

COUNTRY CHAPTER

CZECH REPUBLIC



> At a Glance

Country Planned Response (January 2025 - December 2025)



400,000

refugee population planned for assistance



41.1M

total financial requirements in USD



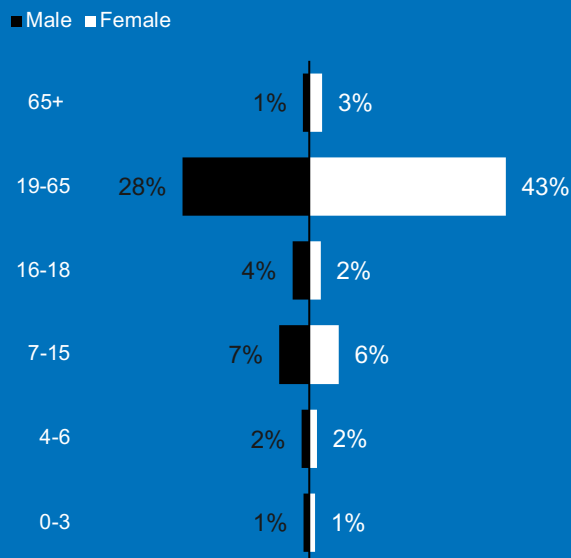
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RRP partners

Population planning figures

	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Refugee Population	400,000	-

Age and gender breakdown¹



10%

People with disabilities²



58%

Women and girls³



42%

Men and boys



25%

Children

¹ Source: Ministry of Interior, Czech Republic

² Source: SEIS 2024, UNHCR. Please note that the UNHCR SEIS report is based on interviews with 1200 refugees households, providing valuable insights but its methodology did not aim for statistical representativeness.

³ Source: Ministry of Interior, Czech Republic

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

The Czech Republic continues to host one of the largest populations displaced by the war in Ukraine, predominantly composed of women and children⁴. The Czech Republic hosts the highest number of refugees from Ukraine per capita in the EU and ranks third in total number of refugees after Germany and Poland.⁵ Between January and March 2024, for the second time, the government has successfully re-registered refugees within its borders, providing an updated understanding of their numbers, vulnerabilities, and specific needs.

From the outset, the Czech government has played an active role in supporting refugees from Ukraine, from establishing measures to meet their essential needs to further fostering inclusion. In January 2024, a new policy framework, Adaptation and Integration Priorities for TP Holders 2024+⁶ (Priorities 2024+), was approved to strengthen these efforts and address emerging challenges. The Priorities 2024+ strategy outlines key areas of focus such as, improving access to decent housing and psycho-social support, prevention of labour exploitation, and physical and online security and combating misinformation that affects refugee communities.

In January 2024, the Czech Republic also enacted Lex Ukraine VI,⁷ a legislative update aimed at refining support for Ukrainian refugees. This sixth amendment to the existing Lex Ukraine laws underscores the Czech government's targeted approach by prioritizing support for vulnerable groups⁸ whilst enhancing self-sufficiency among refugees.⁹ This focus enables tailored assistance, ensuring the most pressing needs are met. Additionally, Lex Ukraine VII is currently in preparation.¹⁰ It will provide a possibility for economically self-sufficient refugees to gain a five-years-long residency permit.

The collaborative efforts among the Government and RRP partners for the effective realisation of the Government strategy Priorities 2024+ continue to provide a sustainable pathway for refugees as they navigate life in a new country. An agreed and well-managed mainstreaming of the support and programmes into the government social support network and phase-down of UN-led support during 2025 will promote the long-term predictability and sustainability of further assistance to refugees. Cooperation with refugee-led and community organizations is paramount and secures

⁴ 57.7 per cent out of all TP holders are women, 25 per cent out of all TP holders are children under 18. Link: [Statistika v souvislosti s válkou na Ukrajině - archiv 2024 - Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky](#)

⁵ The Czech Republic hosts the highest number of refugees from Ukraine per capita in the EU and ranks third in total number of refugees after Germany and Poland. Link: [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation](#)

⁶ The Government strategy Priorities 2024+ is not accessible online.

⁷ Acts No. 64-66/2022 Coll. on certain measures in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine caused by the invasion of the Russian Federation troops

⁸ Children under 18, students under 26, parents with a child under 6 (one parent per child), pregnant women, refugees 65+ and refugees with disabilities are defined as vulnerable by Lex Ukraine.

⁹ Lex Ukraine VI limited the right to cost-free humanitarian accommodation to 90 days after arrival. This rule is applicable equally to vulnerable groups of refugees who previously benefitted from cost-free accommodation if they could not cover accommodation costs themselves.

¹⁰ <https://www.psp.cz/sqw/historie.sqw?o=9&t=727>

that refugees and community leaders are directly involved in designing sustainable solutions as empowered actors.

Risks and Needs

Inclusion of refugees from Ukraine into Czech society has been largely successful, with the government providing support in housing, employment, education, and healthcare. At the moment, the Government is focused on addressing certain gaps, particularly in long-term solutions. RRP partners are determined to collaborate with the Government to pave the way for a responsible, and sustainable transition out of the RRP by the end of 2025.

Refugees of all age groups report challenges in finding affordable and adequate housing.¹¹ Several reports show a positive trend: refugee households (57 per cent) residing in self-arranged accommodations are steadily increasing¹² while numbers of refugees living in collective facilities have significantly dropped.¹³ However, a significant percentage of refugee households face financial strain, and 15 per cent have reported difficulties in paying rent on time.¹⁴ The high costs and limited availability of housing underscore the need for sustainable, affordable options.

Access to legal and decent employment is crucial. Several reports suggest that refugees who were able to join the workforce have already done so, as the number of refugees in working-age currently employed (79 per cent) is substantial.¹⁵ However, nearly 15 per cent are in informal jobs without contractual agreements, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation.¹⁶ Additionally, a lack of recognized qualifications and limited Czech language proficiency hamper access to stable, skilled positions. Refugees working in low-skilled jobs with limited social networks face heightened risks of exploitation, often worsened by the role of some employment agencies.¹⁷ These agencies may charge workers high "placement fees," deduct significant amounts from their wages for housing or transportation, or fail to provide written contracts, leaving workers with little recourse if their rights are violated. Women in financially unstable positions might face additional risks, as economic insecurity can exacerbate their exposure to gender-based violence (GBV) within the domestic sphere, in the workplace, and beyond.

There are indications that the inclusion rate for school-aged children in the national education system of Czech Republic is strong, with increasing numbers of Ukrainian children enrolling in the education system.¹⁸ Similarly, in the SEIS household survey of 2024, 91 per cent of responding

¹¹ [Protection Brief](#) from August 2024 on access to housing and other services.

¹² [MSNA 2023](#) and SEIS 2024. Similarly, PAQ Research in its [report from February 2024](#) states that 70 per cent of refugees reside in rental housing.

¹³ The number of TP holders residing in state-funded collective accommodation has significantly decreased due to changes in entitlements to cost-free accommodation under Lex Ukraine VI, dropping from 11,000 in August to just 762 in September. Source: Ministry of Interior Situation Reports.

¹⁴ SEIS 2024

¹⁵ SEIS 2024

¹⁶ SEIS 2024

¹⁷ Rumpík, V. Společenská smlouva nebo tichá dohoda? Zaměstnávání cizinců v plzeňském kraji. Dostupné z: <https://mintegration.zcu.cz/files/soubory/vystupy/Spolecenska-smlouva-nebo-ticha-dohoda-Zamestnavani-cizincu-v-Plzenskem-kraji.pdf>

¹⁸ See data of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports as of 30 September 2024

households reported having children enrolled in Czech schools.¹⁹ Nevertheless, a considerable number of children (26 per cent) continue to engage in remote learning from Ukraine while simultaneously attending school in the Czechia.²⁰ This dual engagement may place a significant burden on children, as they navigate the demands of two educational systems simultaneously.²¹ Challenges persist particularly in high school enrolment and engagement of adolescents, particularly those over 13, where estimated enrolment rates are still lower than in primary. The Government is engaged in addressing the pressing need for both school-based and extracurricular programs that facilitate social inclusion, digital safety, and structured activities to build social cohesion and resilience among young refugees. Additionally, mental health and psychosocial support are essential, as many young refugees face stress and adjustment difficulties that impact their well-being.

In the area of healthcare, nearly all refugees are covered by health insurance, yet one in four households face barriers in accessing general practitioners and specialists.²² Administrative and language barriers and a shortage of healthcare providers in specific regions limit effective access to care, especially for children and those with chronic conditions. Mental health support is also essential, with 21 per cent of households reporting at least one member experiencing psychosocial issues that impair daily functioning.²³ Barriers to accessing support include reluctance to seek help, language barriers, and limited capacity.²⁴

Fostering language competence is crucial for the successful integration of refugees, especially in achieving higher language proficiency levels (B2/C1) that enable meaningful participation in society. Access to information is equally important. Recent data shows that 50 per cent of refugees report encountering barriers to obtaining information about their rights and state-provided support. This lack of information restricts their ability to make informed decisions about their lives. To address this gap, a diverse range of information and communication channels have been instituted by the Government and partners including in-person consultations, official websites, and social media platforms to disseminate information and counter disinformation. By improving language proficiency and streamlining access to information, the Czech Republic aims to strengthen refugees' inclusion, ensuring they are informed, connected, and empowered members of society.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

In close cooperation with the Government, the RRP partners will continue their dedicated efforts to support alternative pathways, to streamline services within the government systems and to foster

¹⁹ SEIS 2024

²⁰ SEIS 2024

²¹ SEIS 2024

²² SEIS 2024

²³ SEIS 2024

²⁴ SEIS 2024

paths for refugees' sustainable inclusion, while also strengthening social cohesion. All activities will be aligned with existing policies and endorsed by competent Government actors to ensure maximum synergy and avoid duplication. These initiatives prioritize transitioning refugees to affordable, long-term housing and integrating them into host communities through local programs.

The RRP's priorities include offering psychosocial support, preventing gender-based violence, and training personnel in crime prevention, all aimed at fostering a safe environment. Child protection case management and social work with children and families are vital to these efforts, as is the training and promotion of intercultural work which bridges cultural gaps. Strengthening access to education and expanding language courses are also essential, enabling refugees to navigate Czech society more independently and confidently. Through these targeted measures, RRP partners and the government are working to create a supportive framework for refugees.

Strategic Objective 1: Support Czech Republic to ensure that refugees have continued access to protection, legal status, and rights, with a particular focus on groups in vulnerable situations and including age, gender and diversity considerations.

Through strengthened partnerships with both governmental and non-governmental entities, RRP partners will foster a supportive environment for refugees to access legal status, exercise their rights, and access information on rights and protection services, including legal aid and psychosocial support. The strategy also emphasizes effective communication with refugees, providing them with accurate and up-to-date information while gathering and addressing community feedback. This comprehensive approach will seek to enhance the protection and well-being of refugees and ensure their unhindered access to rights and services.

Strategic Objective 2: Support Czech Republic 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.

The strategy prioritizes the well-being and dignity of refugees by addressing their specific needs and vulnerabilities, including children and adolescents, unaccompanied children, older refugees, refugees with disabilities or chronic medical conditions, single-parent families, survivors of gender-based violence, trafficking and smuggling, people experiencing trauma and other vulnerable individuals. It involves personalized assessments, referrals to specialized services such as medical and mental health and psychosocial support, or the direct provision of specialized services when necessary. These supporting services are carefully coordinated with the government to safeguard their sustainability and where possible, they are gradually streamlined into the government's frameworks.

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Czech Republic.

Fostering social cohesion between refugees and host communities is crucial. This involves initiatives that encourage understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect, bridging cultural divides and promoting unity. Efforts include supporting local organizations, including refugee-led organizations, and intercultural work. Combatting misinformation and disinformation is a priority, as these can fuel misunderstandings and tensions. In close cooperation and coordination, RRP partners will also raise awareness and share accurate information to help counter false narratives and dispel stereotypes. Besides that, preventive measures such as community projects, awareness-raising and information campaigns are essential. RRP partners, in close cooperation with municipalities, will also train social and community workers to sensitively handle incidents and provide early interventions in cases of discrimination or violence to mitigate tensions and avoid escalation.

Strategic Objective 4: Advance the localization of the response, by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, and coordination structures, as well as sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable responses.

RRP partners, together with the government, will focus on the progressive integration of refugee support mechanisms into national frameworks and enhancing the long-term sustainability of services. The RRP prioritizes capacity-building for local institutions, organizations, and communities to effectively address the needs of refugees while fostering their inclusion in existing systems. This approach ensures continuity in the support provided to refugees while reducing reliance on external interventions, aligning with the overarching goal of promoting self-reliance and resilience within host communities. During 2025 this will gradually phase out the need for the RRP by streamlining services into government systems and fostering local capacities to deliver sustainable support for refugees.

Sectoral Responses

Cross-Cutting Priorities of the RRP

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

Read more in the Regional Overview p.20

PROTECTION



RRP partners, in coordination and collaboration with the Czech government, aim to ensure access to legal status and associated rights. A core activity will be disseminating timely, relevant information—particularly regarding legislative updates and procedural changes—to keep communities well-informed of their rights and responsibilities.

To support vulnerable groups, RRP partners will offer legal aid and direct support, focusing predominantly on cases where labour exploitation, trafficking, accommodation-related or other rights violations might pose risks. Additionally, preventive measures will address and mitigate protection risks through awareness campaigns and targeted interventions such as crime prevention and anti-trafficking trainings for field social workers and NGOs.

Recognizing the importance of community engagement at the local level, RRP partners will collaborate closely with refugee-led and community organizations, empowering them in their leadership and as advocates within the integration process. A monitoring system, including broader surveys as well as targeted focus groups, will also be in place, continuously assessing the protection environment and identifying needs as they evolve. The monitoring system, alongside legal support, trainings, and information dissemination will help maintain a safe and accessible protection environment that upholds the rights and dignity of all refugees and counter any misinformation and disinformation.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



In close cooperation and coordination with concerned government institutions, RRP partners will engage in initiatives to prevent, mitigate risks and respond to gender-based violence (GBV). Prevention efforts will include raising awareness about the power dynamics and different categories, forms and definitions of GBV, dispelling harmful stereotypes about victims and perpetrators, and promoting mental health support, particularly for men facing challenges with anger management, violent behaviour and consequences from post-conflict trauma. This approach aims to reduce stigma around seeking help, encouraging healthier behavioural responses.

Special emphasis will be placed on education about digital safety, especially in group of adolescents aged 13 and above, to protect them against online harassment and exploitation. Further emphasis is placed on women's empowerment by mitigating economic vulnerabilities and exploitation among refugee women and girls by offering vocational training, education courses (Coursera Social Impact) and income-generating opportunities, aiming at greater autonomy, emancipation and self-reliance. Advocacy for improved working conditions, preventing sexual harassment at the workplace, awareness of workers' rights, and partnerships with employers will be instrumental.

To promote timely assistance to survivors, RRP partners will provide clear information about available services and established referral pathways, facilitating access to legal aid and psychosocial

support. This multi-layered approach is designed to build a responsive and supportive environment, ensuring that survivors have the resources needed to recover and rebuild safely.

Sub-sector: Child Protection



RRP partners will continue the focus on protection and well-being of refugee children, adolescents and youth, with an emphasis on safeguarding the most vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied and separated children. To address identified needs, comprehensive support will include enhanced outreach, mental health and psychosocial support, and case management services. Special attention will be given to mitigating GBV risks, protecting youth from precarious labour conditions, and ensuring access to alternative care arrangements for vulnerable unaccompanied or separated children.

Holistic protection services need to be supported across all regions in the Czech Republic, while equipping frontline workers, social workers, and professionals engaging with Ukrainian youth with the skills and tools to respond effectively (e.g. through local integration centres for foreigners). An integrated framework for preventing and responding to child labour exploitation needs to be established through coordinated efforts between civil society organizations and the Czech Government. The focus will be on developing tools to optimize resources, protecting youth by enhancing their understanding of their rights, building resilience, and establishing stronger protection networks.

EDUCATION



RRP partners in close cooperation with the Czech Government will continue to support enrolment into the national education system and quality learning for refugee children and youth. Specific support will be provided to adolescents and youth on their enrolment and smooth transition to secondary education, while also providing them with skills building opportunities through non-formal education for their development and future transition to decent employment.

For children and adolescents to learn and thrive, this will include promoting and mainstreaming inclusive education through in-service education and training of Czech and Ukrainian pedagogical staff, psychologists and career counsellors in primary and secondary schools. Safe and inclusive learning environments in schools will be strengthened through implementation of mental health and psychosocial support services, anti-bullying and violence prevention programmes. Adolescents' skills development will be further accelerated through non-formal education. Refugee families and children, including new arrivals and out-of-school children, will be provided with information and guidance on navigating education system and learning pathways in the Czech Republic. Methodological support will be provided to the few remaining Ukrainian-only classes and districts with higher numbers of out of school children.

Youth, especially those not in education, employment, or training (NEETs), face critical challenges.²⁵ Addressing their needs aligns with government priorities, emphasizing their importance in fostering societal and economic resilience. Targeted support programs and skills training could help NEETs transition successfully into the workforce or educational pathways.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION



RRP partners will focus on creating sustainable housing solutions for refugees, facilitating their further transition from emergency accommodations to long-term, stable housing. Support includes individualized counselling and collaboration with the government on policies that prioritize dignified housing aligned with national objectives. To support economic integration, RRP partners will assist refugees in entering the labour market by facilitating the recognition of foreign qualifications, providing language support and up-skilling or re-skilling opportunities, and promoting awareness of ethical recruitment standards to ensure fair treatment and protect against labour exploitation.

RRP partners will also bolster locally-led social integration efforts, such as volunteer programs and community-based projects, to enhance cohesion between refugees and host communities. By strengthening local capacities, such as Ukrainian community centres and diaspora organizations, these efforts aim to foster positive community perceptions and support social cohesion. To address varied needs, RRP will expand mobile social work teams and outreach services, delivering tailored support, especially to unaccompanied children and youth, in alignment with government-led response goals.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION



RRP partners will prioritize health support, focusing on mental health, inclusion in the national health system, and disease prevention, in alignment with priorities defined by the Czech government. A central focus is the integration of displaced Ukrainian healthcare professionals into the Czech healthcare system, strengthening local capacities and ensuring that the cultural and linguistic needs of refugees are met. This integration not only enhances healthcare delivery but also provides employment opportunities for displaced professionals, fostering social cohesion.

Additionally, specific attention is given to the needs of older people and those with direct war experience and their families, preparing the Czech healthcare system to address trauma-related conditions, rehabilitation, and other specialized care. Training for healthcare providers and frontline workers is aimed at improving their capacity to support these unique needs, ensuring a holistic

²⁵ According to SEIS, 6 per cent of 16-24-year-olds fall in this category, while UNICEF reports 16 per cent of 15-19-year-olds as NEETs

approach to the physical and mental health of people with direct war experience and their dependents.

Partners will also address critical public health challenges, such as outbreak response, prevention of serious infectious diseases and the prevention of antimicrobial resistance. Primary healthcare services and healthy aging initiatives ensure a comprehensive approach to the well-being of the refugee population.

System strengthening for public health remains a key priority, enhancing preparedness and resilience of the healthcare system. Risk communication and community engagement efforts will tackle vaccine hesitancy and improve health literacy among both refugees and host communities, supporting a more informed and resilient population.

SUB-SECTOR: MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)



MHPSS remains a priority area for RRP partners and the Czech Government across the different sectors of the Ukraine refugee response. Key focus areas include raising awareness among refugees about available mental health services, improving access to them and strengthening the national system. Efforts also will focus on strengthening social cohesion and integration by building the capacity of community MHPSS services in educational facilities, establishing psychosocial support for older adults and children with disabilities, training practitioners in scalable interventions, and providing direct services to conflict -affected populations. Additional priorities include addressing men’s mental health needs, offering family-focused supportive activities, and empowering refugees to take an active role in the provision of accessible, community-based MHPSS initiatives, particularly to overcome language barriers.

Equally important is the establishment and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of these initiatives.

BASIC NEEDS



Basic needs aid in the Czech Republic is designed to complement government assistance by addressing the basic needs of the most vulnerable refugee groups, including those who may not qualify for state support. The legislative framework governing temporary protection status in the Czech Republic establishes a reliable foundation for meeting essential needs like housing, food, and healthcare, which are crucial for refugees' well-being. However, gaps in basic need aid can also be filled by community-based initiatives such as food banks, furniture banks, and charity shops, which provide resources like groceries, household essentials, and affordable clothing. These grassroots activities create additional safety nets, ensuring that even those who may not fully benefit from government support receive the assistance necessary to maintain a dignified standard of living. These activities aim to strengthen this framework further, targeting support for particularly at-risk groups to prevent premature or unsafe returns due to unmet needs.

SUPPORTING REFUGEES CHILDREN AND YOUTH 13+

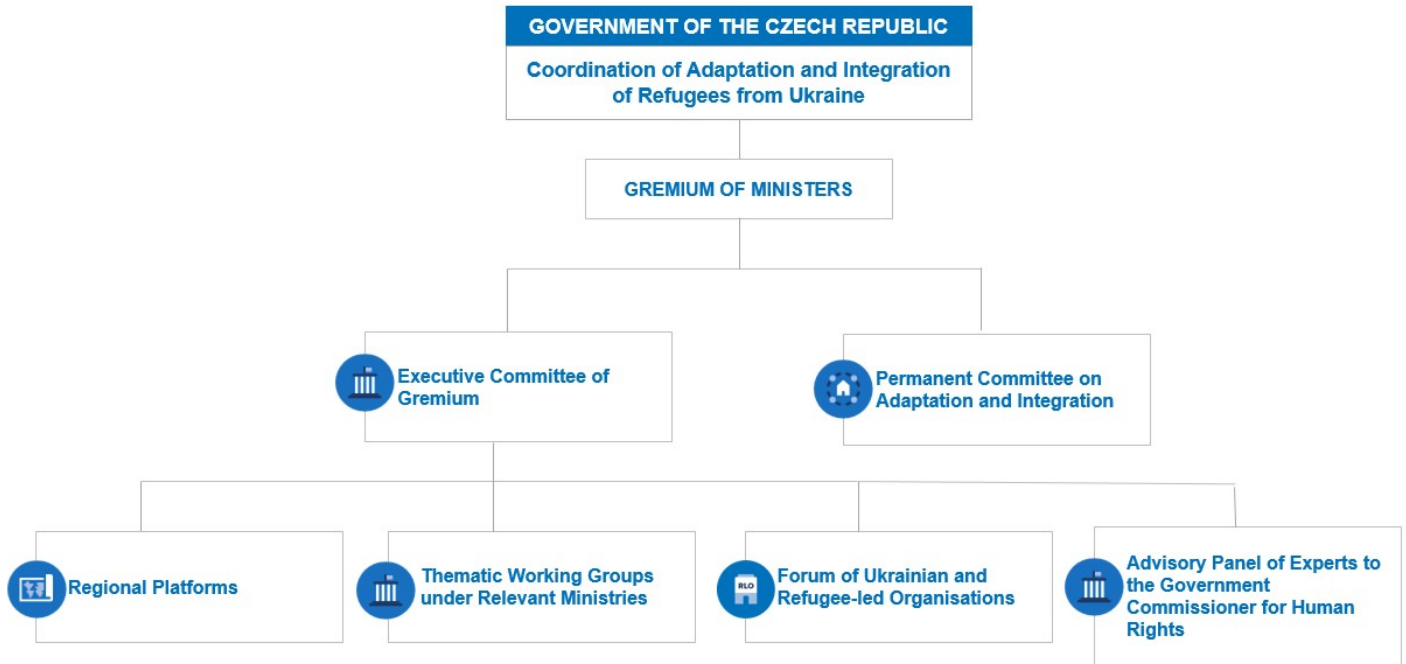
RRP partners will support refugee children and youth aged 13+ by enhancing language skills to facilitate re-entry into school or keep them engaged in educational programs. For those 15 and older who may not return to formal schooling, supervised vocational training and other education courses and programs will be established, providing practical skills for employment. Additionally, mental health support will be accessible to help them manage the challenges of displacement and integration. Digital skills training will also be included, preparing children and youth for safe online interactions and, eventually, the modern workforce. Community activities will further encourage social integration, fostering a sense of belonging and resilience among refugee children and youth, while provisions will be made to ensure that they are able to access regular school education in full.

Partnership and Coordination

In the Czech Republic, the government plays a central role in coordinating the adaptation and integration of refugees from Ukraine. In January 2024, the Gremium of Ministers was established to overview implementation of the governmental strategy Priorities 2024+. This body of ministers guides strategic planning, while the Executive Committee, led by the Human Rights Commissioner, handles the day-to-day execution of these policies. Additionally, the Permanent Committee on Adaptation and Integration with UN Agencies, coordinates, oversees and endorses the activities of UN agencies to ensure complementarity with existing sectoral priorities and instruments.

The RRP partners continue to play an important role in complementing the government's efforts, particularly for addressing needs of vulnerable refugees who do not qualify for the government support. In 2025, the RRP network will showcase an extensive collaboration with 27 partners, evidencing the persistent demand for continuous support. Apart from UN agencies, this network includes both established civil society organizations and newly created community and refugee-led organizations, creating a balanced approach to addressing needs across various sectors. These partners bring invaluable insights, offering a clear understanding of on-the-ground needs and enabling tailored responses to support refugees effectively. Through this coordinated approach, the government and RRP partners collectively foster a holistic inclusion environment, ensuring sustainable support for Ukrainian refugees.

Country Coordination Structure



Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

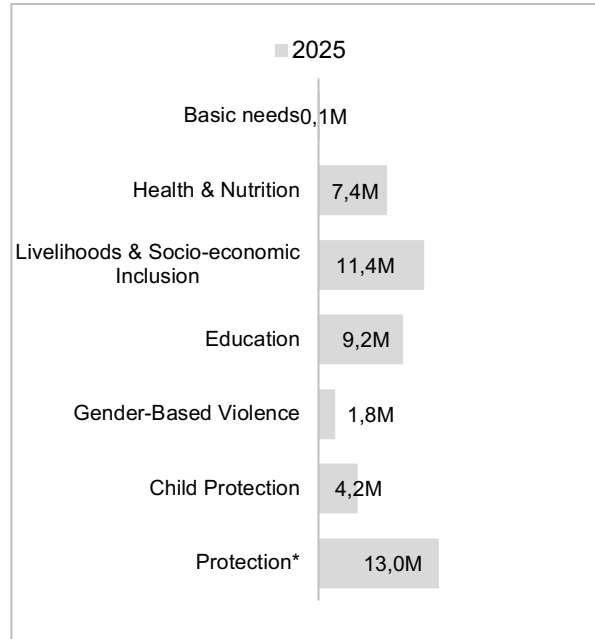
Budget summary by type at country level

PARTNER TYPE	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD		
	2025	2026	TOTAL
UN agencies	35,860,006	-	35,860,006
National NGOs	5,264,162	-	5,264,162
Refugee-led organizations*	820,668	-	820,668
Woman-led organizations*	789,690	-	789,690
TOTAL	41,124,168	-	56,216,348

* 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

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
Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům / Organization for Aid to Refugees	2025	290,000	170,000	-	-	282,500	-	-	742,500	742,500
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poradna pro integraci / The Counselling Centre for Integration	2025	-	-	-	-	43,188	-	7,772	50,960	50,960
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prague Pride	2025	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
proFem	2025	-	-	43,000	-	-	-	-	43,000	43,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ProUA z.s.	2025	-	-	-	6,000	10,000	-	-	16,000	16,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regionální ukrajinský spolek ve Východních Čechách / Regional Ukrainian Association in Eastern Bohemia	2025	-	-	-	145,827	20,000	-	-	165,827	165,827
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Romodrom	2025	-	-	-	-	323,652	-	-	323,652	323,652
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rozmluva z. s.	2025	73,680	-	13,000	73,680	-	73,680	-	234,040	234,040
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ščedryk, společenství Ukrajinců Olomouckého kraje / Ščedryk, community of Ukrainians of the Olomouc region	2025	3,000	9,200	-	13,100	5,000	10,000	-	40,300	40,300
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sdružení pro integraci a migraci / Association for Integration and Migration	2025	180,000	-	44,000	70,000	180,000	44,000	-	518,000	518,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovo 21	2025	-	-	-	-	174,860	-	-	174,860	174,860
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Society for All	2025	100,600	-	-	201,100	-	-	-	301,700	301,700
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spolek Ukrajinců a jejich přátel na Mariánskolázeňsku, z.s	2025	-	-	-	7,000	5,000	-	-	12,000	12,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spolek Ukrajinců ve Znojmě / Association of Ukrainians in Znojmo	2025	-	-	-	15,000	10,000	-	-	25,000	25,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		6,938,710	4,240,741	1,814,060	9,154,048	11,435,156	7,427,680	113,772	41,124,167	41,124,167

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	Target
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	80,000
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	30,000
	Gender-Based Violence	# of individuals who benefitted from GBV programmes	30,000
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of individuals trained on PSEA risk mitigation, prevention, and response	200
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and non-formal)	40,000
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported to access health services	50,000
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	150
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	25,000
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	150,000
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	5,000



