	200,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	**300,000**
Female Support Force	2026	50,000	50,000	-	40,000	-	-	50,000	**190,000**
Folkowisko Foundation	2026	200,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	**450,000**
FONSS	2025	595,000	-	-	-	-	162,500	1,220,000	**1,977,500**
FONSS	2026	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	**120,000**
Foundation for Access to Rights	2025	-	48,866	-	-	-	-	-	**48,866**
Foundation Zapochvam Otnachalo	2025	-	-	-	-	720,000	-	-	**720,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	50,000	10,000	-	**90,000**
Frida	2025	16,500	-	11,000	24,350	35,250	-	-	**87,100**
	2026	49,300	-	26,300	24,350	35,250	-	-	**135,200**
Fundacja "Ukraiński Dom"	2025	300,000	-	-	65,000	480,000	300,000	88,000	**1,233,000**
	2026	300,000	-	-	65,000	300,000	200,000	70,000	**935,000**
Fundacja Avalon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	-	**130,000**
	2026	-	-	-	100,000	-	110,000	-	**210,000**
Fundacja Centrum Współpracy	2025	25,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	**105,000**
	2026	20,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	**80,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Międzynarodowej Germanitas									
Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę (Empowering Children Foundation)	2025	-	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	**750,000**
	2026	-	164,000	-	-	-	-	-	**164,000**
Fundacja dla Migrantów DOBRY START	2025	135,149	-	114,889	-	87,461	-	-	**337,500**
	2026	135,149	-	114,889	-	87,461	-	-	**337,500**
Fundacja dla Wolności	2025	-	-	-	30,000	100,000	450,000	-	**580,000**
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	450,000	-	**750,000**
Fundacja Emic	2025	80,000	-	-	200,000	500,000	36,000	-	**816,000**
Fundacja Feminoteka	2025	-	-	180,100	-	110,966	-	146,558	**437,624**
	2026	-	-	101,587	-	110,966	-	146,558	**359,111**
Fundacja Feniks	2025	-	-	-	-	-	61,825	-	**61,825**
Fundacja Freedom Space	2025	-	-	-	15,000	-	10,000	10,000	**35,000**
Fundacja Inicjatyw Społeczno-Ekonomicznych	2025	-	-	-	-	48,600	-	-	**48,600**
	2026	-	-	-	-	48,600	-	-	**48,600**
Fundacja Inicjatywa Dom Otwarty	2025	42,239	-	-	58,457	41,262	-	20,707	**162,665**
	2026	48,574	-	-	67,226	47,451	-	23,813	**187,064**
Fundacja Innowacja i Wiedza	2025	-	-	-	-	2,699,356	-	-	**2,699,356**
	2026	-	-	-	-	2,699,356	-	-	**2,699,356**
Fundacja Instytut Polska-Ukraina	2025	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	**350,000**
Fundacja Instytut Praw Pacjenta i Edukacji Zdrowotnej	2025	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	-	**450,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	-	**450,000**
Fundacja Lapigua	2025	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	15,000	**30,000**
Fundacja Leny Grochowskiej	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	**1,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	**1,000,000**
Fundacja na Rzecz Psychoprofilaktyki Społecznej PRO-FIL	2025	-	-	-	-	144,487	95,487	-	**239,974**
	2026	-	-	-	-	144,487	95,487	-	**239,974**
Fundacja Ocalenie	2025	-	-	-	-	268,575	-	-	**268,575**
	2026	-	-	-	-	282,004	-	-	**282,004**
Fundacja Polki Mogą Wszystko	2025	-	-	-	250,195	-	186,732	-	**436,927**
	2026	-	-	-	250,195	-	186,000	-	**436,195**
Fundacja Pomocy Wzajemnej Barka	2025	50,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	50,000	**300,000**
Fundacja POS	2025	-	-	-	13,466	-	8,550	-	**22,016**
Fundacja Przedsiębiorczości Kobiet	2025	-	-	-	-	300,000	60,000	-	**360,000**
Fundacja Q	2025	-	-	-	130,000	-	20,000	-	**150,000**
	2026	-	-	-	65,000	-	20,000	-	**85,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Fundacja Right to Protection	2025	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	350,000	-	**1,150,000**
	2026	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	350,000	-	**1,150,000**
Fundacja Rozwoju Dzieci im. J. A. Komeńskiego	2025	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	**200,000**
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	100,000	-	-	**250,000**
Fundacja Siła Jedności	2025	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**100,000**
Fundacja Ukraina	2025	300,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,800,000	-	30,000	**3,130,000**
	2026	300,000	-	-	500,000	1,400,000	-	20,000	**2,220,000**
Fundacja Zustricz	2025	-	-	-	120,000	60,000	200,000	-	**380,000**
	2026	-	-	-	80,000	40,000	100,000	-	**220,000**
Fundację Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Informacyjnego	2025	-	-	-	200,000	100,000	-	-	**300,000**
Fundacji Dwa Skrzydła UA	2025	10,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	**60,000**
	2026	10,000	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	**110,000**
Fundatia "Don Bosco"	2025	-	118,000	-	131,000	-	-	-	**249,000**
	2026	-	67,000	-	-	-	-	-	**67,000**
Fundația “Regina Pacis”	2025	-	-	-	-	-	175,522	-	**175,522**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	87,761	-	**87,761**
Fundația Agapedia din Moldova	2025	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	**40,000**
Fundatia Comunitara Sibiu	2025	41,000	10,000	10,000	284,585	150,000	-	10,000	**505,585**
	2026	25,000	5,000	4,000	212,333	75,000	-	-	**321,333**
Fundatia Tineri pentru Tineri	2025	40,000	-	50,000	250,000	-	-	-	**340,000**
	2026	15,000	-	50,000	250,000	-	-	-	**315,000**
Gribu palīdzēt bēgļiem / I Want to Help Refugees	2025	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	**50,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	**40,000**
Habitat for Humanity Poland	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,780,000	**3,780,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750,000	**1,750,000**
HelpAge Moldova	2025	24,947	-	-	-	-	48,580	98,474	**172,001**
HOMETOWN association, z.s.	2025	15,000	17,000	8,000	59,000	-	-	-	**99,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Homo Faber Foundation	2025	-	-	-	-	137,000	-	-	**137,000**
House of Ukrainian Traditions	2025	-	-	-	410,000	-	-	-	**410,000**
	2026	-	-	-	450,000	-	-	-	**450,000**
Humanitarian Aid Center of the Jewish Community of Moldova	2025	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	**120,000**
	2026	40,000	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	**110,000**
Hungarian Helsinki Committee	2025	397,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**397,100**
	2026	433,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	**433,200**
Hungarian Reformed Church Aid	2025	100,000	100,000	50,000	200,000	250,000	-	-	**700,000**
	2026	100,000	100,000	50,000	200,000	250,000	-	-	**700,000**
Institute for Democracy and Development	2025	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	**500,000**
	2025	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	**100,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Internationaler Bund Polska	2026	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	**100,000**
Jesuit Refugee Service Romania	2025	330,000	-	-	850,000	200,000	-	900,000	**2,280,000**
	2026	270,000	-	-	600,000	200,000	-	700,000	**1,770,000**
Kalejdoskop Kultur	2025	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	**250,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	**250,000**
Kalyna - Komunitní uprchlické centrum / Kalyna - Community Refugee Centre	2025	20,000	30,000	10,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	6,000	**146,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Kamiliańska Misja Pomocy Społecznej	2025	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	87,500	**102,500**
Katolikus Karitász - Caritas Hungarica	2025	5,815	-	-	-	26,159	16,667	503,264	**551,905**
	2026	9,880	-	-	-	22,006	23,952	137,724	**193,562**
Keystone Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	**150,000**
	2026	-	108,949	-	-	-	269,600	-	**378,549**
Klub Inteligencji Katolickiej w Warszawie	2025	203,000	-	-	2,560,000	115,000	-	790,000	**3,668,000**
	2026	225,000	-	-	2,660,000	145,000	-	915,000	**3,945,000**
Kroky Dobra	2025	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	**80,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Laolaltă	2025	-	38,866	-	-	-	-	-	**38,866**
	2026	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**450,000**
League for Mental Health in Slovakia	2025	1,500,000	-	490,000	-	-	265,000	-	**2,255,000**
	2026	1,300,000	-	500,000	-	-	300,000	-	**2,100,000**
LITERA Egyesület	2025	10,000	15,000	-	25,000	20,000	-	15,000	**85,000**
	2026	10,000	15,000	-	25,000	20,000	-	15,000	**85,000**
Magyaroszági Terre des hommes Alapítvány 'Lausanne'	2025	63,074	92,692	-	302,032	65,231	126,261	-	**649,290**
	2026	68,239	110,193	-	322,268	87,425	127,886	-	**716,011**
Mareena	2025	480,680	-	-	-	377,005	-	-	**857,685**
	2026	253,600	-	-	-	480,837	-	-	**734,437**
Menedék Hungarian Ass ociation for Migrants	2025	209,225	101,211	-	97,030	209,225	2,817	-	**619,508**
	2026	209,225	101,211	-	97,030	209,225	3,000	-	**619,691**
Menekültek Online Segítő Társasága (Refugee Help Digital Network)	2025	30,000	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	**60,000**
	2026	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	**15,000**
Metropolitan Agency for Durable Development Brasov	2025	75,000	-	-	20,160	146,000	74,000	-	**315,160**
	2026	25,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	**100,000**
Metropolitan Orthodox Christian Charity ELEOS	2025	-	-	-	300,000	150,000	-	250,000	**700,000**
	2026	-	-	-	350,000	250,000	-	300,000	**900,000**
Migrant Integration Centre Brasov	2025	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	60,000	-	**260,000**
	2026	150,000	-	-	-	100,000	80,000	-	**330,000**
Migrant Women Hungary	2025	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	**25,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	**30,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Association (She4She)									
Migration Aid	2025	17,000	15,000	-	-	160,000	-	-	**192,000**
	2026	17,000	15,000	-	-	96,000	-	-	**128,000**
National Youth Foundation	2025	850,000	-	-	450,000	550,000	-	-	**1,850,000**
	2026	600,000	-	-	400,000	400,000	-	-	**1,400,000**
NCUM	2025	50,000	-	-	-	450,000	10,000	-	**510,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	180,000	-	**180,000**
Necuvinte Association	2025	17,500	3,000	7,200	26,760	-	22,400	22,500	**99,360**
	2026	3,000	1,000	4,000	-	-	22,400	-	**30,400**
Next Step Hungary Association	2025	-	1,863	1,863	28,411	95,475	-	106,447	**234,059**
	2026	-	1,863	1,863	28,411	95,475	-	106,447	**234,059**
NGO Mondo	2025	-	-	-	55,000	61,000	126,337	-	**242,337**
	2026	-	-	-	55,000	55,000	126,337	-	**236,337**
NOMADA Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Integracji Społeczeństwa Wielokulturowego	2025	690,000	-	240,000	150,000	-	62,000	78,500	**1,220,500**
	2026	690,000	-	30,000	150,000	-	30,000	78,500	**978,500**
Novapolis Association	2025	140,000	-	-	55,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	**435,000**
	2026	140,000	-	-	55,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	**435,000**
Open Bulgaria	2025	-	10,630	5,300	-	-	-	-	**15,930**
Open Learning Initiative	2025	-	-	-	150,000	15,000	-	-	**165,000**
	2026	-	-	-	14,000	15,000	-	-	**29,000**
Order of Malta Relief Organization	2025	36,400	-	-	57,000	62,000	36,000	24,000	**215,400**
Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům / Organization for Aid to Refugees	2025	290,000	170,000	-	-	282,500	-	-	**742,500**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Our Way	2025	50,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	**85,000**
	2026	50,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	**85,000**
Parasolka	2025	-	30,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	**100,000**
	2026	-	60,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	**180,000**
Patchwork	2025	25,000	20,000	15,000	40,000	30,000	45,000	-	**175,000**
	2026	25,000	20,000	15,000	40,000	30,000	45,000	-	**175,000**
PATRIR	2025	230,000	-	-	230,000	-	40,000	-	**500,000**
	2026	230,000	-	-	230,000	-	40,000	-	**500,000**
People in Need - Slovakia	2025	443,725	329,721	135,296	319,646	310,821	-	-	**1,539,209**
	2026	290,000	229,721	135,296	249,646	155,410	-	-	**1,060,073**
Platform of Families of children with disabilities	2025	-	254,130	-	-	274,130	-	-	**528,260**
	2026	-	304,956	-	-	304,956	-	-	**609,912**
Platforma Femeilor Rome "ROMNI"	2025	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	**80,000**
Platforma pentru Egalitate de Gen	2025	20,000	-	130,000	-	50,000	-	-	**200,000**
	2025	45,000	78,000	-	125,000	-	218,000	-	**466,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Podkarpackie Stowarzyszenie dla Aktywnych Rodzin	2026	48,000	74,000	-	128,000	-	240,000	-	**490,000**
Polish Center for International Aid	2025	-	-	-	2,500,000	1,300,000	-	3,700,000	**7,500,000**
	2026	-	-	-	1,000,000	300,000	-	1,000,000	**2,300,000**
Polish Humanitarian Action	2025	-	-	-	-	65,000	757,107	439,078	**1,261,185**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	359,737	464,104	**823,841**
Polish Migration Forum Foundation	2025	318,633	20,609	-	468,463	221,146	816,278	228,016	**2,073,148**
	2026	318,633	20,609	-	468,463	221,146	816,278	228,016	**2,073,148**
Poradna pro integraci / The Counselling Centre for Integration	2025	-	-	-	-	43,188	-	7,772	**50,960**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Prague Pride	2025	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
proFem	2025	-	-	43,000	-	-	-	-	**43,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Project HOPE Poland	2026	-	-	-	480,000	80,000	480,000	250,000	**1,290,000**
ProUA z.s.	2025	-	-	-	6,000	10,000	-	-	**16,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Public Association Gender-Centru	2025	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	22,225	**47,225**
Ravda Assistance Community	2025	9,700	7,000	3,300	7,200	-	8,300	-	**35,500**
	2026	10,500	7,400	3,000	8,000	-	9,800	-	**38,700**
RCTV Memoria	2025	-	-	30,000	-	-	140,000	-	**170,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	**60,000**
Refugee Council of Lithuania	2025	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	**100,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	**50,000**
Regionální ukrajinský spolek ve Východních Čechách / Regional Ukrainian Association in Eastern Bohemia	2025	-	-	-	145,827	20,000	-	-	**165,827**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Romodrom	2025	-	-	-	-	323,652	-	-	**323,652**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Rozmluva z. s.	2025	73,680	-	13,000	73,680	-	73,680	-	**234,040**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
SA Ukraina sõjapõgenike psühhosotsiaal se kriisiabi fond	2025	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	**80,000**
	2026	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	**80,000**
Salvati Copiii	2025	200,000	1,500,000	-	420,000	-	-	210,000	**2,330,000**
	2026	10,000	440,000	-	-	550,000	-	-	**1,000,000**
Ščedryk, společenství Ukrajinců Olomouckého kraje / Ščedryk, community of Ukrainians of	2025	3,000	9,200	-	13,100	5,000	10,000	-	**40,300**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
the Olomouc region									
Sdružení pro integraci a migraci / Association for Integration and Migration	2025	180,000	-	44,000	70,000	180,000	44,000	-	**518,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
SERA Romania	2025	-	-	-	150,000	-	220,000	630,000	**1,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	-	220,000	630,000	**1,000,000**
Shanti Volunteer Association	2025	-	-	-	-	255,000	-	-	**255,000**
Shelter Safe House	2025	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	**60,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	**20,000**
Slovak Humanitarian Council	2025	486,096	285,003	285,003	-	352,605	-	389,502	**1,798,210**
	2026	486,096	285,003	285,003	-	352,605	-	389,502	**1,798,210**
Slovo 21	2025	-	-	-	-	174,860	-	-	**174,860**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Societatea pentru Educatie Contraceptiva si Sexuala	2025	-	-	-	20,326	-	47,744	-	**68,071**
	2026	-	-	-	20,326	-	47,744	-	**68,071**
Society for All	2025	100,600	-	-	201,100	-	-	-	**301,700**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
SOK (Samodzielność od Kuchni) Foundation	2025	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	**500,000**
	2026	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	**500,000**
Speranta 87	2025	-	-	-	963,804	-	-	-	**963,804**
Spirits of Hope	2025	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	**100,000**
Społeczny Komitet ds. AIDS (SKA)/Social AIDS Committee	2025	-	-	40,000	-	-	350,000	-	**390,000**
	2026	-	-	40,000	-	-	370,000	-	**410,000**
Spolek Ukrajinců a jejich přátel na Mariánskolázeňsku, z.s	2025	-	-	-	7,000	5,000	-	-	**12,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Spolek Ukrajinců ve Znojmě / Association of Ukrainians in Znojmo	2025	-	-	-	15,000	10,000	-	-	**25,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej	2025	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	**400,000**
	2026	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	**400,000**
Stowarzyszenie MUDITA	2025	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	**40,000**
Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Osób Wykluczonych i Zagrożonych Wykluczeniem Społecznym Podwale Siedem	2025	-	-	-	-	-	110,000	3,500	**113,500**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	3,700	**128,700**
Stowarzyszenie Projektów Międzynarodowych "Logos Polska"	2025	-	-	9,200	-	18,400	44,620	-	**72,220**
	2026	-	-	9,200	-	28,520	18,400	-	**56,120**
Svitlyachok	2025	-	-	-	46,000	-	-	-	**46,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
	2026	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	**10,000**
Taekwondo School	2026	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15,000**
TENENET (NGO)	2025	100,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	-	**470,000**
	2026	10,000	22,000	2,000	30,000	18,000	50,000	-	**132,000**
Terre des Hommes Foundation	2025	-	505,000	-	190,000	-	-	600,000	**1,295,000**
	2026	50,000	60,000	-	23,000	15,000	-	-	**148,000**
The Human Rights League	2025	656,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**656,000**
	2026	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**500,000**
The Roma Lawyers Association in Romania	2025	80,000	-	-	140,000	-	50,000	295,000	**565,000**
	2026	80,000	-	-	140,000	-	50,000	275,000	**545,000**
The Romanian National Council for Refugees	2025	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**300,000**
	2026	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**300,000**
To Proste Foundation	2026	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**300,000**
Towards Dialogue Foundation	2025	350,000	150,000	20,000	360,000	100,000	50,000	-	**1,030,000**
	2026	150,000	70,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	50,000	-	**340,000**
Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Ukrainy	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Ukrainian Center	2025	20,000	15,000	-	25,000	-	20,000	-	**80,000**
	2026	10,000	15,000	-	10,000	-	20,000	-	**55,000**
Ukrainian Hope Association / Ukrán Remény Egyesület	2025	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	**40,000**
	2026	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	**80,000**
Ukrainian Refugee Education Centre Foundation	2025	5,000	20,000	-	50,000	-	20,000	30,000	**125,000**
	2026	5,000	20,000	-	50,000	-	20,000	30,000	**125,000**
Ukrainian Women Unity	2025	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	**75,000**
Ukreate Hub	2025	50,000	-	-	-	310,000	-	-	**360,000**
	2026	110,000	-	-	-	364,000	-	-	**474,000**
United Way Hungary	2025	6,018	3,000	-	107,597	50,143	7,388	6,725	**180,871**
	2026	6,018	3,000	-	107,597	50,143	7,388	6,725	**180,871**
UNITY	2025	-	5,000	-	80,000	15,000	-	-	**100,000**
	2026	-	5,000	-	80,000	15,000	-	-	**100,000**
Vamos Foundation	2025	118,000	55,000	-	-	118,000	-	-	**291,000**
Voluntary civil protection	2025	-	8,000	120,000	9,000	75,000	-	290,000	**502,000**
Volunteer Center Lublin	2025	-	-	-	-	45,685	-	123,530	**169,215**
We are together	2025	56,000	-	-	350,000	150	60,000	-	**466,150**
	2026	56,000	-	-	350,000	150	60,000	-	**466,150**
World Vision Romania Foundation	2025	1,050,000	150,000	-	-	1,800,000	-	-	**3,000,000**
	2026	700,000	100,000	-	-	1,500,000	-	-	**2,300,000**
Young Men's Christian Association - Romania	2025	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	**60,000**
	2026	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	**60,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Zakon Posługujących Chorym Ojcowie Kamilianie	2025	-	-	-	18,000	-	15,000	195,000	**228,000**
Zdorovii Gorod	2025	-	-	-	-	1,922,740	-	-	**1,922,740**
Zjednoczenie na Rzecz Żyjących z HIV/AIDS "Pozytywni w Tęczy"	2025	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	**90,000**
Związek Ukraińców w Polsce (Oddział w Przemyślu)	2026	400,000	200,000	-	400,000	-	150,000	350,000	**1,500,000**
International NGOs									
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	2025	-	-	-	-	260,000	-	750,000	**1,010,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	**600,000**
Armia Zbawienia/The Salvation Army	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	**40,000**
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	**40,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	**500,000**
CARE	2025	173,365	-	35,000	5,000,000	270,000	368,000	-	**5,846,365**
	2026	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,000,000	250,000	200,000	**2,950,000**
Caritas Lithuania	2026	-	-	-	-	278,078	-	508,617	**786,695**
Catholic Relief Services	2025	-	222,000	-	566,000	300,000	-	1,497,000	**2,585,000**
	2026	-	49,484	-	550,514	281,999	-	781,000	**1,662,997**
Church World Service	2025	240,200	156,000	-	-	66,000	301,000	325,000	**1,088,200**
	2026	22,000	-	15,000	-	5,000	-	3,600	**45,600**
Commit Global	2025	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	**10,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	**25,000**
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	2025	-	-	-	-	-	251,500	85,000	**336,500**
e-Governance Academy	2025	47,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	**47,225**
Estonian Refugee Council	2025	1,068,496	-	-	-	460,000	-	-	**1,528,496**
	2026	550,000	-	-	-	171,379	-	-	**721,379**
European Lawyers in Lesvos (ELIL)	2025	250,000	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	**350,000**
	2026	280,000	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	**400,000**
Fundacja Alight	2025	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	290,000	**320,000**
Fundatia Roma Education Fund Romania	2025	-	-	-	290,000	150,000	-	-	**440,000**
	2026	-	-	-	290,000	150,000	-	-	**440,000**
Habitat for Humanity Romania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	**300,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	**100,000**
HEKS/EPER	2025	594,988	106,250	167,613	-	360,037	-	273,898	**1,502,786**
	2026	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	-	**400,000**
Helvetas	2025	-	-	-	-	1,165,000	-	-	**1,165,000**
HIAS	2025	220,000	-	10,000	-	450,000	-	30,000	**710,000**
Hungarian Baptist Aid	2025	-	-	-	10,000	300,000	-	200,000	**510,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	70,000	**170,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Hungarian Interchurch Aid	2025	90,000	286,000	35,000	-	100,000	-	60,000	**571,000**
	2026	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	30,000	**150,000**
IMPACT Initiatives	2025	320,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	**520,000**
	2026	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	175,000	**350,000**
International Orthodox Christian Charities	2025	-	-	-	985,200	543,400	-	58,500	**1,587,100**
	2026	-	-	-	250,000	420,000	-	-	**670,000**
International Rescue Committee	2025	858,890	317,030	389,804	385,154	2,278,159	-	656,566	**4,885,603**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
INTERSOS	2025	-	860,000	-	-	-	2,875,000	-	**3,735,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	52,000	-	**52,000**
Kids in Need of Defense	2025	-	1,079,559	-	-	-	-	-	**1,079,559**
	2026	-	538,529	-	-	-	-	-	**538,529**
Lumos Foundation Moldova	2025	25,200	67,800	-	79,170	12,660	17,100	63,400	**265,330**
Lutheran World Federation	2025	331,500	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	**384,500**
Norwegian Refugee Council	2025	1,170,414	35,000	-	1,050,278	3,078,135	-	3,141,431	**8,475,258**
	2026	377,949	80,648	-	217,392	637,498	-	1,593,519	**2,907,006**
Order of Malta Relief Organization	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
People in Need	2025	410,000	45,000	-	2,375,000	1,642,500	250,000	720,000	**5,442,500**
	2026	617,000	390,000	-	-	-	-	2,350	**1,009,350**
Pestalozzi Children's Foundation	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	2026	63,242	1,541	-	301,409	-	-	-	**366,192**
Plan International	2025	500,000	2,265,000	1,520,000	2,274,500	435,000	1,205,000	-	**8,199,500**
	2026	-	1,010,000	760,000	1,100,000	250,000	480,000	330,000	**3,930,000**
Project HOPE	2025	-	70,000	-	-	-	900,000	-	**970,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	370,000	-	**370,000**
Project HOPE Poland	2025	-	-	-	225,000	375,000	900,000	-	**1,500,000**
Save the Children	2025	116,477	2,097,529	-	1,641,091	720,000	-	531,994	**5,107,091**
	2026	116,477	201,529	-	-	-	-	531,994	**850,000**
Terre des Hommes Foundation	2025	520,000	1,000,000	-	700,000	-	-	-	**2,220,000**
	2026	320,000	800,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	**1,620,000**
WeWorld	2025	-	242,882	26,564	-	298,527	-	13,282	**581,255**
World Vision International	2025	-	-	-	-	124,000	-	95,000	**219,000**
Academia									
Maria Grzegorzewska University	2025	-	20,000	-	-	-	250,000	-	**270,000**
	2026	-	20,000	-	200,000	-	250,000	-	**470,000**
Piarista Gimnázium / Piarista Gymnasium	2025	-	-	-	115,000	71,250	-	-	**186,250**
	2026	-	-	-	115,000	71,250	-	-	**186,250**
Total	**2025**	**123,289,257**	**61,361,405**	**34,717,468**	**82,560,544**	**140,572,339**	**88,952,538**	**158,859,496**	**630,313,057**
	2026	**74,991,934**	**26,950,272**	**17,233,766**	**37,116,115**	**69,919,824**	**47,174,496**	**107,354,091**	**380,748,498**