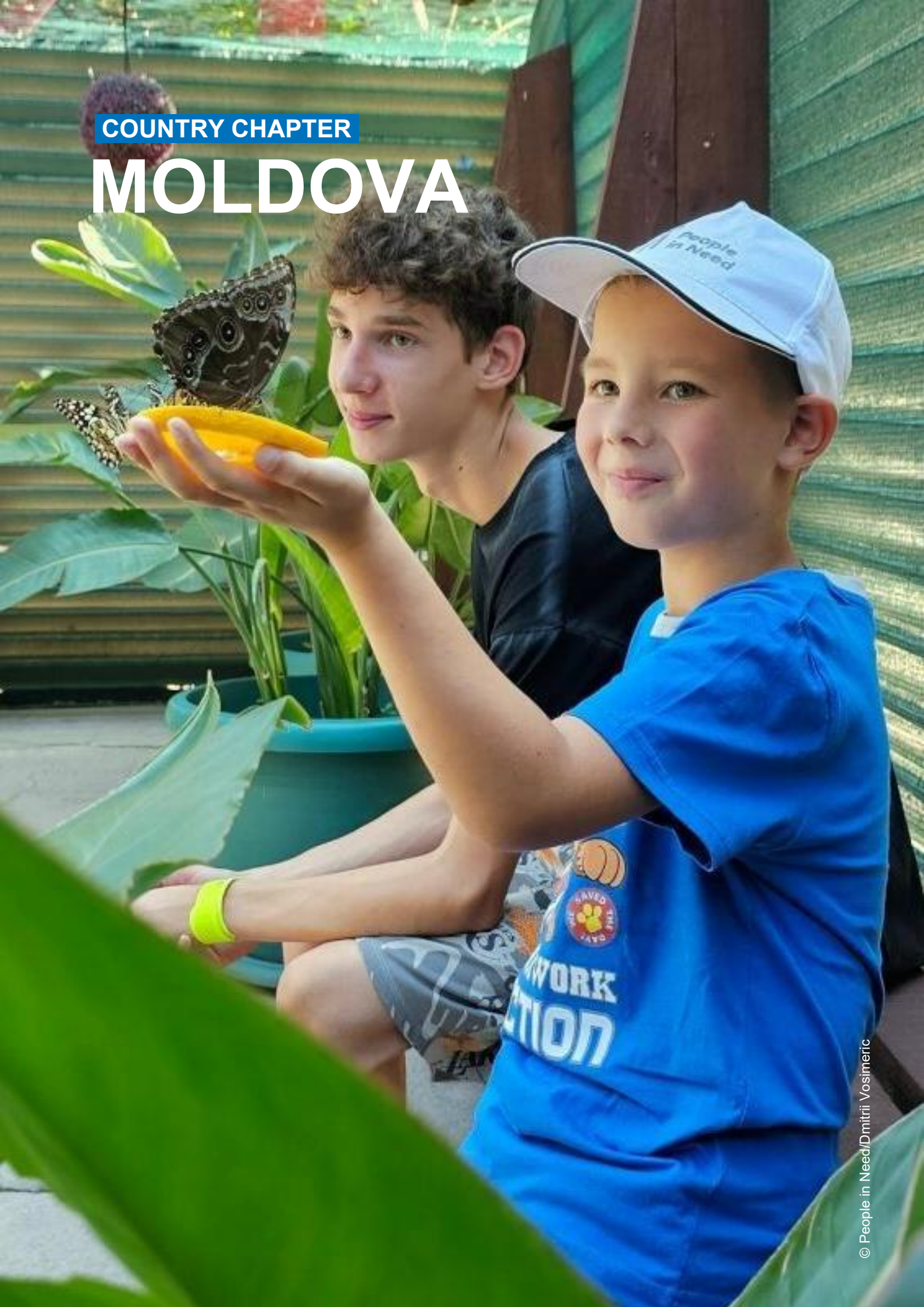
COUNTRY CHAPTER

MOLDOVA



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At a Glance

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

$205M
2025 financial requirements in USD

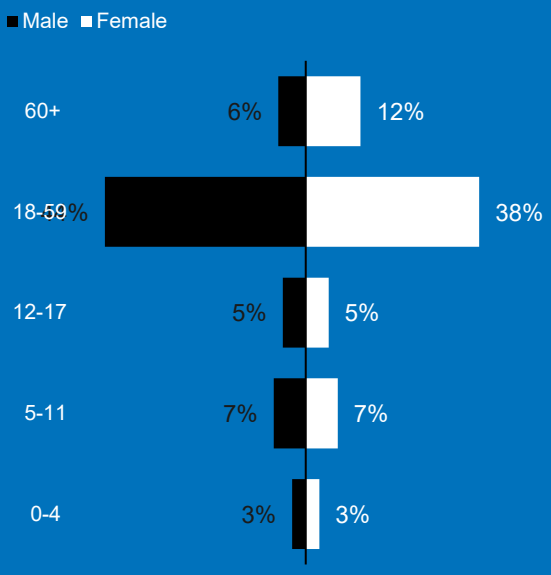
$116M
2026 financial requirements in USD (revised down from 152M)

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

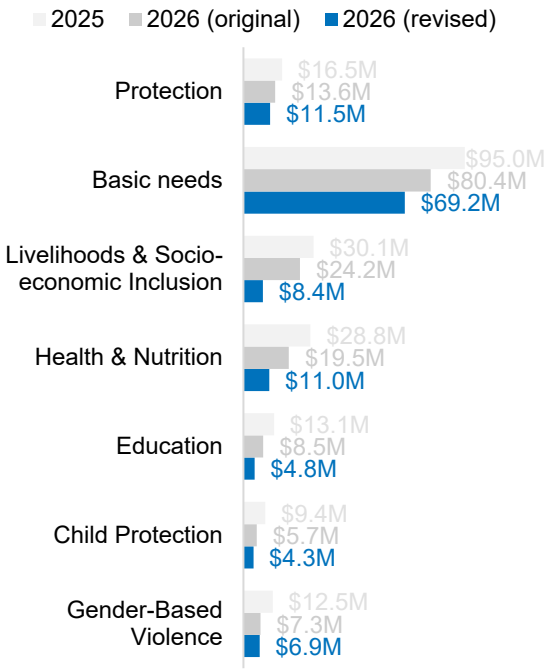
Financial requirements in USD by type at country level

	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**

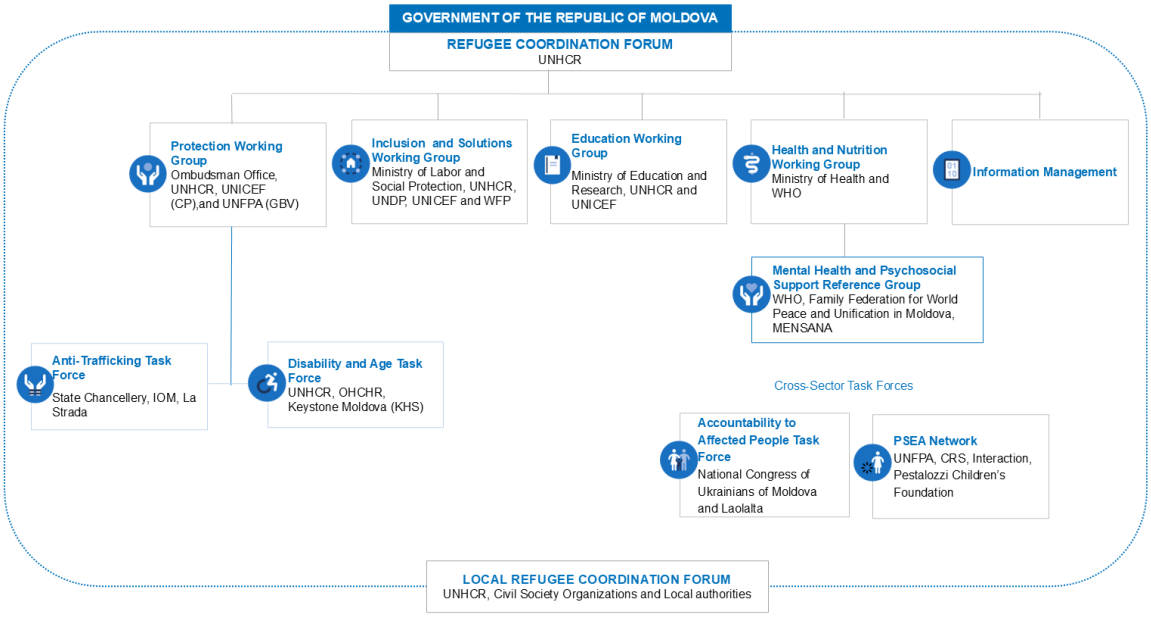
Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$
Asociatia Obsteasca pentru Asistenta si Dezvoltare „Armonie Plus”	2025	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	**700,000**
Asociația Obștească 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