Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation

COUNTRY CHAPTER

POLAND 2025-2026

At a Glance

Country Planned Response
(January 2025 - December 2026)

970,000
refugee population planned for assistance

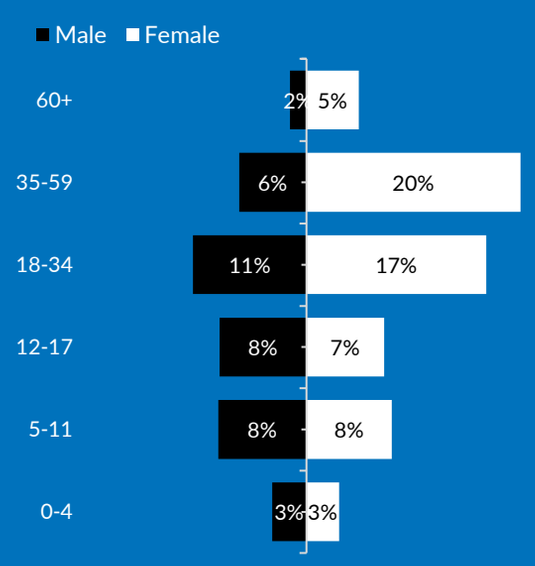
$ 392M
total financial requirements in USD

77
Number of appealing partners

Population planning figures

	CURRENT POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 2024	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Refugee Population	989,540	970,000	940,000

Age and gender breakdown



5%
People with disabilities

61%
Women and girls

39%
Men and boys

39%
Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

The steadfast support provided by the Government of Poland and society to refugees from Ukraine continued throughout 2024, helping hundreds of thousands of refugees across the country in the third year of the crisis. Since the escalation of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, 1,864,000[1] refugees have applied for temporary protection in Poland, while the number of active PESEL[2] registrations is approximately 980,000. While new arrivals are expected on a lesser scale, ongoing displacement, pendular movements, and some voluntary returns will continue to shape the situation. The Government of Poland, along with humanitarian partners, will sustain the essential support needed for refugees to access rights and be included in national systems.

The Government of Poland adopted the *Act on Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in the Context of the Armed Conflict in Ukraine* ("Special Act") in 2022, implementing the Temporary Protection mechanism into Polish domestic law with the latest amendments coming into force in July 2024. The Special Act provides for extended legal stay, access to employment, healthcare, education, and other social benefits.

The Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) highlights the positive impact of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) in helping refugees access jobs and services, although many vulnerable refugees continue to require assistance. The SEIS reports that 75 per cent of surveyed household members are in the labour force, while 69 per cent of working-age household members (15 to 60 years for women and up to 65 years for men) are employed.

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

Country Risks and Needs

The 2024 SEIS[3] offers critical data for shaping Poland's 2025-2026 Refugee Response Plan (RRP). The SEIS indicates that the overwhelming majority of households are granted temporary protection, yet some still struggle with the legal and administrative challenges involved in renewing their status or applying for residency permits.[4]

Despite having overall access to essential services, refugees face significant information barriers, particularly in areas such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV), reproductive health, and mental health

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[1] Registered applications for the UKR status due to the conflict in Ukraine - Otwarte Dane.
[2] Polish acronym for „Universal Electronic System for Registration of the Population" - Powszechny Elektroniczny System Ewidencji Ludności
[3] Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024).
[4] Ibid.

and psychosocial support. This stems from a combination of factors, including amendments made last June to the Special Act reducing the overall number of shelters and cultural stigmas surrounding discussion of GBV among refugees and host communities. When asked about awareness of protection services, 47 per cent of respondents were aware of the state social services for families, but only 7 per cent of households were aware of specialized reproductive health services, and even fewer were aware of GBV support services for women (4 per cent) or knew of shelters for survivors (1 per cent).

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

When it comes to reporting inappropriate behaviour, the SEIS identified a notable gap in awareness.[5] While only 36 per cent of households knew where to report incidents such as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), 22 per cent were unsure. This indicates the need for continued communication and awareness about Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and enhanced education about the relevant reporting mechanisms.

Progress has been made in education, with 170,000 refugee children enrolled in Polish schools. However, as many as 150,000[6] children remain outside formal education systems due to language difficulties, limited school capacity, and the preference for online Ukrainian schooling. For RRP partners, this signals an urgent need for enhanced support for educational integration, including language training, infrastructure expansion, and initiatives that bridge Ukrainian and Polish curriculums.

Employment and livelihoods remain top priorities for refugees, with 35 per cent of households listing economic stability as essential for long-term inclusion. Full economic inclusion and decent work remains a challenge for refugees in Poland, while 69 per cent of working-age individuals are employed, 48 per cent and 10 per cent of households respectively face employment constraints due to illness or disability. Those employed often work in informal or low-wage roles. Barriers such as limited language skills, unrecognized qualifications, and insufficient childcare disproportionately impact women and caregivers. To address these disparities, RRP partners will include targeted vocational training programs, language courses, and childcare support to unlock the potential of these populations and address labour market gaps.

Access to services, especially healthcare and housing, remains challenging. One third of refugees highlighted access to healthcare services as a priority need, the second highest priority after access to employment and livelihoods. Although the majority of refugees have health insurance (93 per cent), nearly one in five refugees (17 per cent) face barriers such as high direct and indirect costs, long

[5] Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024).

[6] As of October 2024, over 200,000 Ukrainian children and youth are studying in Polish schools. The introduction of compulsory schooling in September led to an increase of 18,000 new students, mostly adolescents, many of whom had been out of school for up to two years and require specialized learning, language, and mental health support." https://ceo.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Enrollment-report_CEO_UNICEF_10.2024_ENG-1.pdf

waiting times, administrative hurdles, and language barriers that limit access to necessary services. Individuals with chronic diseases or disabilities were disproportionately affected by these barriers.

Housing remains a concern, as one out of five households (19 per cent) reside in shared accommodation, while others live in hotels/hostels (8 per cent), collective sites (6 per cent), or employer-provided housing (4 per cent). High costs exacerbate these vulnerabilities, increasing the risk of homelessness. RRP partners will focus on prioritizing affordable housing initiatives, providing winterization support, and advocating for government action to formalize rental agreements, thereby reducing insecurity and exploitation.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

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

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

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

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

RRP partners will focus on ensuring that refugees are included into Poland’s national systems, prioritizing self-reliance. Key actions include supporting labour market integration through language

courses, job-matching, upskilling, and legal counselling on labour rights, while addressing risks like exploitation. Collaboration with the private sector will remain ongoing in order to foster long-term solutions. In education, RRP partners will advocate for the increased enrolment of refugee children in Polish schools, prioritizing in-person attendance and psychosocial support.

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

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

Amidst a noticeable increase in reported negative attitudes from the local population toward refugees in 2024,[7] RRP partners will prioritize activities that foster social cohesion, reduce social tensions and build mutual respect and understanding amongst communities. Working closely with national and local authorities, partners will combat misinformation, inequality and stereotypes that hinder integration. Digital tools such as social media platforms aimed at targeting social behaviour will facilitate the implementation of targeted community engagement initiatives, awareness, and education campaigns. Partners will also engage national sports authorities to facilitate positive interactions and trust-building through sports. Advocacy efforts on inclusive policies and legislation and promoting positive narratives on the contributions of refugees to Polish society will also be prioritized.

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

By 2026, RRP partners will strengthen civil society organizations, equipping them to better support refugees through effective referral systems that connect individuals to vital public services like healthcare, education, and housing. These systems will empower civil society to play a key role in service delivery while actively engaging in policy discussions with authorities. This strategy makes sure refugee voices and needs are effectively represented and incorporated into decision-making processes.

The Government-led response will improve coordination and communication between national and local levels, ensuring more efficient resource management, better accountability, and sustainable services for refugees. Local authorities will strengthen their capacity to manage essential services like healthcare, education, housing, and employment, ensuring these systems are integrated into national frameworks for long-term sustainability. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), deeply embedded in

[7] Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024), 32 per cent of households reported negative attitudes from the local population in 2023, and 39 per cent in 2024.

refugee communities, will play a key role in developing tailored, community-based solutions that promote local ownership and resilience.[8]

FLOOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE: SUPPORT OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEES TO POLISH AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Responding to the devastating floods in southwestern Poland, Ukrainian refugees emerged as vital contributors to relief efforts, showcasing the power of community, inclusion and solidarity. Keenly understanding loss and the importance of helping one another, they rallied together to support fellow flood survivors, demonstrating resilience and empathy.

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

Sectoral Responses

Cross-Cutting Priorities of the RRP

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

Read more in the Regional Overview p.20

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

PROTECTION

Polish laws, including the *Act on Foreigners* and the *Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners*, regulate refugee entry and access to protection.[9]

Based on the Temporary Protection Directive, the 2022 Special Act offered legal stay, employment, healthcare and social benefits. Recent amendments in July 2024 focused on accommodation, education, social protection and extension of legal status until September 2025.

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

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

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

According to the SEIS,[10] while majority of the refugee population consists of women and girls, single female-headed households remain at heightened risk of GBV, mainly from intimate partner violence and sexual violence. Key risk factors include care responsibilities leading to social isolation and limiting employment opportunities, coupled with MHPSS needs and dependence on precarious short-term living arrangements.

Despite the significant risks, the SEIS findings show that only 4 per cent of households report knowledge of GBV support services.[11] With limited knowledge on GBV related legal assistance and MHPSS featuring as most prominent,[12] barriers for accessing GBV services also include language, stigma and fear of retaliation.

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

[9] In October 2024, it adopted a new migration strategy to strengthen border control.
[10] Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024),
[11] Ibid, see question on % of HHs reporting awareness of services.
[12] Ibid, see question on % of respondents who know how to access GBV services.

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

Sub-sector: Child Protection

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

As Poland hosts the largest population of refugee children from Ukraine, including those without parental care, child protection actors will focus on strengthening the national system to mitigate protection risks. Priorities include improving the foster and alternative care systems, preventing separation, violence and exploitation and providing comprehensive interdisciplinary support to child survivors. Efforts will emphasize social inclusion of the most vulnerable children and families, alongside mental health and psychosocial support to strengthen resilience among children and caregivers. Advocacy, enhancing services and specialized support, raising awareness and addressing barriers limiting access to services will be critical. These initiatives aim to ensure that refugee children receive the services through accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG 16) while promoting well-being for all ages (SDG 3).

EDUCATION

In 2025-2026, the Education Sector, in collaboration with other sectors, the Ministry of Education, and local authorities, will focus on supporting the inclusion of Ukrainian children into the Polish education system. Efforts will emphasize retention strategies to prevent school dropouts, including providing Polish language classes, catch-up lessons, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in both formal and non-formal settings. The sector will also continue working to engage out-of-school children and their parents and caregivers, encouraging enrolment and retention.[13]

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

[13] 51 per cent of refugee children enrolled in school are still following the online Ukrainian curriculum - Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024).

As part of a working group within the Ministry of Education, Education Sector members will help shape national policies aimed at integrating Ukrainian children. Priorities will include building the capacity of education professionals to foster inclusive environments, supporting intercultural assistants, and improving data collection and analysis to deliver effective, targeted interventions that promote inclusion. Education sector's work will contribute to SDG 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

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

physical and psychological conditions, and disabilities.[14] Direct response will be mainly focused on the most vulnerable refugees from Ukraine, including those residing in collective shelters.

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

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

As the number of refugee households experiencing various degrees of mental health and psychosocial problems remains high (40 per cent)[15] MHPSS continues to be a prioritized key cross-cutting area across sectors.

With 51 per cent of refugees reporting an inability to access MHPSS services, enhancing accessibility to multi-layered MHPSS services, including individual, group, specialized, and community-based support, remains crucial. While barriers to access include lack of belief in the necessity of MHPSS and a lack of awareness; implementation of scalable MHPSS interventions will continue to be prioritized, with a particular focus on promoting community resilience, self-reliance and knowledge.

Targeting both refugees and care providers, the sub-sector will therefore prioritize: 1) community-based service provision and information, 2) strengthened capacities (Government and humanitarian) and improved access for refugees with moderate to severe conditions to MHPSS services, and 3) resilience-building and self-help activities for family and frontline workers.

Linked with SDG 3 on health and well-being, partners will also promote sustainable access of refugees to MHPSS services in the national system, map available services and improve quality of and access to these services across all layers.

SHELTER, HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

2024 brought significant changes to the Shelter and Accommodation Sector. When amendments to the Special Act came into force, Article 13, allowing Government subsidies for private accommodation rental to the refugees from Ukraine, was cancelled, and all collective centres were required to be contracted by the Voivodes or municipal

[14] Refugee Health in Poland.
[15] Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024).

authorities. The policy to further reduce and consolidate collective centres, with the objective of supporting the independence and integration of refugees, is continuously implemented.

The most common housing arrangement remains private rental accommodation (61 per cent, SEIS).[16] Only 6 per cent of respondents live in collective centres, and they are considered the most vulnerable group. Private rental options remain impacted by high and continuously rising costs, a competitive housing market (approximately 50,000 refugees benefiting from subsidized accommodation created additional pressure), and discrimination.

To address the situation, shelter actors' responses will prioritize supporting refugees to gain independence through job activation and support for renting in the private market in line with the Government's main directions. In collective centres, together with voivodship management, partners will support the most vulnerable refugees, including older people, individuals with disabilities, and minorities. Finally, there will be a focus on advocacy for good collaboration with MOI and relevant regional authorities, including the provision of technical guidelines, and support to a community of practice.

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

BASIC NEEDS

Poland has seen net arrivals since August 2024, many of whom face significant challenges. Vulnerable groups are at heightened risk during their initial time after arrival.

The Working Group will focus on complementing Government efforts to support new vulnerable arrivals, particularly at the border. Partners stand ready to provide assistance through the distribution of already prepositioned items, including but not limited to hygiene kits, winter clothing, heating devices, and transportation of goods. This comprehensive approach aims to meet the immediate and evolving needs of the refugee population. Such effort will be complemented through targeted, time bound multi-purpose cash assistance to refugees with specific vulnerabilities. This cash assistance aims to provide flexible support that empowers refugees to prioritize their unique circumstances, whether it be securing housing, accessing healthcare, purchasing essential goods, or meeting other urgent requirements.

[16] Socio-Economic Insights Survey in Poland – Results Analysis (SEIS 2024).

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION (SBCC)

RRP partners will have the opportunity to participate in the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy initiative, a collaborative effort led by UNHCR, UNICEF, the NGO Forum "Razem", Polish authorities, and civil society organizations in Poland. This strategy seeks to better understand the factors influencing refugee behaviour to improve communication, with a special focus on issues related to social and economic inclusion, social cohesion, skills development, language learning, and collective shelter environments.

The SBCC Strategy will be implemented throughout 2025 and 2026. The approach encourages collaboration from a broad range of actors, ensuring that diverse viewpoints and perspectives are considered. The strategy aims to address the psychological, social, and environmental barriers faced by refugees while supporting partners in designing, testing, and refining interventions based on shared evidence in priority areas.

By joining the SBCC Strategy, organizations will benefit from the insights generated by working groups, enabling them to adapt the findings to their operations. This will help partners save resources and focus their communication and advocacy efforts on the most impactful messaging supported by expert input from behavioural science specialists.

Partnership and Coordination

Building on the significant transformation of the Refugee Coordination Model in 2023 and consolidation of the same in 2024 in Poland, which aimed to enhance collaboration among national and international stakeholders while maintaining a streamlined and light structure to support the Government's response efforts, the Refugee Coordination architecture for 2025 and 2026 will remain fit for purpose, with minor adjustments in the areas of Basic Needs and Multi-Purpose Cash. The coordination framework encompasses multiple sectors, including Protection, Health & Nutrition, Shelter, Housing & Accommodation, Livelihood and Economic Inclusion, and Education. Sub-areas such as Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) are prioritized, supported by cross-cutting working groups focused on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Information Management (IM), and Basic Needs and Multi-Purpose Cash.

Changes to the Basic Needs and Multi-Purpose Cash Working Groups in 2025 and 2026 will reflect the evolving nature of the crisis. Up until the first half of 2024, the response focused heavily on urgent assistance for housing, medicine, and food amid peak inflation. Although needs have shifted, the coordination arrangements for Basic Needs and Multi-Purpose Cash will remain active but streamlined, maintaining a light and agile structure that can be rapidly scaled up in the event of a significant new influx of refugees from Ukraine.

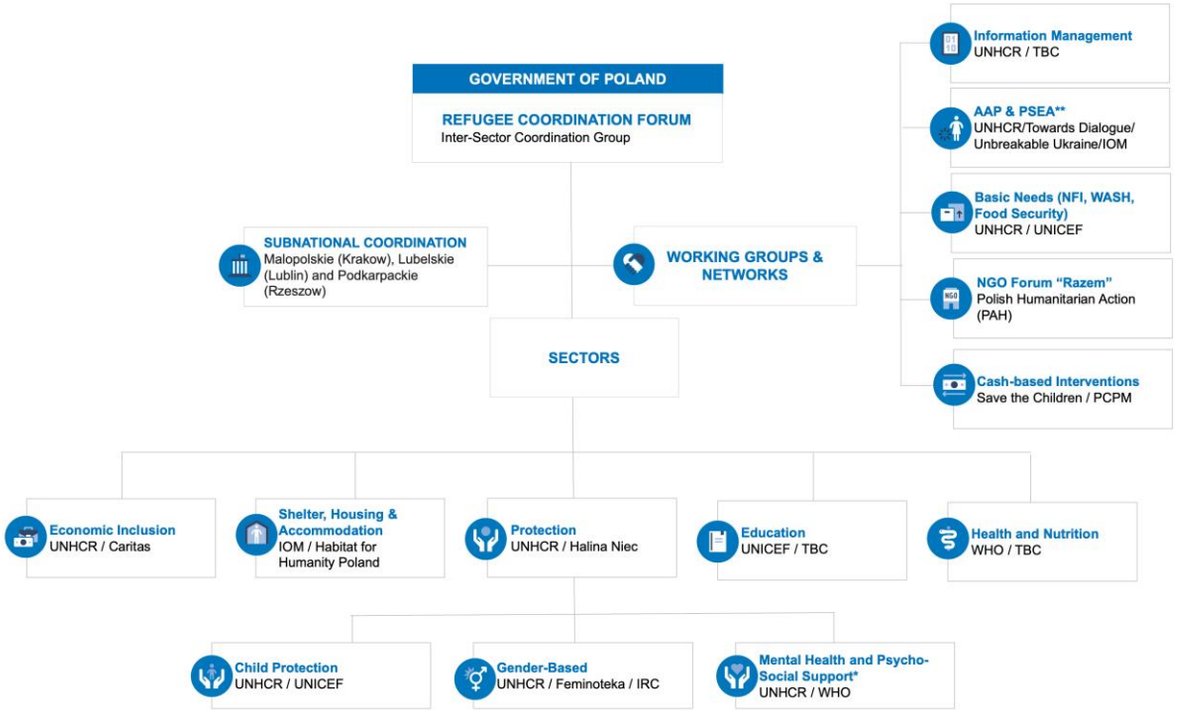
Regional coordination forums, working closely with local authorities in key cities such as Krakow, Rzeszow, and Lublin, will continue to facilitate joint assessments and activity monitoring as part of the

Information Management Working Group's priorities. The active involvement of national and local governments will be essential for effectively addressing refugee needs and enabling humanitarian organizations to identify challenges better. This collaborative approach will ensure that efforts remain aligned, culturally appropriate, and responsive to the unique circumstances of refugees, thereby enhancing the overall response.

For 2025 and 2026, the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) will predominantly involve national and refugee-led organizations, representing nearly 80 per cent of the total appealing entities. In addition to 77 partners from local and international NGOs, UN agencies, faith-based organizations, and academic institutions, many national organizations will implement RRP-related activities through bilateral agreements with these partners.

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

Country Coordination Structure (as of October 2024)[17]



* - jointly with the health sector

** - Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) & Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network (PSEA)

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

Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

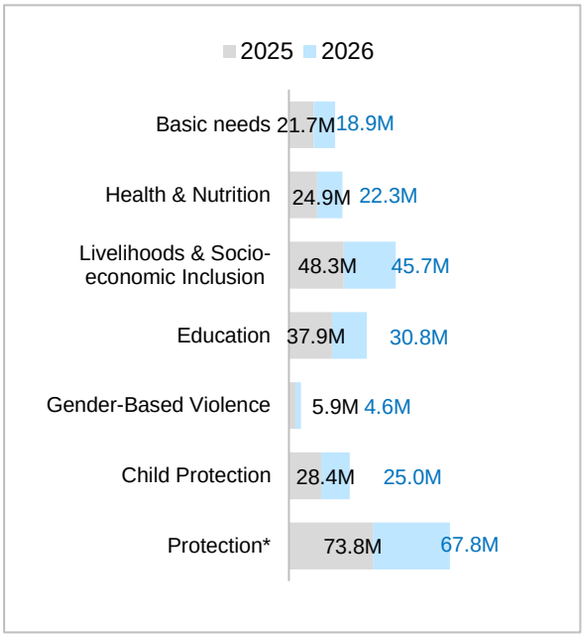
Budget summary by type at country level

PARTNER TYPE	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD		
	2025	2026	**TOTAL**
UN agencies	128,366,825	123,293,238	251,660,063
IFRC and Red Cross	3,699,050	4,919,200	8,618,250
National NGOs	49,282,331	44,861,829	94,144,160
Faith-based organizations	8,176,000	8,376,000	16,552,000
Refugee-led organizations*	2,319,137	2,301,465	4,620,602
Women-led organizations*	11,139,956	10,737,539	21,877,495
International NGOs	24,899,967	12,166,569	37,066,536
Faith-based organizations	2,011,600	2,231,100	4,242,700
Academia	270,000	270,000	540,000
TOTAL	**206,518,173**	**185,510,836**	**392,029,009**

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

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

Budget summary by sector at country level



** Includes Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence*

Budget summary by partner at the country level

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$	TOTAL
UN Agencies										
UN International Organization for Migration	2025	8,000,000	2,500,000	500,000	-	21,150,000	2,700,000	5,150,000	40,000,000	**80,000,000**
	2026	8,000,000	2,500,000	500,000	-	21,150,000	2,700,000	5,150,000	40,000,000	
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	320,000	-	-	9,540,000	-	9,860,000	**19,720,000**
	2026	-	-	320,000	-	-	9,540,000	-	9,860,000	
United Nations Children's Fund	2025	-	17,634,165	-	15,071,712	-	1,670,748	-	34,376,625	**64,413,583**
	2026	-	15,869,829	-	13,340,575	-	826,554	-	30,036,958	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	25,064,516	1,693,548	1,693,548	1,693,548	10,584,677	-	1,245,363	41,975,200	**83,546,480**
	2026	25,064,516	1,693,548	1,693,548	1,693,548	10,584,677	-	841,443	41,571,280	
United Nations Population Fund	2025	-	-	1,005,000	-	-	1,150,000	-	2,155,000	**3,980,000**
	2026	-	-	895,000	-	-	930,000	-	1,825,000	
IFRC and Red Cross										
Polish Red Cross (Polski Czerwony Krzyż) & International Federation of Red Cross	2025	63,620	-	-	-	139,730	282,540	3,213,160	3,699,050	**8,618,250**
	2026	17,900	-	-	-	846,000	282,540	3,772,760	4,919,200	
National NGOs										
Caritas Poland	2025	1,185,000	1,000,000	-	1,920,000	1,655,000	1,488,000	-	7,248,000	**14,496,000**
	2026	1,185,000	1,000,000	-	1,920,000	1,655,000	1,488,000	-	7,248,000	
Central Roma Council in Poland	2025	-	-	-	358,000	109,000	380,000	-	847,000	**1,694,000**
	2026	-	-	-	358,000	109,000	380,000	-	847,000	
Eleon - pomocne dłonie dla Ukrainy	2025	-	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	42,000	**84,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	42,000	
Fundacja "Ukraiński Dom"	2025	300,000	-	-	65,000	480,000	300,000	88,000	1,233,000	**2,466,000**
	2026	300,000	-	-	65,000	480,000	300,000	88,000	1,233,000	
Fundacja Avalon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	-	130,000	**240,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	110,000	-	110,000	
Fundacja Centrum Współpracy Międzynarodowej Germanitas	2025	25,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	105,000	**185,000**
	2026	20,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	80,000	
Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę (Empowering Children Foundation)	2025	-	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	750,000	**1,500,000**
	2026	-	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	750,000	
	2025	135,149	-	114,889	-	87,461	-	-	337,500	**675,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$	TOTAL
Fundacja dla Migrantów DOBRY START	2026	135,149	-	114,889	-	87,461	-	-	337,500	
Fundacja dla Wolności	2025	-	-	-	30,000	100,000	450,000	-	580,000	**1,210,000**
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	150,000	450,000	-	630,000	
Fundacja Emic	2025	80,000	-	-	200,000	500,000	36,000	-	816,000	**1,632,000**
	2026	80,000	-	-	200,000	500,000	36,000	-	816,000	
Fundacja Feminoteka	2025	-	-	180,100	-	110,966	-	146,558	437,624	**796,735**
	2026	-	-	101,587	-	110,966	-	146,558	359,111	
Fundacja Feniks	2025	-	-	-	-	-	61,825	-	61,825	**123,650**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	61,825	-	61,825	
Fundacja Freedom Space	2025	-	-	-	15,000	-	10,000	10,000	35,000	**70,000**
	2026	-	-	-	15,000	-	10,000	10,000	35,000	
Fundacja Inicjatyw Społeczno-Ekonomicznych	2025	-	-	-	-	48,600	-	-	48,600	**97,200**
	2026	-	-	-	-	48,600	-	-	48,600	
Fundacja Inicjatywa Dom Otwarty	2025	42,239	-	-	58,457	41,262	-	20,707	162,665	**349,729**
	2026	48,574	-	-	67,226	47,451	-	23,813	187,064	
Fundacja Innowacja i Wiedza	2025	-	-	-	-	2,699,356	-	-	2,699,356	**5,398,712**
	2026	-	-	-	-	2,699,356	-	-	2,699,356	
Fundacja Instytut Polska-Ukraina	2025	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	350,000	**550,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000	
Fundacja Instytut Praw Pacjenta i Edukacji Zdrowotnej	2025	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	-	450,000	**900,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	-	450,000	
Fundacja Lapigua	2025	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	15,000	30,000	**60,000**
	2026	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	15,000	30,000	
Fundacja Leny Grochowskiej	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	**2,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Fundacja na Rzecz Psychoprofilaktyki Społecznej PRO-FIL	2025	-	-	-	-	144,487	95,487	-	239,974	**479,948**
	2026	-	-	-	-	144,487	95,487	-	239,974	
Fundacja Ocalenie	2025	-	-	-	-	268,575	-	-	268,575	**550,579**
	2026	-	-	-	-	282,004	-	-	282,004	
Fundacja Polki Mogą Wszystko	2025	-	-	-	250,195	-	186,732	-	436,927	**873,122**
	2026	-	-	-	250,195	-	186,000	-	436,195	
Fundacja Pomocy Wzajemnej Barka	2025	50,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	50,000	300,000	**600,000**
	2026	50,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	50,000	300,000	

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$	TOTAL
Fundacja POS	2025	-	-	-	13,466	-	8,550	-	22,016	**44,032**
	2026	-	-	-	13,466	-	8,550	-	22,016	
Fundacja Przedsiębiorczości Kobiet	2025	-	-	-	-	300,000	60,000	-	360,000	**832,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	400,000	72,000	-	472,000	
Fundacja Q	2025	-	-	-	130,000	-	20,000	-	150,000	**150,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fundacja Right to Protection	2025	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	350,000	-	1,150,000	**2,300,000**
	2026	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	350,000	-	1,150,000	
Fundacja Rozwoju Dzieci im. J. A. Komeńskiego	2025	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	200,000	**450,000**
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	100,000	-	-	250,000	
Fundacja Siła Jedności	2025	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	**185,000**
	2026	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,000	
Fundacja Ukraina	2025	300,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,800,000	-	30,000	3,130,000	**5,560,000**
	2026	300,000	-	-	600,000	1,500,000	-	30,000	2,430,000	
Fundacja Zustricz	2025	-	-	-	120,000	60,000	200,000	-	380,000	**680,000**
	2026	-	-	-	100,000	40,000	160,000	-	300,000	
Fundację Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Informacyjnego	2025	-	-	-	200,000	100,000	-	-	300,000	**600,000**
	2026	-	-	-	200,000	100,000	-	-	300,000	
Fundacji Dwa Skrzydła UA	2025	10,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	60,000	**120,000**
	2026	10,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	60,000	
Habitat for Humanity Poland	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,780,000	3,780,000	**6,300,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,520,000	2,520,000	
Homo Faber Foundation	2025	-	-	-	-	137,000	-	-	137,000	**318,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	181,000	-	-	181,000	
Internationaler Bund Polska	2025	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	**200,000**
	2026	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	
Kalejdoskop Kultur	2025	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	**500,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	
Kamiliańska Misja Pomocy Społecznej	2025	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	87,500	102,500	**210,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	87,500	107,500	
Klub Inteligencji Katolickiej w Warszawie	2025	203,000	-	-	2,560,000	115,000	-	790,000	3,668,000	**7,613,000**
	2026	225,000	-	-	2,660,000	145,000	-	915,000	3,945,000	
	2025	-	-	-	300,000	150,000	-	250,000	700,000	**1,600,000**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$	TOTAL
Metropolitan Orthodox Christian Charity ELEOS	2026	-	-	-	350,000	250,000	-	300,000	900,000	
NOMADA Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Integracji Społeczeństwa Wielokulturowego	2025	690,000	-	240,000	150,000	-	62,000	78,500	1,220,500	**2,444,000**
	2026	690,000	-	240,000	150,000	-	65,000	78,500	1,223,500	
Patchwork	2025	25,000	20,000	15,000	40,000	30,000	45,000	-	175,000	**350,000**
	2026	25,000	20,000	15,000	40,000	30,000	45,000	-	175,000	
Polish Center for International Aid	2025	-	-	-	2,500,000	1,300,000	-	3,700,000	7,500,000	**13,800,000**
	2026	-	-	-	2,500,000	600,000	-	3,200,000	6,300,000	
Polish Humanitarian Action	2025	-	-	-	-	65,000	757,107	439,078	1,261,185	**1,261,185**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Polish Migration Forum Foundation	2025	318,633	20,609	-	468,463	221,146	816,278	228,016	2,073,148	**4,146,296**
	2026	318,633	20,609	-	468,463	221,146	816,278	228,016	2,073,148	
Shanti Volunteer Association	2025	-	-	-	-	255,000	-	-	255,000	**510,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	255,000	-	-	255,000	
SOK (Samodzielność od Kuchni) Foundation	2025	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	500,000	**1,000,000**
	2026	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	500,000	
Spirits of Hope	2025	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	**200,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	
Społeczny Komitet ds. AIDS (SKA)/Social AIDS Committee	2025	-	-	40,000	-	-	350,000	-	390,000	**800,000**
	2026	-	-	40,000	-	-	370,000	-	410,000	
Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej	2025	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	**800,000**
	2026	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	
Stowarzyszenie MUDITA	2025	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	**80,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	
Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Osób Wykluczonych i Zagrożonych Wykluczeniem Społecznym Podwale Siedem	2025	-	-	-	-	-	110,000	3,500	113,500	**242,200**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	125,000	3,700	128,700	
Stowarzyszenie Projektów Międzynarodowych "Logos Polska"	2025	-	-	9,200	-	18,400	44,620	-	72,220	**128,340**
	2026	-	-	9,200	-	28,520	18,400	-	56,120	
Towards Dialogue Foundation	2025	350,000	150,000	20,000	360,000	100,000	50,000	-	1,030,000	**1,810,000**
	2026	300,000	70,000	20,000	300,000	40,000	50,000	-	780,000	
TUTU - Podkarpackie Stowarzyszenie dla Aktywnych Rodzin	2025	45,000	78,000	-	125,000	-	218,000	-	466,000	**904,000**
	2026	48,000	74,000	-	128,000	-	188,000	-	438,000	
Volunteer Center Lublin	2025	-	-	-	-	45,685	-	123,530	169,215	**338,430**

Partner	Year	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Needs	Total in US$	TOTAL
	2026	-	-	-	-	45,685	-	123,530	169,215	
Zakon Posługujących Chorym Ojcowie Kamilianie	2025	-	-	-	18,000	-	15,000	195,000	228,000	**456,000**
	2026	-	-	-	18,000	-	15,000	195,000	228,000	
Zjednoczenie na Rzecz Żyjących z HIV/AIDS "Pozytywni w Tęczy"	2025	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	90,000	**180,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	90,000	-	90,000	
International NGOs										
Armia Zbawienia/The Salvation Army	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000	**80,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000	
CARE	2025	173,365	-	35,000	5,000,000	270,000	368,000	-	5,846,365	**5,846,365**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
European Lawyers in Lesvos (ELIL)	2025	250,000	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	350,000	**700,000**
	2026	250,000	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	350,000	
Fundacja Alight	2025	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	290,000	320,000	**370,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	
International Orthodox Christian Charities	2025	-	-	-	985,200	543,400	-	58,500	1,587,100	**3,489,600**
	2026	-	-	-	1,045,000	792,500	-	65,000	1,902,500	
International Rescue Committee	2025	858,890	317,030	389,804	385,154	2,278,159	-	656,566	4,885,603	**4,885,603**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kids in Need of Defense	2025	-	539,307	-	-	-	-	-	539,307	**1,105,580**
	2026	-	566,273	-	-	-	-	-	566,273	
Lutheran World Federation	2025	331,500	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	384,500	**673,100**
	2026	248,600	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	288,600	
Plan International	2025	-	1,560,000	1,320,000	1,500,000	-	810,000	-	5,190,000	**7,785,000**
	2026	-	780,000	660,000	750,000	-	405,000	-	2,595,000	
Project HOPE Poland	2025	-	-	-	225,000	375,000	900,000	-	1,500,000	**3,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	225,000	375,000	900,000	-	1,500,000	
Save the Children	2025	-	1,896,000	-	1,641,091	720,000	-	-	4,257,091	**9,131,287**
	2026	-	1,338,708	-	2,775,488	760,000	-	-	4,874,196	
Academia										
Maria Grzegorzewska University	2025	-	20,000	-	-	-	250,000	-	270,000	**540,000**
	2026	-	20,000	-	-	-	250,000	-	270,000	
Total		**77,702,284**	**53,381,626**	**10,491,765**	**68,699,247**	**94,006,757**	**47,174,521**	**40,572,798**	**392,029,006**	**392,029,006**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	Target	
			YEAR 1	YEAR 2
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	918,778	894,386
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	282,441	260,375
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	28,594	25,045
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	3,608	3,608
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and nonformal)	187,424	182,578
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	169,993	165,962
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	9,177	8,034
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	237,516	232,996
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	164,511	161,656
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	96,953	71,719

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

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Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation