Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

COUNTRY CHAPTER

SLOVAKIA

UKRAINE SITUATION

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN 2025 / 2026

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Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for 2024 Slovakia chapter, extracted from the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2024 in the context of related to the situation in Ukraine (includes Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia).

Geneva, Switzerland, January 2025

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At a Glance

Country Planned Response
(January 2025 - December 2026)

160,000
refugee population planned for assistance

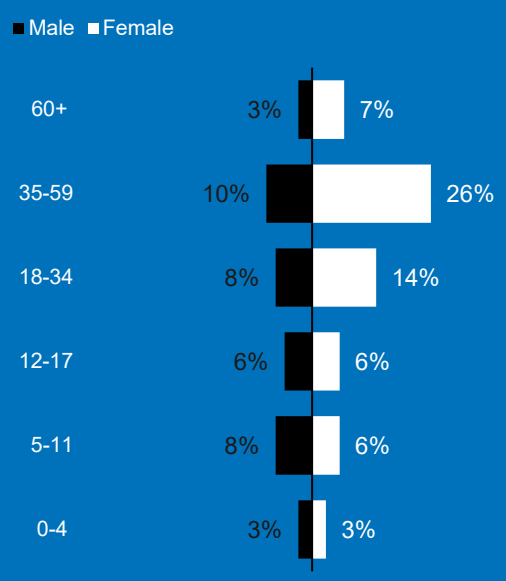
79.4M
total financial requirements in USD

19
RRP partners

Population planning figures

	CURRENT POPULATION AS OF DECEMBER 2024	POPULATION PLANNED FOR ASSISTANCE	
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Refugee Population	131,611	160,000	150,000

Age and gender breakdown



11%
People with disabilities

62%
Women and girls

38%
Men and boys

32%
Children

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Slovakia continued to welcome Ukrainian refugees and third-country nationals (TCN) throughout 2024, showing great solidarity with those forced to flee. Temporary Protection (TP) status which is currently valid until March 2025 in Slovakia, continues to allow status holders to access protection and services. Since the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, close to 2.8 million people (excluding Slovak nationals) have crossed from Ukraine to Slovakia. More than 157,000 people have applied for TP since March 2022, and as of now, over 131,000 people benefit from TP status in Slovakia.

Women and children constitute close to 80 per cent of the overall displaced population, among whom are older people, individuals with disabilities and people with urgent healthcare needs.

National, district and local authorities continue to take a welcoming stance and implement measures across multiple sectors aiming at better addressing the needs of refugees. Since 1 March 2022, in line with EU TP Directive, refugees arriving from Ukraine have received TP status as one way to access territory and rights, including the right to work and access national social protection networks and public services.

Several legislative changes made in 2024 strengthened TP holders' access to services and therefore resulted in the potential of improved socio-economic inclusion and integration. These include the introduction of legislative changes to allow TP holders access to self-employment. Legislative amendments also resulted in changes across several education acts, the most important being the introduction of mandatory education for TP holders. Some legislative changes reduced access to services, including the changes to accommodation acts in July 2024, resulting in subsidised accommodation being available only to new arrivals, and after the initial 120 days, only to those meeting certain vulnerability criteria.

Despite the challenges, UN agencies, local communities and local actors, including, among others, volunteers, municipalities, national and local non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, as well as refugee-led organizations and women-led organizations, academia, sports associations, faith-based organizations and the private sector continued to play an active role in supporting refugees, rising to the challenge of effectively responding to and complementing collective efforts aimed at facilitating protection and inclusion in national systems.

This inter-agency refugee response plan for Slovakia brings together 19 partners in a coordinated multi-sectoral response with the aim to complement the government-led efforts in the upcoming two years.

Country Risks and Needs

With the protracted nature of displacement, the needs of refugees from Ukraine in Slovakia have also shifted. While considerable progress has been made in many sectors of the response, including by national authorities and humanitarian partners, particular risks and needs among the refugee population remain unaddressed and several challenges require targeted and sustainable solutions. The 2024 Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) highlights ongoing vulnerabilities and needs among Ukrainian refugees. About 74 per cent of households reported priority needs, down 9 per cent from 2023. Key concerns include accommodation (49 per cent), food (31 per cent), and employment (24 per cent), shifting from a focus on healthcare, employment and language courses in 2023.

The refugee population, comprising 50 per cent women and 33 per cent children, along with young, older people and individuals with disabilities, will likely remain similar through 2025-2026. These groups face specific challenges requiring continued support. SEIS findings show 44 per cent of refugees live in private accommodations, while 56 per cent reside in collective centres, shared accommodation or housing provided by employers.

Overall, 86 per cent of refugees of have health insurance (SEIS 2024). Healthcare access remains a priority, with 27 per cent of household members chronically ill. Of those needing care, 79 per cent were able to access it, while 21 per cent faced barriers like appointment issues (29 per cent), care refusal (24 per cent) and lack of knowledge regarding the health system (22 per cent). Additionally, 28 per cent of households had members with mental health issues.

For school-aged children, 83 per cent self-reported attending school in Slovakia in 2023/24, while 43 per cent reported being enrolled in Ukraine (SEIS 2024). Some students may attend schools both in Slovakia and remotely in Ukraine. For 2024/25, 75 per cent reported the intention to enrol in Slovak schools.

Generally, refugees from Ukraine have been able to access TP status, granting refugees access to national services and social protection systems in line with the EU TP Directive, which is currently valid until March 2025 in Slovakia. Currently, there are 4 to 6 weeks waiting times to secure an appointment for obtaining TP status, which delays access to services upon arrival. There is a continued need to raise awareness among refugees about available state services, and to advocate with authorities for adequate access.

The planned response for 2025-2026 aims to foster social cohesion between refugees and host communities. While most refugees feel safe and have positive relationships with the host community, 34 per cent reported having experienced some form of hostility. Employment remains a challenge, with 66 per cent of working-age household members employed. Barriers to employment include language skills and childcare. Nearly half (47 per cent) of working-age members have a university degree, and 25 per cent have completed technical or vocational studies, indicating potential contributions to Slovakia's labour force.

Economic challenges persist, with 8 per cent of households lacking sufficient income for basic needs. Targeted services are needed for those with heightened protection needs, including GBV survivors, children at risk, and LGBTIQ+ individuals.

The shift from emergency to protracted displacement underscores the importance of effective access to services and livelihoods, contributing to social cohesion and localization of the response.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Support Slovakia to ensure that refugees have continued access to protection, legal status, and rights, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and including age and gender considerations.

Under the first objective, partners will contribute to efforts of ensuring effective access to legal status, protection, and rights for refugees in Slovakia. RRP partners, together with other actors involved in the refugee response, will continue to support the Government and authorities at all levels in Slovakia in ensuring that all refugees from Ukraine are aware of the benefits of registering for TP, while continuing advocacy efforts for strengthening the protection environment for third country nationals in need of international protection, asylum-seekers and refugees from other countries. Currently, TP status in Slovakia is extended until March 2025. RRP partners will support the government in promoting continued access to legal status and rights for those in need of international protection, especially vulnerable groups. This includes safeguarding legal protections and avoiding secondary movements or premature returns to Ukraine. Under the inter-agency response, partners will work with the Government of Slovakia to improve protection services, and to provide legal advice and information to refugees, service providers, municipalities and other stakeholders.

SO2: Support Slovakia in its 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.

With the conflict entering its third year, the focus has increasingly shifted from emergency assistance to inclusion in national systems. Under the inter-agency response, partners will advocate for the inclusion of refugees in national systems of Slovakia, particularly in healthcare, education, employment and various protection services. This includes strengthening national child protection systems to ensure access to services for children at risk, such as unaccompanied and separated children, survivors of violence, and those facing socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

Socioeconomic vulnerability can lead to protection risks, such as accepting unvetted job offers or premature returns. While TP status offers some financial protection, the focus will be on strengthening the self-reliance of those able to work, while focusing on finding solutions for the most vulnerable or those with specific needs.

Partners will focus on efforts to include refugees in the labour market in Slovakia, by addressing barriers such as language proficiency, decent work opportunities, and access to healthcare, accommodation, and childcare. Efforts will be made to engage a range of stakeholders, including authorities and private sector employers to ensure sustainability of the response. Economic empowerment is particularly crucial for women and girls, including GBV survivors. Female-led households and those with disabilities or young children need special attention due to higher poverty and GBV risks. Effective inclusion in social protection systems and access to healthcare and education are vital for all refugees. Complementarity to national systems on cash will remain a priority, with continuous alignment with government-led efforts, as well as coordination and collaboration among humanitarian actors through the Cash Working Group.

SO3: Strengthen social cohesion between refugee communities and their hosts in Slovakia.

In Slovakia, the relationship between refugees and the host community is generally positive, with 74 per cent of SEIS survey respondents expressing no issues with the host community. Furthermore, two thirds of households (66 per cent) did not encounter any hostile behaviour or attitudes from the host community members. However, 34 per cent of households reported having experienced some form of hostility, mainly verbal aggression. To address these issues and strengthen social cohesion, partners will foster dialogue and support structured interactions through schools, sports, and cultural activities. Efforts will also focus on tackling disinformation and enhancing local capacities to support social cohesion. Special attention will be given to youth and adolescents, promoting their inclusion through education and community initiatives, and fostering partnerships between refugees and host community members.

SO4: Advance the localization of the response in Slovakia, by supporting national and local civil society, municipalities and local authorities, and coordination structures, as well as sharing and building capacities and supporting sustainable programming.

RRP partners will support local civil society organizations by fostering partnerships with governments and the private sector for sustainable projects. Municipalities and cities, as primary providers of frontline social services, have played a crucial role in welcoming refugees in Slovakia. RRP partners will work closely with these entities to build resilient systems for sustainable service provision and social inclusion. Where possible, programmes will be designed jointly with national and local authorities to promote sustainability and local ownership.

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

RRP PARTNERS PROMOTE THE SDGS

- By ensuring refugees' access to healthcare and mental health services and by advocating for refugees' inclusion in national education systems, RRP partners promote SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education). SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) is also promoted through efforts to include refugees in national systems and provide support services help reduce inequalities.
- By expanding access to GBV services and supporting women's economic independence, RRP partners promote SDG 5 (Gender Quality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities through support to diverse populations and strengthened local capacities.
- By ensuring access to mental health and psychosocial support for refugee children and providing child-centred activities and educational support, RRP partners promote SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education). SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Aligning national and international child protection standards strengthens institutions and promotes justice for children.
- By ensuring equitable access to education for refugee children and adolescents in Slovakia, RRP partners promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all - SDG 4: Quality Education.
- By facilitating refugees' inclusion in the labor market and supporting self-employment, RRP partners promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.
- By institutionalizing and expanding mental health services, RRP partners promote overall health and well-being, focusing on vulnerable populations and supporting national health reforms, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.
- By targeted cash assistance, non-food items distribution distributing non-food items and providing housing assistance to vulnerable refugees, RRP partners help reduce poverty and ensure basic needs are met, SDG 1: No Poverty.

PROTECTION

RRP partners will ensure refugees' access to territory, legal documentation, and adequate reception conditions, upholding non-discrimination principles. They will advocate for refugees' inclusion in national systems like health, education, and employment, while providing support with access to these services in practice.

Efforts will focus on identifying individuals with specific needs, such as single women, children at risk, members of the LGBTIQ+ community, older individuals and people with disabilities and referring them to appropriate services for immediate and long-term support. Sustainable support structures, including assistance centres and mobile teams, will be strengthened through local ownership.

Community-based protection approaches will engage local authorities and communities, enhancing national and local capacities to support refugees. Inclusive community activities will promote mental health and wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion. Where possible, partners will engage refugee volunteers as well as refugee-led communities and organisations, while refugees will be engaged throughout the design and delivery of the response.

Information on rights and opportunities will be shared through various communication channels, adapted for different nationalities and needs. Two-way communication will promote feedback and confidentiality, enhancing accountability. RRP partner staff will be trained on prevention of PSEA knowledge and intervention strategies, empowering staff to actively identify and support PSEA victims. Overall, RRP partners will work to integrate refugees into national systems, support vulnerable groups, and foster sustainable, community-based protection and inclusion efforts.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Inter-agency efforts in Slovakia include expanding access to quality GBV information and services by improving referral mechanisms, and ensuring high-quality, survivor-centred care. Partners invest in service-provider capacity, focusing on diverse populations, and contribute to stronger GBV coordination and programming through data analysis, advocacy, and capacity building. Cash may be used as a modality to provide immediate assistance to survivors of GBV, while efforts to strengthen survivors' access to livelihoods will support women's economic independence in the long-term. Women-led (WLO) and Rights-based Organizations' (WRO) role in GBV prevention and response will be strengthened by providing resources, technical assistance, and capacity building, especially for youth, people with disabilities, and LGBTIQ+ individuals.

The sustainability of the response will be ensured through system strengthening and building local capacity. Partners will invest in enhancing refugees' inclusion in national systems for GBV prevention and response and strengthening partnerships with women-led organizations, including those led by refugee women. Initiatives include promoting positive models in intimate partner relationships and positive male role modelling. Awareness of support options for GBV survivors will be distributed widely through social media, printed materials, informational sessions and through existing community structures for a wide reach.

Partners will conduct mapping and streamlining of services available for GBV survivors, engage communities in identifying service barriers, and promote outreach activities, through an age, gender and diversity lens. The survivor-centred approach will aim to create a supportive environment in which the survivor's rights are respected and in which she/he is treated with dignity and respect. This approach helps to promote the survivor's recovery and ability to identify and express needs and wishes, as well as to reinforce her/his capacity to make decisions about possible interventions.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

Under the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG), RRP partners will focus on aligning national child protection standards with international ones, ensuring that refugee children have access to necessary support and services in Slovakia on par with national children. The CPSWG will prioritize identifying and addressing critical gaps in child protection services to ensure that the needs of refugee children are adequately met. This includes developing standardized guidelines that align with international child protection principles and promoting the adoption of best practices among stakeholders. As part of its coordinated approach, the CPSWG will lead capacity-building initiatives to strengthen the skills and knowledge of child protection actors, enhance case management systems to deliver timely and effective support for children at risk, and verify that all interventions are child-centred and uphold the principle of the best interests of the child.

Furthermore, RRP partners will focus on including refugee children and caregivers in national child protection systems, strengthening national authorities' capacities, which will also strengthen the sustainability of the child protection response. Partnerships with civil society organizations will enhance outreach, identification, and referral of vulnerable children and families, complementing national systems with community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and protection services.

Other efforts will include provision of child-centred activities, including centres that serve as easily accessible spaces offering recreational, educational, and psychosocial support activities for children in a safe and welcoming environment. Group activities, child-friendly spaces, and organizing of afternoon or holiday camps will also be prioritized. Particular emphasis will be placed on outreach to and support for children with disabilities and their families with both individual counselling and support as well as through support groups and community activities. Tailored activities and materials will be elaborated and used to empower teachers, parents and children to actively prevent and combat discrimination and bullying, and support mental health and social inclusion of refugee children.

EDUCATION

Under the overall coordination of the Education Working Group, partners will support refugee children and youth by ensuring equitable access to the national education system in Slovakia. This includes guidance on enrolment procedures, document translation, and interpretation services. Efforts will aim at including students into the Slovak curriculum, with language support and catch-up classes to support adaption. Advocacy efforts will focus on implementing the legislative changes to make education compulsory for all refugee children, expand school capacities, strengthen teachers' capacity and implement support measures like preparatory programs and mental health services. Additionally, partners will enhance access to higher education and vocational training through cooperation with national institutions and direct support for refugee students. Non-formal education initiatives will include language classes, life skills training, and educational activities. Partners will offer workshops, seminars, and experiential learning to develop personal and practical skills. Career counselling will prepare students for academic and career pathways. Efforts will also focus on empowering Ukrainian adolescents to transition from learning to earning through access to quality learning and first job opportunities. This includes supporting school enrolment, providing learning support, and facilitating access to skills-building programs. Community-based MHPSS and protection services will be provided, with a focus on children with disabilities and those in need of specialized support.

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Partners will facilitate refugees' inclusion in the labour market by providing individualized job counselling and career workshops, helping them navigate the Slovak labour market and job application process. Efforts include organizing Slovak language courses, job-search support, including CV creation and application assistance, and provide information on job opportunities, working conditions, and necessary documentation, to support socio-cultural orientation and improve employability. Vocational training and courses will help refugees acquire essential skills, contributing to employability and confidence. As Slovakia lacks workforce across many sectors, partners will also engage with the private sector to create and advocate for favourable employment environments, while increasing awareness among employers in Slovakia of the potential of refugees as contributors to the workforce. Partnerships with private and public sector entities will also facilitate internships and apprenticeships, enhancing employment opportunities and skill development for refugees at the start of their career. Following the legislative changes in mid-2024, which introduced the right to self-employment for TP holders, specific focus will be placed on supporting refugees with access to self-employment, including information on administrative procedures.

To enhance the sustainability of the response, partners will establish and further develop partnerships with municipalities and self-governing regions to ensure active engagement of local authorities in protection and inclusion of refugees. Particular focus will be placed on advocating for and facilitating access for refugees to social and other local services. This includes continuous support to municipalities with development and/or revision of local inclusion strategies.

Adequate housing solutions, with special focus on refugees with vulnerabilities, will be systematically promoted and supported through advocacy and innovative tools, such as municipal social rental models.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Partners will enhance coordination and strengthen health services in Slovakia, focusing on vulnerable populations, including individuals with disabilities and/or chronic diseases and older refugees. Efforts will improve clinical services, mental health care, and healthcare delivery for refugees. Building resilient health financing systems and supporting national authorities with capacity building will ensure better access to care. Strengthening the health workforce through trainings is critical as is supporting efforts to integrate Ukrainian healthcare workers into the national workforce and continue supporting enrolment into the health insurance system. Preventive healthcare, rehabilitation, and recovery services will address challenges faced by refugees. Risk communication and community engagement activities will raise awareness about health-related issues. Additionally, partners will provide information, support healthcare visits, and offer translation services to secure access to healthcare for all.

Furthermore, partners aim to improve the quality and access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in Slovakia for all refugees, including youth, people with disabilities, and marginalized populations. The focus will be on capacity building, innovative digital solutions, and strengthening the capacity of the health workforce. Efforts include evidence gathering, advocacy, and enhancing coordination among health partners to enable high-quality, inclusive SRH services.

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

Inter-agency efforts under MHPSS will institutionalize and expand mental health services in Slovakia, focusing on vulnerable populations and supporting national health authorities in mental health reform. This includes community and family-based services, training local professionals, and awareness campaigns to reduce stigma.

Activities will include organizing specialized group sessions, ongoing staff training, and referrals to specialized partners. Strengthening the capacity of humanitarian partners and local professionals will ensure effective MHPSS responses. Community-based activities will support emotional well-being and resilience, particularly for older refugees and those living alone.

BASIC NEEDS

In 2025 – 2026 partners will continue providing cash assistance with further targeting approaches, which will support highly vulnerable individuals and be complementary to government-led assistance. Cash assistance will continue to be mainstreamed across sectors, such as protection and education, including GBV risk mitigation, and link vulnerable individuals with social services to further meet their basic needs.

Additionally, partners will continue distribute non-food items (NFIs) such as clothing, hygiene kits, and other essentials to vulnerable individuals and groups. They are actively seeking donors and partnerships to meet the high demand for these supplies. Tailored material support and refurbishments will be provided to collective sites, especially those housing vulnerable beneficiaries like older people and people with disabilities. Additionally, partners will distribute NFIs to the most vulnerable, including older people, single parents, and individuals with disabilities.

A network of collective accommodation sites will facilitate the placement of vulnerable beneficiaries in collective sites and coordinate transitions to social care facilities when needed. Efforts include seeking additional private and facility-based accommodations, providing updates on legislative changes, and facilitating communication between landlords and tenants. Individual housing assistance will be offered for the most vulnerable refugees by partially subsidizing rent. Advocacy activities will promote accessible housing, and partnerships will be established to build capacities of regional governments and local actors in sustainable housing. Capacity building on preparedness, winterization, and crisis response will also be provided.

INTER-AGENCY DATA COLLECTION

Through interagency mechanisms, partners in Slovakia will continue coordinating the data collection activities to gain insights into the mobility patterns, vulnerabilities, needs, and intentions of forcibly displaced populations. This data collection will involve various methodologies, including surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions, ensuring a thorough understanding of the refugee population's dynamics. The gathered data will be crucial in identifying specific needs and tailoring assistance programs effectively.

By analyzing mobility patterns, partners can anticipate movements and prepare appropriate responses, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently. Understanding vulnerabilities will help in prioritizing the most at-risk groups, such as women, children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, ensuring they receive the necessary support. The data on needs and intentions will guide the development of targeted interventions, from basic needs provision to long-term integration strategies.

Data will support partners in informing advocacy efforts, helping to highlight critical areas requiring attention and support from both national and international stakeholders. By continuously updating and sharing this information, partners can adapt their strategies to the evolving situation in Slovakia, ensuring a responsive and coordinated approach.

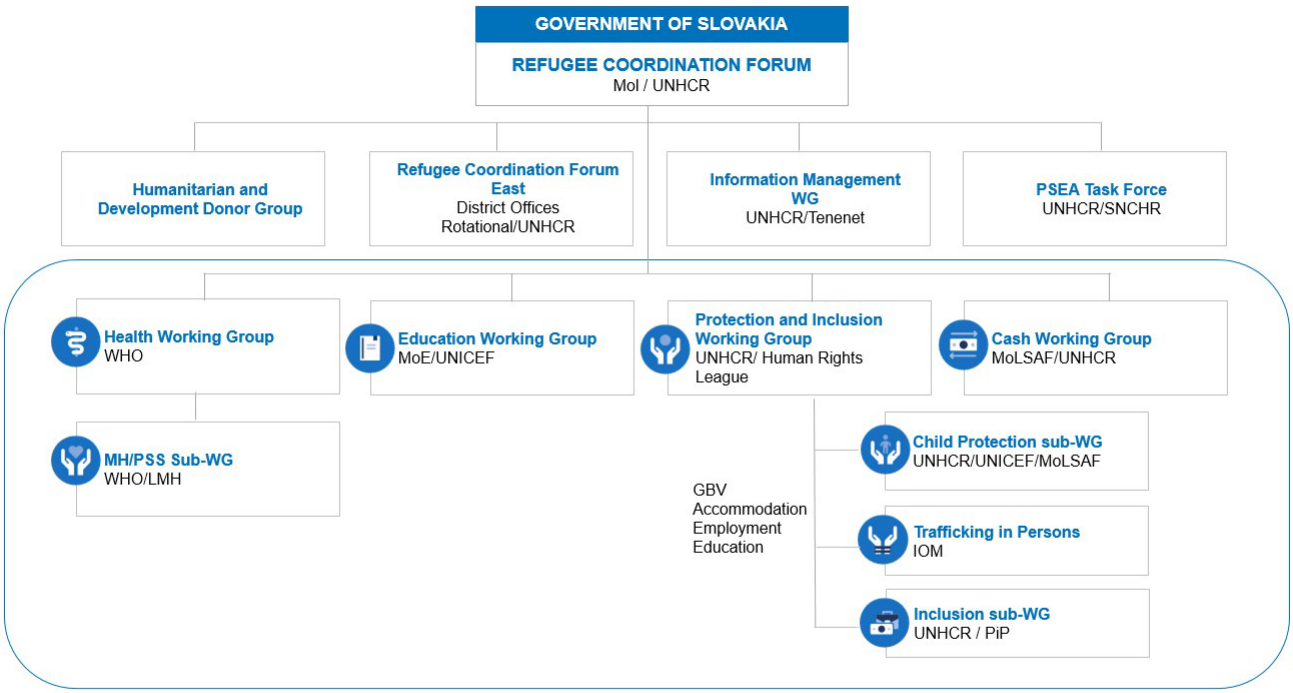
Partnership and Coordination

Under the Refugee Coordination Model, the 2025-2026 inter-agency Slovakia chapter of the RRP brings together 19 partners, comprising 13 national NGOs, 1 international NGO and 5 UN agencies.

Through the Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF), UNHCR coordinates humanitarian partners in Slovakia, aligning with government-led structures to enhance national capacity and support host communities. The RCF, co-chaired by the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior and UNHCR, meets in Bratislava, with field-level coordination mechanisms in place in Eastern Slovakia, in Kosice and Presov. The RCF includes five working groups (Cash, Health, Education, Information Management, and Protection and Inclusion) and two sub-working groups (Child Protection and MHPSS), along with PSEA and Anti-trafficking Task Forces.

The multi-stakeholder approach involves collaboration with national and local authorities, NGOs, and the private sector, fostering partnerships to broaden support. Localization efforts emphasize the active participation of national NGOs and grassroots organizations, including those led by refugees, women and individuals with disabilities. Coordination mechanisms include common assessments, monitoring tools, and flexible funding systems. This coordinated approach ensures comprehensive, multi-sectoral support for refugees, enhancing the resilience and capacity of host communities.

Country Coordination Structure



Part 3: Inter-Agency Financial Inter-Agency Financial

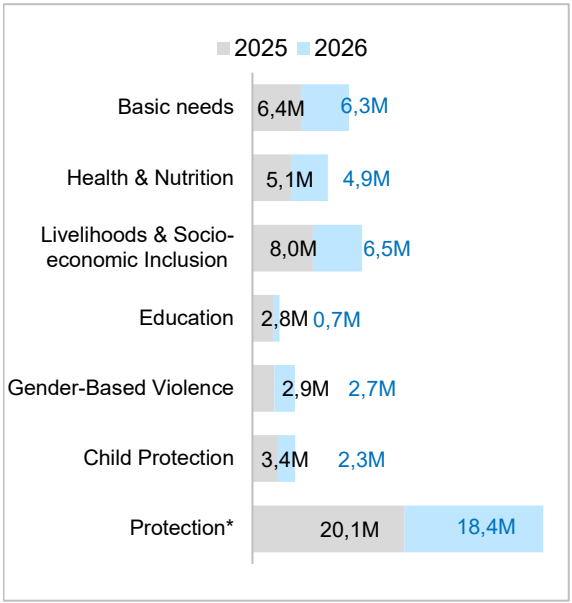
Budget summary by type at country level

PARTNER TYPE	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD		
	2025	2026	**TOTAL**
UN agencies	32,009,213	26,614,760	58,623,973
National NGOs	9,935,077	9,729,055	19,664,133
Refugee-led organizations*	6,560,569	6,263,569	12,824,139
Women-led organizations*	2,794,398	2,808,724	5,603,122
International NGOs	540,252	567,265	1,107,517
TOTAL	**42,484,542**	**36,911,080**	**79,395,621**

* 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	1,100,000	230,000	-	-	3,100,000	2,170,000	3,200,000	9,800,000	**18,400,000**
	2026	880,000	180,000	-	-	2,770,000	1,670,000	3,100,000	8,600,000	
UN World Health Organization	2025	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	**3,000,000**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	
United Nations Children's Fund	2025	-	1,098,730	63,000	2,100,432	1,145,451	576,840	-	4,984,453	**4,984,453**
	2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2025	8,475,781	600,255	856,755	-	2,210,802	-	2,531,164	14,674,760	**29,349,520**
	2026	8,475,781	600,255	856,755	-	2,210,802	-	2,531,164	14,674,760	
United Nations Population Fund	2025	-	-	700,000	-	-	850,000	-	1,550,000	**2,890,000**
	2026	-	-	590,000	-	-	750,000	-	1,340,000	
National NGOs										
Adventisticka agentura pre pomoc a rozvoj	2025	-	-	-	10,000	8,000	-	30,000	48,000	**91,000**
	2026	-	-	-	10,000	8,000	-	25,000	43,000	
AVA	2025	479,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	479,563	**973,452**
	2026	493,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	493,889	
Equita	2025	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000	**500,000**
	2026	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000	
League for Mental Health in Slovakia	2025	1,500,000	-	490,000	-	-	265,000	-	2,255,000	**4,225,000**
	2026	1,300,000	-	470,000	-	-	200,000	-	1,970,000	
Mareena	2025	480,680	-	-	-	377,005	-	-	857,685	**1,715,370**
	2026	480,680	-	-	-	377,005	-	-	857,685	
Our Way	2025	50,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	85,000	**170,000**
	2026	50,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	85,000	
People in Peril	2025	443,725	329,721	135,296	319,646	310,821	-	-	1,539,209	**3,078,418**
	2026	443,725	329,721	135,296	319,646	310,821	-	-	1,539,209	
Platform of Families of children with disabilities	2025	-	254,130	-	-	274,130	-	-	528,260	**1,138,172**
	2026	-	304,956	-	-	304,956	-	-	609,912	
	2025	486,096	285,003	285,003	-	352,605	-	389,502	1,798,210	**3,596,420**

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
Slovak Humanitarian Council	2026	486,096	285,003	285,003	-	352,605	-	389,502	1,798,210	
TENENET (NGO)	2025	100,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	-	470,000	**940,000**
	2026	100,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	-	470,000	
The Human Rights League	2025	656,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	656,000	**1,312,000**
	2026	656,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	656,000	
Voluntary civil protection	2025	-	8,000	120,000	9,000	75,000	-	290,000	502,000	**992,000**
	2026	-	7,000	120,000	8,000	75,000	-	280,000	490,000	
We are together	2025	56,000	-	-	350,000	150	60,000	-	466,150	**932,300**
	2026	56,000	-	-	350,000	150	60,000	-	466,150	
International NGOs										
Kids in Need of Defense	2025	-	540,252	-	-	-	-	-	540,252	**1,107,516**
	2026	-	567,264	-	-	-	-	-	567,264	
Total		**27,250,016**	**5,640,290**	**5,627,108**	**3,576,724**	**14,533,303**	**10,001,840**	**12,766,332**	**79,395,621**	**79,395,621**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	Target	
			YEAR 1	YEAR 2
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	**136,000**	**136,000**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	**25,000**	**20,000**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefited from specialized GBV programmes	**12,000**	**10,000**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members, partner personnel and staff members of stakeholders involved in the refugee response	**500**	**400**
	Education	# of children and youth supported with education programming (includes support to enrol in formal and non- formal)	**15,000**	**10,000**
	Health and Nutrition	# of individuals supported in accessing health services	**80,000**	**70,000**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health care providers trained to provide services to refugees	**200**	**150**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	**37,000**	**22,000**
	Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	**100,000**	**100,000**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	**32,000**	**30,000**

Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation