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Ukraine Refugee Response in Neighboring Countries

Humanitarian Situation Report Report #32

1 July – 30 September 2025

Situation in Numbers

5,192,110 refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe (UNHCR data as of 3 Oct. 2025)

666,394 children in need of humanitarian assistance. (UNICEF 2025 HAC)

345,216 children to be reached by UNICEF's response in refugee-hosting countries. (UNICEF 2025 HAC)

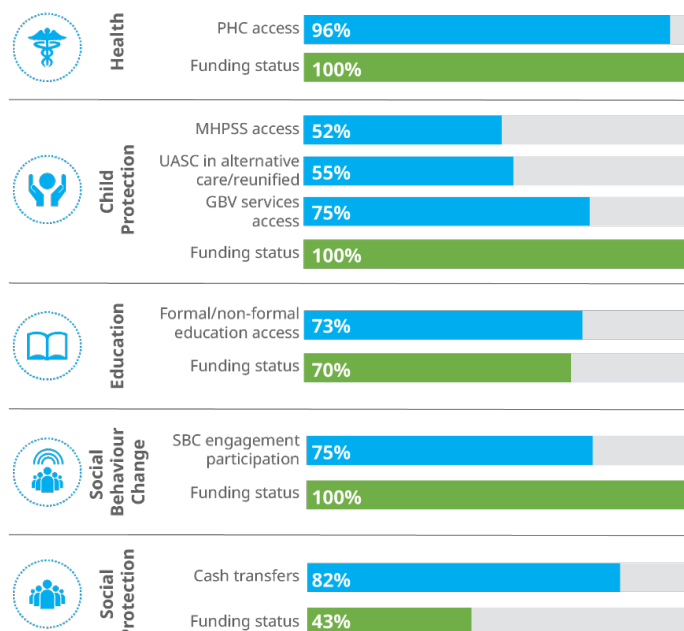
Cristina, a Ukrainian refugee mother residing in Moldova, reads a story to refugee children at AVE Copii at the Divertis Center, where she found work as a social pedagogue.

Highlights

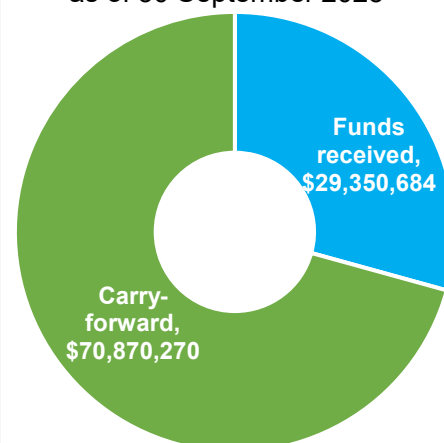
- Intensified strikes on Ukraine's energy infrastructure have raised humanitarian concerns ahead of winter, with potential new displacement and heightened vulnerability among refugee and host families in neighbouring countries. UNICEF and partners are supporting readiness measures across the region.¹²
- As of 30 September 2025, UNICEF and partners reached over 265,000 Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable host community members, including 199,000 children, with access to education, child protection, social protection, health, nutrition, WASH, and SBC services. This represents 62 per cent of the people-to-be-reached target and 75 per cent of children to be reached, reflecting sustained multi-sectoral support and partnerships with national systems and local actors across refugee-hosting countries.-based outreach despite constrained resources and evolving needs.
- UNICEF's 2025 Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for the Ukraine Refugee Response (Pillar 2), totaling US\$95.6 million, is fully funded overall; however, gaps remain in Education and Social Protection, particularly in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, and Romania. With winter approaching and risks of renewed displacement, UNICEF and partners are maintaining readiness to meet emerging needs across the region.

UNICEF Appeal 2025

UNICEF Progress in Key Areas



Funding Status (in US\$) as of 30 September 2025*



**While the overall appeal appears fully funded, aggregate figures mask considerable disparities, with several sectors and countries remaining underfunded despite surpluses in others.*

¹ Reuters, "Russian attacks cut off power for 70,000 consumers in Chernihiv region – Ukraine's energy ministry says", *Reuters*, 25 Sept 2025.

² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), *Ukraine: Situation Report, September 2025*, 30 Sept 2025.

Regional Funding Overview & Partnerships

As of 30 September 2025, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for the Ukraine Refugee Response (Pillar 2) stands at **US \$ 100.2 million**, with funding requirements currently met in aggregate.

This overall coverage has been made possible through the generous contributions of government partners including the **United States**, the **United Kingdom**, **Norway**, **Switzerland**, **Japan**, **Poland** and **Austria**. Their support has enabled UNICEF and its partners to sustain critical protection, education, health and social services for most vulnerable refugee children and their families across Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Moldova, Poland and Romania.

Donor support continues to be instrumental in maintaining operational continuity, scaling service delivery through national systems and advancing longer-term resilience and inclusion for refugee children. Flexible and multi-year contributions have allowed UNICEF to align humanitarian and development interventions, ensuring that national and municipal authorities are equipped to respond to evolving needs.

Given ongoing insecurity within Ukraine and the onset of winter, the operational context remains fluid and unpredictable. UNICEF and its partners therefore continue to prioritise preparedness, adaptive planning and cross-border coordination to ensure rapid and effective response should humanitarian needs rise again.

Through strong partnerships with governments, civil-society organisations and other UN agencies, UNICEF remains committed to sustaining results achieved through this support and ensuring continued readiness to respond to emerging humanitarian developments.

Regional Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Four years into displacement, refugee children and families from Ukraine continue to face protracted uncertainty across Central and Eastern Europe. In Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Moldova, Poland and Romania, where UNICEF has active operations, access to education, child protection, health and social protection has been maintained through a mix of international humanitarian support and national

systems funding and structures.¹ However, the operating context is tightening ahead of winter. Escalating insecurity in Ukraine has led to renewed damage to energy infrastructure, causing widespread power disruptions and increasing humanitarian risks inside the country. These developments could have secondary impacts in neighbouring states if services are disrupted or new refugee movements occur during cold weather.²³⁴ UNICEF continues to monitor the situation closely and to support government and partner readiness measures to mitigate such risks.

UNICEF and partners are planning for winter-specific needs in Ukraine, focusing on continuity of heating, basic services and protection for vulnerable households. Energy disruptions, price pressures and fragile household coping capacity could drive spikes in humanitarian need and, in worst-case scenarios, prompt additional refugee outflows to nearby host countries. Maintaining readiness for surge support, cross-border coordination and rapid service scale-up therefore remains a priority for UNICEF and its partners.⁵⁶

Strategic analysis of potential conflict trajectories remains mixed, with attention on protracted or frozen conflict scenarios that prolong uncertainty for civilians and host systems. In this context, UNICEF continues to reinforce risk-informed, resilient and nationally led services that link humanitarian response with long-term system strengthening—particularly in education, child protection, social protection and health.⁷⁸

UNHCR continues to report millions of refugees from Ukraine across Europe, with significant concentrations in the six countries covered by this response. While integration has progressed, particularly in education and social protection, economic pressures, language barriers and limited access to specialised services (notably for adolescents and children with disabilities) remain persistent obstacles to full inclusion. UNICEF's work in supporting national capacities, data systems and winter preparedness remains essential to safeguard access to services for refugee and host-community children through the coming season.⁹

Regional Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF, in collaboration with host governments, UNHCR and humanitarian partners, continues to strengthen refugee responses across Belarus, Bulgaria,

¹ As of 30 June 2025, UNICEF officially closed its operations in Slovakia following a transition to national and subnational service delivery through government and local civil society partners.

² Reuters (2025). "Ukraine Says Russian Overnight Strikes Kill Six; Putin–Trump Summit Shelved." *Reuters World News*, 22 Oct 2025. London: Thomson Reuters.

³ Atlantic Council (2025). "Russian Strikes on Ukraine's Energy Infrastructure Are a European Problem." *UkraineAlert Blog*, 14 Oct 2025. Washington DC: Atlantic Council.

⁴ International Energy Agency (IEA) (2025). *Ukraine's Energy System Under Attack: This Coming Winter, Ukraine's Energy Security Is Once Again at Risk*. News release, 22 Oct 2025. Paris: IEA.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ UNHCR (2025). *Ukraine Emergency: Operational Data Portal – Situations (Ukraine)*. Geneva: UNHCR. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine> (accessed 22 October 2025).

⁷ Chatham House (2024). *Four Scenarios for the End of the War in Ukraine*. Research Paper, 16 Oct 2024. London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs.

⁸ New Eastern Europe (2025). *Scenarios for the End of the War in Ukraine*. Kraków: New Eastern Europe Journal, September 2025.

⁹ UNHCR (2025). *Ukraine Emergency: Operational Data Portal – Situations (Ukraine)*. Geneva: UNHCR. Available at: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine> (accessed 22 October 2025).

the Czech Republic, Moldova, Poland and Romania. Efforts focus on addressing critical gaps, meeting residual humanitarian needs, and supporting the transition to long-term, nationally led systems for ongoing displacement.

UNICEF's support for refugees from Ukraine is gradually being integrated into national frameworks, with non-essential partnerships and activities being phased out. Ongoing initiatives include delivering assistance in child protection, mental health and psychosocial support, education, and socio-economic inclusion. Refugees are supported through case management, cash-based assistance, and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, risk mitigation and response. UNICEF and partners also continue to assist governments in integrating Ukrainian refugee children into national education and social systems.

Recognising the challenges faced by youth unable to attend host schools, UNICEF is supporting multisectoral programmes, including alternative learning pathways, skills-building, and employment transitions. In the Czech Republic and Poland, these efforts form part of the regionally managed Pathways Initiative, which equips Ukrainian adolescents and youth with education, relevant skills and access to protection services.

At the regional level, UNICEF provides technical oversight and quality assurance through the Humanitarian Planning and Monitoring (HPM) framework, supporting cross-country results analysis, data harmonisation and strengthened preparedness. Given the ongoing unpredictability of the war and seasonal vulnerabilities, UNICEF continues to prioritise emergency readiness, adaptive planning and knowledge-sharing to ensure flexible, timely response to evolving needs.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

CHILD PROTECTION AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

During the Q3 reporting period, a total of 37,117 children and caregivers accessed mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Cumulatively since January 2025, 119,775 children and caregivers have accessed MHPSS (51.7% of the 2025 target). In addition, 75,772 women and children were supported with GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response interventions during the Q3 reporting period, while since January, 183,612 women and children have been supported (75.2% of the 2025 target).

In **Poland**, UNICEF worked with central and local authorities to deliver quality alternative care to 955 unaccompanied and separated refugee children. Nearly 545 children evacuated from Ukrainian residential institutions received improved care, including relocation to small-group homes, psychosocial support, medical care, and specialized therapy. UNICEF supported social inclusion and mental-health services for nearly

23,000 refugees, including 13,451 children and 9,448 caregivers, through Spilno Hubs, municipal programmes and collective accommodation centres. Individual case management was provided to 4,444 refugee children. Six Spilno Hubs in Lublin, Katowice, Białystok, Łódź, Kraków and Gdynia provided integrated education, health and protection services. UNICEF also supported child-protection services in 35 collective centres and launched new interventions in 21 shelters. A total of 32,630 refugees and vulnerable host-community members, including 13,563 girls and women and 7,105 boys, benefited from GBV prevention, mitigation and response services.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and its partners reached 47,535 Ukrainian refugee and vulnerable children, including 21,391 girls and 26,144 boys, with child-protection services, while 3,195 refugee children received direct assistance from state agencies. Improved case management supported 11,419 children and caregivers. Through child-friendly spaces, 5,068 Ukrainian refugee children and 688 Roma children (55 per cent girls) accessed MHPSS, facilitated by youth volunteers. UNICEF also trained 1,930 professionals across social, health, education and justice sectors in child-protection case management and survivor care. GBV prevention, mitigation and response activities reached 22,844 people, including 7,379 girls, 617 boys and 14,848 women.

In **Romania**, UNICEF supported authorities in strengthening protection for Ukrainian refugee children through the Blue Grid local-governance model, improving service access and care for unaccompanied and separated children. A total of 1,245 unaccompanied and separated children were identified (465 boys, 780 girls). UNICEF provided technical support to four counties to improve care quality and coordination, developed a guide on best-interest determination, and upgraded the PRIMERO CPIMS platform to enhance monitoring and protection.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF provided cross-sectoral support across six cities – Sofia, Varna, Burgas, Ruse, Dobrich and Stara Zagora – reaching 6,095 refugee children and 2,715 caregivers with protection and psychosocial services, including teen clubs, family-support groups and art therapy to help manage trauma and stress. A GBV training-needs assessment was conducted for the State Agency for Refugees and NGO staff, with targeted training sessions planned for late 2025.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF and partners reached over 29,000 children and caregivers with MHPSS and over 23,000 individuals with safe spaces and protection services. More than 1,200 refugee children received individualised case management, while 112 unaccompanied and separated adolescents and youth were supported through alternative care and integration services. A gender-barriers study informed programming and training for 86 professionals on gender and GBV.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF and partners provided protection support to 605 Ukrainian refugee families through needs assessments, referrals and access to services. Individual case management reached 260 families,

supporting 362 children – 50 with disabilities – and 232 caregivers. Psychosocial support was delivered to 1,062 families. A total of 683 children and caregivers received GBV mitigation, prevention and response services. UNICEF trained 21 case managers and lawyers in trauma-informed care and MHPSS case management and developed a protocol for protecting unaccompanied and separated children, highlighting the need for alternative care and improved coordination.

EDUCATION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

During the Q3 reporting period, 32,890 children accessed formal and non-formal education, including early learning, and 1,234 children received individual learning materials. Since January 2025, 254,811 children accessed education and 34,506 children received learning materials (73.2% and 94.4% of the 2025 targets, respectively).

In **Poland**, UNICEF continued supporting education inclusion for refugee and vulnerable host-community children. The “Welcome to School” campaign, conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and local partners, promoted school enrolment and preparedness for the new academic year, reaching more than 1.5 million people through online and offline channels. UNICEF equipped schools and kindergartens with furniture, digital devices and educational materials, benefitting 7,826 children, and provided cash transfers to 3,275 refugee and vulnerable families to support school attendance. Training for 2,093 teachers and school psychologists focused on integrating refugee children into mainstream education, providing psychosocial support and supporting children with disabilities.

In **Romania**, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in integrating refugee children into the national education system through language, remedial and preparatory learning programmes implemented in partnership with county school inspectorates and NGOs. A total of 1,409 children accessed early-learning, non-formal and remedial education activities, while 4,535 teachers and school counsellors received training on inclusive education, language teaching and psychosocial support. The *Blue Dot* centres and Learning Hubs continued to serve as safe learning spaces, reaching 3,280 children and adolescents.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and Research in expanding access to quality education for refugee and host-community children. Over 9,000 children benefitted from formal and non-formal education support, including catch-up classes, after-school programmes and language assistance. UNICEF provided 1,400 teachers and education professionals with training on inclusive pedagogy, psychosocial support and early-learning methodologies. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and local authorities, school readiness and school-supply kits were distributed to 3,500 children ahead of the new academic year.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education and Science and partners to facilitate school enrolment and retention of refugee children. Approximately 4,200 children participated in summer and preparatory learning activities in advance of the new school year. UNICEF supported the training of 235 teachers and pedagogical staff in inclusive education and psychosocial support, while 2,640 children accessed after-school activities, psychosocial support and Bulgarian-language classes through NGO partners.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF and partners strengthened education inclusion and language support for refugee children. Around 3,700 children participated in summer schools, preparatory courses and tutoring sessions, and 1,200 teachers and school staff benefitted from professional training on inclusive education and psychosocial support. UNICEF also supported the development of online learning tools and provided IT equipment to improve access to digital education.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF provided educational materials and teacher training in 12 schools hosting refugee and vulnerable children. Over 1,100 students benefitted from improved learning environments, and 300 teachers received professional development training on inclusive education and psychosocial support.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

During the Q3 reporting period, 4,490 women and children accessed primary health care through UNICEF-supported mechanisms. Cumulatively since January 2025, 20,009 women and children accessed this support (reaching 96.4% of the 2025 target).

In **Poland**, UNICEF supported access to quality health and nutrition services through Spilno Hubs and municipal programmes. A total of 8,491 children and 3,705 women benefitted from primary health, adolescent health, and psychosocial support. Nutrition counselling was provided to 3,982 pregnant and lactating women, and guidance materials on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) were distributed to frontline health and social workers. UNICEF provided essential equipment and supplies to ten primary health-care centres and supported health professionals in delivering integrated services for refugee and vulnerable populations.

In **Romania**, UNICEF improved access to primary health care for refugee and host-community families through Blue Dots, Learning Hubs, and local health centres. Around 3,230 children and 2,400 women received integrated health, nutrition and psychosocial support services. UNICEF also trained 132 primary-care physicians, nurses and social workers in infection prevention and control, adolescent health and immunisation, while 118 health and social-care providers received training on IYCF and maternal nutrition.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health continued to strengthen access to health and nutrition

services for refugee and host populations. A total of 3,132 children and 2,850 women received consultations and preventive care, including immunisation and psychosocial support. UNICEF provided 300,000 vaccine syringes and 20,000 protective items to health facilities and supported nutrition screening and counselling for 5,800 children and 3,700 caregivers, including pregnant and lactating women. Educational materials and fortified food supplements were distributed through community health centres.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

During the Q3 reporting period 1,834 people were reached with critical hygiene and WASH supplies. Since January, 2,012 people accessed safe water and 3,846 people received critical supplies (31% and 29.6% of the 2025 targets, respectively).

In **Moldova**, UNICEF worked with national and local authorities to upgrade water and sanitation facilities in refugee shelters and public institutions. Over 4,200 individuals, including 1,800 children, gained improved access to safe sanitation and hygiene facilities. Hygiene kits were distributed to 5,700 people, accompanied by information materials promoting safe hygiene practices and menstrual hygiene management.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

During the Q3 reporting period, 3,321 households were reached with cash transfers through an existing government system with UNICEF technical support. Since January, altogether 10,685 households received cash transfers (82.2% of those targeted this year).

In **Romania**, UNICEF strengthened partnerships with the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity and the National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection to enhance the delivery of social protection and cash assistance for refugees and vulnerable host-community families. During the reporting period, 10,500 individuals benefitted from cash transfers and social support services. UNICEF also supported the rollout of digital tools for beneficiary tracking and provided technical assistance to integrate shock-responsiveness into national social protection frameworks.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection continued to expand social assistance coverage for vulnerable households, including refugees, through the *Ajutor pentru Rece* programme. A total of 7,845 families, including 3,560 with children, received cash top-ups to support essential needs. UNICEF also provided technical assistance to establish an inter-agency social registry and trained 225 social assistants on case management and household vulnerability assessments.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF provided cash assistance and social protection services to 162 vulnerable families, including 394 children. Training was delivered to 44

social workers to strengthen outreach, case management, and the inclusion of refugee and vulnerable households within national systems.

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE (SBC)

During the Q3 reporting period, UNICEF and partners reached 246,583 people through messaging on prevention and access to services, and 77,246 people participated in engagement actions for social and behaviour change. Since January, 1,350,403 people have been reached through messaging, and 246,786 people engaged in SBC (84.7% and 75.1% of people targeted in 2025, respectively).

In **Poland**, UNICEF and partners reached over 208,000 people with key messages on child rights, health, education and protection. Campaigns promoted social cohesion, child safety, and parental wellbeing through municipal channels, social media, and Spilno Hubs. Community engagement initiatives targeted caregivers of adolescents, children with disabilities and unaccompanied minors, promoting inclusion and positive parenting.

In **Romania**, UNICEF and partners reached 112,875 people, including 68,452 women and 29,661 children, through SBC activities promoting access to services, community participation and inclusion. A total of 7,253 individuals, including 5,000 caregivers, engaged in community consultations and interactive workshops on MHPSS and GBV prevention. UNICEF continued supporting local media partners to produce evidence-based communication materials countering misinformation and promoting social cohesion.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF reached 153,592 people, including 53,845 women, 55,413 men and 44,334 children, through information campaigns, community engagement sessions and peer-to-peer outreach. Activities focused on promoting access to education, health and protection services, as well as positive parenting and mental health awareness. UNICEF also trained 264 community mediators and youth volunteers to support outreach in high-vulnerability areas.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF and partners reached 15,762 individuals, including 5,641 children, through information and communication activities on protection, inclusion and community participation. Youth engagement activities included theatre and art events to promote empathy and cohesion between refugee and host communities.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF reached 12,890 people through information campaigns on education access and service availability for refugee children. Social media and community events were used to raise awareness of MHPSS and protection services in refugee-hosting municipalities.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF and partners reached 18,513 people with messages promoting children's rights, access to social services and child protection. A total of 13,272 people participated in community engagement

and peer-support activities, including 5,241 adolescents involved in youth clubs promoting positive coping and inclusion.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

During the Q3 reporting period, 28,606 people shared their concerns and asked questions through established feedback and complaints mechanisms. Since January 2025, 85,218 people engaged through the feedback and complaints mechanism (55.9% of the yearly target).

UNICEF continued to strengthen mechanisms that enable refugee and host-community members to provide feedback, seek information, and participate in decision-making across the six refugee-response countries. In total, 85,218 people were reached through digital platforms, community consultations, and outreach channels. Feedback was systematically used to inform programme adjustments and strengthen accountability to affected populations.

In **Poland**, Spilno digital platforms registered over 75,000 user interactions and reached 180,000 individuals; the website attracted 125,000 new users seeking information on education, health and well-being, while social-media followers surpassed 38,000. User feedback informed service adjustments at municipal level and guided the design of new online parenting and adolescent-support content.

In **Moldova**, UNICEF collected feedback from 22,905 refugees and host-community members (14,430 women) and 228 online survey respondents. Child-friendly feedback tools for ages 4–17 were developed with the Ministry of Education and Research to ensure children's voices are systematically reflected in decision-making.

In the **Czech Republic**, 11,000 individuals used feedback and complaint mechanisms, and 228 adolescents participated in consultation and co-creation activities through 18 Regional Integration Centres. Refugee youth also engaged policymakers at national events focused on education access and inclusion.

In **Belarus**, structured feedback was collected from 284 adults and 141 children to inform service delivery. Common enquiries—related to cash assistance, taxation and digital access—were addressed through proactive information updates and expanded helpline support.

ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION (ADAP)

During the Q3 reporting period, 3,694 children and youth accessed skills development programmes. Cumulatively since January 2025, 28,896 children and youth accessed the programme (62.2% of the annual target).

UNICEF and partners continued to promote adolescent participation and empowerment through peer-to-peer initiatives, skills development and youth-led engagement activities that support social inclusion, psychosocial well-being and resilience among refugee and host-community adolescents.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNICEF and partners reached 228 adolescents through consultation and co-creation activities organised in 18 Regional Integration Centres. Refugee youth actively engaged national and municipal policymakers at dialogue events focusing on education access, employability and youth participation in host communities.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF supported youth engagement through teen clubs and peer-support groups that promoted inclusion, well-being and life-skills development for refugee and host-community adolescents. These activities, integrated within child-protection and psychosocial-support programming, provided safe spaces for young people to connect and contribute to community life.

In **Poland**, adolescent participation continued through *Spilno Hubs* and municipal youth centres, where young people engaged in community events and outreach initiatives promoting mental-health awareness and inclusion.

In **Moldova**, peer-to-peer sessions led by trained youth volunteers supported the psychosocial well-being of Ukrainian refugee and Roma adolescents in child-friendly spaces, strengthening youth leadership and community engagement.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

In the Q3 reporting period, 105,495 people accessed safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers. Since January, altogether 301,810 people have accessed this support (66.4% of the 2025 target).

Across the refugee-hosting countries in the region, UNICEF strengthened mechanisms to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, ensuring that affected populations—particularly women, girls, and persons with disabilities—have safe and confidential channels to report concerns and access services.

In **Poland**, UNICEF-supported programmes ensured access to safe and confidential reporting channels for over 85,000 beneficiaries, including approximately 42,000 women and girls. Training sessions on child safeguarding and PSEA standards were conducted for municipal and CSO representatives managing *Spilno Hubs*, reinforcing compliance with national and UNICEF safeguarding policies. PSEA messaging was integrated into municipal awareness campaigns and youth activities.

In **Moldova**, 10,799 people, including 7,945 children, had access to safe and accessible reporting channels for SEA committed by humanitarian actors. UNICEF and partners promoted community awareness on rights

and reporting procedures through child-friendly spaces and youth-led activities. PSEA referral mechanisms were strengthened through training for frontline workers and community volunteers.

In **Bulgaria**, UNICEF co-chaired the inter-agency PSEA Network alongside UNHCR and a national NGO, conducting a joint training-needs assessment for the State Agency for Refugees and partner organizations. Targeted capacity-building sessions were scheduled for the second half of 2025 to improve safeguarding and reporting mechanisms.

In **Belarus**, UNICEF and partners expanded access to PSEA information and reporting channels for 683 individuals, including refugee children and caregivers. Training for case managers and lawyers included PSEA protocols and trauma-informed response principles.

Across the region, UNICEF continued to align PSEA actions with inter-agency frameworks and to support national coordination mechanisms to reinforce accountability to affected populations and strengthen trust in humanitarian services.

COORDINATION, PARTNERSHIPS, STRATEGY AND FUNDING

During Q3 2025, UNICEF reinforced coordination with line ministries, municipalities and civil society to transition residual humanitarian activities into sustainable, nationally led services. In Poland, UNICEF partnered with 11 municipalities (Warsaw, Wrocław, Kraków, Łódź, Gdańsk, Gdynia, Katowice, Poznań, Lublin, Białystok and Kazimierza Wielka), provincial authorities and relevant ministries to support inclusive access to education, health and protection, while strengthening foster care, municipal social services and Spilno Hubs. Partnerships with specialised CSOs expanded services in collective accommodation centres and improved targeted support for Roma families and children.

At regional level, UNICEF coordinated with UNHCR and sector leads under the RRP 2025–2026 to align policy and practice on child protection case management (through CPIMS+ roll-out), GBViE preparedness, adolescent pathways from learning to earning and social protection inclusion. These efforts were supported by flexible contributions and reprogramming to maintain critical services while addressing funding volatility.

REGIONAL RESULTS

Across the region, UNICEF continued to provide technical leadership, quality assurance and capacity development to strengthen national and subnational systems delivering results for refugee and host-community children. Through performance monitoring and cross-country data harmonisation, the Regional Office supported evidence-based decision-making and more consistent results reporting across all sectors.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA: Regional technical support this quarter focused on advancing system-strengthening and cross-country learning for child protection in refugee and migration contexts. UNICEF co-led regional coordination and capacity-development initiatives with UNHCR and other partners to strengthen case management, alternative care, and the protection of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Guidance and tools developed through these efforts are supporting the transition from parallel humanitarian mechanisms toward integrated, nationally led systems.

Building on collaboration with the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) partners, UNICEF also facilitated knowledge exchange among Country Offices on integrating GBV risk mitigation and PSEA within child-protection systems. Regional workshops promoted survivor-centred approaches and alignment with the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBViE programming. The Regional Office further supported peer learning on information management, case-management digitalisation and child-protection workforce development, helping strengthen national capacities for longer-term system integration.

Education: The Regional Office supported country offices in promoting the inclusion of refugee children in national education systems, with a focus on language learning, teacher training and psychosocial support in schools. Collaboration with the European Training Foundation and education ministries strengthened the collection and use of disaggregated data on enrolment, attendance and certification. Regional peer learning supported cross-country exchange on system integration, equity and inclusion for refugee learners.

Social Policy and Social Protection: UNICEF promoted the integration of shock-responsive and inclusive mechanisms within national systems. Regional guidance and technical assistance supported governments and partners in expanding child-sensitive social protection coverage to refugees and vulnerable host populations. The Regional Office also advanced efforts to harmonise indicators for humanitarian cash and social assistance interventions across the six refugee-response countries.

Human interest stories and external media

- UNICEF Poland:
 - [Experience and empathy: Liza's work with Ukrainian children in Poland](#)
 - [New beginnings in Wrocław: The refugee students building brighter futures](#)
 - ["We stayed – even through the darkest hours"](#)
 - [Back to Learning: Refugee Youth from Ukraine Leading the Way](#)
 - [Learning for the future: How Ukrainian youth in Poland are creating new opportunities](#)
 - [Back to Learning: UNICEF launches a campaign, supported by the Ministry of National Education, to promote accessible and welcoming schools for all children in Poland](#)
- UNICEF Moldova: [From the Whistle of Rockets to Children's Smiles: Cristina's Journey](#)
- UNICEF Romania:
 - [A new life, step by step](#)
 - [A dream about Home](#)
 - [Scooters, dinosaurs and new friendships](#)
 - [I feel like I belong here](#)
- UNICEF Czech Republic:
 - ["Don't be afraid to take the first step"](#)
 - ["If things get tough, education will always be the thing that helps me move forward"](#)
 - ["Don't wait for opportunities – create them yourself"](#)
- UNICEF Belarus: [Supporting Refugee and Migrant Families with Children](#)

Next Sitrep: 31 January 2026

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Annex A: Cumulative Programme Results (1 January – 30 September 2025)

HFI Results as of 30 September 2025											
Sector/Indicator	UNICEF Targets 2025	Total Results							Progress Against Targets (%)	Change from last HPM Table	
		Girls Reached	Boys Reached	Women Reached	Men Reached	Non-Disaggregated Beneficiaries Reached	% of People With Disabilities Reached	Total Result			
Health											
H1/H2_# of children up to 15 years vaccinated through UNICEF supported mechanisms	11,120	1,468	1,507	-	-	297	0.00%	3,272	10.1%	392	▲
H3_# children and women receiving primary health care services through UNICEF supported mechanisms (number of unique beneficiaries)	20,500	9,463	9,410	383	-	753	0.15%	20,009	96.4%	4,490	▲
Nutrition											
NUT1_# of children/caregivers receiving IYCF counselling sessions through UNICEF supported mechanisms.	340	-	-	369	8	-	2.12%	377	110.9%	58	▲
Child Protection											
CP1_# children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	231,750	33,553	32,755	31,606	13,568	8,273	1.20%	119,755	51.7%	37,117	▲
CP3_# of UASC who were provided with alternative care and/or reunified	7,330	1,729	1,542	-	-	753	2.63%	4,024	54.5%	1,762	▲
CP4_# people with access to safe spaces, protection and support hubs	136,000	30,004	34,283	16,120	9,860	79	0.50%	90,346	66.4%	8,563	▲
CP6_# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	192,300	63,978	52,799	54,844	-	11,991	0.56%	183,612	75.2%	75,772	▲
CP7_# people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers	427,000	119,024	116,530	43,339	17,641	5,276	0.80%	301,810	63.0%	105,495	▲
CP8_# of children who have received individual case management	72,470	12,451	14,527	-	-	6,217	3.35%	33,195	44.5%	9,989	▲
Education											
EDU1_# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes	337,916	119,388	123,768	-	-	11,655	1.42%	254,811	73.2%	32,890	▲
EDU2_# of children receiving learning materials	21,766	16,772	17,734	-	-	-	2.33%	34,506	94.4%	1,234	▲
[ADAP1] # of children and youth accessing skills development programme	45,800	11,534	13,029	61	154	4,118	6.10%	28,896	62.2%	3,694	▲
WASH											
W1_# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs.	6,500	463	523	805	221	-	0.00%	2,012	31.0%	-	=
W2_# people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.	9,000	242	273	495	185	89	0.00%	1,284	14.3%	183	▲
W3_# of population reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies	13,000	726	895	1,663	562	-	3.87%	3,846	29.6%	1,834	▲
Social Protection											
SP1_# households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers	350	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	532	100.0%	209	▲
SP2_# households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system with UNICEF technical assistance	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	10,685	82.2%	3,321	▲
SBC											
SBC1_# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services (including social protection, health, nutrition, education, etc)	1,447,400	31,551	25,537	411,423	221,743	660,149	0.05%	1,350,403	84.7%	246,583	▲
SBC2_# people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change	311,400	5,151	5,720	110,937	53,145	71,923	0.06%	246,876	75.1%	77,246	▲
SBC3_# of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	145,200	11,272	9,029	30,857	10,218	23,842	1.09%	85,218	55.9%	28,606	▲

(*) WASH activities are planned exclusively in Moldova. Refugees have been staying in Refugee Accommodation Centers longer than initially expected, leading to a reduced need for WASH support compared to original projections.

Annex B: Funding status as of 30 September 2025 (US\$)

Sector	Requirements	Funding Received in 2025		Carry Forward	Total Funds Received	Funding Gap	
		ORE	ORR				
		A	B	C	D=A+B+C	US\$	%
Health & Nutrition	3,727,232	1,648,223	0	5,943,038	7,591,262	0	
CP, GBViE and PSEA	35,745,773	9,352,896	0	29,660,000	37,880,015		
Education	42,825,019	8,384,751	0	22,320,000	29,889,356	12,935,663	30%
Social protection	4,697,000	804,683	0	1,200,000	2,000,854	2,696,146	57%
WASH	1,543,176	470,000	0	2,150,000	2,615,000		
Cross-sectoral (SBC, AAP)	7,071,498	3,142,420	0	8,390,000	11,140,959		
Being allocated ¹⁰		5,547,711	0	3,560,000	9,103,510		
Total funds	95,609,698	29,350,684	0	70,870,270	100,220,954	-4,611,257	-5%

¹⁰ 'Being allocated' refers to funding received against Ukraine and Refugee Response HAC that is pending allocation.