

COUNTRY CHAPTER

HUNGARY



> At a Glance

Country Planned Response (January 2025 - December 2026)



80,000

refugee population planned for assistance



41.2M

total financial requirements in USD



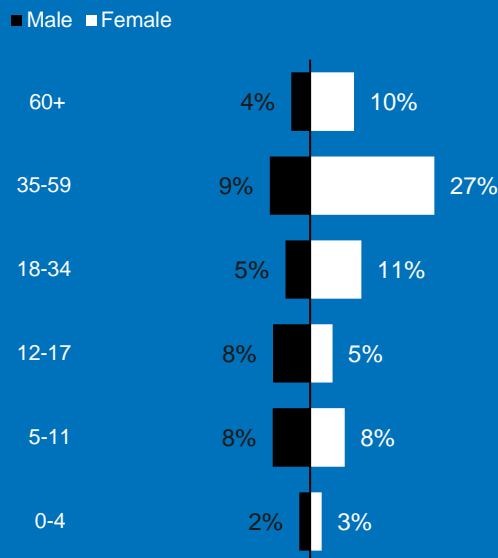
29

RRP partners

Population planning figures

	CURRENT POPULATION AS OF OCTOBER 2024	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE <i>(including people in transit)</i>	
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Refugee Population	61,469	80,000	80,000

Age and gender breakdown



5%

People with disabilities



63%

Women and girls



37%

Men and boys



34%

Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Since 2022, over 47,000 refugees have applied for Temporary Protection. A significant number of refugees have also chosen to reside on the territory under other forms of legal stay, including residents permits.⁶⁶ With five land border crossings, the country remains a critical entry point for people fleeing the conflict in Ukraine, including Hungarian dual nationals. Compared to earlier periods, the pace of new arrivals has nevertheless stabilized with approximately 700 new Temporary Protection applications per month in 2024.⁶⁷

Temporary Protection status in Hungary, renewed annually by the government, grants refugees access to essential services like healthcare, education, employment, and financial support. Over time, the government's support has shifted from broad-based assistance for all arrivals to targeted aid, with a focus on self-reliance and access to work.

The majority of refugees in Hungary have now been displaced for over two years and continue to navigate the complexities of socio-economic inclusion, such as adapting to the local language, finding stable housing, accessing healthcare, and securing decent employment.⁶⁸ For many, the process remains complex, and despite visible progress in inclusion, significant financial and non-financial challenges persist.

The Hungary Refugee Response Plan has evolved over the years to meet refugees' needs, transitioning from an initial focus on immediate relief for new arrivals to a longer-term strategy focused on sustainable protection and socio-economic inclusion. This two-year appeal emphasizes programs that foster refugees' inclusion in Hungarian society, build stable livelihoods, while complementing state assistance for the most vulnerable families. By prioritizing inclusion, this two-year RRP showcases partners' commitment to enhancing resilience among refugees, in coordination with government actors and local service providers.

Country Risks and Needs

Like in other RRP countries, the majority of Temporary Protection holders from Ukraine in Hungary are women and children. According to the Socio-Economic Insights Survey,⁶⁹ in Hungary, 61 per cent of refugee households are led by women, with 40 per cent headed by single mothers with children. Many of the refugee households face compounding vulnerabilities: nearly half include members with chronic illnesses, one in four include older individuals over 60 and one in ten have family members with disabilities.

As the displacement period extends, access to social protection and inclusion measures has become increasingly important, particularly for vulnerable groups. While several specific and

⁶⁷ Data as of September 30, 2024. The current population figure under the population planning figures includes the active TP, residence permit and international and national protection holders. Ukrainians who are present on the territory through the 90 – day visa free regime and dual nationals are not reflected in these figures.

⁶⁸ [Operational Data Portal, Hungary.](#)

⁶⁹ [Hungary: Socio-Economic Insights Survey 2024.](#)

targeted support measures are available to Temporary Protection holders,⁷⁰ they currently have limited access to the mainstream social welfare programs, impacting the provision of comprehensive support for children at risk, older people and people with disabilities.⁷¹

With children comprising one-third of the refugee population, preventive child protection services and early intervention are essential to identify and address protection needs while supporting children's overall well-being. Language barriers continue to hamper enrolment and active participation of refugee children in Hungarian schools⁷², affecting long-term inclusion prospects in particular for older students. Many refugee children and youth remain engaged in remote learning of the Ukrainian curriculum in some form which for many creates unmanageable additional workloads when they attend the Hungarian national education system. Bullying in schools represents another concern.

Similarly, refugees in Hungary also continue to face significant employment and economic inclusion challenges. Although many refugees are employed, a large proportion are employed in sectors such as services, manufacturing, and construction, in positions with precarious contracting modalities and modest wages, with average earnings lower than what is required to achieve financial stability. Securing employment remains an issue for a number of refugees, particularly those with caregiving responsibilities. Financial hardship is widespread, with over one in three refugee families at risk of poverty. Many rely on temporary income sources, such as remittances or short-term contracts. In approximately half of the households, social benefits also provide some financial relief.⁷³

As more refugee families transition from collective shelters to private accommodation, housing stability remains a challenge, particularly for larger families, members of minority groups, older refugees, and those with disabilities. With rental costs rising across the country, affordable housing options for refugees remain limited overall. While some refugees are now covering rent independently, almost half continue to require supplementary support to maintain stable housing arrangements.⁷⁴ Housing for individuals and families in crisis situations has become increasingly scarce.

Access to health care was identified as the leading priority need by 37 per cent of respondents in the SEIS 2024, more than double compared to the regional average. While 81 per cent reported having a health insurance, over one in five refugees with health needs faces barriers to medical care due to language issues, long wait times, and difficulties accessing subsidized care. These barriers disproportionately affect women, people with a disability and chronic diseases. Similar

⁷⁰ These include amongst other regular subsistence allowance, which amounts to HUF 22,800 per month for adults and HUF 13,700 per month for children, under specific conditions (e.g., being registered as a jobseeker); enrolment in the national health insurance scheme; access to sick pay ("táppénz" in Hungarian); maternity allowances to TP holders (for children born starting from 2024); social benefits for refugee students, such as free meals. Refugees that have secured employment may also receive, under certain circumstances, additional benefit such as "housing allowance for employed beneficiaries" or tax benefits for those under the age of 25.

⁷¹ For example the welfare services planned for nationals under the Social Act, the Family Support Act, the Disability Act, or the Child Protection Act.

⁷² Children beneficiaries of temporary protection enrolled in Hungarian public schools may benefit of up to 5 lessons a week in individual preparation (Hungarian language learning, remedial catch-up education in different subjects)

⁷³ [Hungary: Socio-Economic Insights Survey 2024](#).

⁷⁴ Ibid.

barriers exist in accessing mental healthcare, coupled with stigma associated to mental health conditions, leading many to limit their support network to peer or community support. Healthcare costs become more significant for families with people with disabilities, older refugees, and refugees with chronic medical conditions. They often must rely on limited remittances, social protection, and humanitarian assistance to cover the costs, as their members are less likely to work due to their specific conditions or caretaking responsibilities. To overcome barriers, two out of five households returned to seek health care in Ukraine, the second highest reason for returns after visiting relatives.

Finally, building ties with the host community and deeper connections remains challenging for many despite overall positive host community interactions. Nearly one in five refugees report experiencing some form of hostility, mainly due to their refugee status; this is the lowest rate across RRP countries but is nonetheless on the rise. Strengthening social inclusion, especially for youth, school-aged Ukrainians, and older refugees, and trust-building initiatives are essential to support inclusion programs.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: Support Hungary 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.

Refugees, particularly vulnerable refugees, require a robust protection environment for successful inclusion and access to rights. This includes continued access to legal certainty and rights (whether through application of obligations under the Temporary Protection Directive or other legal status) broadened access to mainstream protection mechanisms and the continued provision of targeted support to overcome specific needs associated with displacement. To achieve these objectives, partners will work to support the Government of Hungary by providing complementary services, evidence-based advocacy, information dissemination and opportunities for two-way communication. On the ground, partners will actively continue their efforts to identify and support, through referral, service provision and case management, individuals requiring specialized services as well as the broader refugee community.

Strategic Objective 2: Support Hungary 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.

Under this objective, RRP actors aim to further enhance the effective inclusion of Ukrainian refugees in Hungary. Building on initiatives from previous years, the strategy focuses on promoting policies, activities and actions designed to improve access to decent employment, education, healthcare, including mental health services, and affordable housing. Actions will focus on reducing common access barriers through enhanced provision of language learning opportunities, information dissemination, individual case management and policy innovations, and on promoting opportunities for self-reliance and adequate work. In parallel, coordination with national authorities, actors will also seek the effective inclusion of refugees in national social protection schemes, ensuring the most vulnerable are not left behind.

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

To support the social integration of refugees in Hungary, it remains essential to foster mutual understanding and trust, building on prior initiatives. Given the ongoing displacement, the focus will be on strengthening connections between refugees and host communities through community events, shared activities, clear information dissemination, and inclusive transparent programming. Efforts will emphasize promoting mutual understanding, addressing cultural and communication barriers, and responding to instances of social discrimination, when they arise. This objective prioritizes community-building initiatives such as dialogue platforms, joint social and cultural events, and engagement programs for youth and older refugees that connect them with peers, neighbours, and resources within host communities and the diaspora. Community engagement will continue as a core aspect of social cohesion initiatives. Over the next two years, partners will work to challenge stereotypes and reduce social isolation for vulnerable groups through targeted awareness campaigns and inclusive participation in local events. Creating opportunities for positive interactions reduces potential tensions and promotes lasting integration.

Strategic Objective 4: Advance the localization of the response in Hungary, 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.

Sustainability is a cornerstone of this fourth RRP for Hungary, which focuses on identifying long-term interventions to strengthen the resilience of refugees amid ongoing displacement, persistent needs, and decreasing humanitarian funding. As the response on the ground evolves, so do the mechanisms and actors involved in delivering and coordinating interventions. All RRP actors – including local civil society, community-based organizations, refugee-led groups, and faith-based organizations – will collaborate closely with national authorities and international partners to ensure a coordinated, sustainable response designed with long-term solutions in mind. This approach draws on local expertise, refugee voices, and established best practices. By aligning efforts, fostering sustainable mechanisms, and sharing knowledge, actors aim to support a sustainable evolution of the refugee response, and identify long-lasting solutions.

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 are dedicated to maintaining a protective environment by supporting national protection systems, advocating for the inclusion of refugees, and embedding protection considerations throughout all sectors. Ongoing advocacy and collaboration with authorities at all levels will ensure refugees can access territory, legal status, and fundamental rights without discrimination. Addressing practical barriers to the enjoyment of rights by refugees – including but not limited to insufficient awareness of refugees’ rights and entitlements by service providers, accessibility for people with disabilities, language barriers and administrative hurdles – remains essential in facilitating access. Regular consultations with refugees will continue as an essential tool to monitor changing needs and barriers to accessing services.

The inclusion of refugees into national systems, particularly social protection, remains a priority. Cooperation with government departments and coordination with local service providers will continue, complemented by direct service provision such as case management, legal assistance, referrals, and targeted financial support. Over the next two years, strong engagement with grassroots organizations – including community-based, refugee-led, and women-led groups – will further strengthen the provision of protection services.

Finally, dissemination of information in multiple languages and formats, accessible to older refugees, refugees with disabilities and those less at ease with modern technology, is essential for refugees to understand their rights and the services available to them. Robust two-way communication strategies will allow refugees to seek clarification and provide feedback. Coordinating with official government platforms is also crucial to maintain consistency, reliability, and wide reach of the information provision.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



In response to risks of gender-based violence (GBV), RRP partners will build upon the interagency referral pathways and systems developed and updated in previous years to ensure that survivors can safely access timely, survivor-centred multi-sectoral services. Coordinated efforts will continue to focus on accessible, targeted

information provision and raising-awareness interventions about available support services among community members, including GBV survivors, disseminating key messages regarding GBV prevention, and combating isolation and stigma. Additionally, continued capacity-building initiatives for key stakeholders will be prioritized, along with the sharing of best practices and further tailoring and adaptation of global GBV standards to the national context.

The engagement of government service providers, including healthcare and social services, remains central to the RRP strategy. In particular, special emphasis will be placed on improving access to safe shelters, healthcare, and mental health and psychosocial support, with referrals facilitated through community-based organizations. These initiatives aim to enhance resilience by offering survivors practical advice and localized solutions.

Finally, GBV risk mitigation activities will be integrated across all sector programs, guided by comprehensive risk assessments and safety audits conducted in partnership with RRP partners, including municipalities and GBV service providers. A gender lens will be applied to employment initiatives, supporting the economic empowerment of refugee families, integrating women into the labour market, and reducing reliance on harmful coping mechanisms.

Sub-sector: Child Protection



Building on previous activities including capacity building for service providers, the promotion of national referral pathways for at-risk children, and the support to community-based child protection interventions, the focus of the RRP child protection strategy will be on integrating refugee children holding Temporary Protection status into Hungary's national child protection system. This approach aims to ensure that refugee children receive equal protection alongside Hungarian citizens and other beneficiaries of international protection. Advocacy will also focus on strengthening the mechanism for the prompt identification and protection of at-risk children, especially unaccompanied or separated, and on the removal of legal, administrative, and social barriers affecting the well-being of refugee children.

Over the next two years, RRP partners will work closely with Hungarian authorities to strengthen case management for children-at-risk and offer additional support, such as recreational activities, psychosocial support services, legal aid and parenting programs. Community-based psychosocial support will continue, expanding to further include children with special needs, emphasizing anti-bullying measures and flexible capacity-building initiatives. Continued strengthening of coordination among child protection agencies, supported by updated referral pathways, will facilitate faster and more efficient service delivery.

Finally, in coordination with government counterparts, comprehensive training will be provided to key stakeholders, including border guards, law enforcement, municipal staff, and professionals in the child welfare sector, healthcare, and education, to strengthen child protection oversight and the application of the regulatory framework for refugee children. Programmes and initiatives will prioritize the Best Interest of the Child principle, ensuring the well-being of refugee children is central to stakeholder actions and aligns with international child protection standards.

EDUCATION



To support refugee children's participation in Hungarian schools, partners will seek to complement existing efforts to address standing key non-enrolment drivers, including language barriers. Targeted Hungarian language programs for students, translation of key documents and educational textbooks and materials, and cultural orientation sessions will ease integration, particularly for secondary school-age students who are experiencing higher non-enrolment rates.

Partners will also prioritize inclusive educational settings, enhance anti-bullying and discrimination efforts, and promote cultural integration to support students' mental health and well-being. Integrating mental health and psychosocial support in schools in cooperation with national authorities – through the promotion of on-site counselors, teacher training, safe spaces, and peer groups – will seek to support schools and students to address stress, combat bullying, and promote inclusion. Intercultural education initiatives will be implemented to foster mutual respect and encourage dialogue among students from diverse backgrounds.

For refugee students wanting to remain engaged in online and remote learning of the Ukrainian curriculum in addition to studying in Hungary schools, targeted support like academic tutoring, time management workshops, and digital resources will help facilitate specific educational demands. Additional attention will be paid to refugee youth, including NEETs (not employed, not in education and not in training), and higher education for refugees aged 16 to 24 years. Partners will support bridging programs, preparatory classes, mentorship, and online education options. The goal is to prioritize the inclusion of refugee children and youth into the national education system and academic continuity for refugee students in Hungary.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION



Partners will enhance access to employment via language training support, job counselling, paralegal assistance, and administrative guidance. Refugees will receive information on labour laws, grievance mechanisms, vocational training, language courses, and job-matching services aligned with market needs.

RRP partners will prioritize skills validation, information dissemination, and fostering inclusive hiring practices by working closely with employers. Partners will also engage with employers to further promote the inclusion of refugees in the workforce, with a focus on access to decent work and access to higher earning opportunities. In parallel, partners will work with government counterparts to identify opportunities for policy initiatives supporting refugee employment. Tailored support, including flexible work options and alternative care arrangements for dependents, will be key to enhance labour market opportunities for single women, caregivers, and individuals with disabilities or chronic health conditions.

Partners will focus on reducing barriers to housing for vulnerable profiles, especially older refugees, those with disabilities, and large families. This includes advocating for mechanisms to address high rental costs, including access to deposits that refugees often cannot pay upfront,

promoting openness towards refugees amongst landlords. Partners will also continue providing rental assistance to vulnerable families and expand advocacy efforts on access to affordable rental housing programs. Partners will work in close coordination with national authorities and municipalities on the emergence of new and innovative approaches to identify innovative models for affordable housing solutions with implementation potential. Finally, information on housing support and initiatives accessible to refugees, and on their rights and obligations regarding housing, will also be prioritized.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION



The RRP public health response will focus on reducing existing barriers to healthcare for refugees in Hungary, supporting national authorities in improving access to primary and specialized healthcare, and addressing administrative barriers to the national health insurance scheme, while enhancing service providers' awareness on Temporary Protection entitlements. Building on previous efforts, workshops with healthcare providers will address barriers to care and gather insights for enhancing access to health services for refugees.

Addressing language barriers will remain a priority, as translation services in medical consultations are often limited. Cultural mediators may further support clear communication. Advocacy for bilingual medical certificates, especially for individuals with disabilities or chronic conditions, and translation of medical documents and healthcare guides will continue to be prioritized. Effective communication strategies will be essential, with provision of multilingual information in Ukrainian, Russian, and Hungarian to bridge knowledge gaps. In coordination with health authorities, partners will work to streamline referrals to healthcare providers and address administrative hurdles to accessing healthcare and subsidized medications. Expanded access to sexual and reproductive healthcare for refugees, in particular women and girls, will also be prioritized.

Finally, ensuring equitable access for refugees with chronic conditions or disabilities to specialized healthcare, including through financial support mechanisms, will reduce the risk of refugees delaying or limiting their visits to health professionals due to financial barriers. Collaborating with Ukrainian and Hungarian authorities and ensuring refugees' inclusion into mainstream support systems will be vital to support care continuity and certification recognition, where required.

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



MHPSS programs will focus on supporting the national mental healthcare system by providing complementary resources, increasing accessibility, and promoting mechanisms to reduce language barriers. Campaigns and educational initiatives to raise awareness and reduce stigma around mental health and to encourage access and help-seeking behaviours within communities will also be promoted.

Key priorities for 2025-2026 will include providing targeted and customized MHPSS interventions for children and adults, including psychological support for survivors of violence, and strengthening referral systems to specialized mental healthcare services. In addition, public health systems will

be supported, for example through trainings for both health and non-health workforces, including in the education sector where mental health needs remain high.

Community-based MHPSS interventions will leverage community resources and connections to help alleviate feelings of anxiety, hopelessness, and isolation, while also addressing stigma around mental health and its services. Activities will include group support sessions, community events, and peer support networks that promote social cohesion. Local NGOs and civil society organizations offering MHPSS services will play a key role, ensuring that support is rooted in community understanding and geared towards sustainable impact.

BASIC NEEDS



Despite a gradual reduction in complementary humanitarian and emergency support, basic needs remains an important sector within Hungary's RRP, with a focus on multipurpose cash and voucher assistance for highly vulnerable refugee families.

This support, complementing the state subsistence allowance, offers crucial financial assistance for low-income families to cover essential needs and reduces reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Cash assistance is temporary in nature and serves as a humanitarian bridge. It is provided in complement to efforts under other sectors, such as the promotion of labour market integration and access to national social protection schemes for vulnerable families, including those with disabilities, chronic health conditions, and older members. Although scaled back, limited food and non-food item distribution (e.g., clothing, hygiene supplies) will also continue, primarily as part of ongoing case management efforts.

In addition to financial support, short-term housing remains crucial, particularly for new arrivals, those in transit, and individuals at risk of eviction, often in need of immediate support. Under the RRP, partners will sustain limited capacity to complement existing national provision of immediate accommodation solutions. Partners will also work to identify referral opportunities for basic needs and connection to longer-term housing solutions for refugees in need of emergency shelter solutions. Finally, advocacy efforts for the sustainable provision of emergency housing for all refugees will continue.

THE INVALUABLE ROLE OF REFUGEE-LED ORGANIZATIONS

Refugee-led organizations (RLOs) play a crucial role in the refugee response in Hungary and as such were active agents in the planning process.

RLOs indicate their key strengths and added value in the response lie in their deep understanding of how refugees' and migrants' needs change over time, their ability to communicate through a shared language and culture, and the trust that they have built with their peers. Additionally, their capacity to empower refugees and migrants as service providers and agents of positive change is a significant asset.

Despite these unique strengths, however, RLOs face significant challenges, including the lack of sustainable funding for grass-roots organizations, but also administrative and logistical obstacles, such as lack of office spaces staff shortages and language barriers. RLOs see their participation in the RRP as a key opportunity to strengthen partnerships, address funding challenges, and gain visibility for their activities in support of the response.

RLOs identify education, employment, and general protection (including legal assistance and support for vulnerable refugees) as priorities for 2025-2026. Among the key complementary interventions highlighted by RLOs are curricular and extra-curricular activities at all levels of education, the provision of more accessible information on complex administrative procedures (ranging from legal status to the recognition of Ukrainian diplomas and certifications), and support for working mothers.

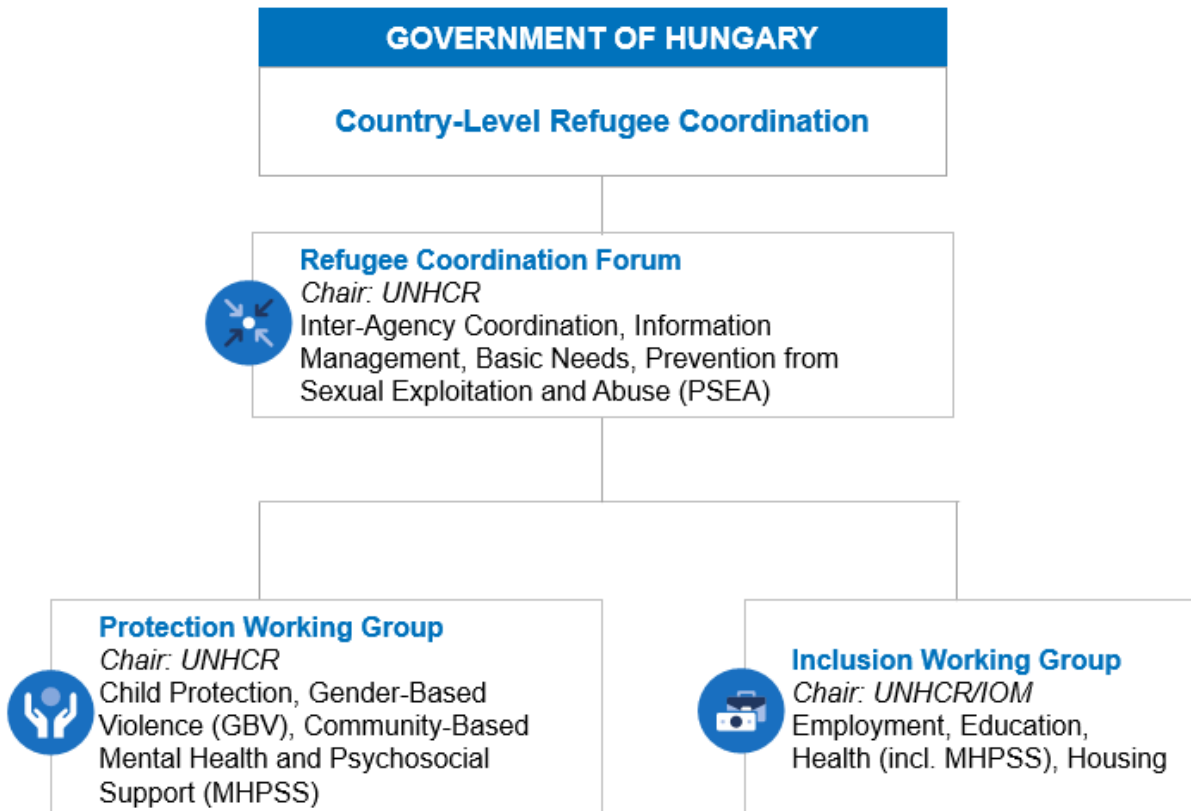
Partnership and Coordination

Effective coordination, and engagement with national authorities at different levels – technical, ministerial, and local – is crucial for the implementation of a comprehensive and sustainable approach favouring the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in Hungary. As such, over the next two years, continued efforts will be made to ensure RRP partners work closely with government counterparts across all levels to identify sustainable solutions for refugees in Hungary, the sharing of good practices, and the exchange of information and perspectives. As provider of key socio-economic inclusion services, municipalities will be equally crucial and act as essential stakeholders in the coordinated response.

Similarly, localization remains central, with 22 out of 29 RRP partners being local organizations, including an increasing number of refugee-led organizations (RLOs) whose expertise enhances the collective response. In 2025-2026, the RRP will prioritize strengthening RLOs by supporting access to funding and advancing capacity-building, especially in areas such as project management. Additionally, the RRP seeks to expand support by engaging community-based organizations and enhancing participation of women-led, disability-focused, and grassroots groups.

With regards to coordination structures, a streamlined coordination mechanism, centred around the Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF), will be maintained, bringing partners together through technical working groups to enhance coordination, share best practices, and address challenges in protection – including child protection and GBV – and socio-economic inclusion.

Country Coordination Structure



Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

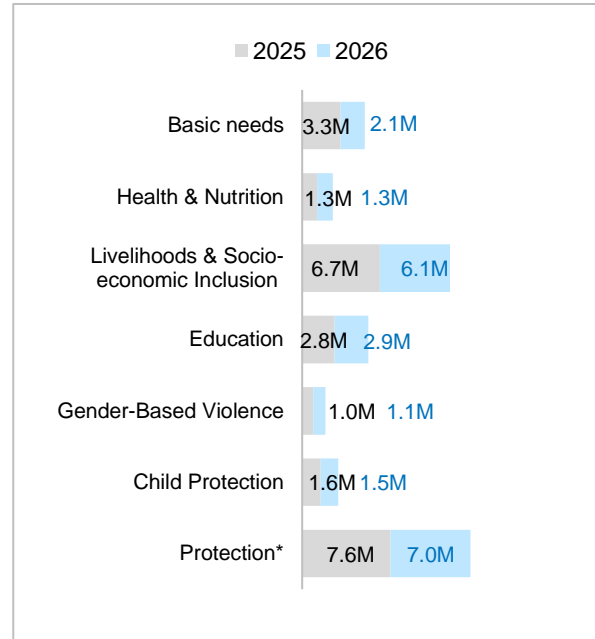
Budget summary by type at country level

PARTNER TYPE	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD		
	2025	2026	TOTAL
UN agencies	15,184,583	15,184,583	28,696,015
National NGOs	5,334,907	5,074,638	10,409,545
Faith-based organizations	1,316,905	765,000	2,081,905
Refugee-led organizations*	1,143,059	964,000	2,107,059
Women-led organizations*	340,207	291,300	631,507
International NGOs	1,081,000	660,000	1,741,000
Faith-based organizations	1,081,000	660,000	1,741,000
Academia	186,250	186,250	372,500
Total	21,786,740	19,432,320	41,219,060

* 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	412,555	-	-	453,811	2,114,347	108,811	773,541	3,863,067	6,374,499
	2026	257,847	-	-	360,986	1,598,653	87,668	206,277	2,511,432	
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	2,000,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	3,396,938	865,601	865,601	579,933	3,017,487	-	1,595,955	10,321,515	20,321,515
	2026	2,800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	3,000,000	-	1,600,000	10,000,000	
National NGOs										
African Women Hungary Association	2025	2,000	-	2,800	9,000	5,000	2,500	-	21,300	49,300
	2026	2,500	-	3,200	12,000	6,500	3,800	-	28,000	
AKSEN Project	2025	-	-	-	8,907	-	-	-	8,907	12,207
	2026	-	-	-	3,300	-	-	-	3,300	
Bona Fide Charitable Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	78,000	-	-	78,000	156,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	78,000	-	-	78,000	
Cordelia Foundation for the Rehab. of Torture Victims	2025	235,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,967	471,934
	2026	235,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,967	
Dévai Fogadó (formerly Mandák Ház)	2025	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	65,000	130,000
	2026	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	5,000	20,000	65,000	
House of Ukrainian Traditions	2025	-	-	-	410,000	-	-	-	410,000	860,000
	2026	-	-	-	450,000	-	-	-	450,000	
Hungarian Helsinki Committee	2025	397,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	397,100	830,300
	2026	433,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	433,200	
Hungarian Reformed Church Aid	2025	100,000	100,000	50,000	200,000	250,000	-	-	700,000	1,400,000
	2026	100,000	100,000	50,000	200,000	250,000	-	-	700,000	
Katolikus Karitás - Caritas Hungarica	2025	5,815	-	-	-	26,159	16,667	503,264	551,905	551,905
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LITERA Egyesület	2025	10,000	15,000	-	25,000	20,000	-	15,000	85,000	170,000
	2026	10,000	15,000	-	25,000	20,000	-	15,000	85,000	
Magyarországi Terre des	2025	63,074	92,692	-	302,032	65,231	126,261	-	649,290	1,717,082

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
hommes Alapítvány 'Lausanne'	2026	100,083	161,909	-	498,085	105,356	202,359	-	1,067,792	
Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants	2025	209,225	101,211	-	97,030	209,225	2,817	-	619,508	1,239,016
	2026	209,225	101,211	-	97,030	209,225	2,817	-	619,508	
Menekültek Online Segítő Társasága (Refugee Help Digital Network)	2025	30,000	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	60,000	95,000
	2026	10,000	-	-	-	15,000	10,000	-	35,000	
Migrant Women Hungary Association (She4She)	2025	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Migration Aid	2025	17,000	15,000	-	-	160,000	-	-	192,000	384,000
	2026	17,000	15,000	-	-	160,000	-	-	192,000	
Next Step Hungary Association	2025	-	1,863	1,863	28,411	95,475	-	106,447	234,059	234,059
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Open Learning Initiative	2025	-	-	-	150,000	15,000	-	-	165,000	330,000
	2026	-	-	-	150,000	15,000	-	-	165,000	
Parasolka	2025	-	30,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	100,000	280,000
	2026	-	60,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	180,000	
Ukrainian Hope Association / Ukrán Remény Egyesület	2025	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	80,000
	2026	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	
Ukrainian Refugee Education Centre Foundatio	2025	5,000	20,000	-	50,000	-	20,000	30,000	125,000	250,000
	2026	5,000	20,000	-	50,000	-	20,000	30,000	125,000	
United Way Hungary	2025	6,018	3,000	-	107,597	50,143	7,388	6,725	180,871	361,742
	2026	6,018	3,000	-	107,597	50,143	7,388	6,725	180,871	
UNITY	2025	-	5,000	-	80,000	15,000	-	-	100,000	200,000
	2026	-	5,000	-	80,000	15,000	-	-	100,000	
Vamos Foundation	2025	118,000	55,000	-	-	118,000	-	-	291,000	582,000
	2026	118,000	55,000	-	-	118,000	-	-	291,000	
International NGOs										
Hungarian Baptist Aid	2025	-	-	-	10,000	300,000	-	200,000	510,000	1,020,000
	2026	-	-	-	10,000	300,000	-	200,000	510,000	
Hungarian Interchurch Aid	2025	90,000	286,000	35,000	-	100,000	-	60,000	571,000	721,000
	2026	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	30,000	150,000	

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
Academia										
Piarista Gimnázium / Piarista Gymnasium	2025	-	-	-	115,000	71,250	-	-	186,250	372,500
	2026	-	-	-	115,000	71,250	-	-	186,250	
Total		9,463,532	3,126,487	2,008,464	5,740,719	12,817,444	2,643,476	5,418,934	41,219,059	41,219,059

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector	Indicator	2025	Target	
		2026	2026	
	Protection	# of individuals supported in accessing protection services	18,600	16,800
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	4,500	4,000
	Gender-Based Violence	# of individuals who benefitted from GBV programs	3,600	3,200
	Gender-Based Violence	# of individuals trained on GBV prevention, response, and risk mitigation measures	200	200
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of individuals trained on PSEA risk mitigation, prevention, and response	100	100
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming	8,400	8,400
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	3,300	3,300
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	100	100
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	5,625	4,875
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	21,500	21,250
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	5,100	3,900