

COUNTRY CHAPTER

HUNGARY



> At a Glance

Hungary Planned Response (January-December 2024)



85,000

projected refugee population



\$42.2 M

total financial requirements in USD



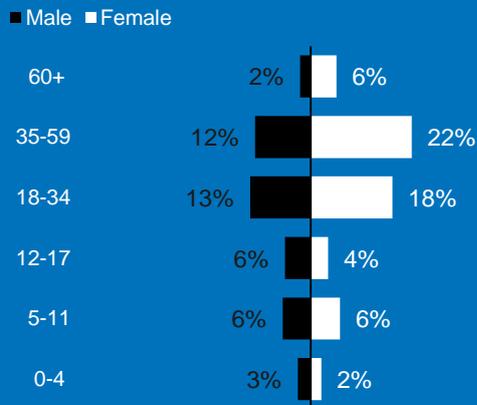
31

RRP partners

Population planning figures

	Current population as of Dec 2023 ⁵⁸	Population planned for assistance in 2024
Refugee Population	63,775	85,000

Age and gender breakdown⁵⁹



7%

Persons with disabilities



58%

Women and girls



42%

Men and boys

⁵⁸ Based on data from National Directorate General for Aliens Policing as of October 2023, includes both those granted TP status as well as Ukrainians who applied for residence permits for the purpose of employment after February 2022.

⁵⁹ Calculations are based on 2023 MSNA data.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Hungary has maintained an open-door policy for refugees from Ukraine since the beginning of the crisis in February 2022. As of October 2023, there have been almost 3 million documented border crossings into Hungary by Ukrainian nationals, including arrivals directly from Ukraine and via Romania. Despite noticeable reductions, ongoing refugee movements, including transit from and to Ukraine for short visits or onward movement, persist.

In line with other EU Member States, the Government of Hungary prolonged the duration of the temporary protection (TP) status until March 2024, following Hungary's proactive implementation of the EU directive in February 2022. As of December 2023, temporary protection has been granted to 38,000 refugees from Ukraine; in addition, almost 25,800 Ukrainian nationals reside in the country under residence permits for work purposes, issued after February 2022.⁶⁰

Temporary protection status in Hungary provides refugees with the right to reside, work, access essential services like housing, healthcare, and education, receive financial assistance, and pursue family reunification; nevertheless, life in exile remains challenging for many due to language barriers, challenges in accessing services, limited income and the absence of a long-term outlook.

Local communities and various humanitarian organizations, such as charitable organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, and refugee-led initiatives, have been actively engaged in supporting the government-led efforts in addressing the protection and assistance requirements of refugees from Ukraine in Hungary. However, as the refugee situation continues, the available services and assistance are gradually being recalibrated with donor funding, and individual solidarity is gradually declining, leaving a gap in sustained assistance for the most vulnerable.

Country Risks and Needs

In Hungary, most refugees from Ukraine are women and children, with four out of 10 households led by a single adult, primarily women.⁶¹ In addition, one in three households has members with chronic medical conditions, and one out of 10 refugee households include a member with a disability. Vulnerable refugees are more exposed to protection risks, exacerbated by financial struggles, housing constraints, the risk of exploitative work conditions and, especially for women and girls, risks of gender-based violence (GBV); older refugees and refugees with disabilities have higher healthcare needs, with the lack of systematic identification and medical certificate recognition hampering access to tailored assistance. As a result, protection issues are not always addressed in a timely manner. Challenges are compounded by limited awareness of specialized

⁶⁰ [UNHCR Data Portal](#).

⁶¹ [2023 MSNA](#).

services among refugees, language barriers, strained local resources, and a lack of structured referrals.⁶²

Community consultation highlighted that despite collective efforts from service providers, refugees still struggle to access information about their rights and available support, with older individuals, people with disabilities, and those in remote areas facing the most significant challenges.⁶³ Civil documentation and the renewal of identity documents have gained increased significance, leading many refugees to approach Ukrainian consular authorities in Hungary or return to Ukraine for that purpose.

As of the 2022/23 school year, Hungary hosted 4,856 Ukrainian students, with 1,164 in kindergarten and 3,692 in primary and secondary schools.⁶⁴ However, not all refugee children are enrolled in formal education institutions. In Hungary, several factors influence access to education, including the expectation of eventually returning to Ukraine, language barriers, a preference for online learning for older students, as well as costs and lack of awareness among refugees of eligibility for related benefits, concerns about the recognition of foreign education credentials upon return, and difficulties in determining the appropriate grade level for these students.⁶⁵ Additionally, the issue of limited capacity in national schools, exacerbated by stretched resources, shortages of teachers and instances of bullying, all contribute to reduced attendance numbers and exacerbate the risks of school drop-out.⁶⁶

In Hungary, most refugees who are of working age are currently employed, making up 71 per cent of this group. However, they often find themselves in low-skilled jobs across various industries, where their qualifications do not align with their work and wage earnings are insufficient to cover costs.⁶⁷ About 20 per cent of working-age refugees are not part of the workforce, as they are not in a position to look for work or are currently pursuing education. Women tend to have a lower labour force participation rate than men, often due to caregiving responsibilities. Unemployment affects 9 per cent of working-age refugees. The primary obstacles to employment include language barriers, limited job opportunities, issues with documentation, and a mismatch between skills and the labour market. Among young refugees aged 16-24, 13 per cent are classified as NEET, meaning they are neither employed, nor in education, nor undergoing training.

Although there is a significant employment rate among refugees, two out of every 10 refugees report a decrease in their ability to afford goods and services in comparison to the initial months after arriving. This raises concerns about the sustainability of their situation and the potential for dependency on aid. In addition, the average income of refugees remains lower than the average income in Hungary.⁶⁸ The drop in income is attributed to factors such as lower wages, inflation, and increased living expenses in Hungary, including housing expenses due to reduced free housing

⁶² [2023 MSNA](#) and FGD and [Consultation with RLO/CBO – Key Takeaways \(September 2023\)](#).

⁶³ [2023 MSNA](#).

⁶⁴ Source: Department of Education, July 2023.

⁶⁵ [UNICEF, Hungary: Ukrainian refugees' experiences and needs on education and parenting](#)

⁶⁶ [UNICEF, Hungary: Ukrainian refugees' experiences and needs on education and parenting](#).

⁶⁷ [2023 MSNA](#).

⁶⁸ [2023 MSNA](#).

opportunities.⁶⁹ To cope with these financial challenges, some refugees have tapped into their savings, cut back on essential healthcare expenses, or resorted to risky or illegal forms of employment.

As the displacement continues, the demand for long-term housing and inclusion support for refugees in Hungary is growing, with refugees citing affordable housing as first among the three most reported priority needs.⁷⁰ Targeted transitional programmes offer rental and cash assistance to facilitate the transition from collective centres to private housing, however accessing the rental market remains challenging in Hungary due to high demand and unaffordable rental prices, especially in urban locations. Landlords' reluctance to rent to families with children or for periods less than 12 months further adds to the challenge. One in five refugee households is experiencing problems with their current living situations, which include issues such as insufficient privacy and the inability to cook or store food adequately.⁷¹

One-third of refugees expressed health needs, with 12 per cent facing barriers in accessing medical care; the most cited barriers are lack of Hungarian health insurance, language difficulties, inability to afford fees and lack of information or ability to register with a doctor due to overstretched services.⁷² Additionally, one in three refugee households reported chronically ill family members.⁷³ Based on consultations with Refugee-led Organizations (RLO), additional factors are hindering access to healthcare services for TP holders, including limited awareness among both healthcare professionals and refugees regarding the rights and entitlements of TP holders, such as the availability of free translation services and the fact that TP holders are entitled to receive healthcare services without having a Hungarian social security card (TAJ card).⁷⁴ Additional challenges stem from difficulties in recognizing health documentation, especially for refugees with disabilities or chronic conditions, and the absence of vaccination certificates, which

INCLUSION OF REFUGEES WITH DISABILITIES

Forced displacement disproportionately impacts people with disabilities, leaving them susceptible to violence, and exploitation, and limiting access to information, employment, and education opportunities. In 2023, the Refugee Coordination Forum collaborated with the Disability Inclusion Department of the Hungarian Ministry of Interior and Hungarian organizations of persons with disabilities to enhance the inclusion of refugees with disabilities in the response. The [recommendations](#) from the Refugee Coordination Forum serve as a foundation for priority actions, focusing on improving accessibility to information, services, and infrastructure; fostering partnerships with Hungarian disability organizations to leverage their expertise; addressing organizational culture, and enhancing data collection to better include refugees with disabilities in Hungary in the response.

⁶⁹ Only refugees meeting specific vulnerability criteria, such as refugees older than 65, refugees with disabilities, pregnant women, and families with children, can stay in state-subsidized shelters.

⁷⁰ [2023 MSNA](#).

⁷¹ [2023 MSNA](#).

⁷² [2023 MSNA](#).

⁷³ According to the 2023 Hungary MSNA

⁷⁴ [Consultation with RLO/CBO – Key Takeaways \(September 2023\)](#).

can hinder children's school enrolment.⁷⁵ Furthermore, stigma surrounding mental health issues prevails, hindering reporting and access to specialized mental healthcare. While access to mental health specialists remains essential for referrals and care, community-based interventions are crucial to address this stigma and provide support.

Finally, as the war in Ukraine persists, capacity to receive new arrivals remains essential, including through continued funding of minimum reception and emergency services at border points and in Budapest, including mechanisms to identify and refer vulnerable refugees to specialized service providers.

⁷⁵ [Consultation with RLO/CBO – Key Takeaways \(September 2023\)](#).

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Refugees have effective access to legal status, protection, and rights.



In collaboration with national authorities, the response aims at securing refugees' access to legal status and associated rights, strengthening the overall protection environment for refugees in Hungary, and reducing their exposure to protection risks.

The strategy also emphasizes effective communication with refugees, providing accurate and up-to-date information while gathering and addressing community feedback. This comprehensive approach aims at enhancing the protection and well-being of refugees and ensuring their unhindered access to rights and protection services.

SO2: Refugees with specific needs and vulnerabilities have access to targeted support and assistance.



Refugees with specific vulnerabilities, such as children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, older refugees, refugees with disabilities or with chronic medical conditions, single-parent families, refugee survivors or at risk of gender-based violence (GBV), or trafficking, as well as minority groups, have specific needs, whether they are residing in Hungary or transiting through the country. These require the provision of specialized services and targeted complementary support as well as mechanisms to ensure effective access to long-term social safety nets.

SO3: Refugees' socio-economic inclusion in their host communities is strengthened and their self-reliance increased.



Bolstering the socio-economic inclusion of refugees within Hungary, with a focus on enhancing their self-reliance is a key priority, to support the shift from the emergency phase towards inclusion and integration. This requires effective support to enhance access to national education and training opportunities; support with employment opportunities; and support with access to social services. By promoting inclusive policies and fostering partnerships between government agencies, local communities, and refugee support organizations, the aim is to create an environment where refugees can not only meet their basic needs but also actively contribute to the economic and social fabric of the host country.

SO4: Social cohesion between refugee and host communities is strengthened through community initiatives.



Maintaining social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities is increasingly important as we approach the third year of displacement. This involves implementing initiatives that foster understanding, cooperation, and mutual support among refugees, Ukrainian diaspora, third-country nationals, and Hungarian civil society to bridge cultural divides and promote unity. Strengthening social bonds and mutual support benefits not only refugees but also host communities, as it encourages inclusive, harmonious societies where communities can thrive and contribute to collective well-being.

Sectoral Responses

Cross-Cutting Priorities of the RRP

- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)
- Disability Inclusion
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Localization
- Government Ownership
- Maintaining Emergency Capacities

Read more in the Regional Overview p. 25

PROTECTION



The protection strategy aims to create a favorable protection environment by enhancing national protection systems and mainstreaming protection considerations into all sectors. This will involve using sector-specific recommendations and advocacy insights developed by RRP partners over the past year. The effort to strengthen capacity around international protection principles and standards, exchange best practices, and strengthen protection referral systems will continue through the Protection Working Group.⁷⁶

RRP partners will continue their advocacy and cooperation with authorities at all levels to strengthen the protective framework for refugees. The goal is to ensure non-discriminatory access to territory, legal status, and fundamental rights. Through protection monitoring and consultations with refugees, they will identify and address barriers to accessing rights and services in a coordinated manner.

⁷⁶ [Working Group: Hungary: Protection Working Group \(unhcr.org\)](#)

There will be a continued focus on supporting the integration of refugees into national systems, including social protection. Advocacy and coordination efforts will be complemented by direct service provision, including case management, referral, and provision of targeted financial support, reducing exposure to protection risks, and building up refugees' resilience.

The protection response emphasizes the significance of fostering two-way communication with the refugee community by actively engaging refugee-led and community-based organizations. This approach guarantees that refugees can access reliable and easily accessible information regarding rights and humanitarian services available. Protection efforts will align with UNHCR's stance on returns to Ukraine, prioritizing refugees' perspectives, intentions, and needs in return discussions, considering that the current situation is not conducive for returns.⁷⁷

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



Refugee profiles in Hungary consist predominantly of women-headed households and their children. Based on refugee feedback, various GBV risks exist among refugees from Ukraine, including sexual violence, intimate partner violence and harassment, human trafficking for sexual exploitation purposes, and risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Building upon interagency national pathways and referral systems,⁷⁸ RRP partners will ensure survivors have safe and adequate access to quality multi-sectorial survivor-centred services. Attention will be given to access to health services, and mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) and their delivery through various actors, including community-based ones. Additionally, a focus will also be on advocating for the removal of access barriers to safe shelters.

Informative and engaging awareness campaigns and other forms of GBV communication, building up on the digital security and online safety campaigns, will be adapted to audiences' diverse profiles.⁷⁹ They will play a key role in informing at-risk groups of available services and resources, and foster resilience through practical advice and life skills.

GBV will be mainstreamed across sectors, including by acting on the findings of the 2023 GBV safety audit in collaboration with relevant actors, such as municipalities and statutory GBV service providers. Capacity-building, best practice sharing, and adaptation of global standards and guidance to the national context will continue.

⁷⁷ [UNHCR Position on Voluntary Return to Ukraine, June 2023.](#)

⁷⁸ [Document - GBV Referral Pathways Hungary \(English\) \(unhcr.org\)](#)

⁷⁹ [Safe Online – A guide to be protected on the internet – UNHCR](#)

Sub-sector: Child Protection



Building upon existing partnerships with national authorities,⁸⁰ child protection actors will enhance synergies between the Hungarian child protection system and refugee response efforts. This includes advocacy to ensure that the refugee children at risk (including unaccompanied and separated children) are identified and are receiving all required protection services. In addition, partners will strengthen case management services in support of and in collaboration with national authorities for children at risk and provide complementary child protection interventions including recreational, psychosocial and parenting support. Aligning the applicability of the Child Protection Act and ensuring its inclusion of children with TP status, while expanding the offer of humanitarian child protection services, will help respond to the high demand for specialized services and ease the burden on overworked professionals.

In addition, child protection actors will review the referral system among different child protection organizations updating the existing referral pathways, jointly with authorities. Efforts will also be made to strengthen the capacities of child and family/social welfare units and social workforce to enhance oversight mechanisms and normative framework for refugees.

Recognizing the importance of fostering an inclusive and positive dialogue around the Best Interest of the Child concept, particularly for refugee children, collaborative efforts will be pursued across stakeholders to ensure the well-being of refugee children aligns with the principles of the Best Interest of the Child framework. The strategy involves advocating for policy improvements in child protection, enhancing coordination with national actors, supporting local authorities, and ensuring accessibility through translation services.

Other key priorities for 2024 include strengthening community-based psychosocial capacities and ensuring equitable access for children with special needs, addressing the pressing issue of bullying in schools, and re-evaluating best practices in capacity-building and adjustments in response to changing dynamics.

⁸⁰ Such as the Ministry of Interior, Child Welfare and Guardianship Offices, National Child Protection Services (OGYSZ), and the Ombudsman's Office.

EDUCATION



Education partners in Hungary will continue to coordinate efforts among education stakeholders, donors, government counterparts and refugee-led organizations (RLOs) to promote access to the formal education system for refugee children in Hungary.⁸¹ In 2023, joint messages for successful integration of refugee children were laid out by the working group in an advocacy note.⁸² Further, a cross-sectoral partnership among humanitarian actors has been coordinated through the Hungary Refugee Coordination Forum to promote access to education for refugee children.⁸³

The 2024 education strategy aims to improve access to formal education and early learning for refugee children, by: 1) providing non-formal education for language learning and remedying learning loss; 2) advocating for inclusive access to safe learning environment through mainstreaming mental health and psychosocial support in schools; 3) strengthening the technical capacity of educators on pedagogical skills; and 4) providing accessible information on school registration to children and caregivers.

In collaboration with the national authorities, evidence-based programmes tailored to the needs of refugee children and schools will be further developed, monitored, and evaluated. Policy advocacy will focus on measures to facilitate the integration and retention of refugee children in school. These measures include systematic provision of Hungarian language classes, academic assessment, and accreditation processes, as well as support to schools. Partners will also ensure a concentrated effort to address the educational needs of children with multiple vulnerability markers including Romani refugee children, and children with disabilities.

LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION



Inclusion interventions are crucial to reducing social isolation, promoting self-reliance and facilitating the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in Hungary. This is achieved through collaborative efforts, establishing a supportive system to empower refugees in Hungary, and addressing common challenges. Key activities encompass language support, guidance in administrative processes, advocacy for administrative barrier removal, the introduction of additional support services, and community events.

To further the integration of refugees into the Hungarian labour market, partners will focus on enhancing support for TP holders by providing comprehensive assistance in understanding labour and fiscal laws, and labour rights. This includes offering guidance on employment contracts, tax declarations, and expanding legal support services for labour-related issues. At the same time, acknowledging the importance of decent work, partners will follow initiatives to prevent labour

⁸¹ [Education partners](#)

⁸² Education Sub-Working Group (Hungary), [Advocacy Paper for Refugee Education in Hungary](#), July 2023.

⁸³ [Refugee Coordination Forum \(Hungary\), Cross-sectoral Support for School Integration of Refugee Children from Ukraine in Hungary, July 2023.](#)

exploitation in Hungary, which encompasses rights information to refugees and employers and other forms of support, such as individual counselling and response services.

To complement, recognizing the important role of the private sector in the integration process, partners will prioritize increasing awareness among employers about refugee rights and skills. Also, the organization of job fair-like events and information sessions to facilitate job placements will continue. Refugees bring valuable skills and experiences, but qualifications may not be recognized in their host country. Work around accreditation programmes, in partnership with relevant authorities, will be prioritized by partners. Furthermore, upskilling initiatives enhancing refugees' employability by offering training in areas that align with the local market demands will be promoted. These programmes not only bridge existing skill gaps but also ensure that refugees stay competitive in evolving industries.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health actors are dedicated to enhancing access to healthcare services for refugees by supporting national healthcare authorities and service providers to ensure equitable access for refugees to existing services and facilities. The strategy emphasizes improving and maintaining access to primary and specialized healthcare services, and fostering capacity-building for health workers on the entitlements of TP holders in the country. The strategy will also support monitoring the policy environment with regard to access to healthcare services for refugees and address any identified bottlenecks.

As stressed by refugee-led organizations, it is important to enhance access to national healthcare through language support, including communication with healthcare providers, general practitioners and specialists, and translation of medical documentation, information brochures on accessing healthcare services, along with advocacy for bilingual medical certificates, especially for individuals with disabilities and refugees with chronic conditions.⁸⁴

Partners will also support removing administrative hurdles that hinder refugees' access to healthcare and subsidized medication, particularly for TP holders to avoid refugees returning to Ukraine for treatment or affordable medication. Advocacy will also focus on improving infant and young child feeding practices and streamlining the process for newborn vaccinations, making them easily accessible, while at the same addressing the issue of missing vaccination certificates, which can hinder children's enrolment in school.

⁸⁴ [Consultation with RLO/CBO – Key Takeaways \(September 2023\)](#)

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

MHPSS is a recognized priority in Hungary and has already been integrated as a critical activity across the response. Key actors have been mapped and MHPSS minimum standards were shared in Hungarian across actors. Supporting the national mental healthcare system, especially by expanding resources and improving accessibility, while addressing language barriers through community-based activities is crucial, as is using existing MHPSS data and diversifying funding sources for continuous improvement on evidence-based interventions. Priorities include interagency coordination, participatory needs assessments, MHPSS training for health and non-health workforce, and integrating scalable psychological interventions into the response.

BASIC NEEDS



In 2024, partner interventions intend to offer targeted complementary support to help the most vulnerable refugees meet their basic needs. Priorities for the coming year will focus on strengthening the targeting for multipurpose cash assistance, and diversifying interventions aimed at facilitating access to affordable housing. Where necessary, the provision of food and non-food items will continue to be scheduled. Services will also be maintained for newcomers at border points and first point of transit.

Multipurpose cash and voucher assistance remains a key tool in ensuring access to basic needs and minimizing the protection risks for vulnerable refugees. This assistance will particularly target vulnerable refugee families including individuals with disabilities, chronic medical conditions, households with many children and older refugees. The assistance will be combined with advocacy efforts to ensure access to sustainable social safety nets for the most vulnerable. In continuation of the coordination work initiated in 2022, actors will continue to work on eligibility criteria, monitoring tools, deduplication mechanisms and targeting. Food and non-food item distribution will also continue, albeit with a reduced volume. Winter-specific assistance will continue to be considered for those most in need.

With regards to housing, partners will update the mapping of collective shelters, detailing available resources and services by location with an aim to enhance services available on site and ensure adequate standard. The referral pathway will also be reviewed to ensure effective referral for refugees in need of emergency housing. In addition, partners will prioritize support to residents in their efforts to transition to more sustainable accommodation arrangement. This will be achieved through enhanced coordination with municipalities and innovative strategies engaging private sector networks and community networks. Access support will be provided to refugees through negotiation support and advocacy around rental arrangements.

Partnership and Coordination

Communication and coordination with relevant government authorities and ministerial departments as well as local authorities are all instrumental for achieving a comprehensive and sustainable approach to addressing the challenges refugees face in Hungary and will remain at the heart of the plan in 2024.

Furthermore, coordination and exchange of experiences and feedback among international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and refugee-led organizations through the Refugee Coordination Forum will continue to be prioritized to ensure the effectiveness of collective humanitarian efforts, ensuring a comprehensive response that addresses refugees' needs and expands opportunities for socio-economic integration. This engagement promotes shared responsibility, common vision and coordinated response.

Partnership within the RRP in Hungary remains notably localized, with two thirds of partners being local NGOs, and an expression of the Hungarian civil society, including five faith-based organizations. The benefits of engaging local organizations in the refugee response encompass improved cultural understanding, extensive outreach across the entire country, cost-effectiveness, sustainability, community engagement, trust-building, adaptability, innovation, and social inclusivity, ultimately resulting in a more comprehensive and efficient refugee support system.

The plan has broadened its collaboration with refugee-led organizations (RLOs), and Hungary maintains the highest number of actively engaged RLOs in the regional response plan. Over the past year, RLOs have not only worked with RRP organizations, gaining increased access to funding (a challenge for smaller organizations in Hungary) but have also actively contributed to the

INCLUSION OF ROMANI REFUGEES

In Hungary, there is a significant presence of Romani refugees from Ukraine. Many dedicated Romani community organizations have been engaged in responding to the needs of vulnerable refugees and advocating for their rights since the onset of the crisis. However, despite the solidarity and legal protections afforded to refugees in Hungary, the Romani refugee community is often exposed to exclusion, and marginalization and faces additional challenges accessing social protection, healthcare, education, and employment. Building upon an RCF [note](#) developed with Romaversitas, the response acknowledges the need for a comprehensive approach addressing their unique challenges, emphasizing collaboration between service providers, Romani community leaders, Romani-led organizations, and government agencies to ensure effective and sustainable solutions.

planning of the RRP, as seen in the outcomes of the Budapest consultation held in September 2023.⁸⁵

Protecting affected people from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) remains a key priority across the RRP. In 2024, partners will further develop standards and procedures to address or safely refer allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, while ensuring that support to victims is accessible in a safe and confidential manner. Capacity-building and technical support will be provided through the PSEA Resource Hub, as well as monitoring of trends, identification of risks and implementation of measures for the mitigation of these risks.

⁸⁵ In October 2023, a dedicated workshop convened RLOs and CBOs to identify priorities and recommendations for the 2024 RRP, with a focus on improving language support, healthcare access, employment assistance, and community cohesion to aid refugees' integration into Hungarian society. Additionally, concrete plans are in place to enhance coordination among RLOs, NGOs, and UN agencies in 2024. and [Consultation with RLO/CBO – Key Takeaways \(September 2023\)](#).

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

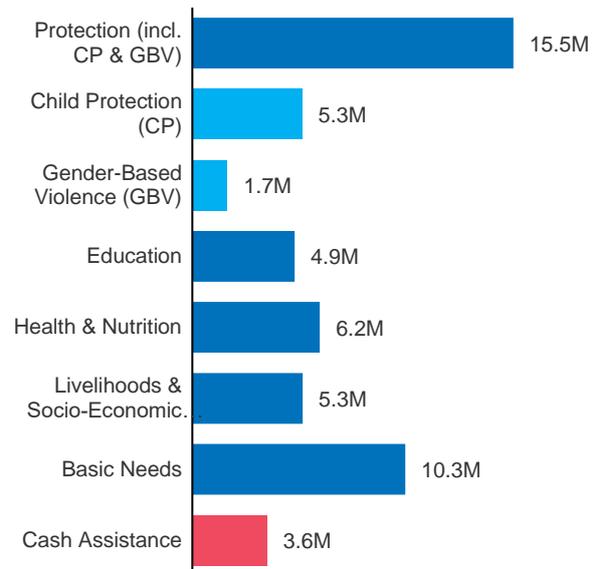
Budget summary by type at country level

PARTNER	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD
UN agencies	24,799,007
IFRC & RC	4,925,000
International NGOs	3,536,176
National NGOs	8,928,781
Refugee-led Organizations*	1,108,695
Faith-based Organizations*	2,245,500
TOTAL	42,188,964

* 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 level⁸⁶



⁸⁶ Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is the modality of choice for forcibly displaced people and is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection. Unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector.

Budget summary by partner at country level

Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US\$
UN Agencies								
UN International Organization for Migration	698,924	376,347	-	537,634	806,451	935,483	645,161	4,000,000
UN World Health Organization	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund	20,000	1,448,130	150,000	733,725	-	1,020,000	727,152	4,099,007
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	5,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	650,000	3,400,000	-	3,050,000	14,200,000
IFRC and Red Cross								
Hungarian Red Cross	1,300,000	50,000	25,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	2,500,000	4,925,000
International NGOs								
International Rescue Committee	-	160,000	50,000	150,000	-	350,000	-	710,000
Pressley Ridge Magyarország Alapítvány / Pressley Ridge Hungary Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Terre des Hommes Foundation	-	1,235,748	102,648	684,850	213,707	329,223	-	2,566,176
The Foundation for Global Human Dignity	-	-	-	160,000	-	-	-	160,000
National NGOs								
Cordelia Foundation for the Rehab. of Torture Victims	-	-	-	-	-	428,695	-	428,695
Dévai Fogadó (formerly Mandák Ház)	-	15,000	-	55,000	-	35,000	140,000	245,000
Food Bank Aid Foundation Budapest	-	-	-	-	-	-	648,000	648,000
Foundation of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	4,000	8,000
Hungarian Baptist Aid	54,000	121,000	94,500	121,000	19,000	-	314,000	723,500
Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta	40,000	50,000	-	120,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	460,000
Hungarian Helsinki Committee	405,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	405,000
Hungarian Interchurch Aid	10,000	100,000	250,000	-	20,000	-	300,000	680,000
Hungarian Reformed Church Aid	-	-	-	20,000	80,000	20,000	80,000	200,000
Lexis - Vamos Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000	29,000
LITERA Egyesület	-	15,000	-	50,000	20,000	-	15,000	100,000
MedSpot Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	33,000	-	33,000

Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US\$
Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants	220,000	220,000	10,000	150,000	30,000	20,000	-	650,000
Menekültek Online Segítő Társasága (Refugee Help Digital Network)	15,000	10,000	10,000	25,000	15,000	25,000	15,000	115,000
Migration Aid	36,434	478,101	-	95,148	239,644	-	1,012,071	1,861,398
Next Step Hungary Association	79,000	17,000	-	190,000	99,000	-	98,000	483,000
Parasolka	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Piarista Gimnázium / Piarista Gymnasium	-	-	-	140,000	-	42,000	-	182,000
Pszí Pont	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000
SEGÍTŐ ÖSSZEFOGÁS ALAPÍTVÁNY – Helping Coalition Foundation	15,000	10,000	5,000	19,000	22,000	10,000	110,000	191,000
United Way Hungary	-	-	-	470,795	256,775	109,218	439,400	1,276,188
Total	8,493,358	5,306,326	1,697,148	4,936,152	5,321,577	6,157,619	10,276,784	42,188,964

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector	Indicator	Target	
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	40,000
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	25,000
	Child Protection	# of participants trained on child protection and children's rights	1,000
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	5,000
	Gender-Based Violence	# of trained humanitarian response actors and government personnel on GBV knowledge on prevention, response and risk mitigation measures	150
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members and partner personnel trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	300
	Education	# of children enrolled in formal education in host countries	20,000
	Education	# of education personnel trained or receiving support to better respond to the needs of refugee learners	50
	Education	# of children participating in non-formal education programmes in the host countries	11,000
	Health and Nutrition	# of refugees reached through individual counselling sessions or health education with information on health topics, available services and how to access them	5,000
	Health and Nutrition	# of health consultations provided to refugees	5,000
	Health and Nutrition	# of healthcare providers trained to provide health services to refugees	100
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	10,000
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of MHPSS consultations provided (includes focused and specialized services only)	6,000
	Livelihoods and Socio-Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion interventions	30,000
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	35,000