



COUNTRY CHAPTER

CZECH REPUBLIC

> At a Glance

Czech Republic Planned Response (January-December 2024)



400,000

projected refugee population



\$58.3 M

total financial requirements in USD



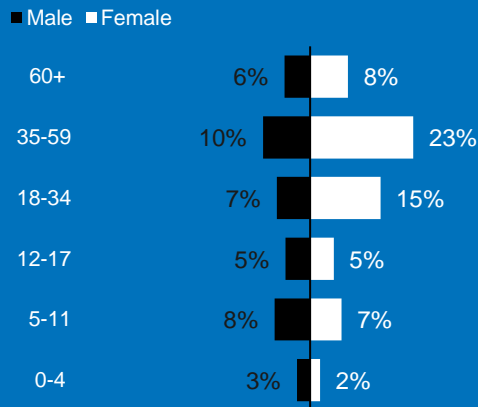
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RRP partners

Population planning figures

	Estimated population as of end of 2023 ²⁷	Population planned for assistance in 2024
Refugee Population	373,080	400,000

Age and gender breakdown²⁸



7%

Persons with disabilities



61%

Women and girls



39%

Men and boys

²⁷ Ministry of Interior, 4 December 2023.

²⁸ Calculations are based on 2023 MSNA data.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Two years into the crisis, the Czech Republic remains one of the main destinations for refugees from Ukraine in the EU, hosting the highest number of refugees from Ukraine per capita and ranking third in total refugees from Ukraine among EU member states, after Germany and Poland.²⁹ Between January and March 2023, Czech authorities re-registered refugees in-country to update the figures and collect further information on refugees' vulnerabilities and level of integration.

From the onset of the refugee crisis, the Czech authorities adopted a generous and effective stance towards refugees, which included recognizing basic rights, such as medical assistance, education, and labour rights, and offering services such as cost-free humanitarian housing and financial assistance.³⁰ A change in legislation occurred in July 2023 with the introduction of the Lex Ukraine V. This framework places greater emphasis on self-sufficiency, amending the eligibility for free humanitarian accommodation to 150 days after arrival, with exceptions for vulnerable groups.³¹ These changes resulted in the emergence of new needs and areas of focus and response, in particular for individuals falling outside the eligibility criteria for support but struggling or unable to secure decent employment opportunities.

In the draft Strategy for Integration and Adaptation of Refugees from Ukraine, the Czech Government reiterates its commitment to bolster support for refugees from Ukraine by emphasizing greater inclusivity and socio-economic inclusion of refugees, moving away from the emergency response phase. Key goals include labour market integration, especially for women with children. The Government aims to help refugees transition to regular housing and improve access to Czech language courses. They recognize the importance of healthcare and education, focusing on Ukrainian children, especially those aged 15-18, to prevent disengagement.

Collaborative efforts between the Government and RRP partners are indispensable to effectively tackle the evolving challenges and deliver essential aid to vulnerable refugees. Cooperation with refugee-led and community-based organizations is also paramount and will ensure that refugees and community actors are directly involved in the response, not only as aid recipients but also as empowered actors.

²⁹ By December 2023, the Czech Republic granted temporary protection (TP) to 578,523 individuals, of whom 373,080 individuals are current active beneficiaries of TP as of the same date. The number of current active beneficiaries includes those who underwent a process of re-registration between January and March 2023, as well as those newly arriving and registering since March 2023. The re-registration process mandated refugees to appear in person at Ministry of Interior registration centres after an initial online scheduling step. The TP status was extended for verified refugees until March 2024. [Ministry of Interior, Czech Republic. Link: [Informace pro ukrajinské občany na území ČR v návaznosti na ruskou agresi na Ukrajině - Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky \(mvr.cz\)](https://mvr.cz/informace-pro-ukrajinske-obcany-na-uzemi-cr-v-navaznosti-na-ruskou-agresi-na-ukrajine)]

³⁰ Lex Ukraine I-IV.

³¹ Vulnerable groups are defined as children under 18, students under 26, individuals with disabilities and their primary caregivers, parents with children under 6 (one parent per child), and older persons over 65.

Country Risks and Needs

Addressing the integration challenges of refugees within the Czech system is fundamental for refugees from Ukraine. Three out of four refugees have reported unmet needs, with the most cited being employment, housing, and language courses.³² In particular vulnerable groups face integration challenges, such as households with chronically ill members (35 per cent), refugees with disabilities (7 per cent), and older refugees (14 per cent). Integration needs are also high among refugee children and youth: according to refugee parents, 60 per cent of their children struggle to integrate, with nearly one-third lacking Czech friends.³³ In fact, over one-third of refugee households experience tensions with the host community.³⁴ Public sentiment toward refugees from Ukraine is influenced by perceived inequalities in treatment as well as issues with education and housing, and safety concerns.³⁵ Solidarity is seen as a short-term solution, with worries about the lasting economic impact of the presence of refugees. Misinformation on social media further contributes to the issue.

In the last academic year, Czech schools reported high enrolment figures for Ukrainian students.³⁶ While rates are encouraging for kindergarten and primary pupils, they drop for secondary students (58 per cent, 78 per cent, and 17 per cent, respectively). Common barriers to school enrolment and attendance include participation in Ukrainian distance learning, language obstacles, and limited local school space.³⁷ For high school enrolment, entry exams are a deterrent for young refugees with limited Czech knowledge.³⁸ Addressing bullying remains crucial through targeted interventions such as teacher support, cultural mediation, and awareness-raising among children. Children attending Czech schools and joint recreational activities have better chances for integration.

62 per cent of working-age refugees in the Czech Republic are employed, mostly in unskilled or insecure positions in secondary industries and hospitality. 12 per cent are unemployed, actively looking for a job but unable to find one. The enrolment in pre-school childcare is comparatively high but remains a barrier to entry, especially for women, who often take on a higher responsibility of care. Women working in insecure positions may also face heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV). The main hindrance to securing employment is the lack of local language proficiency.³⁹ Despite the relatively high employment rate, two out of three refugee households live below the poverty line.⁴⁰ Financial struggles have forced about one-third of households to deplete their savings and resort to harmful coping strategies.⁴¹

³² [2023 MSNA](#).

³³ [Integration of Ukrainian refugees: one year on, PAQ Research, April 2023](#), page 11.

³⁴ [2023 MSNA](#).

³⁵ [Russian aggression against Ukraine. Survey of Czech attitudes. STEM, August 2023](#).

³⁶ Source: Ministry of Education and Youth (2023), Ministry of Interior (2023). 7,668 in kindergarten, 473 in preparatory classes, 39,680 in primary schools, 3,368 in Secondary schools and 92 in conservatories. By crossing official statistics, including the Ministry of Education's data on the enrolment of Ukrainian students in Czech schools (51,281 as of Aug 2023), information on the school-age population derived from the official TP data (Eurostat: 83,202), it is possible to estimate an enrolment rate in the Czech Republic of 62 per cent.

³⁷ [2023 MSNA](#).

³⁸ [Integration of Ukrainian refugees: one year on, PAQ Research, April 2023](#).

³⁹ [2023 MSNA](#).

⁴⁰ The poverty line is defined as below 60 per cent of the Czech median income, as of March 2023. Only 10 per cent of Czech live under this line). [Integration of Ukrainian refugees: one year on, PAQ Research, April 2023](#). Pag. 9-10.

⁴¹ [2023 MSNA](#).

Most refugees in the Czech Republic reside in private accommodation, highlighting the transition from emergency to a more stable phase.⁴² However, the transition to permanent housing options for refugees in the Czech Republic slowed down in early 2023 and has been further affected by the changes in the support parameters introduced through the Lex Ukraine V (July 2023).⁴³ Additionally, one in five refugee households faces challenges, including inadequate access to sanitation and cooking facilities, and privacy issues. Some accommodations are unsuitable for winter. While most refugees can cover accommodation costs, a quarter struggle to pay rent on time, and nearly one in five reportedly pay inflated rent prices. Additionally, 4 per cent feel pressured to leave their current arrangements.⁴⁴

In the Czech Republic, refugees enjoy robust health coverage through the social insurance scheme, with two out of three households having access to general practitioners and pediatricians.⁴⁵ However, one in 10 refugee households with medical needs faces barriers in obtaining care, experiencing difficulties in securing appointments, language challenges, and obtaining the right medications. Information on available medical services is also a recurring need.⁴⁶ Barriers especially impact vulnerable families, which include chronically ill individuals (35 per cent of households have a chronically ill person) and persons with disabilities (7 per cent). Mental health support is in high demand, given the prevalence of moderate to severe depression and anxiety symptoms.⁴⁷ However, refugees face barriers, including stigmatization, language obstacles, and limited information, with almost half encountering difficulties accessing mental health or psychosocial services.⁴⁸

⁴² [2023 MSNA](#).

⁴³ [Integration of Ukrainian refugees: one year on, PAQ Research, April 2023](#).

⁴⁴ [2023 MSNA](#).

⁴⁵ [2023 MSNA](#) and [Report on access to health care in EU Member States Implementation of Temporary Protection Directive \(2001/55/EC\) and Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382](#).

⁴⁶ National Association of Patient Organisations, Situational analysis of information channels for Ukrainian refugees and their information literacy tools in the field of health and social services, May 2023. Also IOM, Surveys with Refugees from Ukraine: Needs, Intentions & Integration Challenges, April – June 2023, page 16.

⁴⁷ [Mental health conditions and help-seeking among Ukrainian war refugees in Czechia: A cross-sectional study](#), ScienceDirect, November 2023. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165178123005024#abs0001>. Also PAQ page 11.

⁴⁸ [2023 MSNA](#).

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

In 2024, RRP partners will continue their dedicated efforts to shift from the initial emergency phase towards fostering the integration of refugees into national systems. This implies a heightened emphasis on socio-economic integration and adaptation, encompassing aspects such as access to Czech educational institutions, securing employment opportunities for refugees, ensuring stable housing conditions, and extending social benefits to the most vulnerable refugees, while reinforcing overarching protection measures. Leveraging collaborations with the central and local government, the strategy aims to enhance two-way communication with refugees, disseminating comprehensive information on rights and services while collecting feedback from the refugee community on inclusion, adaptation, and changing vulnerabilities.

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



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, to address and mitigate vulnerabilities and 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 will seek to enhance the protection and well-being of refugees and ensure their unhindered access to rights and protection services.

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



The strategy prioritizes the well-being and dignity of refugees by addressing their specific needs and vulnerabilities, including for children, unaccompanied minors, older refugees, refugees with disabilities or chronic medical conditions, single-parent families, survivors of GBV, trafficking and smuggling, and other vulnerable refugees. It involves personalized assessments, referrals to specialized services like medical and psychological support, direct provision of specialized services and financial aid for the most vulnerable.

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



Promoting the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in the Czech Republic through effective access to temporary protection rights is at the core of the RRP, including in the fields of employment, vocational training, and education. This empowers refugees toward self-sufficiency and supports their socio-economic inclusion. Inclusive policies

and partnerships with government and humanitarian organizations, as well as local communities, aim to create an environment where refugees can meet their needs independently and actively engage in the country's social and economic life in line with their capacities.

SO4: Social cohesion between refugees and host communities is reinforced.



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 and host communities to bridge cultural divides and promote unity. It also involves supporting local actors, advocating for government policies that promote harmony between displaced and host communities, funding social cohesion programmes, building trust and understanding, raising awareness about and countering misinformation, disinformation and rumours, and supporting preventive measures aimed at addressing tensions between communities.

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



Protection partners, along with government institutions, are poised to extend community outreach efforts, with a particular emphasis on disseminating accessible information to the local and municipal level and areas beyond major urban centres like Prague, Brno, and Ostrava. The outreach seeks to inform refugees in smaller municipalities about their rights, entitlements under Lex Ukraine V, and any potential changes in the system of social benefits and entitlements. Collaborating closely with refugee-led organizations, partners aim to ensure refugees are well-versed in the new housing and social benefit regulations. The continued use of information portals remains an effective means of delivering up-to-date information, allowing refugees to access crucial resources. Beyond knowledge transfer, the collection of feedback from the community provides insight on how to

adjust the response and nurtures a sense of belonging, facilitating informed decision-making and assistance-seeking, ultimately promoting their integration within the host community.

Anti-trafficking and legal partners will prioritize providing support to refugees at risk of exploitation and/or trafficking. They will enhance the provision of legal counselling in labour and accommodation-related matters to reduce the potential for exploitation and/or trafficking.

Additionally, protection actors will enhance the capacity of frontline responders, humanitarian staff, and community leaders, equipping them with the skills and knowledge to identify, address, and refer protection risks among refugees while maintaining confidentiality and informed consent principles.

Finally, protection partners will further work with government counterparts to monitor protection risks among refugee populations and ensure these are considered in any modification of the legal and response framework that may be introduced in 2024.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



Efforts to support survivors of GBV require the maintenance of updated referral mechanisms, ensuring the quality of GBV prevention and response services, connecting survivors with essential national support systems, and facilitating the safe management of cases. Furthermore, collaboration across government agencies, NGOs, and community organizations ensures survivors receive timely assistance without delays or complications.

Empowering refugees with knowledge of where to seek help is a key element in combatting GBV; partners will focus on raising awareness within the refugee community about specialized GBV service providers through awareness campaigns, information dissemination, and community engagement. Raising awareness will also focus on principles of digital safety.

Capacity development in responding to GBV will be a primary focus, encompassing training for GBV professionals to provide quality services and establish Standard Operating Procedures for referrals. Additionally, risk mitigation initiatives will target non-GBV actors to enhance their capacity to safely receive disclosures and ensure timely referrals.

Strong emphasis is placed on mitigating economic vulnerabilities and exploitation among refugee women and girls by offering livelihood support, vocational training, and income-generating opportunities. Advocacy for improved working conditions, preventing sexual harassment at the workplace, awareness of workers' rights, and partnerships with employers will be instrumental. Expanding affordable housing options aims to reduce eviction risks and prevent homelessness, ultimately reducing risks of GBV. Prioritizing intersectoral interventions and coordination, particularly among health, mental health, basic needs, cash, and protection actors, will be crucial in achieving these objectives.

Sub-sector: Child Protection



The provision of specialized child protection services for refugee children will continue to be a priority, encompassing comprehensive case management, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and prevention, mitigation, and response to identified cases. Specialized services are complemented by integrated community-based service provision, aimed at enhancing access across sectors for the most vulnerable and providing safe spaces for children and young refugees. Focus will be placed on ensuring the protection and enhancing the well-being of young refugees over 15 years old, including those unaccompanied or separated.

RRP partners will continue to prioritize capacity-building of professionals on child protection in refugee situations and case management, aiming at enhancing competencies in addressing the specific needs and risks of refugee children and youth.

Finally, communication and advocacy efforts will be prioritized, raising awareness of children rights and available services, and addressing misinformation and focusing on promoting social cohesion. Dialogue with public institutions and local authorities, service providers and host and refugee communities will be facilitated, focusing on protecting children from harm and ensuring their safe and healthy development.

EDUCATION



Expanding Early Childhood Education and Care aims to increase the quantity and affordability of centres, especially in rural areas, to cater to children aged 0 to 6. Ensuring the inclusion of out-of-school children within the compulsory school-age range of 5 to 15 is a priority, along with measures to prevent dropouts and ensure continuous, quality education. For adolescents aged 15 and above, a priority will be to expand the offer of diverse pathways, including skills development and employability programmes that align with the context and the evolving needs of the refugees. Emphasis will also be placed on greater involvement of children in extracurricular and leisure activities.

Supporting educational quality requires systematic capacity-building initiatives for teachers, teaching assistants, and caregivers, focusing on inclusive education through in-service and pre-service training programs. Strengthening Czech language education, extending beyond urban centres, is vital for the integration of in-country refugees and newcomers. Establishing safe, inclusive school environments that emphasize MHPSS, anti-bullying measures, and desegregation, is a priority. Support for Ukrainian language, history, and culture through non-formal education to help maintain links with the country-of-origin education among Ukrainian students can be supported on condition that workloads for pupils remain manageable and if learning is rewarded by grades or certificates that can be used in the host country and country of origin.

Advocacy efforts will aim to integrate refugee-focused interventions into the national education system, ensuring inclusivity for all, including vulnerable populations like Roma refugees from Ukraine, and children with disabilities. Effective advocacy also hinges on a foundation of evidence;

therefore, education actors will generate and leverage new evidence through research, assessing the impact of various initiatives. Stakeholder and student feedback is sought to ensure policies align with community needs. Additionally, enhanced information and communication support will bridge communication gaps and engage Ukrainian communities effectively.

LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION



To promote the integration of refugees in the Czech Republic, RRP partners plan to implement a wide array of services and support measures that cut across the sectors. These encompass the distribution of information concerning their rights and available services through diverse means, including face-to-face sessions, printed materials, and various social media platforms. Additionally, assistance will address challenges related to matching skills and qualification recognition, navigating bureaucratic processes, and language barriers. Partnerships with refugee-led organizations and engagement of the Ukrainian diaspora in the process will be a key step to structure more extensive interventions outside the main urban centres.

An essential component is providing refugees with detailed information about the Czech labour law, including contract requirements, their entitlements, and their rights and obligations as employees. Career counselling services are also critical, helping refugees develop crucial job-seeking skills such as crafting a compelling CV and preparing for interviews. Encouraging employers to hire refugees is another facet of this strategy, fostering diversity and inclusivity in the labour market. Further cooperation will be sought with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, labour offices, the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and the private sector.

Language courses are a pivotal element of this process, aiming for refugees to achieve language proficiency levels (B2/C1) that open more opportunities. Childcare support, with increased availability of children's groups and kindergartens that offer flexible working hours, is crucial to helping refugee parents pursue employment. Flexible working arrangements, where possible, are also needed to accommodate the needs of refugee employees, in particular households with a single head of household and childcaring responsibilities.

Finally, supporting the establishment of small businesses through microloans and counselling can empower refugees to become entrepreneurs, fostering economic self-reliance and contribution to the community. Successful integration stories will also help change the discourse regarding refugee integration to focus on the economic advantages rather than drawbacks. Emphasizing the contributions and beneficial effects of refugees on the economy can encourage the positive public perception and social cohesion.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health partners are dedicated to ensuring healthcare access for refugees, with a special emphasis on the most vulnerable individuals. This includes refugees without insurance, those with disabilities, facing chronic diseases, dealing with mental health conditions, survivors of GBV and with rare medical conditions. This commitment involves strengthening the national health system to cater to the distinctive needs of these populations.

Bolstering the healthcare workforce is essential. This entails not only supporting overburdened primary healthcare services through recruiting and training healthcare professionals but also ensuring that their competencies align with the needs of the refugee population. This might include training in cultural competence, understanding the specific healthcare challenges refugees face, and providing trauma-informed care. Furthermore, finding a unified solution for specific medical translation services, by implementing a standardized and efficient method, is a practical approach to ensure that proper communication between provider and patient is in place and that medical care is not conditional on good levels of Czech language proficiency.

Implementing initiatives that enhance health literacy among refugees is also a priority. This involves providing them with the knowledge and understanding of the healthcare system in the Czech Republic, including how to navigate it effectively and access the required services. Such strategies allow for improved use of the healthcare system by, for example, supporting community engagement, reducing the use of emergency care and ensuring better uptake of prevention measures such as vaccinations and general care system.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

MHPSS remains a priority area for RRP partners across the different sectors of the refugee response. Key focus areas include raising awareness among refugees about available mental health services while also bolstering the national mental healthcare system by broadening resources and enhancing access to services, including through the inclusion of Ukrainian mental health professionals. Additionally, involving and empowering refugees in the provision of community-level and scalable MHPSS initiatives and services is a priority, especially to overcome language barriers. Equally critical is the establishment of referral systems at the national and regional level, and the leveraging of current MHPSS data to advocate and implement the use of evidence-based, and scalable, interventions across the response.

BASIC NEEDS



Humanitarian aid for basic needs is meant to supplement the Government's assistance, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable refugee groups and the groups excluded from state subsidies. The legislation defining the assistance that TP holders are entitled to in the Czech Republic provides a solid foundation for support to refugees in terms of basic needs, and upcoming changes should further ensure that refugees'

basic needs are met, for the most vulnerable categories, and avoid inadvertently pushing towards premature and unsafe returns.

While acknowledging existing levels of vulnerability, there is an increasing need to recognize and strengthen the well-established support networks in the Czech Republic, including food banks, charity shops, community-based organizations, and faith-based groups. Collaborating with these organizations will enhance the support system for refugees and other vulnerable populations. Furthermore, cash assistance, including through multi-purpose cash grants, offers refugees the flexibility to meet their immediate needs effectively. Whether securing essential food, clothing, or accommodation, this approach empowers refugees to make choices that suit their unique circumstances. Providing financial support promotes self-reliance and dignified decision-making while addressing refugees' most pressing requirements.

Prioritizing accommodation alternatives for refugees living in remote areas with limited access to social services is essential.

Supporting local social rental agencies that operate on a non-profit basis and place refugees based on need can be an effective approach to enhancing the well-being of refugees. Implementing innovative solutions, such as pilot programmes by NGOs, to motivate property owners to rent unoccupied flats and houses to refugees can help alleviate housing shortages. Coordination with government departments aims to address housing issues, especially for vulnerable refugee groups like persons with disabilities and Romani refugees, and support the transition from temporary to sustainable housing.

Partnership and Coordination

The RRP is dedicated to supporting the Government's refugee response, both centrally and locally, through close coordination with the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic and relevant government departments. The Government established a coordination structure with the Office of Government presiding over the Strategic Group which executes the Government's decisions on inclusion of refugees from Ukraine. The Office of Government subsequently coordinates with RRP partners through the Refugee Coordination Forum co-chaired with UNHCR. As the crisis enters its third year and resources become strained, effective coordination and integration between RRP partners and government strategies become increasingly important for enhancing broader access to protection and services for refugees while promoting their socio – economic inclusion.

PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION (PSEA)

The PSEA Task Force was established in mid-2023 and has served as a reference point to extend support to organizations involved in the response and ensure coordination among UN agencies in the Czech Republic. Technical sessions were facilitated to strengthen capacities around operationalizing key PSEA standards and numerous community awareness and guidance materials were adapted and translated in Czech and are now publicly available on the Operational Data Portal. In 2024, the PSEA Task Force will maintain its focus on further reinforcing the implementation of SEA prevention, identification and response measures, continuously assessing evolving SEA risks and providing support to agencies with a view to uplift and harmonize PSEA policies and practices and to maintain response-wide attention to PSEA.

In 2023, significant efforts were made to expand partnerships, with 30 organizations now part of the appeal, including 23 local organizations.⁴⁹ These encompass local NGOs, community-based organizations, refugee-led organizations, and faith-based organizations, underscoring the RRP's role as a coordination and fundraising tool in the Czech Republic. Collaborating with these grassroots organizations provides invaluable insights and culturally-sensitive support, enhancing community-oriented services. This partnership empowers refugees, promotes self-reliance, and strengthens the local support network, ensuring a more effective and integrated response.

The integration of government, local organizations, and UN agencies through the RRP into a cooperative framework in the Czech Republic is vital for a unified, rights-based approach to protecting and assisting refugees, enhancing their integration into Czech society while upholding international standards.

⁴⁹ In October, over 20 Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) and Community-Based Organizations from nine regions in the Czech Republic came together to discuss current refugee needs and fundraising priorities, contributing to the formulation of the 2024 RRP. The highlights of the discussion are available here: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104617>.

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

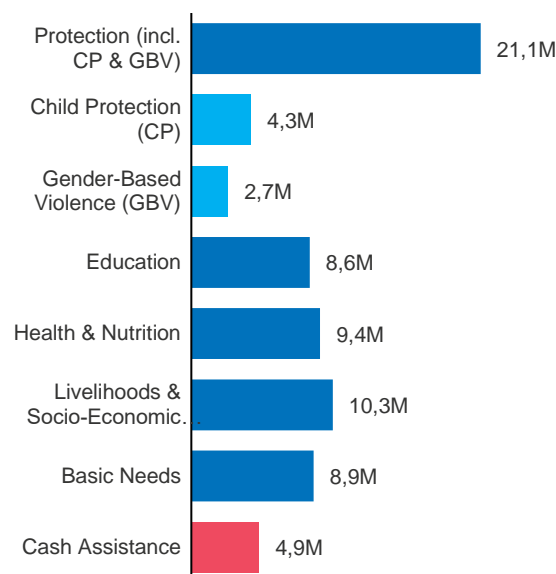
Budget summary by type at country level

PARTNER	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD
UN agencies	49,446,088
International NGOs	2,700,000
Faith-based Organizations*	2,700,000
National NGOs	5,241,255
Refugee-led Organizations*	843,500
Women-led Organizations*	2,799,500
Sports organizations	877,171
TOTAL	58,264,514

* 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 level⁵⁰








⁵⁰ 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	850,926	-	-	-	6,804,029	424,556	3,349,048	11,428,560
UN World Health Organization	-	-	-	-	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund	3,536,398	2,850,068	1,377,290	5,222,263	-	2,067,784	4,623,725	19,677,528
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	6,920,000	590,000	1,080,000	1,180,000	2,070,000	-	-	11,840,000
International NGOs								
Adventist Development and Relief Agency - Czech Republic	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Charita Česká republika / Caritas Czech Republic	1,500,000	100,000	100,000	150,000	500,000	100,000	150,000	2,600,000
National NGOs								
Aliance Center duševního zdraví / Alliance of Community MH Centers	226,761	113,380	-	-	-	226,761	-	566,902
Asociace Trigon / Trigon Association	10,000	-	-	86,000	-	150,000	8,000	254,000
Česko-ukrajinské centrum Krajanka / Czech-Ukrainian Center Krajanka	23,000	3,000	-	5,000	36,000	-	1,500	68,500
Community center Svitlo / Komunitní centrum Svitlo	15,000	43,000	-	35,000	75,000	52,000	-	220,000
Helping Centre for Refugees in Český Krumlov	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	9,000
InBáze	34,261	35,546	-	64,240	37,816	-	-	171,863
Kalyňa - Komunitní uprchlické centrum / Kalyňa - Community Refugee Centre	24,387	11,174	-	10,870	-	-	-	46,431
NEEKA	30,000	25,000	-	394,000	90,000	154,000	-	693,000
Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům / Organization for Aid to Refugees	106,600	-	-	70,350	-	-	-	176,950
Poradna pro integraci / The Counselling Centre for Integration	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	7,500
Prague Pride	7,000	-	-	-	8,000	20,000	25,000	60,000
ProUkrainu	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	45,000

Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection (CP)	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US\$
Regionální ukrajinský spolek ve Východních Čechách / Regional Ukrainian Association in Eastern Bohemia	3,600	-	-	30,000	10,000	-	-	43,600
Romodrom	130,000	432,000	-	432,000	130,000	-	302,000	1,426,000
Ščedryk, společenství Ukrajinců Olomouckého kraje / Ščedryk, community of Ukrainians of the Olomouc region	2,000	3,000	-	9,000	2,000	-	-	16,000
Sdružení pro integraci a migraci / Association for Integration and Migration	51,000	-	70,000	-	255,000	20,000	-	396,000
Society for All	-	79,084	-	124,479	-	122,946	-	326,509
Ukrainian school in Prague	-	-	-	510,000	-	-	-	510,000
Ukrajinská Iniciativa Jižní Moravy / Ukrainian Initiative of South Moravia	79,000	-	-	7,000	48,000	-	-	134,000
Ukrajinská iniciativa v České republice	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Ukrajinské kulturně-vzdělávací centrum v Brně / Ukrainian cultural and educational center in Brno	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	10,000
Ми в Чехії Pisek a okolí	4,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	10,000
Sports Organisation								
Asociace Evrosen-Baiterek / Evrosen-Baiterek Association	-	50,000	50,000	100,000	217,391	25,000	434,780	877,171
Total	14,053,933	4,340,252	2,677,290	8,615,202	10,298,236	9,378,047	8,901,553	58,264,514

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector	Indicator	Target	
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	171,000
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	72,000
	Child Protection	# of participants trained on child protection and children's rights	1,500
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	52,000
	Gender-Based Violence	# of trained humanitarian response actors and government personnel on GBV knowledge on prevention, response and risk mitigation measures	500
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members and partner personnel trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	500
	Education	# of children enrolled in formal education in host countries	80,000
	Education	# of education personnel trained or receiving support to better respond to the needs of refugee learners	500
	Education	# of children participating in non-formal education programmes in the host countries	33,000
	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	20,000
	Health and Nutrition	# of health consultations provided to refugees	120,000
	Health and Nutrition	# of healthcare providers trained to provide health services to refugees	200
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	50,000
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of MHPSS consultations provided (includes focused and specialized services only)	5,000
	Livelihoods and Socio-Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion interventions	87,000
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	66,000