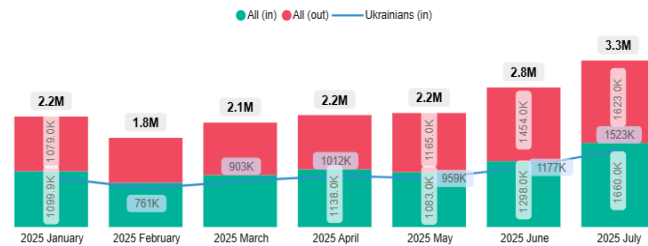


Since mid-March 2022, UNHCR and its local NGO partners Right to Protection (R2P), NEEKA, and The Tenth of April (TTA), have conducted [border monitoring at 30 crossing points](#) between Ukraine and Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova.

The monitoring findings are based on individual interviews conducted with people crossing the border, both those entering and exiting Ukraine and other observations made by the border monitors. As of 2025, a revised monitoring tool was deployed.

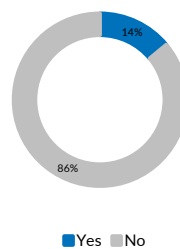
**Ukraine western border movement (in and out)**

**Key cross-border mobility trends**

- In July 2025, nearly 3.3 million border crossings were recorded— the highest monthly cross-border mobility rate in 2025 thus far, and an increase of over half a million crossings compared to June 2025.
- 200K more border crossings were recorded in July 2025 compared to July 2024, while the overall seasonal cross-border mobility patterns continue to align with those observed in 2024.
- Inbound movement dominated in July 2025, with 37K more people entering the country than leaving it. This reverses the net outflow trends of May and June 2025, with more people departing than entering Ukraine, and aligns with the pattern observed during these three months in 2024.

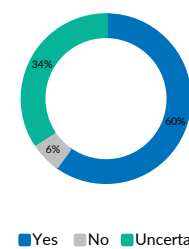
**Border monitoring trends for July 2025: Departures from Ukraine**

- 14% of respondents said they were [departing Ukraine for the first time](#) since 24 February 2022. 15% reported that they were departing to seek safety abroad and 16% were returning to countries where they have temporary protection (3% and 4% increase compared to June).
- Almost 8% of respondents were [internally displaced prior to departing Ukraine](#). Of those, 17.5% said that this contributed to their decision to leave Ukraine. This is the lowest percentage of IDP respondents, which link their departure to their displacement situation reported in 2025 so far.
- **98% of those interviewed noted security concerns as a main reason for their departure.** Temporary occupation of the area of origin and fear of conscription were the next most significant reasons for departure, cited by 4% and 2.4% of respondents, respectively. Lack of access to water, adequate housing, and damaged public infrastructure were each reported as reasons for departure by less than one per cent of respondents.
- 76% of surveyed individuals were unsure about the [duration of their stay abroad](#)—the highest level of uncertainty reported in 2025 so far. 11% planned to stay 1-12 months, 9% for less than a month, and 3% permanently.
- Of those interviewed 60% indicated that they [intended to return to Ukraine](#) should the situation stabilize, while 34% were unsure and 6% indicated that they would not return. Half of the respondents mentioned that the main factor for their return would be improvement of the security situation.

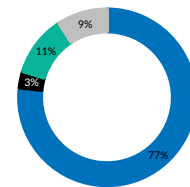
First-time departure since Feb 2022 July 2025



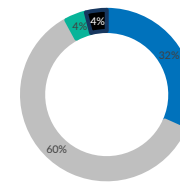
Intention to return should the situation stabilize July 2025



Intended duration of stay abroad July 2025

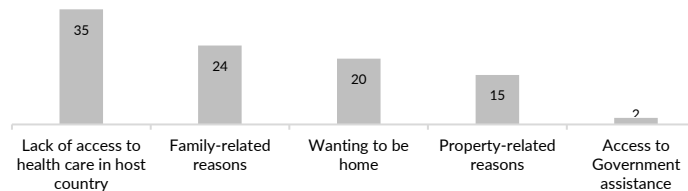


Intended duration of stay in Ukraine July 2025


**Border monitoring trends for July 2025: Returns to Ukraine**

- 61% of respondents planned a [short-term stay](#) in Ukraine of less than one month (8% decrease compared to June). 32% were uncertain about the length of stay (9% increase from June). 4% each planned to stay 1-3 months or returned permanently.
- 35% of respondents cited limited access to healthcare in the host country as a primary [reason for coming to Ukraine](#) (9% increase from June, and 20% increase from the beginning of the year). This was followed by visiting relatives (24%), homesickness (20%) and need to check on property (15%), while 2% reported that access to Government services was a factor for their return.
- 18% of respondents reported Kyivska oblast as their [return destination](#). Kharkivska, Odeska, and Zakarpatska oblasts were each cited by 14% of individuals. Same as in June, only 4% were heading to Kyiv city, possibly attributed to continuation of regular large-scale attacks on the capital during July.

Top 5 reasons for returning to Ukraine July 2025



In July 2025, monitors conducted **1,925 individual interviews** at the borders. Of those 80% were departing, and 20% were entering Ukraine.

**Entering Ukraine:** 378 interviews were conducted with people entering Ukraine in July 2025. Of those, 75% were female and 25% were male respondents. 19% of respondents were above the age of 60 years.

**Departing Ukraine:** 1,547 interviews were conducted with people departing Ukraine. 72% of respondents were female and 28% male. 11% of respondents were above 60 years.

**Reporting by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine**

- The SBGS continues to publish updates on smuggling-related arrests and detentions as well as intercepted attempts of men of conscription age to cross the border in an irregular manner. In most cases, the reported cost of services facilitating such irregular border crossings ranged from USD 9,000 to USD 14,000. Notably, in one reported [case](#), a 19-year-old man was apprehended during his 13<sup>th</sup> attempt to cross the border. He stated that his primary motivation was access to better employment opportunities.
- The SBGS also reported increased waiting times at border crossing points, particularly at the [Ustyluh BCP](#). This was attributed to a rise in cross-border activity as well as ongoing reconstruction work at the checkpoint. Additionally, reconstruction was announced at the [Solotvyno BCP](#).

In July 2025, UNHCR partners, R2P, NEEKA and TTA, conducted 265 monitoring visits to the monitored BCPs. During these visits, [UNHCR's partners provided different forms of support to 939 individuals who crossed the border](#). This support included counselling of 867 people, the provision of legal assistance to 112 people, while 28 persons received social accompaniment, two persons were provided with transportation services.