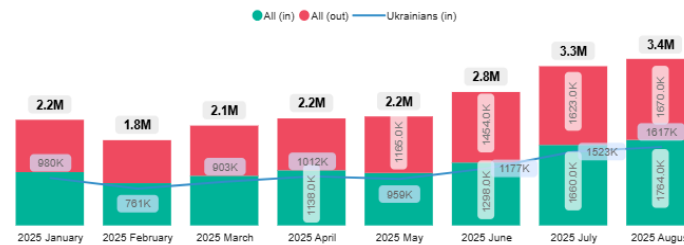


Since mid-March 2022, UNHCR and its local NGO partners Right to Protection (R2P), NEEKA, and The Tenth of April (TTA), have conducted [border monitoring at 30 crossing points](#) between Ukraine and Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova.

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.

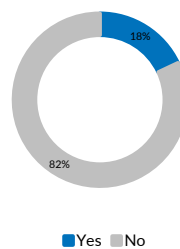
Ukraine western border movement (in and out)

Key cross-border mobility trends

- In August 2025, over 3.4 million border crossings were recorded – an increase of more than 150K from July 2025, and the highest number of border crossings in 2025 to date.
- While overall increasing trends of border crossings in 2025 continue to align with those observed in 2024, in August 2025, some 200K more border crossings were recorded than in August 2024.
- In August 2025, inbound movements dominated, with 94K more individuals entering the country than leaving – the highest net inflow recorded since the beginning of 2024 to date.

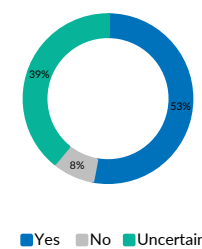
Border monitoring trends for August 2025: Departures from Ukraine

- 18% of respondents said they were [departing Ukraine for the first time](#) since 24 February 2022 (4% increase compared to July). 15% reported that they were departing to seek safety abroad and 15% were returning to countries where they have temporary protection (compared to 15% and 16% respectively in July).
- Almost 10% of respondents were [internally displaced prior to departing Ukraine](#). Of those, some 27% said that this contributed to their decision to leave Ukraine.
- 99% 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 6.2% and 1.5% of respondents, respectively. Lack of access to electricity, adequate housing, and damaged public infrastructure were each reported as reasons for departure by less than one per cent of respondents.
- 71% of surveyed individuals were unsure about the [duration of their stay abroad](#) – a decrease by 5% compared to July 2025. 17% planned to stay 1-12 months, 5% for less than a month, and 7% permanently (4% increase compared to July 2025).
- Of those interviewed, 53% indicated that they [intended to return to Ukraine](#) should the situation stabilize (7% decrease compared to July), while 39% were unsure and 8% indicated that they would not return. Almost half of the respondents mentioned that the main factor for their return would be an improvement of the security situation.

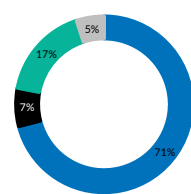
First-time departure since Feb 2022 August 2025



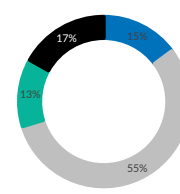
Intention to return should the situation stabilize August 2025



Intended duration of stay abroad August 2025



Intended duration of stay in Ukraine August 2025


Border monitoring trends for August 2025: Returns to Ukraine

- 56% of respondents reported planning a short-term [stay in Ukraine](#) of less than one month – a 5% decrease compared to July and 13% less than in June. Only 15% were uncertain about the length of stay, which is less than half compared to July. 13% planned to stay 1-3 months, while 17% intended to return permanently – the highest share recorded in 2025 to date.
- Family-related reasons and homesickness were cited as the main [reasons for return](#), each mentioned by 25% of respondents. These were followed by limited access to healthcare in the host country (24%). Other reported reasons included the need to check on property (16%), uncertainty regarding legal status abroad (5%), and access to government services (4%).
- 28% of respondents indicated Kyiv and Kyivska oblast as their [return destination](#), followed by Odeska oblast (15%), and Kharkivska and Mykolaivska oblasts, each reported by 10% of respondents.

Top reasons for returning to Ukraine August 2025



In August 2025, monitors conducted [1,782 individual interviews](#) at the borders. Of those 79% were departing, and 21% were entering Ukraine.

Entering Ukraine: 377 interviews were conducted with people entering Ukraine in August 2025. Of those, 70% were female and 30% were male respondents. 21% of respondents were above the age of 60 years.

Departing Ukraine: 1,405 interviews were conducted with people departing Ukraine. 71% of respondents were female and 28% male. 14% of respondents were above 60 years.

Amendments to the Rules for Crossing the State Border by Citizens of Ukraine

On 26 August 2025, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 1031, introducing amendments to the Rules for Crossing the State Border by Citizens of Ukraine, originally approved by Resolution No. 57 of 27 January 1995 (hereinafter referred to as “the Rules”). The amendments entered into force on 28 August 2025. As part of the amendments, the Government permitted male citizens aged 18 to 22 to cross the state border, under the conditions set out in the Resolution.

Reporting by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

In August 2025, the SBGS published updates on smuggling-related arrests and detentions, including the exposure of illegal border crossing schemes. The updates also reported on intercepted attempts by men of conscription age to cross the border irregularly, both individually and in groups.

In August 2025, UNHCR partners, R2P, NEEKA and TTA, conducted 237 monitoring visits to the monitored BCPs. During these visits, [UNHCR’s partners provided different forms of support to 749 individuals](#). This support included counselling of 639 people, the provision of legal assistance to 113 people, while 50 persons were provided with transportation services and 12 persons received social accompaniment.