



# ONE PROPOSAL

Jesuit response to Ukraine Crisis

## INTERIM REPORT

01/01/2025 - 31/05/2025

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1. INTRODUCTION

For the 4th year in a row, the **Society of Jesus (SJ)** steadily responded to the Ukrainian refugees and IDPs crisis. Coordinated by **Jesuit Refugee Service Europe (JRSE)** and **Xavier Network (XN)** and in partnership with local offices, NGOs and local authorities, the Society of Jesus developed and implemented the One Proposal to assist people fleeing from the violence of the war. Thanks to the One Proposal, the Society of Jesus **supported and keeps aiding** the Ukrainian people providing food, shelter, medical aid, legal assistance, education, vocational support and integration activities. The whole network of JRS country offices has mobilized resources, established partnerships with local NGOs, governments, and international agencies, and strengthened its advocacy work at the EU level supporting the extension of **Temporary Protection (TP)** status, securing social benefits, housing, and employment opportunities for refugees across the region. The One Proposal is now geographically located in **Romania, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and Ukraine** as the project in Moldova, through the partnership with Concordia, ended in 2024 as planned since the beginning. This mid-term report will describe our activities and impact from January to May 2025.

Since the beginning of the war in Ukraine in February 2022, the humanitarian crisis has continued to evolve, impacting millions of people both within Ukraine and across neighboring countries. According to UNHCR, as of early 2025, more than 5.9 million refugees from Ukraine have been recorded across Europe, while millions more remain internally displaced within Ukraine (UNHCR, 2025). Organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have highlighted the protracted nature of displacement, with increasing vulnerabilities over time due to prolonged uncertainty, trauma, and economic hardship (IOM, 2024). The **needs are multifaceted**, ranging from housing and healthcare to legal protection, mental health support, education, and employment integration.

The humanitarian landscape in 2025 is also marked by a **dramatic shift in global political and financial dynamics**. Across Europe, the rise of far-right parties, nationalism, and isolationist agendas is reshaping public discourse and policy priorities.

These trends are influencing public attitudes toward migrants and refugees, reducing political will for solidarity-based solutions (UNHCR RRP, 2024). At the same time, international aid budgets are increasingly redirected toward military expenditures, causing a sharp decline in humanitarian and development funding. This redirection is **affecting the operations of many NGOs**, including JRS and its partners.





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Host governments are gradually phasing out subsidies and state-funded programs that were initially mobilized to support displaced Ukrainians. Refugees and IDPs now face **increasing pressure to secure sustainable livelihoods and safe housing**. A small bright spark of hope was announced in the spring of 2025 when the EU extended the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) until March 2026. Rumors also suggest that it may be extended further into 2027. The TPD allows Ukrainian refugees to legally reside and work in the EU, supporting their integration and survival during these difficult years.

Meanwhile, **liquidity and cashflow challenges** are becoming pressing in countries like Romania and Hungary, raising concerns about project continuity and operational sustainability. JRS and XN conducted the 3rd comprehensive needs assessment carried out in late 2024 across the region.

It revealed that the sectors of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (**MHPSS**), **Education**, and **Livelihoods** are emerging as top priorities (JRS/XN Needs Assessment). Displaced persons are not only seeking safety, but also require support to enter the **labor market** and ensure their children's educational continuity. **Vulnerabilities persist** among people living with disabilities and the elderly, who remain disproportionately affected due to mobility constraints, access barriers, and medical dependencies. These findings are also supported by other organizations like WHO or UNHCR.

Moreover, to recent assessment shows that the intention to return among displaced Ukrainians dropped significantly—from 57% in 2023 to just 10% in 2024 —indicating a growing need for medium- to long- term integration solutions (IOM Mobility Tracking, 2024).

## The four main areas of need have become increasingly evident:

	<b>Housing</b> There is a significant need for safe and dignified housing. People with disabilities and older individuals are particularly at risk due to limited accessibility and income. Stigma and prejudices are starting to arise around refugees in the local community even if the general sentiment is still positive towards Ukrainians.
	<b>Economic Inclusion</b> Refugees require improved access to the labor market, skills development, and recognition of qualifications. Stable and fair wages remain elusive for many, and additional support is needed for working mothers, including access to kindergartens and childcare. This is a fact to keep applying our holistic approach for integration and accompaniment
	<b>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</b> Refugees require improved access to the labor market, skills development, and recognition of qualifications. Stable and fair wages remain elusive for many, and additional support is needed for working mothers, including access to kindergartens and childcare. This is a fact to keep applying our holistic approach for integration and accompaniment
	<b>Education</b> There is a strong need to guarantee access to formal education for children, language courses for adults and youth, and vocational training to enhance future self-reliance and integration into host societies.

## 2. COUNTRY SUMMARIES



### UKRAINE

JRS Ukraine operated primarily in the Lviv region, supporting over 8,700 individuals. Services included the distribution of emergency aid, hygiene kits, NFIs, psychosocial support, and legal counselling. Special attention was given to people with disabilities and the elderly. To cope with energy shortages, JRS distributed 500 power banks and 26 power stations with support given also in conflict zone like Zaporizhzhia. Integration activities included community-building events with over 1,000 participants. Legal and psychological support, especially for women and elderly people, were key pillars of the response.



### HUNGARY

JRS Hungary supported 544 people through a multifaceted program including legal aid (377 cases), housing (39 people), and education (178 participants). Mental health support was extensive, with 370 participants joining yoga, music therapy, and psychosocial workshops. Language education and school support targeted both adults and children. The project helped people with disabilities, chronic illness, and elderly refugees access services despite limited state support. Mobile teams extended services to rural regions. Partnerships with AMIF and Renovabis complemented funding gaps. Special needs education and vocational training preparation were key emerging areas. The program also included services for unaccompanied minors and dual nationals excluded from state aid.

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## POLAND



JRS Poland reached 1,450 beneficiaries. The project prioritized integration, language learning, legal advice, and psychosocial support. Over 350 refugees took Polish language courses. Psychological support was extended to 86 individuals, with 60 participating in long-term therapy. In Warsaw and other cities, events fostered social connection and awareness. The MAGIS House hosted long-term residents, who began paying partial fees as they progressed toward independence. Legal aid (27 people) focused on employment and documentation. Collaboration with local NGOs and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints bolstered integration pathways.

## ROMANIA



JRS Romania served more than 5,400 people, with core services including shelter, hygiene and dignity kits, health assistance, education, and legal counselling. Following the withdrawal of government aid, JRS stepped in to cover service gaps in coordination with WHO, UNHCR, and UNICEF. 2,427 people received hygiene kits, while over 153 children benefited from daily meals and informal education. Specialized support reached unaccompanied minors, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Legal services and MHPSS programs were also expanded, particularly in rural and underfunded areas. The high cost of housing remained a pressing issue.

## SLOVAKIA



In Trnava, the Family Help Centre, in partnership with JRS, supported 450 refugees, mainly women and children. Services included long-term shelter, basic non-food aid via the Eco-Social Wardrobe (167 people), legal support (145 people, including social media-based counselling), psychosocial services (95 beneficiaries), and Slovak language training (84 adults and 34 children). The OPORA Centre opened in 2024, providing a centralized space for integration and legal services. Volunteers played a critical role, especially in educational support. Major cultural events and clubs (e.g., teen clubs, women's conference, family days) encouraged social inclusion. Elderly individuals received targeted mental health and housing support.

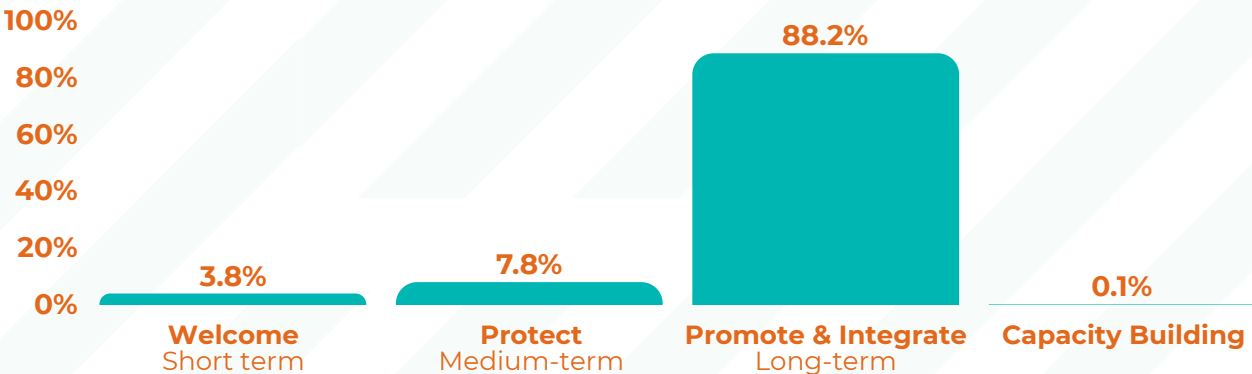
### 3. Beneficiaries Table

Unique Beneficiaries **16.654**



In the first half of 2025, JRS, in collaboration with the Xavier Network and other partners, provided assistance to **16,654** new unique beneficiaries.

Ukraine	Romania	Poland
<b>8.747</b>	<b>5.463</b>	<b>1.450</b>
Hungary	Slovakia	
<b>544</b>	<b>450</b>	



Total: 152.106 beneficiaries sorted in percentage.

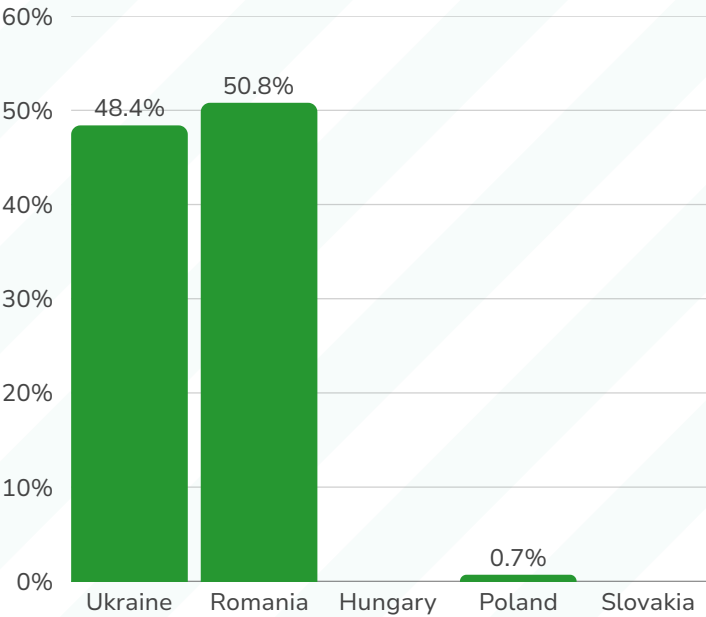


#### To Welcome

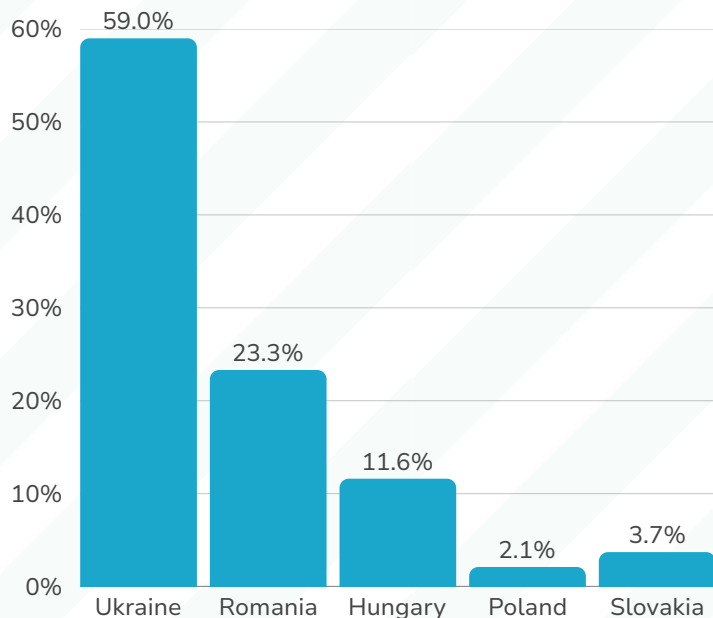
The One Proposal project is dedicated to assisting individuals in three main categories affected by the conflict in Ukraine:

- Internally Displaced People (IDPs):
- Refugees of Ukrainian Nationality:
- Refugees of Other Nationalities:
- People belonging to the local communities:

In the first half of 2025, JRS, in collaboration with the Xavier Network and other partners, provided assistance to 16,654 new unique beneficiaries.







## To Protect

### 1. Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

- Definition: Those displaced within Ukraine due to the conflict who have not yet crossed an international border.
- Objective: To provide support and aid to those who have remained within the country despite being displaced.

### 2. Refugees of Ukrainian Nationality:

- Definition: Ukrainian citizens displaced by the conflict seeking refuge.
- Objective: To offer assistance and resources to Ukrainian nationals who have been forced to leave their homes.

## Promote Integrate

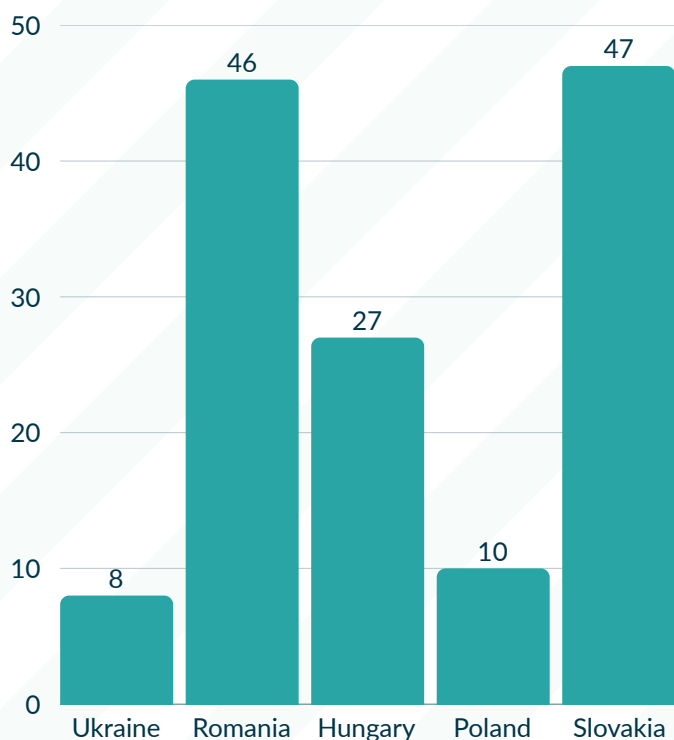
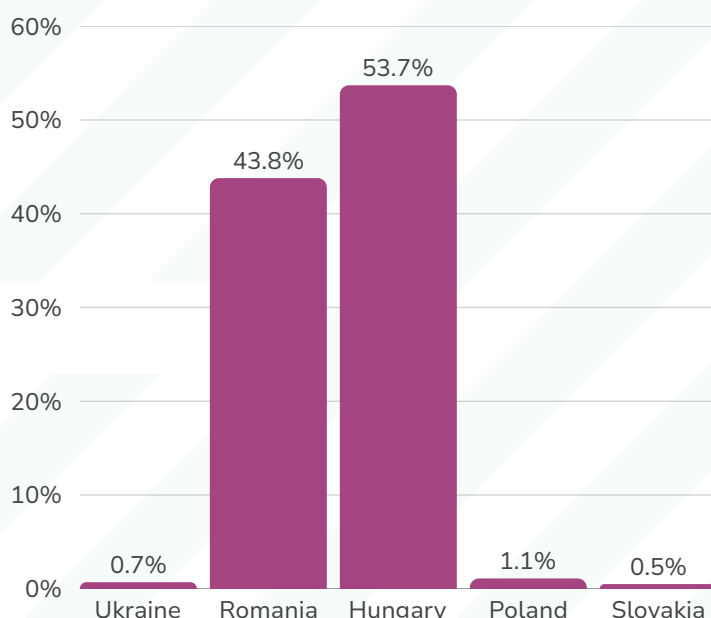


### 3. Refugees of Other Nationalities:

- Definition: Individuals of non-Ukrainian nationalities displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.
- Objective: To extend support to refugees of diverse nationalities affected by the ongoing conflict.

### 4. People belonging to the local communities:

- Definition: Individuals residing in the local hosting communities that have no migratory/refugee background



## Institutional Strengthening

- Objective: Include local communities especially in integration activities to promote inclusion among different groups and lower social tensions due to misconceptions on refugees.

Support was adapted to each country's context but consistently followed a person-centered approach. A demographic analysis of the Ukrainian refugee's population showed that around 90% of it comprehends women with children and elderlies. At current date, the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) and its partners successfully aided over 144.370 individuals.

## 4. Financial Summary



**€807,2K**

in total expenses



**152K+**

in total beneficiaries



**144K+**

in total aided individuals

### To Welcome



**€80K+**

in total expenses for To Welcome

**91** Short-Term  
Shelter created

**5K+** Emergency Aid  
Relief Assistance

### To Protect

**€224K+**

in total expenses for To Protect

**10K+**

in total beneficiaries  
for Protection

### Protection Services

**218** Long-Term  
Shelter created

**5.423** NFI

**2.793** MHPSS

**1.051** in total  
Health aided

**1.121** in total  
Legal Assistance



**€49,2K+** Long-Term  
Shelter expenses



**€50,7K+** NFI  
expenses



**€68,8K+** MHPSS  
expenses



**€44K+** Health expenses



**€11,7K+** Legal Assistance  
expenses

### Protection Expenses

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## Promote & Integrate

**€389K+**

in total for  
promotion and integration

**119K+**

In total beneficiaries from

## Promote & Integrate Project Expenses

**€256K+**

Education

**€22,9K+**

Awareness  
Raising

**€10,3K+**

Livelihood

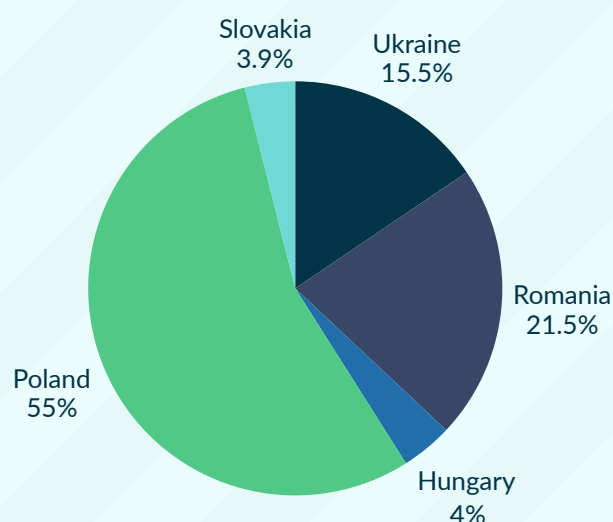
**€18,8K+**

Advocacy

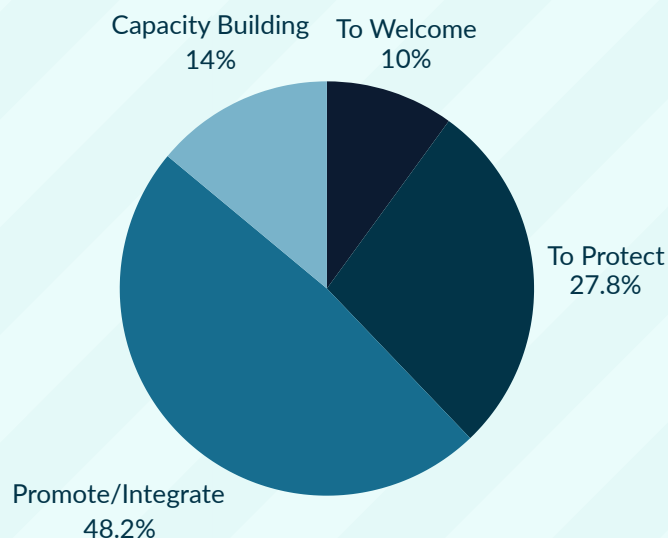
**€80,7K+**

integration &  
Peacebuilding

## Total Budget by Countries



## Total Budget by Categories





# UKRAINE

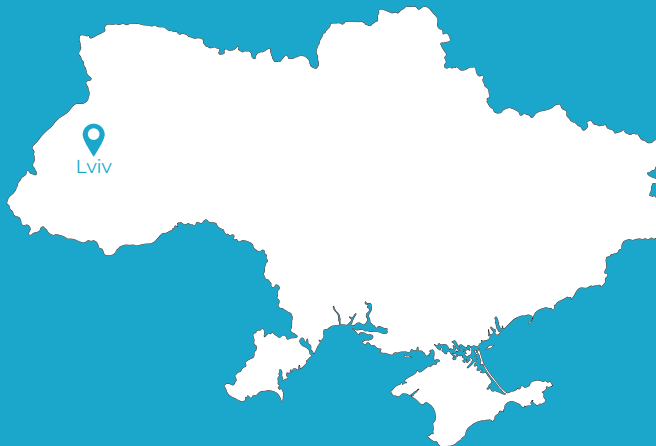


**Location:** Lviv, Ukraine

**Reporting Period:** 01/01/2025 - 31/05/2025

**Submitted by:** Inga Dul, CEO  
JRS Ukraine

**Contact Person:** Olesia Kuka,  
PM JRS Ukraine



**Unique Beneficiaries**

**8.747**

in total

*"for the 2025"*

**Total Expenses**

**125.354**

€

*"for the 2025"*

## 1. SUMMARY

From January to May 2025, JRS Ukraine entered a new round of implementation of the One Proposal project with the overarching aim to **accompany, serve, and advocate** for those who had been forcibly displaced. Due to the ongoing full-scale war, the **strong focus has been on IDPs**, many of whom are women, children, people of old age and other vulnerable population groups.

The project's **main goal** is to welcome, protect, promote the rights and help smoothly integrate IDPs into local communities. The project aims to holistically respond to urgent needs while strengthening long-term resilience and peaceful coexistence. The project is designed to deliver immediate assistance and relief through **housing** in a shelter, **provision of food, emergency aid and NFI**, as well as **support for mental health, legal guidance** and training, assistance with **education and integration, advocacy and awareness-raising** on the challenges faced by internally displaced persons, contributing to long-term improvements.

By the end of May 2025, the project had reached over **8,000 unique beneficiaries**, notably in Emergency aid, NFI, MHPSS, and Integration & Peacebuilding activities. It is important to note, while in some sectors JRS Ukraine has already reached the planned beneficiaries baseline (e.g. Legal Assistance) or came close (e.g. Advocacy), work on other sectors is planned to start or become more intense in the second half of the project (e.g. Awareness Raising).

This approach is based, first and foremost, on the demand from communities, an objective view on the most pressing needs, and the overall situation in Ukraine. Thus, these interim achievements are the result of an **adaptive, community-rooted process** by the JRS Ukraine team, which operates in Lviv and the Lviv region, with team members actively engaging displaced populations in places of temporary residence, shelters, schools, community areas, etc.

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As a whole, the overall aim of the project is to ensure that forcibly displaced persons in Ukraine are not only supported in moments of crisis but are also empowered to rebuild their lives with dignity and hope. By providing **comprehensive assistance** that spans emergency response, complex support, and community integration, the project lays the groundwork for long-term recovery and social cohesion. In the future, its impact will be seen in stronger, more resilient communities where IDPs are not treated as outsiders, but as active members of society.

To achieve better results and provide more targeted assistance, JRS Ukraine works on establishing **close partner relationships** with local authorities, communal institutions, NGOs, international organisations, etc. For instance, we maintain strong ties with many shelters and coordination centres in the Lviv region to accept or provide referrals to alternative housing to newcomers IDPs or returnees, as well as supporting those in most need with NFIs.

**Coordination with local grassroots organisations** (e.g. Rokada, NEEKA, Right to Protection, Life's on Time, With Bakhmut in the Heart, YaMariupol, CrimeaSOS) strengthen our humanitarian and awareness raising efforts. We keep in touch with branches of Caritas, e.g. Caritas Zaporizhzhia, supporting people with crucial aid there as well as keeping our doors open to anyone who is evacuating and needs a place to stay here in Lviv. JRS Ukraine cooperates closely with the Education Department of Lviv City Hall when it comes to awareness-raising activities and educational support. As well as the Employment Center, the Center for the Provision of Social Services regarding advocacy and training activities. Additionally, have many partners amongst local schools and libraries with whom we cooperate in our MHPSS and integration activities. Overall, we have a **constantly growing range of partners and friends** coordinating with whom ensures that JRS Ukraine's interventions remain instrumental and context-aware.





## 2. PEOPLE SERVED THROUGH THE PROJECT

From January to May 2025, JRS Ukraine directly served almost 9,000 people across all sectors of the project. Most of those are internally displaced persons who were forced to leave their homes due to the ongoing war, primarily coming from the frontline or temporarily occupied regions such as Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson oblasts. Many have been displaced more than once.

The population reached is composed **mainly of women with children, older persons, and individuals with special vulnerabilities**, including persons with disabilities, chronic illnesses, or trauma-related conditions. In emergency aid distribution, special consideration was given to families with more than three children, single parents, people with health/mobility issues, and those living in shelters with limited access to public infrastructure or state services.

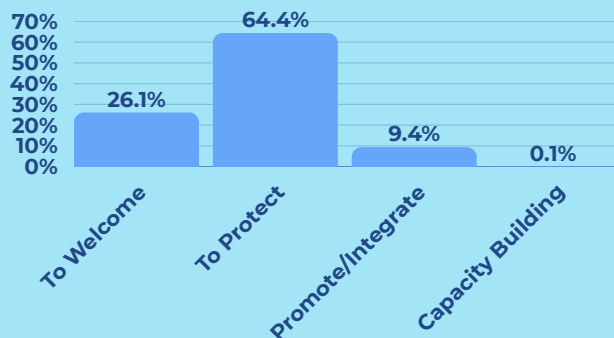
Approximate gender and age disaggregation shows that around **37% of beneficiaries are women**, many of them single mothers or caregivers. Approximately **19% are men**, many of whom would be over the age of 60, and girls and boys make up 22% each. Some had specific physical, psychological, or developmental needs. In the Integration sector, local children and youth were also engaged alongside IDPs in shared activities to promote social cohesion, reduce stigma, and foster peaceful interaction.

While JRS Ukraine places strong emphasis on inclusiveness and non-discrimination, with all services being open to people of all backgrounds, faiths, and statuses, within the current security situation in Ukraine, **the project supported IDPs and not refugees**, since no third-country nationals have requested support yet.

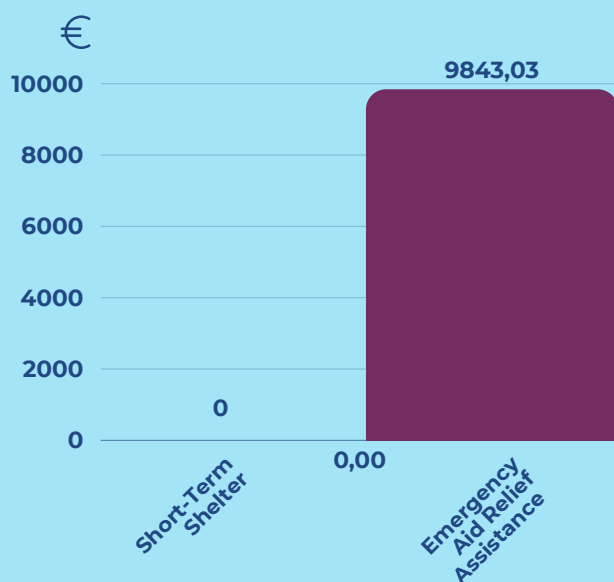
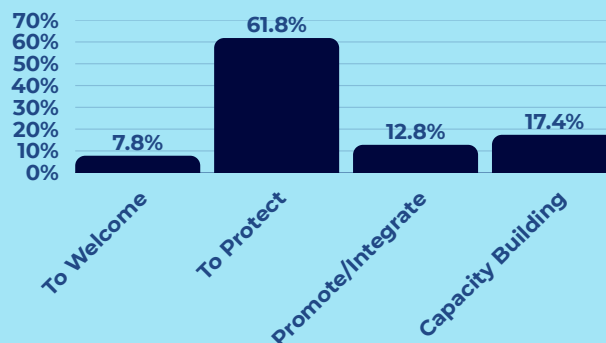


## 2. Finance and Beneficiary

### Beneficiaries



### Financial



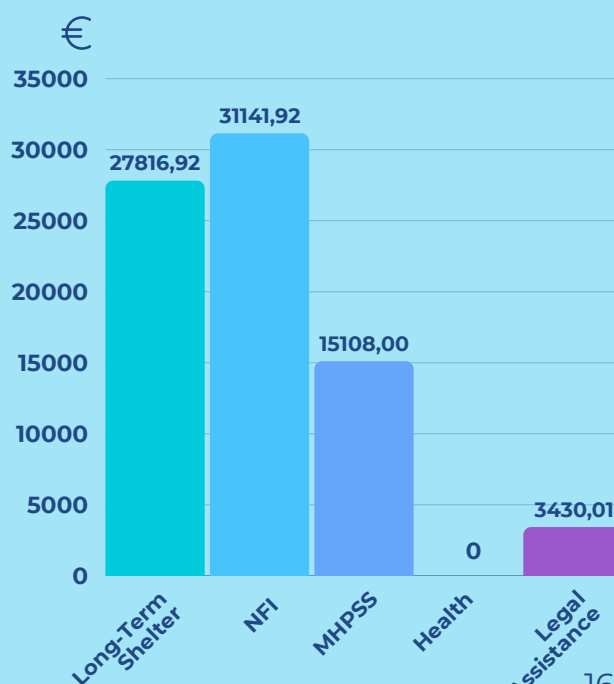
### To Welcome

- Welcome - **Short term Shelter**: Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements as responses to humanitarian crises for a maximum of 2 months. The food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
- Welcome - **Emergency Aid Relief Assistance**: Assistance to the victims of conflicts or disaster situations in urgent situations, which cause human suffering or imminently threatens lives or livelihoods through short-term distribution, and long-term accompaniment, other than non-food items and shelter provision.

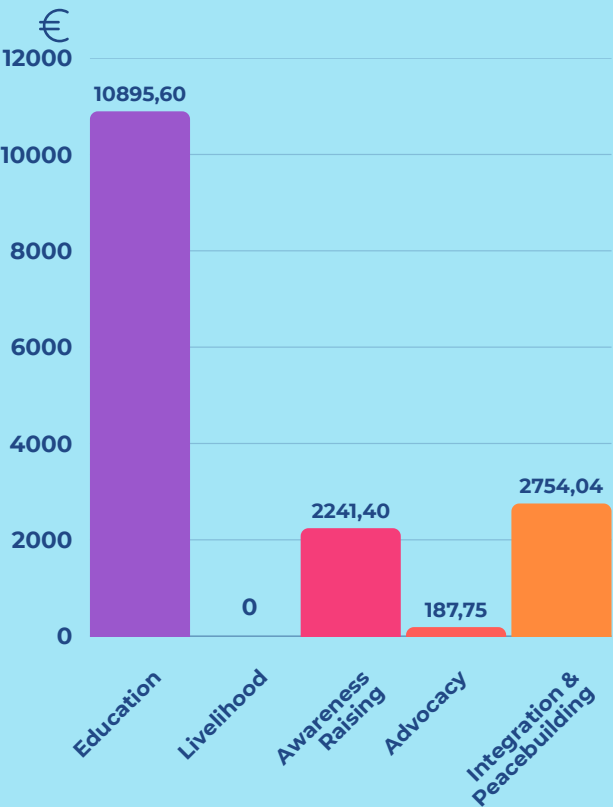
### To Protect



- Protect - **Long term Shelter**: Long-term Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSAs) as responses to humanitarian crises for a longer than 2 months. Food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
- Protect - **NFI**: Distribution of items other than food, including vouchers, household items, soap, containers, cooking items, among others.
- Protect - **MHPSS**: Activity providing Mental Health and Psycho-Social support both towards beneficiaries and staff.
- Protect - **Health**: Distribution of general hygiene products, medicines, health assistance, and items dedicated to the beneficiaries' wellbeing.
- Protect - **Legal Assistance**: Provision of legal and social counselling and assistance towards a beneficiary, a family or a household







Promote Integrate

- Promote & Integrate - **Education**: Provision and support of access to Education activities both for adults and minors.
- Promote & Integrate - **Livelihood**: Technical and Vocational abilities development with the objective of improving quality of life.
- Promote & Integrate - **Awareness Raising**: Activities aimed to raise consciousness in the general public about Ukrainian refugees and the situations they are facing.
- Promote & Integrate - **Advocacy**: Advocacy activities aimed at promoting the rights and access to services for Ukrainian refugees' integration and safety in the community.
- Promote & Integrate - **Integration & Peacebuilding**: Activities supporting a two-way process between refugees and the host society to reduce economic and social marginalization, and support more cohesive, inclusive, and robust societies, as well as peacebuilding activities related to conflict management and resolutions among the hosting communities and refugees or among refugees themselves.

Capacity Building

- Capacity Building - **Capacity Building**: Activities aimed at improving the country office knowledge, skills and capacities through staff hiring, training and space improvement, among others.



€21K+

in total expenses for capacity



## 4. TESTIMONY: Olena



**“OUR PEOPLE TRULY ARE UNBREAKABLE. THIS WAS ANOTHER POWERFUL REMINDER OF HOW MUCH KINDNESS AND COMPASSION STILL LIVES AMONG US.”**

### Displacement experience

I'm from Pokrovsk, Donetsk region. So we were quite close to the frontline. When the full-scale invasion began, we kept hoping it wouldn't last long. But when Pokrovsk started to come under constant artillery shelling, we knew we had to flee. My son-in-law took me, my daughter, and my two young grandchildren to the train station.

*"It was unsettling. People sat in the train packed tightly together. It was only women and children. For safety and security reasons, the windows were firmly covered so no light could get inside. Everyone was deeply anxious. We had no idea what awaited us. And yet, some moments will stay with me forever. I was so moved by how people tried to help and support each other."*

I also vividly remember when the evacuation train stopping at 4 a.m. Women ran up to the train cars with water and packets of hot (yes, hot — in the middle of the night!) homemade pies and dumplings. They brought us real food from their homes. They asked: 'What else can we bring for your children?' Can you imagine that? Our people truly are unbreakable. This was another powerful reminder of how much kindness and compassion still lives among us."

### Encounter with JRS

Meeting JRS felt indeed like a help from God, like divine providence. I've talked to many other IDPs, and few have had this kind of living conditions and respectful treatment that we receive here. Also, one of my long-held dreams came true here in Lviv: I finally heard a live organ concert in the nearby concert hall. One day, as I walked back from that concert to the JRS shelter, I caught myself thinking — I'm going home. Because for now, this is home. At the shelter, I feel accepted, valued, and cared for.

### Integration and future

I'm a member of several online groups where people from Pokrovsk stay in touch. We all dream of going back home, so we closely follow all the news from our town. It's heartbreaking to see the city being bombed day after day, buildings we know and love being broken to rubble. We had such a beautiful town. Our children grew up there. Everything there is dear to us.

A few months ago, we moved from the JRS shelter into a rented apartment. My daughter and I have tried to make it cozy. The children now have their own little corners — that's important. But we often visit the shelter, to meet with people, to participate in activities. My daughter is working. Of course, we want to return home. But we understand — it's unclear if or when that will be possible.





# HUNGARY

**Location:** Budapest & Fót

**Reporting Period:** 01/01/2025 - 31/05/2025

**Submitted by:** Emőke TAKÁCS, Emese KŐVÁGÓ, Attila BARTAL

**Contact Person:** Emőke TAKÁCS, Project Coordinator



**Unique Beneficiaries**

**544**

in total

*"for the 2025"*

**Total Expenses**

**32.420**

€

*"for the 2025"*

## 1. SUMMARY

From January to May 2025, JRS Hungary advanced the implementation of the One Proposal project with a strong focus on supporting Ukrainian refugees, particularly women, children, older persons, and other vulnerable groups. As many refugees have now lived in Hungary for more than two years, the project adapted its **approach to balance immediate humanitarian support with long-term integration efforts**. Grounded in a 2024 needs assessment, the response aimed to address persistent challenges such as housing insecurity, language barriers, limited access to healthcare, and low mental well-being.

During this period, JRS Hungary supported **544 individuals** through housing, material assistance, education, legal support, and mental health activities.

In response to the growing housing crisis, **15 households** received renewable financial support

for rent and basic needs, while others were accommodated in Jesuit dormitories. Essential items like food, hygiene kits, and household goods were distributed to **287 individuals**. Healthcare-related assistance—including help with medications and interpretation—was provided to **16 beneficiaries**.

Legal guidance remained a cornerstone of the project, with **773 support instances offered to 377 people**. Refugees often struggled to renew documents or access benefits due to complex procedures and language difficulties. JRS Hungary's legal team played a vital role in helping them navigate the system and assert their rights, particularly those with dual Hungarian-Ukrainian citizenship who were often excluded from government support schemes.



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Educational and social inclusion activities were also prioritized. Hungarian language classes, school enrolment support, and life skills sessions benefited **178 children and adults**. JRS educators also accompanied **54 beneficiaries** through the academic year, ensuring smoother transitions into local education systems. Preparations for expanded school support and beginner language courses began toward the end of the reporting period.

To combat low levels of mental well-being, JRS Hungary delivered **60 psychosocial and community events—reaching 370 people**—with offerings such as music therapy, yoga, community baking, and thematic workshops. Mentors and mental health professionals facilitated **230 individual support sessions**, while parents and teachers of children with attention or sensory disorders received targeted guidance.

Vocational clubs (e.g. sewing, IT skills) were in development to strengthen self-reliance and improve employability.

Implementation was made possible through strong collaboration with local partners, state institutions, NGOs, and mobile outreach teams operating across the country. The dual structure of funding from AMIF and the One Proposal project allowed for broader inclusion, especially of families who no longer qualify for other forms of support. In 2025, JRS Hungary is placing **greater emphasis on structured impact measurement**, ensuring that future interventions are not only needs-based but evidence-driven. With a **flexible and human-centered approach**, the project continues to foster dignity, resilience, and belonging for displaced individuals navigating life in Hungary.





## 2. PEOPLE SERVED THROUGH THE PROJECT

Through the current project, JRS HU served refugees of Ukrainian nationality, third-country nationals previously residing in Ukraine, and holders of Hungarian-Ukrainian citizenship. Indicators related to the different activities (see number of participants) were administered cumulatively, i.e. services were frequently used by returning clients.

In 2025, in Hungary, **most refugees from Ukraine were women and children**, with four out of 10 households led by a single adult, primarily women. In addition, one in three households had members with chronic medical conditions, and one out of 10 refugee households includes a member with a disability. **Vulnerable refugees were more exposed** to protection risks, exacerbated by financial struggles, housing constraints, the risk of exploitative work conditions, and, especially for women and girls, risks of gender-based violence (GBV); older refugees and refugees with disabilities had higher healthcare needs, with the lack of systematic identification and medical certificate recognition hampering access to tailored assistance. Overall, refugee households from Ukraine faced a high degree of economic vulnerability, with half of them falling below the poverty line based on their reported income.

In 2025, JRS HU was contacted by an increasing number of people applying for housing assistance. Also, **the number of families with special needs and vulnerabilities increased**.

These families included elderly people aged 65-85 years old who were trying to meet their basic needs on meagre pensions or family support.

Elderly people suffered from chronic health issues, while their income was not even enough to cover their housing and livelihood expenses. For them, our community programmes were particularly important **to strengthen their natural support network and to make new acquaintances**.

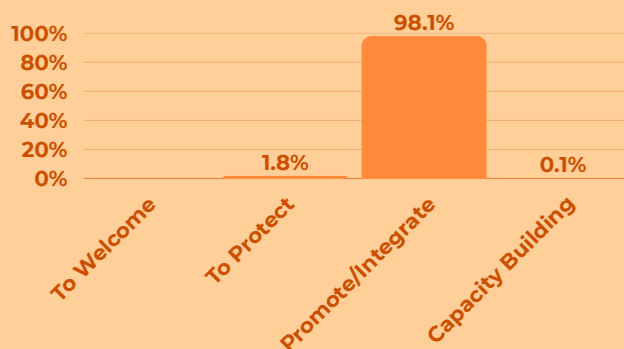
Families caring for a child or young adult with a chronic illness or disability were also in a vulnerable position, which hindered their access to the labour market. To prevent these families from getting stuck in the poverty gap, we continued their accompaniment beyond the 3+3-month scope available in our long-term housing programme.

Through a separate funding stream, **JRS continued to address the ongoing need for services** supporting both adults and children with disabilities and special needs. Two professionals provided special education needs (SEN) sessions to 23 individuals (1 man, 5 boys, and 17 girls). Additionally, with our assistance, one child and the parents were successfully referred to a specialized civil organization offering tailored support for their specific condition. Hungarian language skills development and psychological support were also accessible. During the reporting period — through other funding — JRS HU supported individual therapy for 7 children (6 boys and 1 girl) weekly.

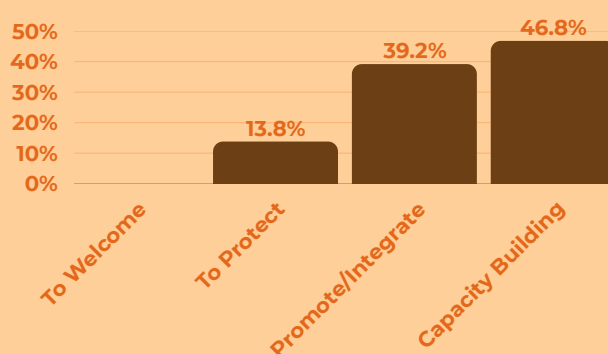


## 2. Finance and Beneficiary

### Beneficiaries



### Financial



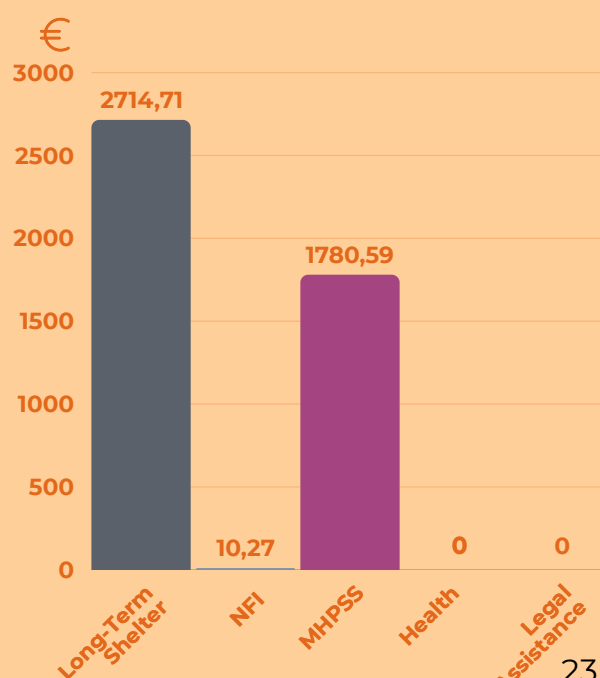
### To Welcome

- Welcome - **Short term Shelter**: Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements as responses to humanitarian crises for a maximum of 2 months. The food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
- Welcome - **Emergency Aid Relief Assistance**: Assistance to the victims of conflicts or disaster situations in urgent situations, which cause human suffering or imminently threatens lives or livelihoods through short-term distribution, and long-term accompaniment, other than non-food items and shelter provision.

### To Protect



- Protect - **Long term Shelter**: Long-term Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSAs) as responses to humanitarian crises for a longer than 2 months. Food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
- Protect - **NFI**: Distribution of items other than food, including vouchers, household items, soap, containers, cooking items, among others.
- Protect - **MHPSS**: Activity providing Mental Health and Psycho-Social support both towards beneficiaries and staff.
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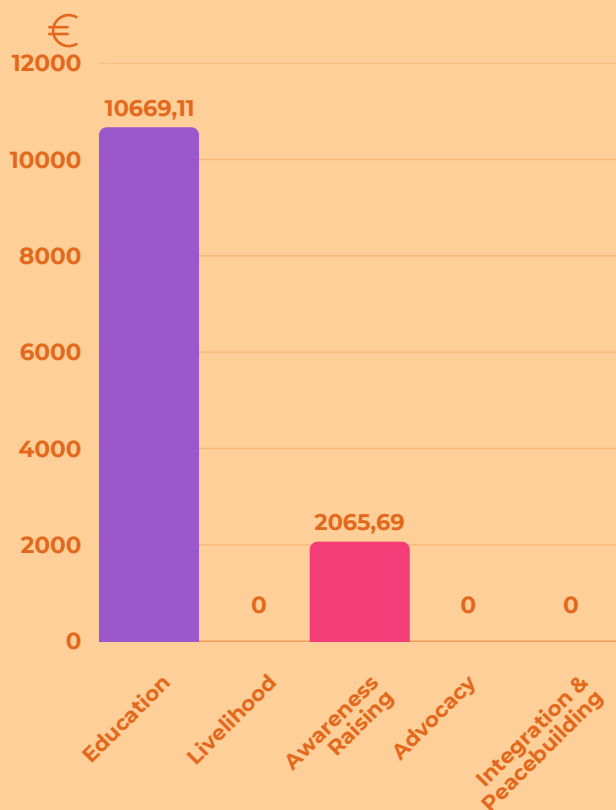




# ONE PROPOSAL: Jesuit response to Ukraine Crisis - Interim Report



## Promote Integrate



- Promote & Integrate - **Education**: Provision and support of access to Education activities both for adults and minors.
- Promote & Integrate - **Livelihood**: Technical and Vocational abilities development with the objective of improving quality of life.
- Promote & Integrate - **Awareness Raising**: Activities aimed to raise consciousness in the general public about Ukrainian refugees and the situations they are facing.
- Promote & Integrate - **Advocacy**: Advocacy activities aimed at promoting the rights and access to services for Ukrainian refugees' integration and safety in the community.
- Promote & Integrate - **Integration & Peacebuilding**: Activities supporting a two-way process between refugees and the host society to reduce economic and social marginalization, and support more cohesive, inclusive, and robust societies, as well as peacebuilding activities related to conflict management and resolutions among the hosting communities and refugees or among refugees themselves.

## Capacity Building

- Capacity Building - **Capacity Building**: Activities aimed at improving the country office knowledge, skills and capacities through staff hiring, training and space improvement, among others.



€21K+

in total expenses for capacity



### 4. TESTIMONY: Alina



**“WE NOW FEEL AT HOME IN HUNGARY. WE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL – TO THE DOCTORS, TO JRS, AND TO EVERYONE WHO’S HELPED.”**

#### Displacement experience

We are from Transcarpathia, where we lived with my parents before the war. My husband sold fruit and vegetables, and our older son had just started school. I had worked in a factory before my second son, Pavlo, was born. At seven months old, Pavlo was diagnosed with West syndrome after a febrile seizure. His condition was severe — long, convulsive seizures every day, requiring constant care.

In early March 2022, the situation became overwhelming. Pavlo was in terrible condition; doctors at home said he had only days to live and sent us home. But we refused to give up. Amid war and uncertainty, we made the difficult decision to seek medical help abroad. We arrived in Hungary on March 16, 2022, by ambulance. Even then, we didn't know if Pavlo would survive the journey. The windows were darkened, and I remember clutching my son, praying the whole way.

Everything was unknown — the country, the language, the system. But we had to try. Our priority was giving Pavlo a chance to live.

#### Encounter with JRS

For months after we arrived, we had no support. We didn't speak the language, and I felt lost navigating the healthcare system alone. We moved from one hospital to another — Pavlo had surgeries, then rehabilitation. It wasn't until the fall of 2022 that we met someone from JRS Hungary at the hospital. That meeting changed everything.

Through JRS, we received food vouchers and help buying Pavlo's medications. But it wasn't just financial aid. They offered emotional support, a kind presence, and access to programs where I could talk, learn Hungarian, and feel part of something again. For the first time since leaving home, I didn't feel alone. I felt heard, respected, and supported.

#### Integration and future

These past years have revolved around caregiving. Pavlo has come a long way — from barely moving to now sitting up with support, smiling, grasping toys, and eating mashed food. His seizures are shorter and easier to manage. We go to the hospital twice a week, and he attends a daytime development center we found with JRS's help.

Our older son goes to school and loves Budapest. I take him to and from school, and I've also learned Hungarian well enough to manage daily life. My husband works in construction and is starting to get by in the language too.

We now feel at home in Hungary. We are deeply grateful — to the doctors, to JRS, and to everyone who's helped. In the short term, we hope Pavlo will develop enough for me to leave him at day care a few hours a day. In the long run, we dream of him gaining more independence. And when the time is right, I'd love to go back to work, even part-time — not just for money, but for myself. For our future.





# POLAND

**Location:** Gdynia, Warszawa & Nowy Sącz

**Reporting Period:** 01/01/2025 - 31/05/2025

**Submitted by:** JRS Poland

**Contact Person:** Dariusz Michalski



**Unique Beneficiaries**

**1.450**

in total

*"for the 2025"*

**Total Expenses**

**173.353**

€

*"for the 2025"*

## 1. SUMMARY

In 2025, **education and integration efforts played a key role** in supporting Ukrainian refugees in Poland. To aid integration into Polish society, JRS Poland organized Polish language courses for over **350 refugees** in multiple cities. These courses provided essential language skills that help refugees manage everyday life and access employment. Integration was also promoted through mass events, group trips, and individual support visits to the JRS office. **Legal assistance** continued to be essential, as many refugees began to enter the workforce, prompting a need for support in verifying contracts and understanding their rights — especially in light of ongoing changes in asylum regulations.

**Housing support** also remained a major pillar of JRS Poland's work. In Warsaw, MAGIS House offered essential temporary accommodation, especially for the most vulnerable.

for rent and basic needs, while others were accommodated in Jesuit dormitories. Essential items like food, hygiene kits, and household goods were distributed to **287 individuals**. Healthcare-related assistance—including help with medications and interpretation—was provided to **16 beneficiaries**.

Legal guidance remained a cornerstone of the project, with **773 support instances offered to 377 people**. Refugees often struggled to renew documents or access benefits due to complex procedures and language difficulties. JRS Hungary's legal team played a vital role in helping them navigate the system and assert their rights, particularly those with dual Hungarian-Ukrainian citizenship who were often excluded from government support schemes.



## ONE PROPOSAL: Jesuit response to Ukraine Crisis - Interim Report

A total of **60 individuals** received long-term therapy, and **21 children** attended individual sessions. Additional creative and developmental activities, such as acting and painting classes, reached **47 children**.

Legal counselling was offered to **27 individuals** who sought guidance on employment, residency, or asylum-related issues. These services, alongside housing and mental health support, worked in tandem **to address the complex needs of refugees and support their long-term integration.**

According to official data (*Raport na temat obywateli*, 2025), nearly 1.98 million people were registered for temporary protection in Poland by February 2025. The number of Ukrainian citizens holding valid residence permits rose from 41,000 in 2014 to over 1.55 million. Among the nearly one million Ukrainians currently under temporary protection, women make up 61%, and every second person is a child. These demographics present a unique set of challenges for Polish authorities — particularly in adapting public services in education, housing, health care, and the labor market to match real needs and combat misinformation.

Despite these challenges, the Ukrainian refugee community has made a significant contribution to Polish society. A joint report by UNHCR and Deloitte showed that in 2024, refugees from Ukraine generated 2.7% of Poland's GDP (*Analysis of the Impact of Refugees from Ukraine on the Economy of Poland, 2025*). Moreover, 69% of working-age Ukrainian refugees are economically active — a figure close to the national average. Their integration into the Polish workforce has supported, rather than strained, the economy, increasing both productivity and employment without negatively affecting wages.

In 2025, JRS Poland continued to work alongside partners like the Legal Intervention Association (SIP), the Ocalenie Foundation, Polikultura Foundation, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. These partnerships allowed us to refer beneficiaries to broader educational, legal, and cultural services, enriching their integration experiences and strengthening community ties.

Through a **holistic approach** that combines practical support with long-term empowerment, JRS Poland remains committed to walking alongside refugees — helping them find not just safety, but belonging and hope.





# 2. PEOPLE SERVED THROUGH THE PROJECT

Looking behind, over 80% of foreigners settling in Poland in 2024 were Ukrainian citizens. Due to the conscription of men aged 18-60 into the Ukrainian military, those arriving are mostly women, children and elderly people. Based on the figures of Ukrainian refugees registered in Poland in 2023 (1,107,546 persons), 22.6% are girls aged 0-17, 22.4% are boys aged 0-17, 49% are women aged 18+, and 6% are men aged 18+. We can assume these proportions remained stable, although the overall number is a little below 1 million people now in 2025 (which is still the second result in European Union, after Germany). Therefore, although the One Proposal assisted everyone displaced by the conflict, the **predominant category of beneficiaries were women** (especially women with children), the elderly and children (those under 18).

As Poland is the first country for Ukrainians to escape the war, we are at the front helpline for people fleeing via our east border. There is still a portion of new Ukrainians who choose to take refuge in Poland, whether they just entered the country or decided to stay here for longer after already living here for a while.

All these people are in various need, encompassed by the One Proposal project.

In the first five months of 2025, JRS Poland served **1.439 unique beneficiaries**, providing many persons with more than one different sector of support. That is why the total number of actions undertaken to help individual refugees is 1.613. As stated in the table below, the main and visibly most needed sector of help is Integration, followed by Awareness. The following ones are Education and Psychosocial Support.

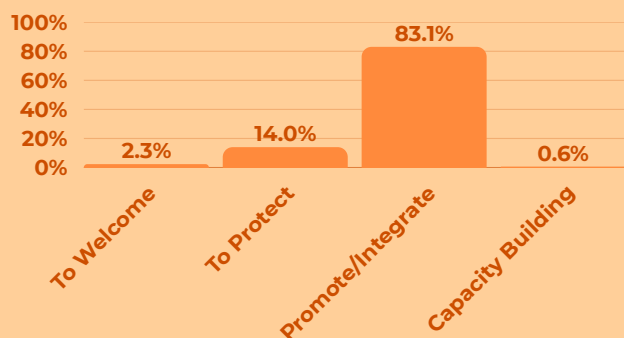
**Food vouchers were distributed** to the elderly and people with disabilities or their caregivers in Nowy Sacz. There are also meetings with the Local Social Welfare Center, assisting people in applying for social benefits, and **providing individual consultations** on various life-important topics.



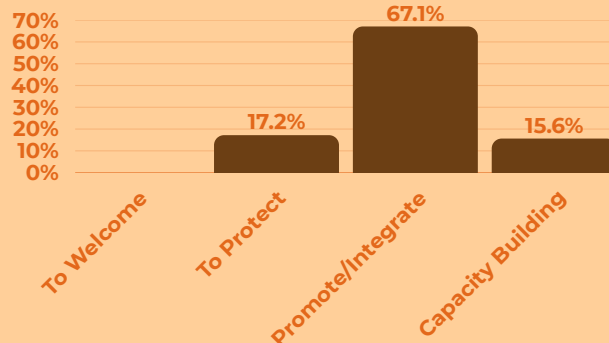


## 2. Finance and Beneficiary

### Beneficiaries



### Financial



€

100

80

60

40

20

0

No Expenses

Short-Term  
Shelter

0,00

Emergency  
Aid Relief  
Assistance


### To Welcome

- Welcome - **Short term Shelter**: Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements as responses to humanitarian crises for a maximum of 2 months. The food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
- Welcome - **Emergency Aid Relief Assistance**: Assistance to the victims of conflicts or disaster situations in urgent situations, which cause human suffering or imminently threatens lives or livelihoods through short-term distribution, and long-term accompaniment, other than non-food items and shelter provision.

### To Protect



- Protect - **Long term Shelter**: Long-term Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSAs) as responses to humanitarian crises for a longer than 2 months. Food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
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- Protect - **Legal Assistance**: Provision of legal and social counselling and assistance towards a beneficiary, a family or a household

€

20000

15000

10000

5000

Long-Term  
Shelter

NFI

MHPSS

Health

Legal  
Assistance

16676,57

2375,58

7150,50

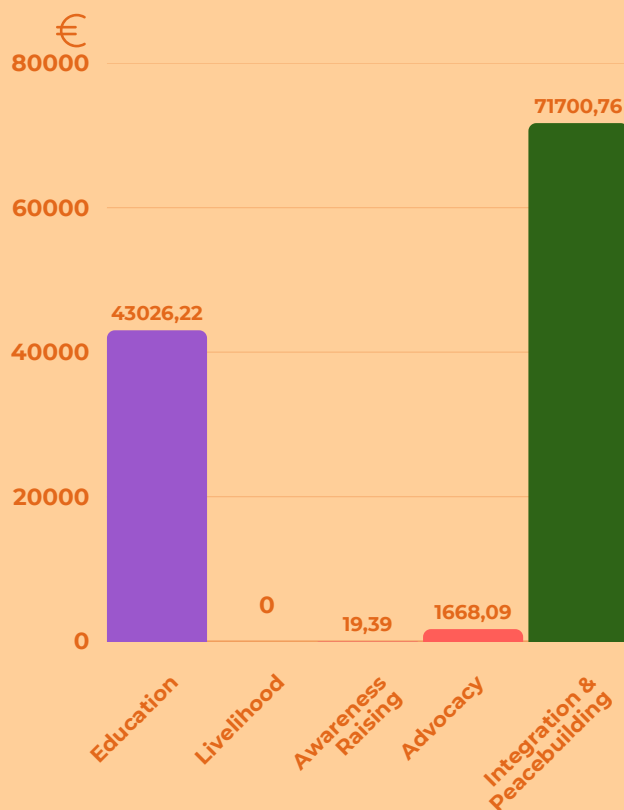
1133,29

2485,43

# ONE PROPOSAL: Jesuit response to Ukraine Crisis - Interim Report



## Promote Integrate



- Promote & Integrate - **Education**: Provision and support of access to Education activities both for adults and minors.
- Promote & Integrate - **Livelihood**: Technical and Vocational abilities development with the objective of improving quality of life.
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## Capacity Building

- Capacity Building - **Capacity Building**: Activities aimed at improving the country office knowledge, skills and capacities through staff hiring, training and space improvement, among others.



€27K+

in total expenses for capacity



## 4. TESTIMONY: Lidiia



“FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, WE FELT WARMTH AND OPENNESS FROM THE POLISH PEOPLE. FOR THREE YEARS, WE HAVE ENCOUNTERED NOTHING BUT KINDNESS AND SUPPORT.”

### Displacement experience

Before the war, I worked with people, conducting somatic and therapeutic practices. I will never forget the morning of February 24, 2022. I was awakened by explosions in the city of Dnipro — that's when we realized that Russia had attacked Ukraine. It was terrifying. Sirens wailed constantly in the city — day and night. Despite my terror, I found the strength to support others. Together with my daughter, Julia Sharypova, we organized aid: we delivered food, medicine, and supplies to displaced persons, and provided emotional support. We also raised funds for the army and hospitals. My daughter's husband went to defend Ukraine on the second day of the war.

When the situation became too dangerous, he told us to flee to Poland, where my grandson was studying. We set off on a long journey, it was another challenge. We are extremely grateful to the Polish border guards for their understanding and kindness. We didn't know the language, so the first few days were difficult. My daughter spoke English, which helped us a lot. The most difficult thing after our arrival was finding a place to live. At first, we stayed in Łódź, and then we looked for opportunities to move to Warsaw — closer to our grandson.

### Encounter with JRS

While looking for Polish language courses, we heard about the JRS Foundation from Ukrainians. They spoke warmly about cultural events, prayers for Ukraine, and the atmosphere of support. As soon as the opportunity arose, we signed up for the courses. They are really high quality — we are taught by experienced, empathetic teachers who understand what we have been through. It is important that the courses last for five months — this gives us a real chance to learn the language.

I would like to especially thank the team and management of the JRS Foundation. They are extremely warm and open people. Their kindness and warmth really give us strength. I am extremely grateful to the foundation's management for their trust and support during such a difficult time for me. That is why we proposed a volunteer initiative — the “Space for Peace” program — psychological support for Ukrainian migrants. We want to help them adapt better and find their place in their new reality.

### Integration and future

Living in a new country without knowing the language is a huge challenge. But from the very beginning, we felt warmth and openness from the Polish people. For three years, we have encountered nothing but kindness and support. This moves us deeply — and inspires us to help others.

After everything that has happened, it is difficult to look to the future with complete peace of mind. But I continue to provide psychological support to people, learn about Polish society, and prepare to establish my own organization—based on knowledge, experience, and heart. I want to continue learning the language and get to know the history and traditions of Poland better. I believe in a bright future for our two brotherly nations — Poland and Ukraine. Good relations, respect, and cooperation multiply goodness and light.





# ROMANIA



**Location:** 11 different spots\*

**Reporting Period:** 01/01/2025 - 31/05/2025

**Submitted by:** Catalin Albu

**Contact Person:** Catalin Albu - Project Coordinator



\*Baia Mare, Braşov, Bucharest, Constanţa, Galaţi, Mangalia, Năvodari, Oradea, Râmnicu Vâlcea, Tulcea, Vinnytsia

**Unique Beneficiaries**

**5.463**

in total

"for the 2025"

**Total Expenses**

**444.391**

€

"for the 2025"

## 1. SUMMARY

Since the start of the war in Ukraine, **199,402 individuals have been granted Temporary Protection in Romania**, including 1,688 unaccompanied or separated children. According to UNHCR statistics, most reside in areas directly covered by the project or supported by reliable partners: Bucharest – 52,468, Constanţa – 20,107, Maramureş – 17,541, Galaţi – 13,929, Suceava – 12,617, Braşov – 7,148, Tulcea – 2,267, Brăila – 1,795, Vâlcea – 1,642.

These figures highlight **a continued need for protection and support**. However, many NGOs have reduced or closed services due to funding shortages or shifting priorities, limiting access to essential assistance. This has made coordinated efforts through projects like this one increasingly vital.

Under Romanian legislation, individuals with Temporary Protection are eligible for monthly financial support, though **this assistance has been inconsistently granted over the past year due to budget constraints**.

As of now, support continues until 31 December 2025 for those who entered before 1 July 2024: 500 RON/month for individuals and 1,500 RON/month for families. Newcomers who haven't applied previously can receive higher-tier support for up to three months (750 RON for individuals, 2,000 RON for families). Eligibility requires a valid protection permit, active Romanian bank account, registration with AJOFM (unless exempt), and school enrollment for children.

UNHCR complements this with targeted cash assistance, including a one-time winter payment of 720 RON/person and a specific needs grant of 630 RON/person/month for four months for vulnerable households (e.g., single parents, the elderly, persons with disabilities, large families), based on assessment and registration.

Refugees under temporary protection can work legally in Romania without a special permit and have access to the minimum wage, social security, health insurance, and pension contributions.

## ONE PROPOSAL: Jesuit response to Ukraine Crisis - Interim Report

Continued financial support requires registration with AJOFM, with exemptions for certain groups. Additionally, the government provides lump-sum accommodation support for up to three months (500–750 RON for individuals, 1,500–2,000 RON for families) to help with temporary housing, especially for those not hosted by the state.

**The One Proposal project addresses protection and integration gaps** left by the reduction of NGO services. It provides educational support from kindergarten to high school, medical care, emergency housing, basic needs aid, and mental health services. It also promotes autonomy and integration through vocational training, language classes, and community activities, helping vulnerable individuals and those aiming for self-sufficiency.

JRS Romania coordinates the project with institutional and non-governmental partners, including the General Inspectorate for Immigration and the Department for Emergency Situations, ensuring alignment with national procedures. Child Protection Services play a key role at the local level. In humanitarian and psychosocial support, JRS collaborates with organizations such as the Red Cross, Foundation Sensiblu (which provides MHPSS in Bucharest), and WHO (offering MHPSS in Constanța). International agencies like UNICEF and UNESCO also contribute to education, child protection, and cultural inclusion. This multi-level coordination ensures that the project delivers comprehensive, sustainable, and well-integrated support to those in need.





## 2. PEOPLE SERVED THROUGH THE PROJECT

One Proposal project served **5,463 unique individuals**:

- 509 internally displaced Ukrainians - in Ukraine,
- 4,889 Ukrainian refugees - in Romania,
- 140 Romanian host-community members,
- and 434 third-country nationals (217 Syrians and 217 non-EU).

**Our beneficiaries included:**

- 1,685 children (814 girls, 871 boys); out of them: 161 infants, 205 in kindergarten, 1,018 primary/secondary pupils, 301 teenagers; 85 children with disabilities,
- and 3,778 adults (2,877 women, 901 men),
- of whom 325 were aged 65+ (241 women, 84 men),
- 340 had disabilities (253 women, 87 men),
- and 233 lived with chronic medical conditions.

Across 11 cities - Baia Mare, Braşov, Bucharest, Constanţa, Galaţi, Mangalia, Năvodari, Oradea, Râmnicu Vâlcea, Tulcea, and Vinnytsia - we registered 15,227 activity participations, averaging at least three engagements per person.

We **prioritized those most vulnerable** - elderly, unaccompanied minors, people with disabilities or long-term illnesses, and single-parent families - while also including host-community members and non-Ukrainian refugees not covered by national schemes.

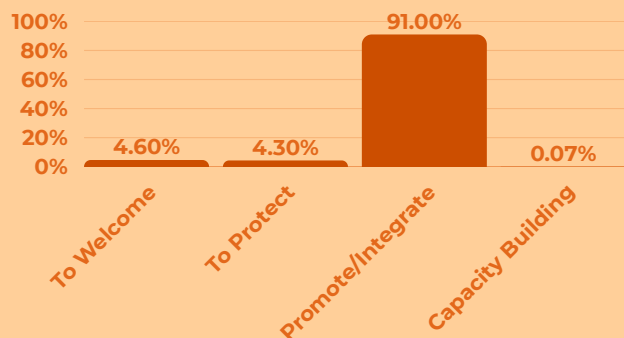
For these displaced families and local households alike, this project is crucial: it provides life-saving assistance, promotes social inclusion, and lays the groundwork for long-term stability.



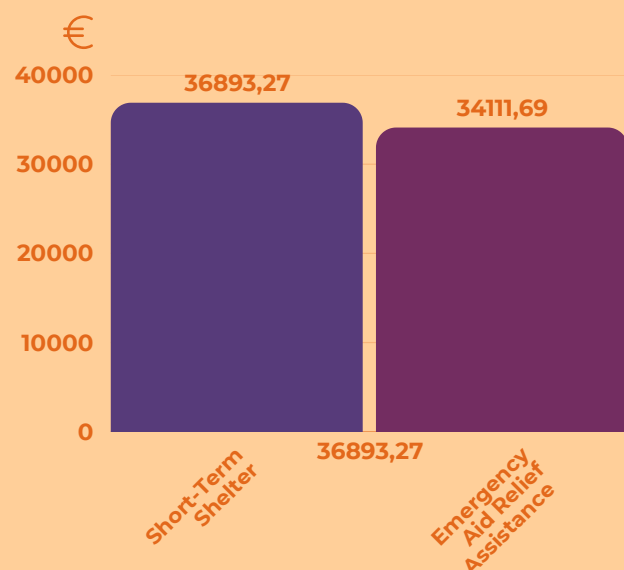
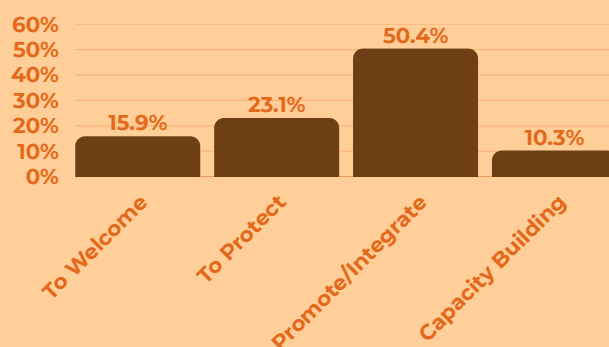


## 2. Finance and Beneficiary

### Beneficiaries



### Financial



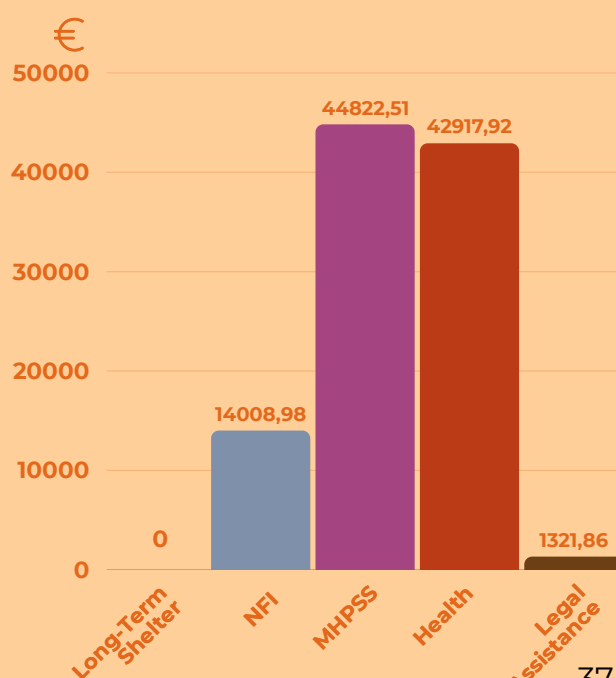
### To Welcome

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### To Protect



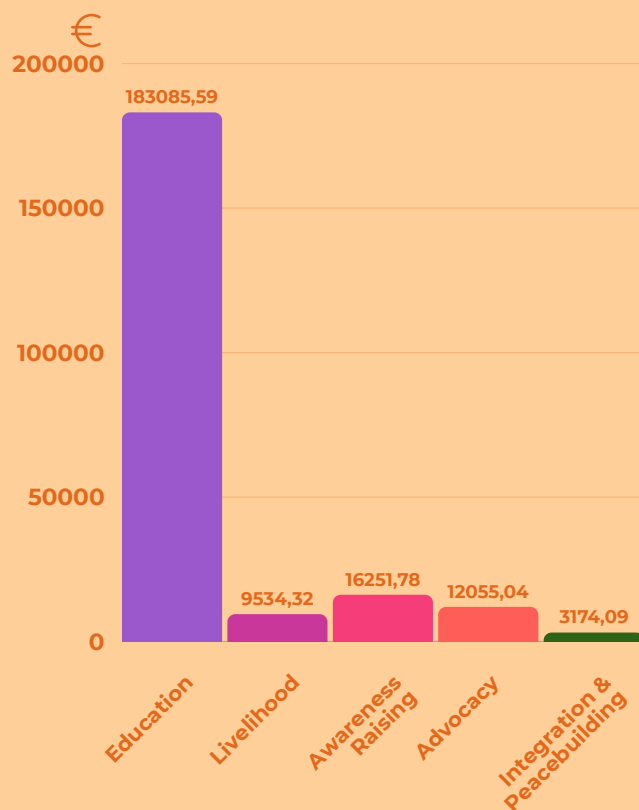
- Protect - **Long term Shelter**: Long-term Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSAs) as responses to humanitarian crises for a longer than 2 months. Food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
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# ONE PROPOSAL: Jesuit response to Ukraine Crisis - Interim Report



## Promote Integrate



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## Capacity Building

- Capacity Building - **Capacity Building**: Activities aimed at improving the country office knowledge, skills and capacities through staff hiring, training and space improvement, among others.



**€46K+**

in total expenses for capacity



### 4. TESTIMONY: Inna



“NONE OF THIS WOULD’VE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE SUPPORT AND HELP OF JRS ROMANIA. THIS PROGRAM TRULY FELT LIKE A MIRACLE FOR US.”

#### Displacement experience

Inna is originally from the village of Komyshevakha. She has had a disability since childhood — she was born with hip dysplasia. After the birth of her son, her condition worsened, and she could only walk with a cane. Later, she received hip joint implants, but her body rejected them, leading to sepsis. Doctors gave her a choice: either remove the implants and start using a wheelchair, or risk her life. Since 2014, Inna has been confined to a wheelchair. Her son Vitaliy became her official caregiver.

Inna vividly remembers the moment the war began: “At 6 in the morning, my son came to me and said, ‘Mom, the war has started. Within a minute, I heard explosions.’ Inna recalls. “It was a shock — to have lived a peaceful life, and then suddenly, war.”

Evacuations began for people with disabilities and the elderly in the village. “They took us to a home for the elderly and left us there,” Inna recalls. Then the staff said: ‘We’ll admit you here as a person with a first-degree disability, but we can’t keep your son — he has to leave.’ But where would he go?”

So, the family decided to go abroad. They found contacts of volunteers who quickly responded and organized their travel to Bucharest. Since March 30, 2022, they have been living there permanently. “The hardest part was not knowing the language,” Inna remembers. “We were afraid of everything — people, stores, unfamiliar places... It’s much easier now. I’m learning the language online. I feel like I’ve adapted. But none of this would’ve been possible without the support and help of JRS Romania.”

#### Encounter with JRS

Inna learned about JRS Romania from another Ukrainian with a disability. “Since then, JRS Romania has continued to support us, covering the cost of prescriptions for the medications we needed,” Inna recalls. “And now, through the medical support program, we’ve been able to purchase pain medication, which I need constantly because I have osteoporosis. I’ve also undergone necessary medical examinations.

This kind of support is vital for us. My disability pension is just enough to cover rent and utilities. There’s barely anything left for food. My son can’t work much, as I can’t manage even basic daily tasks without him. Right now, there’s hardly any assistance available for Ukrainians, even for those in vulnerable situations like ours. So this program truly felt like a miracle for us.”

#### Integration and future

“I will never forget how the Romanian people welcomed us at the border,” she recalls, tears welling up in her eyes. “They supported us, gave us food and clothing. And that feeling of safety — no gunfire, no explosions, nothing flying overhead.” It was volunteers who initially helped the family settle in a refugee center located on the grounds of a home for the elderly. They lived there for eight months, and later found housing through Romania’s state support program. “I’m deeply touched by how many people want to help when they see me in a wheelchair,” Inna says. “On public transport, in shops — everyone is kind. And I’m endlessly grateful for that. That during such a difficult time in our lives, in a foreign country, people have reached out with compassion.”

Inna speaks about the future with a hint of fear in her voice. Her home in Ukraine was looted and later destroyed by enemy shelling. She no longer knows where to go or how to rebuild her life. “There’s nowhere for us to return to, even if the war ends,” Inna admits. “But we also won’t be able to stay here forever. I don’t know how to plan for the future, or what to hope for. You just live one day at a time.”





# SLOVAKIA

# ONE PROPOSAL: Jesuit response to Ukraine Crisis - Interim Report

**Location:** Family Help Centre in Trnava

**Reporting Period:** 01/01/2025 - 31/05/2025

**Submitted by:** Kristina Königová,  
Director of the Family Help Centre

**Contact Person:** Fr. Peter Girašek  
SJ – project manager



Unique Beneficiaries

**450**

in total

"for the 2025"

Total Expenses

**31.794**

€

"for the 2025"

## 1. SUMMARY

The One Proposal project, initiated by the Family **Help Centre (FHC)** in Trnava in collaboration with JRS Europe, continues to serve as a cornerstone of support for Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia. Originating as an emergency response to the war in Ukraine in 2022, the project has evolved into a **comprehensive integration program**, adapting flexibly to meet the changing needs of refugees. By early 2025, it has demonstrated significant maturity in service delivery, rooted in community engagement, strategic partnerships, and impactful advocacy.

In its initial phase, the project focused on emergency needs such as housing, legal documentation, and basic supplies. However, since 2023, its focus has shifted toward **long-term integration**, aligning with broader EU and Slovak social strategies. This transition included a re-evaluation of services and a strong investment in **education, psychosocial support, livelihood, and cultural integration**.

In November 2024, the project reached a critical milestone with the opening of the **OPORA Integration Centre**, supported by the Trnava Self-Governing Region. This center now co-funds 50% of all OP activities in 2025, symbolizing institutional

recognition and sustainability. The OPORA centre has become a hub for support, community-building, and empowerment for Ukrainian refugees in Trnava.

### Core Services and Support

#### 1. Shelter and NFI Distribution

- Long-term shelter and basic food provided by the Jesuit community in Trnava for 3 persons.
- NFI: The Eco-Social Wardrobe (ESW) served 167 refugees with basic supplies.

#### 2. Legal Aid:

- 145 people received in-person legal help; 1,500 were supported online.
- Legal topics included social benefits, health insurance, residence, IDs, education, and employment.
- A Ukrainian lawyer on staff, fluent in Slovak, provided key assistance.

#### 3. Psychosocial Support:

- 95 refugees received psychosocial care.
- Services included individual counseling (50 people), creative workshops for women (32 participants), and a teen club (13 members).
- These initiatives addressed trauma, built emotional resilience, and reduced isolation



## 4. Education:

- 118 beneficiaries received educational support.
- 34 school-aged children got homework help and language tutoring.
- 84 adults (mostly women) attended Slovak language classes, both morning and evening.
- Education was supported by 37 trained local volunteers, building language skills essential for integration and employment.

- Family Day (950 people, including 210 Ukrainians)
- Women's conference "SHE" (150 attendees, 15 Ukrainians)
- LEGO exhibition (80 children and parents)
- "Embroidery Day" (14 Ukrainian women)

These events foster cultural exchange, belonging, and community ties.

Upcoming activities include summer camps (July), concerts (December), and Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations (August 23).

## 5. Livelihood:

- One Ukrainian woman gained part-time employment in the Eco-Wardrobe, improving her skills and language while serving the community.

### Integration and Community Events

The project hosted a wide range of cultural and social events:

- Art exhibition "Picturesque Breath" (50 attendees)
- Carnival and ball (110 participants)

### Advocacy, Partnerships & Team Development

FHC participates in local policy planning and collaborates with over a dozen partners, including the Trnava Region, IOM, Slovak Catholic Charity, and schools. Mental health partnerships include IPčko and the League for Mental Health.

To strengthen operations, 37 volunteers received formation training in early 2025, and 10 staff members participated in a spiritual and team-building retreat.





## 2. PEOPLE SERVED THROUGH THE PROJECT

Our One Proposal project primarily serves Ukrainian displaced persons residing in Slovakia. This population is predominantly made up of **women and children**, reflecting the demographics of those seeking refuge. Beyond this core group, we also provide crucial support to other vulnerable populations, including the elderly (over 65) and individuals facing additional physical challenges or long-term health needs. This comprehensive approach ensures we reach those most in need of assistance.

The **direct beneficiaries of this project are refugees from Ukraine**. The project is vital to them because it offers a **holistic support system**. It addresses their fundamental needs, from securing legal status and housing to accessing education, finding employment, and promoting mental well-being. By doing so, it directly **facilitates their integration** into Slovak society, combating isolation and empowering them to rebuild their lives with dignity and independence.

From January to May 2025, the One Proposal project provided support to 450 unique individuals. While we are still compiling precise disaggregation by sex and age across all activities, our services primarily cater to women and children, reflecting the significant proportion of this demographic among Ukrainian displaced persons in the region. Our programs are designed with **gender inclusivity** in mind. For instance, we offer individual counselling sessions and ergotherapy specifically tailored for women, addressing their unique psychosocial needs.

Events like the women's conference **"SHE"** also empower women through professional and personal development. Our overall emphasis on family integration benefits both genders by strengthening the family unit.

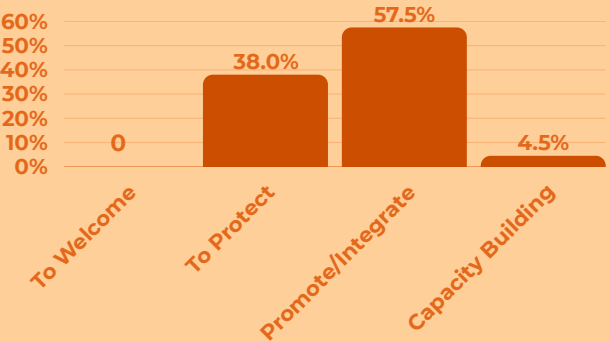
### **Special Needs and Other Vulnerabilities:**

- **Elderly (65+):** We offer targeted individual counselling sessions for retired individuals, acknowledging their specific emotional and social needs as they adapt to a new environment.
- **Adults/Children with Additional and Physical Needs & Long-Term Illness:** Our basic legal aid services are instrumental in helping individuals access social benefits and health insurance, which is critical for those with chronic conditions or disabilities to obtain necessary medical care and financial support. Our psychosocial services also cater to anyone requiring additional mental health support, regardless of age, covering a broad spectrum of needs.
- **Mothers with Children:** We recognize this as a significantly vulnerable group. Events like our Family Day, which hosted 210 Ukrainian refugee mothers with their children among, provide tailored support and community engagement for those navigating the challenges of relocation while caring for dependents. Our Learning Help Assistance program for children in Slovak primary schools also directly addresses a critical vulnerability by ensuring educational continuity and academic success.

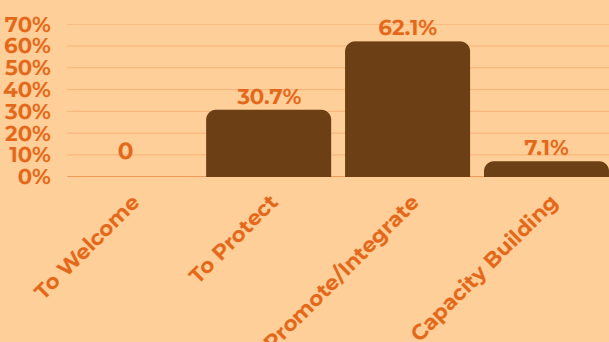


## 2. Finance and Beneficiary

### Beneficiaries



### Financial



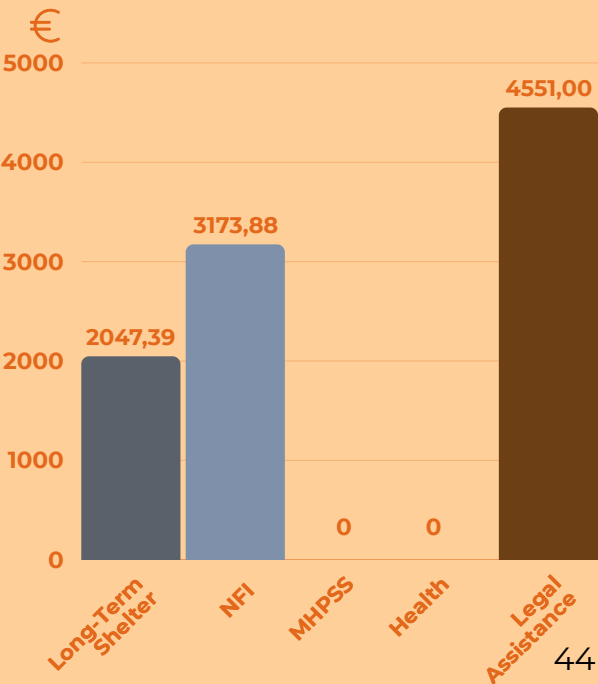
### To Welcome

- Welcome - **Short term Shelter:** Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements as responses to humanitarian crises for a maximum of 2 months. The food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
- Welcome - **Emergency Aid Relief Assistance:** Assistance to the victims of conflicts or disaster situations in urgent situations, which cause human suffering or imminently threatens lives or livelihoods through short-term distribution, and long-term accompaniment, other than non-food items and shelter provision.

### To Protect



- Protect - **Long term Shelter:** Long-term Protection or Stay Arrangements (TPSAs) as responses to humanitarian crises for a longer than 2 months . Food provided while sheltering is accounted here.
- Protect - **NFI:** Distribution of items other than food, including vouchers, household items, soap, containers, cooking items, among others.
- Protect - **MHPSS:** Activity providing Mental Health and Psycho-Social support both towards beneficiaries and staff.
- Protect - **Health:** Distribution of general hygiene products, medicines, health assistance, and items dedicated to the beneficiaries' wellbeing.
- Protect - **Legal Assistance:** Provision of legal and social counselling and assistance towards a beneficiary, a family or a household

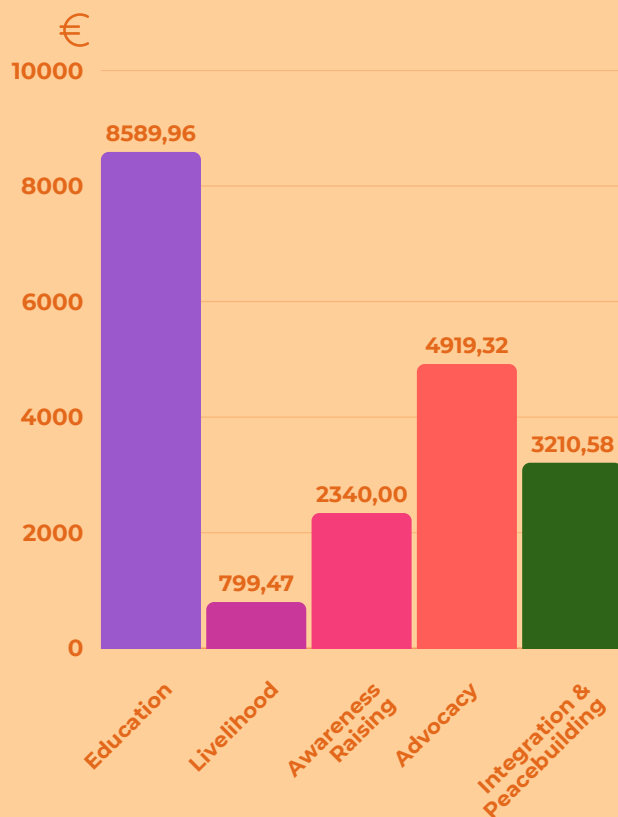




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## Promote Integrate



- Promote & Integrate - **Education**: Provision and support of access to Education activities both for adults and minors.
- Promote & Integrate - **Livelihood**: Technical and Vocational abilities development with the objective of improving quality of life.
- Promote & Integrate - **Awareness Raising**: Activities aimed to raise consciousness in the general public about Ukrainian refugees and the situations they are facing.
- Promote & Integrate - **Advocacy**: Advocacy activities aimed at promoting the rights and access to services for Ukrainian refugees' integration and safety in the community.
- Promote & Integrate - **Integration & Peacebuilding**: Activities supporting a two-way process between refugees and the host society to reduce economic and social marginalization, and support more cohesive, inclusive, and robust societies, as well as peacebuilding activities related to conflict management and resolutions among the hosting communities and refugees or among refugees themselves.

## Capacity Building

- Capacity Building - **Capacity Building**: Activities aimed at improving the country office knowledge, skills and capacities through staff hiring, training and space improvement, among others.



€2K+

in total expenses for capacity





## 4. TESTIMONY: Anna



“THANKS TO JRS EUROPE AND FHC, MY CHILDREN RECEIVE TUTORING FROM VOLUNTEERS AND ATTEND MEETINGS FOR TEENAGERS. THE STAFF THERE ARE VERY FRIENDLY AND ALWAYS OFFER SUPPORT WITH VARIOUS ISSUES.”

### Displacement experience

Until 2022, I worked as a financial calculations specialist in an energy company. In our town, the war started at 4 o'clock in the morning, I was home alone with the children. That day, they hurriedly left the town, we left for the village, there we heard shooting all night, so in the morning we drove on, towards Slovakia. I left on 25.2.2022. I was on the road all that time and lived with the children (boy 10, girl 11) in the car.

We arrived in the town Šaľa, they helped us to settle into an apartment there. The owner of the apartment didn't even take money from us for accommodation and the volunteers helped us with the food. But there were long queues to get the documents.

### Encounter with JRS

attempting to live our lives in the intervals between air raids. However, in July 2024, we came back to Slovakia, arriving in the city of Trnava. Ukrainian acquaintances added me to a Telegram chat called "Ukrainians in Trnava," and that's how my integration began.

I first came to the Family Help Centre to celebrate Independence Day. After that, I started attending various meetings at the FHC, and since February, I've been taking Slovak language courses. Thanks to JRS Europe and FHC, my children receive tutoring from volunteers and attend meetings for teenagers. We really enjoy visiting the FHC; the staff there are very friendly and always offer support with various issues.

### Integration and future

The Family Help Centre and activities supported by JRS Europe plays a significant role in the integration process. It supports language learning and organises interesting events. At the Family Help Centre, we can always receive psychological support and advice for life's challenges. Thanks to the meetings here, I've found friends and acquaintances who share my interests.

I feel very accepted into the Slovak community and in the FHC. They gave me the opportunity to lead the club for teenagers, and I am very glad for it. I received a lot of help, and now I can give a little help too.

Regarding the future, our family has decided to live in Slovakia for the next five years. I plan to learn the Slovak language to at least a B2 level. I would also like to obtain a certificate from a confectionery course and open my own business.



# CONCLUSION

## CHALLENGES

**The implementation of the "One Proposal" project took place amid a rapidly shifting humanitarian and geopolitical landscape. Several critical challenges emerged that reflect broader trends documented by leading international agencies such as UNHCR, IOM, and WHO.**

**1** In 2025, one of the most significant challenges was the **gradual withdrawal of government subsidies** and support schemes initially designed to accommodate large-scale refugee inflows. This phenomenon was reported across several countries, including Romania and Hungary, and aligns with IOM's findings indicating reduced state capacity to maintain long-term displacement responses (IOM, 2024).

**2** **Housing**, in particular, emerged as a major concern. According to UNHCR reports, access to dignified and safe housing remains one of the top unmet needs across all countries hosting Ukrainian refugees (UNHCR Regional Response Plan, 2024). For JRS, this was especially evident in Poland and Hungary, where high rental prices and limited availability exacerbated exclusion and precarious living conditions—particularly for people with disabilities and older adults, who face added barriers related to accessibility.

**3** Another key challenge was **navigating complex legal and bureaucratic environments**. Many displaced people, particularly those with dual citizenship or undocumented status, encountered difficulties accessing basic services or regularizing their status. This issue, identified also in IOM's protection monitoring reports (IOM Protection Monitoring, Q1 2025), significantly hampered efforts at integration and required intensive legal accompaniment.

**4** **Mental health and psychosocial needs** also intensified over time. A growing number of beneficiaries reported symptoms of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress. JRS teams noted increased willingness among individuals to begin structured therapy, but faced a shortage of qualified mental health professionals, especially those able to work bilingually. This reflects a wider issue identified by WHO and UNHCR: the mental health response across the region remains underfunded and under-resourced, despite the critical importance of MHPSS for recovery and resilience (WHO-UNHCR Joint MHPSS Brief, 2024).

**5** Emerging needs in **livelihoods and economic inclusion** further challenged the project's scope. As documented by IOM, the majority of displaced Ukrainians wish to access the labor market but face numerous barriers, including non-recognition of qualifications, lack of language skills, and insufficient childcare (IOM Displacement and Mobility Survey, 2024). JRS responded with language training and skills-building programs yet demand far outpaced resources. Women with children were especially impacted, reinforcing the need for complementary services such as kindergartens and vocational training.

**6** Finally, overall **funding constraints affected the sustainability of services**, particularly in Romania and Hungary, where cashflow challenges limited program expansion. This trend mirrors broader shifts in donor priorities—highlighted by Development Initiatives and OCHA—which have seen humanitarian aid increasingly diverted toward military and defense-related spending (OCHA Global Humanitarian Overview, 2025; Development Initiatives, 2024).



## LESSONS LEARNED

From these challenges, several critical lessons have emerged:

- 1 Contextual Flexibility:**  
Projects must remain dynamic and capable of adjusting to rapidly changing environments. Tailoring responses to local conditions enhances relevance and effectiveness.
- 2 Integrated Programming:**  
Multisectoral interventions—combining housing, legal aid, MHPSS, and education—are more effective in addressing complex, overlapping needs than siloed services.
- 3 Community Engagement:**  
Participatory approaches and feedback mechanisms strengthen trust, improve targeting, and promote ownership among beneficiaries.
- 4 Strategic Partnerships:**  
Collaboration with local authorities, UN agencies, and civil society actors enhances service coverage and sustainability.
- 5 Resilience and Autonomy:**  
Empowering individuals through education, vocational training, and job readiness builds pathways toward self-reliance and reduces dependency.
- 6 Advocacy and Visibility:**  
Ensuring access to information, promoting refugee rights, and countering xenophobia are essential for integration and social cohesion.

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Your support helps the Ukraine emergency response of JRS and Xavier Network become a reality and provide support for forcibly displaced people and refugees from Ukraine. We are grateful to our donors, staff, volunteers and all the people who make this possible. Thank you!

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