



ROMANIA

Federation-Wide National Society Response Plan

MGR65002 Ukraine and impacted countries crisis Emergency Appeal



A Romanian Red Cross member greets a child, who was displaced from Ukraine, during an opening ceremony of a new service providing hot meals to displaced people in Bucharest. Source: Romanian Red Cross

Emergency appeal No: [MGR65002](#)

Timeframe of this response plan:

Until December 2025

Number of people to be assisted: 600,000 (200,000 per year for three years, 2023-2025)

Movement-wide funding requirement: 117,667,201 CHF

IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 100,196,409 CHF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / TRANSITION STRATEGY

Following the escalation of the conflict in Ukraine on 24 February 2022, it is estimated that around 2.86 million displaced people, including third-country nationals, have crossed the border into Romania from Ukraine and Moldova. Over 110,000 displaced people from Ukraine are currently residing in Romania and over 115,000 have been registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes (UNHCR, Department for Emergency Situations, General Inspectorate for Border Police).

Since the escalation of the conflict, the Romanian Red Cross (RRC) has provided assistance to over 350,000 displaced people, as well as the communities hosting them, with support from numerous Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. The RRC, after responding to the emergent needs of displaced people from Ukraine for over one year, remains committed to addressing the mid-to-long-term support and integration needs of people in vulnerable situations. To do so in a principled, needs-based manner, our programming is based on empirical evidence, coordinated with national and local government counterparts, International Organisations, as well as humanitarian and civil-society actors operating in the country.

As the needs and context of the situation for displaced people in Romania are evolving and people are beginning to establish themselves in their new communities, the RRC is transitioning from an emergency response phase to a forward-looking integration-focused response. The current three-year operational strategy is based on a migration-centred approach focusing on providing sustainable support to displaced persons, other people on the move in vulnerable situations, and members of host communities in Romania through the following interventions, along with others which are now in development:

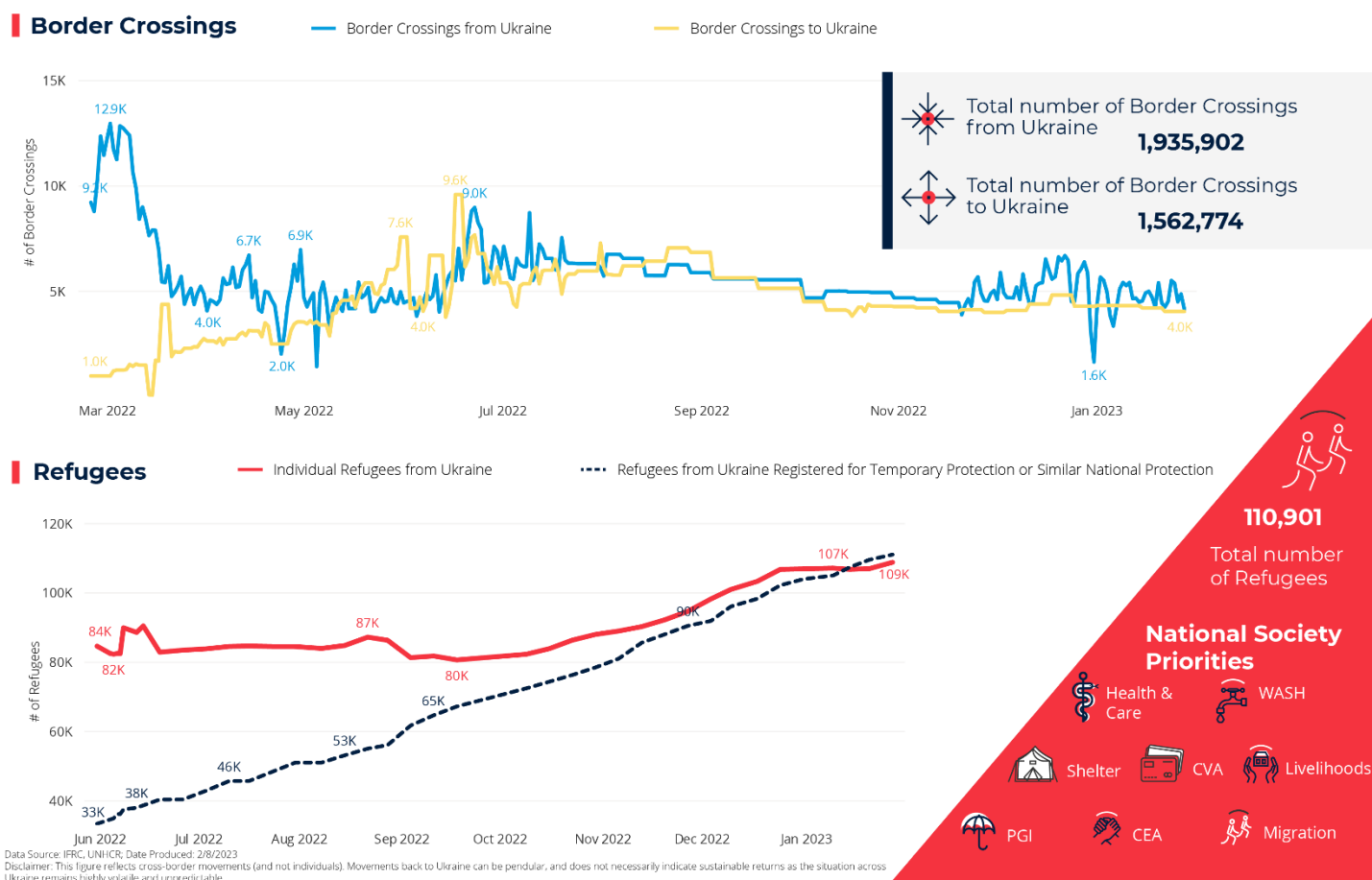
1. Supporting the **livelihoods and mid-to-long-term integration** of displaced persons through seven Multicultural Centres, RRC branch offices, and other modalities via language classes, job skills trainings, assistance with accompaniment and interpretation at official procedures and appointments, after school programs for children, and community building activities.
2. Providing **community-based Health & Care services, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)**, through five Integrated Health and MHPSS Centres, roving mobile health caravans, a MHPSS referral hotline, Psychological First Aid (PFA), home care and ambulance services, strengthening referral pathways for public health services, and a pilot Community Health Volunteering programme covering nine branches. All RRC Health & Care activities are being designed and implemented with a long-term vision for contributing to strengthening national health care systems in Romania.
3. Expanding the capacity of **Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs)** being operated by the RRC, including the further development of the RRC Humanity Concept Store HSP model to provide essential support to displaced persons, people on the move, and members of host communities in Romania in the form of food, clothing, hygiene items, and essential household items, as well as information, PFA, and other essentials.
4. Providing targeted **cash and voucher assistance (CVA)** to displaced people from Ukraine residing in Romania in order to support their basic needs, health, and livelihoods. In parallel, strengthening the **cash preparedness** of the RRC.
5. Increasing **Restoring Family Links** capacities in order to support displaced persons and people on the move to reconnect or reunite with missing family members.,
6. Providing emergency shelter support to national and local authorities by providing basic needs items at collective accommodation centres and warehousing winterized tents and other emergency shelter items in case of new increases in arrivals of displaced persons. Also, capturing learnings and contributing to development of guidance around host family support aimed at bettering future shelter programmes for displaced persons in the region.
7. Continuing the provision of **international aid to the Ukrainian Red Cross Society (URCS)** to support the URCS' emergency response and reconstruction operations through humanitarian **convoys and facilitating logistics hubs** in Bucharest and northern Romania, while further developing the logistics capacities of the RRC.
8. Strengthening the **organizational capacities of the RRC** through long-term investments and mobilizing technical support in order to increase community **preparedness and resilience** in the event of future emergency situations. The primary areas of focus for development of the RRC include: Strategic National Society Development

and developing policies and essential systems (HR, Finance, Logistics, IT, Information Management, Planning Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting), developing the RRC legal base through relevant and appropriate assessment tools (Preparedness for Effective Response, Safer Access Framework, etc.), branch and volunteering development, development of communications, humanitarian diplomacy, and resource mobilization capacities, strengthening of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) systems and policies, and Disaster Risk Reduction.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND TARGETING

Humanitarian impact of the crisis and resulting needs

Refugees, Border Crossings and National Society Priorities Romania



1. Groups and sub-groups of people who are most affected or at-risk.

Displaced people from Ukraine arriving in Romania are composed of 53% female adults, 23% male adults, and 23% children (UNHCR). Through the results of the needs assessment conducted by the RRC and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in August-September, around 14 households out of 4,300 reported having members who identified with a sex or gender other than male/female. From the needs assessment, the average household size is 3.98 members and the largest average age groups are 30-39 years old and 6-12 years old. 10.5% of respondents reported that at least one member of their household is either pregnant or nursing.

It has been identified that a number of displaced people also face physical and/or mental disabilities. **29%** of needs assessment respondents have a household member who has difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses, **17%** have a household member who has difficulty remembering things or concentrating, **15%** have a household member who has

difficulty walking or going up or down stairs, **11%** have a household member who has difficulty communicating (being understood or understanding others) even in their usual language, **9%** have a household member who has difficulty performing self-care activities such as bathing, eating, or dressing , and **6%** have a household member who has difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid.

According to the results of the needs assessment conducted by the RRC and IFRC in August-September 2022, the following subgroups of displaced people from Ukraine have been identified as being the most at risk and in need of the most support:

- Households with members who have serious chronic medical conditions
- Households with members who have physical and mental ability challenges
- Households making an average income of less than 2,000 lei per month, with a lower threshold for larger households.
- Unaccompanied children
- Unaccompanied older people
- Households with single heads of household caring for young children and/or older people
- Households with pregnant or nursing members
- Ethnic minority groups
- Adolescents

Romania also faces the highest rate of people at risk of poverty in the European Union and thus many communities hosting displaced persons are experiencing a wide range of challenges themselves. This includes accessing health care, especially in rural areas, paying for basic goods and services, accessing education and childcare, as well as a number of other pressing challenges.

While addressing the needs of displaced people, it is also imperative that the needs of host communities are not neglected. A perception of disproportionate attention and assistance for displaced people from Ukraine has led to some level of tension among certain members of host communities, especially those who are experiencing economic hardship themselves. Misinformation spread online has also contributed to these negative perceptions among host community members.

As this situation persists, the RRC and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners are focusing on ensuring that—to the extent possible—services are provided that have the capacity to support displaced persons, host community members, and people on the move alike.

2. Needs Assessment and Identified Needs

In order to examine and adequately meet the needs of the estimated 82,300 displaced people from Ukraine living in Romania - as of the end of September 2022 - the RRC and IFRC conducted a Needs Assessment involving households (HH) from around the country. **4,300 households** from the sample group responded to the survey, comprising around **14,400 individuals**, at the time representing around **17% of the population** of people who fled the conflict in Ukraine living in Romania. The needs assessment dashboard can be found here: [IFRC GO - Romania](#).

The results of the Needs Assessment are being used to inform and adapt the humanitarian activities of the RRC and IFRC, other Red Cross Red Crescent actors, and other humanitarian actors operating in Romania.

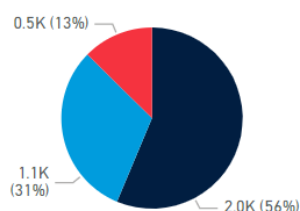
In addition to the assessment conducted by the RRC and IFRC in September, REACH also conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment in Romania with 716 households responding. The RRC/IFRC and REACH needs assessments approximately corroborated each other's findings with some variances due to different target populations.

Below are the needs most commonly identified through the RRC/IFRC Needs Assessment:

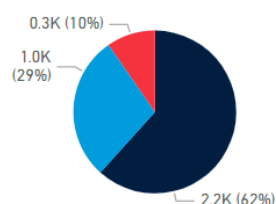
Do you or your household's need for support with the following?

● No Support Needed ● Some support would be helpful but not urgent ● Support is urgently needed ● N/A

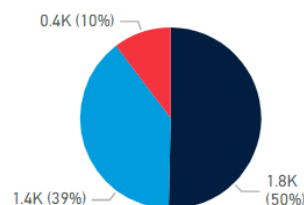
Finding employment



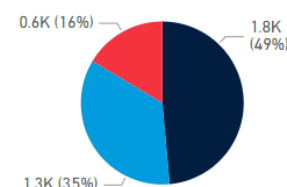
Finding or paying for accommodation



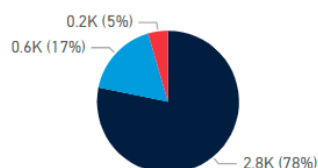
Food



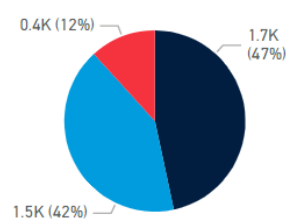
Access or pay for physical health/medical needs



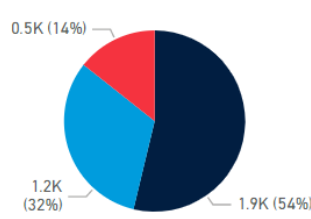
Access or pay for psychological or mental health needs



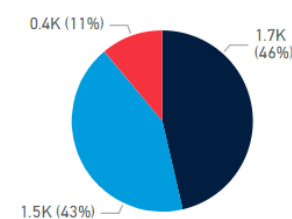
Clothing



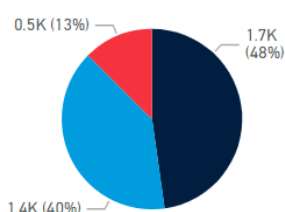
Education



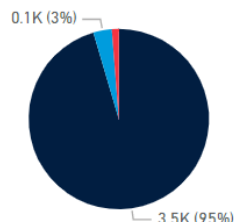
Household items



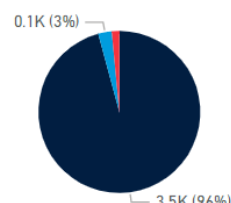
Hygiene items



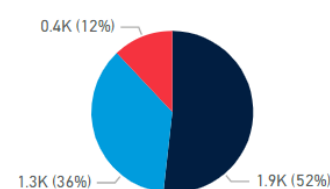
Finding protection/safety



Find or reunite with missing family members



Pay for transportation/fuel costs



52% of respondents said they **needed to see a doctor or required medical treatment** for either physical or mental health issues since leaving Ukraine. Another **52%** of respondents said that their **mental or physical health has worsened** since leaving Ukraine. Similarly, **52%** of all HHs said one or more members are taking medications and, of these HHs, **90%** reported that they have had to pay for medications in Romania.

50% of all respondents said they either have no money to cover their HHs basic needs or only enough money to cover their basic needs for the next month, and **20%** said they have no money at all to cover their HHs basic needs.

There were also a smaller but notable number of HHs reporting protection needs, including 5% who said they need general support for protection and 4% who need help to find missing family members. There were a number of child protection risks identified through the needs assessment, with the most common risk being lack of access to education (18% of HHs), and a smaller number of HHs reporting that their children faced emotional violence/abuse, limited access to safe spaces, restrictions of freedom of movement, child labour, economic violence/abuse, and physical violence/abuse.

HHs also reported several other protection risks they have faced, including xenophobia (2%), psychological, emotional, or verbal violence (1.2%), hunger/malnutrition (1%), and other forms of discrimination (1%).

Heightened needs resulting from the end of the government's accommodation support scheme, the 50/20 Programme

The Romanian Government is currently debating and will likely issue a new emergency ordinance to end its current accommodation support scheme, the "50/20 programme", which facilitates host accommodation and provides financial

assistance, via hosts, to people displaced by the conflict in Ukraine residing in the country. The scheme currently supports approximately **78,000 Ukraine refugees nationwide**, which represents **71% of the current number of refugees** residing in Romania ([UNHCR](#) 22/12/2022).

Following the announcement of the potential end of the programme, many messages and posts are being published on social media groups (especially the Facebook group "United for Ukraine" showing **fear, insecurity and confusion from displaced people from Ukraine as well from hosting families** ([United for Ukraine](#)).

Until now, the 50/20 programme, which has been running for the last 12 months, allowed displaced people from Ukraine – **regardless of their legal status** - to benefit from lei 20 (EUR 4) per person per day for food and other basic needs. Through the programme, 50 lei (EUR 10) per person being hosted per day has been provided to hosts, including both private citizens and businesses such as rental agencies and hotel owners.

A government representative stated that there would likely be **at least a one-to-two-month gap** between the end of the 50/20 programme and when money from a new financial support scheme begins flowing. This would mean that people would have little to no financial support from the government during this transition period.

The end of the 50/20 programme could impact **tens of thousands of people displaced from Ukraine** currently staying in Romania including participants of the programme and people staying in collective accommodation centres, which will likely experience a significant increase in occupancy.

Since access to financial assistance and accommodation within the first one to two months after the end of the 50/20 programme will be severely impacted, the humanitarian implications following this decision are expected to be widespread and immediate. There are already reports coming through the Romanian Red Cross Call Centre of people who are facing eviction from their current accommodation and are seeking urgent assistance from the Red Cross.

3. Needs and specific groups that the RRC is focusing on

Based on the identified groups of people who are most at-risk, as well as the capacities of the RRC, the following groups are the primary focus of the RRC and Movement partners in Romania.

HHs with members who have serious chronic medical conditions: The widest reported need in the needs assessment was for help to access or pay for physical healthcare, with nearly 2/3 of HHs saying they need support in this area. In general, respondents who have required medical treatment in Romania have average monthly expenses that are higher than their average monthly income. This group comprises 73% of HHs who reported that they took part in risky work or activities for money, 62% who reported that they needed to receive food from charities or food banks, 60% that reported asking friends, family, or hosts for material or financial support, 59% reporting that they have spent money from saving in order to pay for basic needs, 58% reporting that they went into debt to pay for food, and higher than average rates for other coping mechanisms.

HHs with members who have physical and mental ability challenges: This group is reporting experiencing similar challenges as those who have serious chronic medical conditions, with the additional risk of not being able to easily access services or support themselves through employment.

HHs with pregnant or nursing members: Most HHs with members who are pregnant, or nursing reported having higher monthly expenses than monthly income. 63% have an average monthly income of less than 2,000 lei per month but 62% have average monthly expenses of over 2,000 lei per month. 78% of these HHs reported only having enough money to cover their basic needs for less than two months, or not having any money at all to cover basic needs.

HHs making an average income of less than 2,000 lei per month, with a lower threshold for larger HHs: 58.5% of all 4,300 HHs surveyed reported having average income of less than 2,000 lei per month (less than the minimum wage of 2,550 lei

per month). 20% of respondents said that in the past month there were times when they did not have enough money to buy food. This is a very significant finding as the inability to meet food needs can result in negative economic coping strategies like going into debt or resorting to risky activities for money.

HHs with single heads of household caring for young children and/or older people: The lack of child and/or older family member care options prevents single heads of households from both searching for jobs and being able to take up a livelihood.

Unaccompanied older people: Facing the same health challenges as accompanied older people, those who are unaccompanied have been found to experience significantly more difficulty accessing vital services and paying for goods and services, due to lack of income and ability to work.

Ethnic minority groups: Ethnic minority groups, predominantly Roma households, reported having higher than average support needs compared to the general sample related to finding employment, finding or paying for accommodation, food, support for mental/psychological health needs, education, clothing, household items, hygiene items, protection, family reunification, and transportation.

Adolescents: Adolescents remain an at-risk group along migration routes and in host communities and have reported a number of risks including child labour, isolation, xenophobia, and lack of access to education. Adolescents have also reported that there are limited safe, adolescent-friendly spaces where they can meet their peers and interact in person both while in transit and in their host communities.

People who have lost their primary source of income and/or accommodation due to the end of the 50/20 programme and are in unstable shelter situations

People residing in host accommodations where hosts were using this programme as a profit-generating activity, or who cannot afford to host people without financial assistance from the government, will be at a higher risk of being evicted from their current accommodation. We are already receiving reports of this occurring through the Romanian Red Cross Call Centre. Since most people in the 50/20 programme did not have rental contracts or legally binding agreements while staying at host accommodations there very few means of legal protection for these people which would prevent them from being evicted.

Those who cannot afford to rent their current accommodations on their own will likely resort to moving to collective accommodation centres. This could result in significant overcrowding of shelters which have largely been scaled down in terms of capacity and number of active shelters in the previous months. The loss of stable accommodation and financial support will also increase the risk of people being exposed to trafficking, SGBV and child protection risks, resorting to negative coping mechanisms, exacerbation of health issues (including mental health), food insecurity, and other risks.

People who are accommodated in collective centres

The majority of people who are staying in collective accommodation centres are those who have pre-existing protection-related issues, have faced discrimination due to ethnic background and have been prevented from accessing host accommodation, or have significant mental or physical health issues which prevent them from living in independent housing. With the ending of the 50/20 programme, collective centres are expected to become overcrowded which could place people who have been staying in the centres for a longer-term in more vulnerable situations with less access to resources.

Based on the identified needs, the following interventions are the primary focus of the RRC and Movement partners in Romania:

Health and Care (including MHPSS)

- Expanding Mobile Health Caravans
- Expanding Integrated Health Centres

- CVA for health
- Financial support for medications and specialized medical care
- Support for older populations and promotion of healthy aging
- Home medical assistance
- Provision of PFA
- Support groups
- Psychological services (counselling/referrals)
- Case management for health needs
- Home Medical Assistance
- Ambulatory services, and medical transportation
- Maternal and new-born child health promotion
- Expanding the RRC Call Centre for Health/MHPSS support
- Health including Mental Health and Psychosocial support at collective accommodation centres following the end of the 50/20 programme

Migration and Displacement

- Expanding the capacity of Humanitarian Service Points, particularly in the event of the end of the 50/20 programme
- Accompaniment by trained multi-lingual volunteers to essential procedures and appointments
- Developing child-friendly spaces in HSPs
- Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Livelihoods

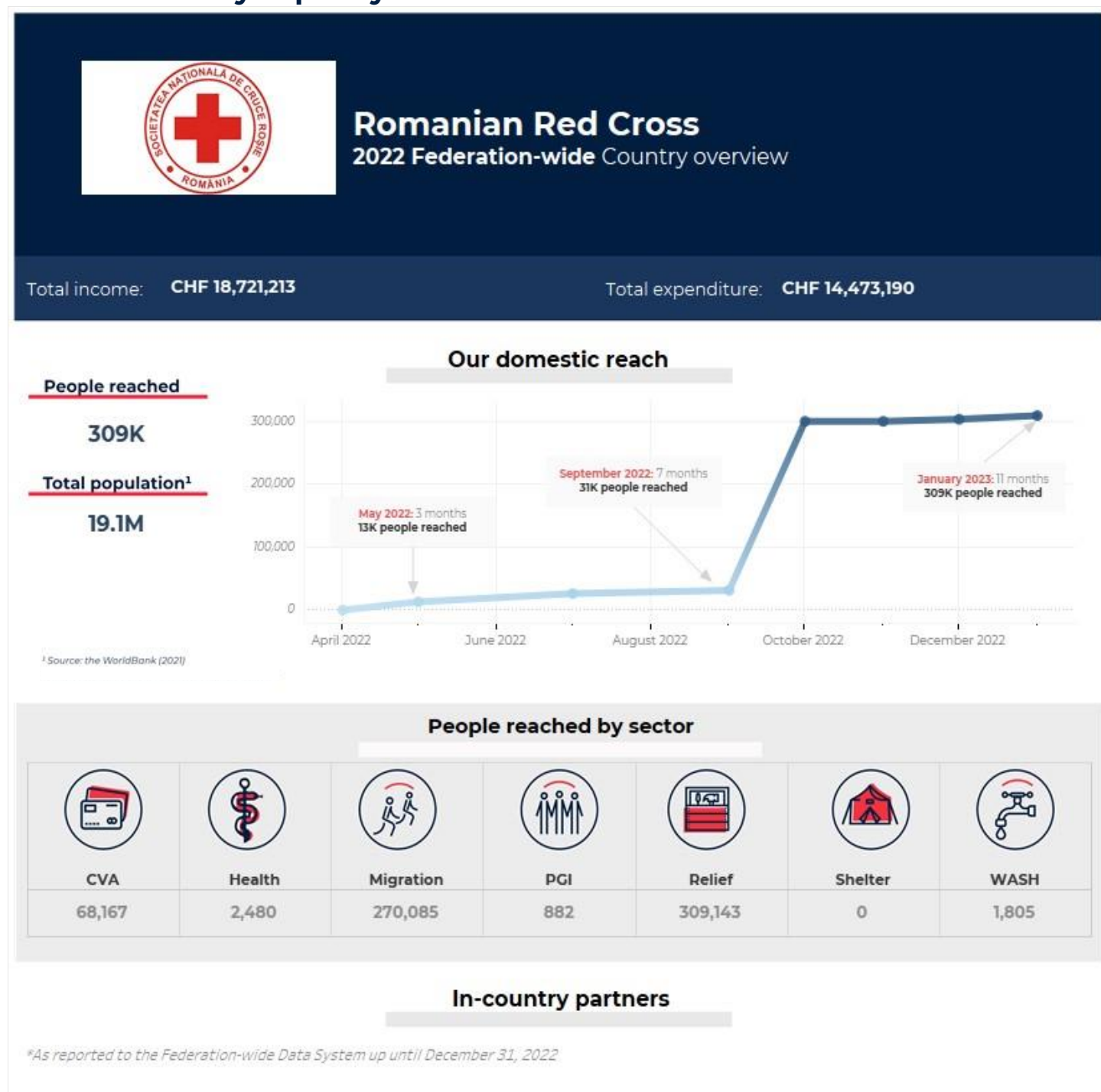
- Non-formal education and activities for children
- Language courses in Romanian and English
- Employability and job skills classes
- Activities for youth
- Social/cultural activities for children
- Summer camps/day trips for children/youth

Integrated Assistance

- Support for basic needs (hygiene, food, clothing, shelter items)
- Operating food banks
- CVA for livelihoods (Food, basic needs, etc.)
- Social vouchers for food and basic needs, with increased support in the event of the end of the 50/20 programme
- CVA for shelter in the event of the end of the 50/20 programme

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

National Society capacity



For details on the National Society's ongoing response to the crisis, please refer to [IFRC GO](#).

National Society role in the national response

The Romanian Red Cross is an auxiliary to the public authorities and is the only legally mandated humanitarian organization to act in emergencies. The RRC has responded promptly from day one of the escalation of the conflict in Ukraine. In the beginning of the operation, RRC branches supported the national and local authorities by providing food, clothes, and hygiene items to collective accommodation centres, transit points, and border crossings.

Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) were established at border points, in train stations, and airports. Vital medicines were procured and distributed to ambulance services and transportation

costs were covered for people on the move. As the number of new arrivals started to diminish, the RRC concentrated its assistance on people who chose to stay in the country.

The RRC cooperates with the municipal government in Bucharest to support the functioning of the largest distribution centre in the country and has established its own 'Humanity Concept Stores' (HSP) to reduce pressure on the local authorities. Eight more of these HSPs using the Concept Store model are operated by RRC branches across the country and one HSP is still functional at the northern border with Ukraine in Tulcea.

A Health Centre is currently being implemented by the RRC in Bucharest for displaced people from Ukraine and four more are in the pipeline in other regions of Romania. MHPSS and livelihoods activities are being provided through several 'Multicultural Centres' functioning across the country.

In order to further coordinate and collaborate with the national authorities, the RRC is a member of the Refugee Response Coordination mechanism in Romania and participates in the national Basic Needs Working Group, Protection Working Group, and is the co-host of the Cash Working Group—with technical support from the IFRC CVA Delegate—together with UNHCR and Save the Children. The RRC is also a member of the national MHPSS working group.

The RRC strives to align its activities with other humanitarian and civil-society actors present in Romania, and to complement national and local authorities as a legally mandated auxiliary to the public authorities.

Currently, the RRC is supporting the national response through:

- **47 RRC branches involved in the initial response** and 21 branches now providing assistance to displaced people from Ukraine
- **234 RRC staff** working to assist displaced people from Ukraine
- **Over 7000 volunteers** mobilized to supported the operation since 24 February 2022
- Around **25 displaced people from Ukraine employed** in the operation
- **102 displaced people from Ukraine** recruited and trained as volunteers

Key areas of scale-up and strength

Health and Care

Following the escalation of the conflict in Ukraine, **one of the key areas of expansion** were in existing health services to be able to support displaced people from Ukraine who often do not have full access to health care in Romania. Health and Care services are provided at the Health Centre that was opened in Bucharest and Health Caravans are to be organised in 14 regions of the country. Four additional Health Centres are currently being developed. In addition, the RRC is launching a pilot Community Health Volunteering Programme in nine regions of Romania. The RRC is also intending to strengthen its ambulance services in order to reach displaced people from Ukraine. In the coming months, the RRC will begin launching a cash for health program and has already been providing vouchers or other forms of financial assistance to cover the costs of medications, specialised treatments, medical transportation, and other health-related expenses for displaced persons at the branch level.

Migration, livelihoods, and support for basic needs

Since the beginning of the operation the RRC has provided assistance to over 300,000 displaced people, as well as the communities hosting them by scaling up its capacities at HSPs and branch offices. In the initial phase, the RRC operated 14 HSPs in key border areas and all 47 branches were involved in supporting the operation. Now, 29 HSPs, composed of 9 Humanity Concept Stores and 20 branch offices, are providing support to a minimum of 3,000 people per month. One more Humanity Concept Store will soon be opened in Constanta.

Livelihoods activities, including language classes, personal development classes, and job skills trainings are also being implemented and scaled up in Multicultural Centres and RRC branch offices across the country.

Areas of new / additional capacities developed

CVA

Prior to the Ukraine operation, the RRC had limited CVA experience, with just a few social voucher programmes provided at the branch level. Now, the RRC is the largest humanitarian cash provider in the country for displaced people from Ukraine. Multipurpose cash was distributed to over 76,000 displaced people from Ukraine from late April 2022 to January 2023. A game-changing mobile self-registration app was developed, leading to the fastest rollout of financial assistance at this scale in IFRC history.

MHPSS

Community-based MHPSS activities, prior to the Ukraine operation, were not a significant component of the RRC activities. However, MHPSS including psychological first aid is now one of the main aspects of the operation and services are being provided at Multicultural Centres and branch offices across the country. The RRC Health Centres and Mobile Health Caravans also include MHPSS components which are being scaled up to meet the needs of displaced people from Ukraine.

CEA and PGI

Since the start of the operation, the RRC has worked to increase its CEA and PGI capacities as part of its work to understand and effectively meet the needs of both displaced people from Ukraine and host communities. These cross-cutting approaches started to be integrated into the CVA, Health, MHPSS, and Humanitarian Service Point activities and are planned to be mainstreamed in all sectors and intervention of the RRC.

National Society partners

Name of Partner	Health & Care	Integrated Assistance	Protection & Prevention	NS Capacity Building	Details
IFRC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical and funding support for the operation and NSD
IFRC PSS Centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical support for MHPSS
ICRC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Support for RFL, emblem protection, safer access, IHL
French Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health, MHPSS, First Aid, and National Society Strengthening
Italian Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Society Strengthening – warehouse capacity
Danish Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Society Strengthening – logistics Support for community-based MHPSS activities and trainings
Swedish Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Support for expansion of RRC Humanitarian Service points, CEA, PGI, and NSD
Korean Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Support for MHPSS, livelihoods, and integrated assistance through RRC multicultural centres Support for food vouchers

Name of Partner	Health & Care	Integrated Assistance	Protection & Prevention	NS Capacity Building	Details
British Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrated assistance through CVA – multipurpose cash
American Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Support for the RRC vis the IFRC Mobilization Table Support for Humanitarian Service point Increasing Intervention capacity for shelter
Netherlands Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrated assistance through CVA – multipurpose cash Funding for NSD NL RC 510 team technical assistance
Canadian Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrated assistance through CVA – multipurpose cash, funding for NSD
China Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Integrated assistance support
Japanese Red Cross Society	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Support for community based MHPSS and primary health activities and trainings Support for Integrated assistance via CVA – cash for health
Finnish Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Support for integrated assistance, CEA, and funds for NSD
Norwegian Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Support for integrated assistance and NSD
Red Cross of Monaco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Support for integrated assistance
Spanish Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Support for the development of a volunteer management system, Support for intervention capacity - vehicles

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Scenario Planning

Scenario	Impact	Mitigating actions
Shelter, transportation, health, or other public benefits for displaced people from Ukraine are	<p><u>If transportation support is cut:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People were traveling to HSPs in other cities but might not be able to due to cost, increasing needs in their host city People won't be able to travel to get assistance People will overwhelm areas where services are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-assess needs of affected populations Consider moving services closer to where people are accommodated if transportation is an issue Re-allocation of resources to meet shelter needs, particularly cash for shelter Increase advocacy toward public authorities for adequate shelter for displaced persons

reduced or eliminated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual resources will be reduced and expenses will be higher Increase in for-profit actors offering services under the table and/or for a fee Pressure on local authorities and humanitarian actors Access to services of all kinds would be reduced for people with limited means <p><u>National accommodation program ends or reduces</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collective accommodation centres could become overwhelmed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicable diseases could increase People in vulnerable situations would experience more challenges and risks PGI risks could increase, especially in collective centres High risk of homelessness Civil unrest/protests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop cash or voucher assistance for transportation Increase community engagement activities to assess and meet the needs of affected populations and identify protection risks
Public benefits and social services are further developed	The needs of the target population would likely decrease.	Scale down support and/or shift support to new sectors, geographical areas, and target populations.
Conflict in Ukraine escalates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in arrivals, more pressure on services/infrastructure Emergency and integration occurring simultaneously If combined with ending accommodation programs, leading to filled accommodation centres, people could have limited places to stay, may result in camps or other informal accommodation sites Arrivals of people with more protection issues (people with limited socioeconomic capacities, people with disabilities but likely those who are still mobile, mental health issues, elderly, etc.) Possible increase in humanitarian funding (could be more institutional funding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appeal for new emergency funding in order to scale up services Re-open HSPs at key border crossings and transit points Re-assess needs and shift resources to meet the most urgent areas of support If urgent shelter is a need, work with local authorities to equip collective accommodation centres and/or other temporary shelter modalities Re-launch emergency multi-purpose cash assistance program using self-registration app for new arrivals
Conflict in Ukraine de-escalates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced people from Ukraine return to Ukraine Needs in Romania decrease Needs for relocation assistance increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-assess needs of the target population Scale down operations if needs are found to have decreased and focus on long-term integration support for those remaining in Romania Mobilize resources for to cover transportation/relocation costs of people returning home Work with government authorities to repatriate people safely

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support ICRC to re-connect displaced persons with family members
Conflict spreads to neighbouring countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New displaced populations are created • Romania would likely become a main transit country • If Moldova is impacted, it is likely that the displaced population would remain in Romania due language and cultural similarities. This would significantly increase the number of displaced persons residing in the country • Scale and needs of displaced persons residing in Romania would significantly increase • Romanian military could be mobilized and military reservists could be called into active duty, leading to a reduction in local workforce and heads of households for host communities. This could lead to greater support needs for the host community. • Greater pressure placed on host community, leading to increased tensions between host and displaced populations • Generally increased operational complexity • EU Civil Protection Mechanism plays larger role in humanitarian coordination if EU countries become directly impacted by conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appeal for new emergency funding in order to scale up services • Re-open HSPs at key border crossings and transit points • Re-assess needs and shift resources to meet the most urgent areas of support • If urgent shelter is a need, work with local authorities to equip collective accommodation centres and/or other temporary shelter modalities • Re-launch emergency multi-purpose cash assistance program using self-registration app for new arrivals • Work with national authorities and other actors involved in humanitarian coordination to strengthen key sectors of support, support establishment of sector clusters if relevant • Increase assistance capacities for local communities • Work to strengthen dialogue between host communities and international displaced populations
Secondary disaster or emergency arises causing internal displacement (earthquake, fires, floods, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National/local infrastructure is damaged leading to shortage of clean water, shelter, electricity, telecommunications, and other vital resources • Needs of host communities and displaced populations could dramatically increase in impacted areas • Profiles of most at-risk groups could change leading to new needs and challenges • Access to affected populations could be restricted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch DREF to cover additional support needs of new population movement • Conduct needs assessment of the new target population • Mobilize shelter, WASH, and basic needs resources and coordinate with national and local authorities to provide support where it is needed most and access affected areas. • Utilize HSPs, Health Centres, Mobile Health Caravans, Mobile Kitchens, and other resources used in the Ukraine operation to increase support for the most affected people. • Boost recruitment of volunteers, including multi-lingual volunteers who can work with displaced people from Ukraine and other people on the move who may have been impacted by secondary disaster.
Secondary disaster or emergency arises causing international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles of people on the move changes requiring support indifferent languages with different considerations for social/cultural norms • Volume of support needs could increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch DREF to cover additional support needs of new population movement • Conduct needs assessment of the new target population • Re-launch/scale up HSPs at key transit points

migration to increase from countries other than Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tensions between host and displaced populations could increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit volunteers speaking common language of new displaced population Increase CEA efforts and community building activities to build bridges between displaced and host communities
Presence of humanitarian/ civil society actors in Romania reduces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More pressure is placed on the RRC to fill needs gaps Lack services available creates more acute needs People could be pressured to find their own alternative solutions to filling needs through risky coping mechanisms or illicit activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen engagement with national and local authorities to gather support/resources for basic needs, health, livelihoods, and integration interventions Increase messaging about how and where to access available public services Re-assess most acute needs in order to allocate available resources where they are needed most

People to be assisted

In the current scenario that the number of displaced people from Ukraine arriving in Romania remains consistent or increases moderately, the Romanian Red Cross and other Red Cross Movement Partners operating in Romania aim to reach an additional 200,000 people per year over the next three years. This number includes displaced people from Ukraine settled in Romania, other people on the move, as well as host communities in vulnerable situations.

Overall sex and age breakdown of people being targeted

Sex-age group	Total
Males Over 18 years of age	138,000
Males Under 18 years old	69,000
Females Over 18 years old	318,000
Females Under 18 years of age	69,000
Total number of people to be assisted	600,000

Breakdown of groups of people being targeted

Target Groups	Total
Displaced people from Ukraine – At least 80%	480,000
Host community members – Up to 10%	60,000
Other people on the move in vulnerable situations– Up to 10%)	60,000
Total number of people to be assisted	600,000

ONGOING AND PLANNED OPERATIONS

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)



Health & Care

Overall target: 100,000

Female > 18: 53,00

Female < 18: 11,500

Male > 18: 23,000

Male < 18: 11,500

Displaced people from Ukraine

At least 80%

Host community members in vulnerable situations

Up to 10%

Other people on the move

Up to 10%

Objective:

Most vulnerable displaced people are provided with high-quality health and care services including MHPSS.

Priority Actions:

Activities:

Mobile Health Caravans and 5 Health Centres

Mobile Health Caravans

Caravans with four specialised vehicles travel to cities and rural areas reaching people displaced from Ukraine, vulnerable host community members, and other vulnerable groups with a number of primary health services and referrals to public health services.

Five Integrated Health Centres

One Health Centre has been opened in Bucharest and four more Health Centres are planned to open around the country in areas with the highest numbers of people displaced from Ukraine. These centres provide a range of primary physical and mental health services, including services listed below.

Two medical containers in Salaj and Iasi : see services listed below.

The above service modalities and locations offer the following services:

Services	Mobile Health Caravan	Five Integrated Health Centres	Two medical containers in Salaj and Iasi
General health evaluation: <i>Blood pressure; Blood tests; Weigh/ height; EKG; Temperature; Blood oxygen/ glucose tests</i>	X	X	X
Referrals to public and specialized health services	X	X	X
Gynaecology (ASF)	X	X	
Optometry	X	X	
Paediatric care	X	X	
Dental care	X	X	
MHPSS services		X	

Other health services

Primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions

- **Reimbursement of costs** for medications, specialised medical services, psychiatric services and counselling, care for children with disabilities, and medical transportation at RRC branches
- **Accompaniment** of trained multi-lingual volunteers to health services and appointments.
 - Training volunteers to accompany displaced people from Ukraine to appointments, services, and provide interpretation/translation in order to facilitate access
 - Helping to navigate the process for acquiring basic medicines from the state
- **Financial support for specialized therapies** and other health care (cash for health)
- **Support for older populations and promotion of healthy aging**, especially for unaccompanied older displaced people from Ukraine and other people on the move
 - Outreach for people who are not connected to interned/digital information channels
 - Financial support for health costs (cash for health)
- **Home medical assistance**
- **Care and support for serious chronic illnesses** by increasing social work and case management capacities in order to integrate people into existing public services
- **Advocacy to increase ability of displaced persons to access family doctors** and other public health services
- **Development/adaptation of manuals and information** for Romanian doctors on how to interact with displaced populations.

Health support to collective accommodation centres (contingency for the end of the 50/20 programme)

In the likely event that the 50/20 programme ends, collective accommodation centres are expected to become heavily utilized and possibly overcrowded. In order to mitigate adverse impacts of overcrowding of collective accommodation centres on peoples' overall health and wellbeing, the RRC may provide support to these centres in the following ways:

- Establishing health points at collective centres for basic screenings, first aid, and referrals to public health services
- Communicable disease prevention, WASH, provision of PPE
- Provision of PFA/referrals for MHPSS support

Following the establishment of a new government programme to replace the 50/20 programme, if occupancy at larger collective centres remains high, the RRC will continue to support these centres with health services.

Mental Health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS)

Community-based MHPSS activities in 9 branches (pilot branches through the Community Health Volunteering program)

- Multi-day training of trainers on community based MHPSS in 9 branches for 20 volunteers
- 2-day training on child friendly spaces
- 2-day training on youth-friendly approaches (life skills, etc.)
- Awareness raising
- Activities for youth
- Mapping of referral pathways
- Peer support to volunteers
- Establishing spaces and procuring items for child friendly spaces
- Setting up and conducting support groups
- Support groups for vulnerable populations
- Support groups for volunteers (staff/self-care)

Multicultural Centre MHPSS Activities

- PSS activities for children and parents
- Non-formal education and activities for children
- Language courses in Romanian and English
- Social/cultural activities for children
- Summer camps/day trips for families with children

	<p>5 Integrated Health Centres (Bucharest, Iasi, Brasov, Satu Mare, Constanta)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological services (counselling)/referrals by trained mental health professionals • Trainings of volunteers to conduct MHPSS activities/PFA for children and adults • Case management: Identifying needs, referring to public services, and follow-up with patients. <p>EU for Health MHPSS Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of first line mental health and psychosocial support • Establishment of MHPSS hotline and other platforms for information and referrals • Hands-on training for NS staff and volunteers, social workers, teachers, mental health professionals and other health professionals • Supporting the wellbeing of health professionals, volunteers, first aid responders and other professionals in charge of the provision of first line aid • Risk Communication and Community Engagement • Collaboration and coordination and with national health systems and international partners and other services <p>MHPSS activities at RRC branches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social/cultural activities for children • Summer camps/day trips for families with children • Referrals to public and specialized services <p>MHPSS activities for people who have been moved from their accommodation due to the end of the 50/20 programme at collective accommodation centres, HSPs and the RRC Call Centre</p> <p>In the likely event that the 50/20 programme ends, people who have been forced to move from their current accommodation provided through the programme may suffer mental distress and require PFA or other MHPSS support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of PFA/referrals for MHPSS support at collective accommodation centres at HSPs by trained volunteer • PFA through the RRC Call Centre: all RRC Call Centre staff and volunteers have recently been trained in PFA and will be able to administer these skills to people who have been impacted by the end of the 50/20 programme
People trained in First Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular First Aid trainings for RRC staff and volunteers, including displaced people from Ukraine, conducted at the RRC HQ and branches around the country • Training of trainers for First Aid, including displaced people from Ukraine: initially reaching 300 volunteers to be trained as community health trainers and expanding to 50,000 community health volunteers • Modernizing First Aid curricula • Collaborating with the Moldovan RC on First Aid trainings for displaced people from Ukraine
People trained in MHPSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings of volunteers to conduct MHPSS activities for children and adults • Trainings on care for staff and volunteers (20 volunteers trained directly, 1,100 volunteers trained by the 20 volunteer trainers) • 2-day trainings on child friendly spaces • Multi-day trainings of trainers on community-based MHPSS in 9 branches for 20 volunteers • 2-day trainings on youth-friendly approaches (life skills, etc.)
First Aid and Ambulance Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing community and volunteer first aid kits to community first aid responders, including displaced people from Ukraine • Home Medical Assistance, ambulatory services, and medical transportation for displaced people from Ukraine

Health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing accurate information on specific health issues and information related to health infrastructure and services in Romania. • Health campaigns to provide public health information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Vaccinations ◦ Female-specific health care ◦ Diabetes and cardiovascular health
Community Health Volunteering	<p>Pilot Community Health Volunteering Programme</p> <p>Beginning in 9 pilot branches and reaching displaced people from Ukraine and Romanians alike. Initially reaching 300 volunteers to be trained as trainers and expanding to 50,000 volunteers within the coming years. The initial focus of the programme is on First Aid, including PFA and PSS, public health messaging, conducting needs assessments, community engagement, PGI, and developing Community Health kits for volunteers, but will also cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health in emergencies • Community Health in schools • Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) • Communicable disease prevention • Non-communicable disease prevention • Violence prevention • Road Safety • Healthy aging • Immunization promotion • Maternal and new-born child health • Blood donation promotion • Referrals to free medical health check-ups through RRC Mobile Health Units—which are already operating in 16 counties and will ideally be operating in all counties in Romania—and public health services • Healthy living and eating
First Aid Capacity Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardizing commercial first aid trainings to be delivered by RRC branches • Obtaining Global First Aid Reference Centre (GFARC) Certification • Translation of French RC First Aid Manual into Romanian • Acquiring First Aid materials for all 47 branches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mannequins (adult/child/infant) ◦ Training defibrillators ◦ Equipped FA backpacks • Advocating for the development of a Romanian First Aid law mandating FA trainings • National FA database development

 WASH	Overall target: 100,000	
	Female > 18: 53,000	Female > 18: 53,000
	Male > 18: 23,000	Male > 18: 23,000
	Displaced people from Ukraine	At least 80%
	Host community members in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%

	Other people on the move in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
Objective:	Comprehensive WASH support is provided to the most vulnerable people, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population.	
Priority Actions:	Activities:	
People reached with hygiene supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian Service Points ('Humanity Concept Stores'¹ and RRC branch offices) are distributing essential hygiene products to a minimum of 3,000 people per month. Additionally, needs-based hygiene products are provided to households with infants, women and girls, and people who are pregnant or lactating. • Prepositioning of hygiene items to be used in the event of large increases of new arrivals of displaced persons. • WASH support for collective accommodation centres in the event of the end of the 50/20 programme: the RRC will support collective accommodation centres in Romania with WASH items and assuring hygienic conditions is maintained. The main focus will be on supporting larger centres where there is a significant increase in occupancy following the end of the 50/20 programme. Following the establishment of a new government programme to replace the 50/20 programme, if occupancy at larger collective centres remains high, the RRC will continue to support these centres with WASH services. 	

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

(SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS, MULTI-PURPOSE CASH)

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Overall target: 100,000	
	Female > 18: 53,0000	Female > 18: 53,000
	Male > 18: 23,000	Male > 18: 23,000

Public _____

¹ See description of the Humanity Concept Store model under the 'migration and displacement' section below.

	Displaced people from Ukraine	At least 80%
	Host community members in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
	Other people on the move in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
Objective:	Communities in crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.	

Priority Actions:	Activities:
Relief assistance for basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian Service Points across Romania (Humanity Concept Stores and RRC branch offices) are distributing food, clothing, household items, and other basic needs items to a minimum of 3,000 people per month, including displaced people from Ukraine, host communities, and other people on the move in need. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As a contingency to the end of the 50/20 programme, the capacity of HSPs will be scaled up to fill the needs of people who have lost their accommodation and/or financial assistance from the government. Following the establishment of a new government programme to replace the 50/20 programme, if needs for relief assistance remains high, the RRC will work to continue maintaining the increased capacity of HSPs in areas where needs are highest. • Social vouchers, which can be used to buy basic needs items such as food and household items at supermarkets and other stores in Romania, are being distributed to displaced people from Ukraine at RRC branches around the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As a contingency to the end of the 50/20 programme, the use of these vouchers will be scaled up to fill the needs of people during the gap between when the 50/20 programme ends and a new government assistance program begins. • Hot meals are provided to displaced people from Ukraine at RRC branches around the country, as well as food vouchers at the Multicultural Centre in Bucharest • Food banks are being operated by RRC branches around the country • The RRC Tulcea branch is continuing to provide food and other basic needs items at the border between Ukraine and Romania • Hot meals provided to displaced people from Ukraine and host communities using mobile kitchens • Support for basic needs at collective accommodation centres can be provided in the event of an end to the national host accommodation scheme, the 50/20 programme. Following the establishment of a new government programme to replace the 50/20 programme, if occupancy at larger collective centres remains high, the RRC will continue to support these centres with relief assistance.
Temporary collective shelter/accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting local and national authorities, as well as other Shelter actors, to sustain and or operate collective accommodation centres in the event of an end to the national host accommodation scheme, the 50/20 programme. This will be done through the following interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mobilising, training, and deploying volunteers to support the operation of collective centres ◦ Establishing health points at collective centres for basic screenings, first aid, and referrals to public health services ◦ Communicable disease prevention, WASH, provision of PPE ◦ Provision of basic needs items ◦ Provision of PFA/referrals for further MHPSS support

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of informational materials <p>Following the establishment of a new government programme to replace the 50/20 programme, if occupancy at larger collective centres remains high, the RRC will continue to support these centres with the most relevant, needs-based services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RRC branches are providing food and hygiene products to temporary collective accommodation centres, where requested by local authorities • Surge support for collective accommodation centres is being provided to national and local authorities. This includes the provision of tents, bedding, heaters, and other materials that are warehoused by the RRC in case of large increases in new arrivals of displaced people from Ukraine that cause the capacity of state resources to be exceeded.
People accommodated at host families	<p>Safe Homes Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting an assessment of the national accommodation mechanisms and actors • Identifying national-level stakeholders and fostering a community of practice, including the private sector • Mentoring sessions for host families, staff & volunteers about the procedures of national accommodation mechanisms • Conducting monitoring visits, to offer support, detect misunderstanding, conflict, discriminatory practices, fatigue and address those at an early stage. • Monitoring system; To analyse hosts and hosted people's situation, alerting about hosting agreements that are ending or could end early because of ongoing disagreements, accompany hosts and hosted individuals which will prompt the need for alternative accommodation; provide mentoring opportunities on finding independent accommodations. • Case Management and referrals; Referral mechanism to the different assistance and housing options available and liaising with other agencies, local authorities and organizations providing longer-term housing solutions (social housing schemes, rental subsidies etc.). • Conduct peer-to-peer learning sessions with European project partners; between implementors from different countries, including both Red Cross National Societies and other stakeholders who might be interested in this approach.

 <p>Cash and Voucher Assistance</p>	Overall target: 100,000 (including 50,000 as contingency)	
	Female > 18: 53,000	Female > 18: 53,000
	Male > 18: 23,000	Male > 18: 23,000
	Displaced people from Ukraine	At least 80%
	Host community members in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%

	Other people on the move in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
Objective:	People displaced from Ukraine in Romania living in vulnerable situations have their urgent needs met through Cash and Voucher Assistance	
Priority Actions:	Activities:	
Conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance	<p>As the RRC transitions into longer-term planning with sustainability and integration in mind, the CVA programming in Romania will shift from multi-purpose cash and focus on more targeted interventions.</p> <p>The current areas of focus, both ongoing and planned, for CVA in Romania include:</p> <p>CVA for Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing cash and or vouchers to cover the urgent health needs of populations in vulnerable situations in Romania, particularly focusing on older people, children, and people with serious chronic conditions and/or disabilities, including mental health related conditions. • Linking cash and voucher assistance to other ongoing and planned health/MHPSS interventions in the country, including Health Centres and Health Caravans. • Inclusion of transportation costs in CVA intervention for people who need support for transportation to access services. Coordinating with national transportation authorities to facilitate vouchers for displaced people from Ukraine in vulnerable situations. <p>CVA for Livelihoods/Basic needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing cash and or vouchers to cover short-term basic needs of people who are joining the longer-term livelihood activities such as language courses, vocational trainings and etc. Inclusion of transportation costs in CVA intervention for people who need support for transportation to access services. Coordinating with national transportation authorities to facilitate vouchers for vulnerable displaced people from Ukraine. • Social vouchers (valued physical vouchers which can be used at various supermarkets in Romania) are being provided at RRC branches and at the RRC Multicultural Centre in Bucharest for vulnerable persons who need additional support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As a contingency to the end of the 50/20 programme, the use of these vouchers will be scaled up to fill the needs of people during the gap between when the 50/20 programme ends and a new government assistance program begins. If a high need for social vouchers persists following the establishment of a new government programme replacing the 50/20 programme, the RRC will try to maintain the increased use of these vouchers in the longer term for more narrowly targeted groups. <p>CVA for Shelter (Contingency following the end of the 50/20 programme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing conditional cash assistance for rental support to people in the most vulnerable situations, such as families with large numbers of children, people with significant health needs, marginalized groups, etc. This would follow the establishment of a new government programme replacing the 50/20 programme, if significant needs still remain unmet by the new programme. <p>Multipurpose cash (MPC) to meet the basic needs of new arrivals of people displaced from Ukraine in Romania and displaced people in highly vulnerable situations (Contingency):</p>	


- Multiple instalments of MPC will be delivered to people in most vulnerable situations identified by a needs-based selection criteria in the event of significant numbers of new arrivals of displaced people from Ukraine to Romania.
- With the emerging likelihood of the end of the 50/20 programme, this MPC can be directed to those who are most significantly impacted during the gap between when the 50/20 programme ends and a new government programme begins. This includes people who have been forced to leave their accommodation, people residing in collective accommodation centres which may soon become overcrowded, and people with significant health issues or are in urgent need of protection.

 Livelihoods	Overall target: 100,000	
	Female > 18: 53,000	Female > 18: 53,000
	Male > 18: 23,000	Male > 18: 23,000
	Displaced people from Ukraine	At least 80%
	Host community members in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
	Other ow	Up to 10%
Objective:		Communities in crisis-affected areas and the displaced can recover their livelihoods, while access to employment opportunities is improved for people displaced from Ukraine
Priority Actions:	Activities:	
Supporting the mid-to-long-term socioeconomic stability of vulnerable persons through livelihoods activities at RRC Multicultural Centres and branches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-formal education and extracurricular activities for children • Conducting language courses in Romanian and English and/or Facilitate access to language courses provided by other actors. Continuing the provision of language courses (Romanian and English) by the RRC for displaced people from Ukraine. Provide English and Romanian language learning opportunities to Ukrainian volunteers and staff who are working with RRC and IFRC. • Facilitating the advancement of vocational skills, through classes and activities focused on CV writing, job skills and seeking employment, translations of qualifications, and interview training. • Expanding the number and capacity of RRC childcare, summer camp, day trips, education, and other PSS-related services at key branches hosting displaced people from Ukraine. • Facilitating the advancement of personal development skills through classes and activities focused on self-care and mindfulness, physical education, and activity (health promotion, dance classes, yoga, etc.) early childhood development and care, as well as creative skills like fine arts, textile work, and others. • Expanding social activities (arts and cultural activities, sports, outings, etc.) involving both host communities and displaced people from Ukraine in order to promote social cohesion and integration. 	


PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

Public (PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND

ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION)

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Overall target: 600,000 (All people reached are engaged in CEA)	
	Female > 18: 318,000	Female < 18: 69,000
	Male > 18: 138,000	Male < 18: 69,000
	Displaced people from Ukraine	At least 80%
	Host community members in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
	Other people on the move in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
Objective:		The different people impacted, displaced by or fleeing the crisis are safe from harm including violence, abuse and exploitation, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.
Priority Actions:	Activities:	
Children welcomed in child-friendly spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and/or expanding child-friendly spaces in multicultural centres and Humanity concept stores at selected branches. Developing RRC minimum standards for child-friendly spaces Training RRC volunteers in organizing and running child-friendly spaces 	
PGL activities	<p>Referrals for protection cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping and disseminating information on referral pathways for child protection, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, and other protection risks. Ensuring referrals to case management, as well as follow-up and accompaniment services for health, social services, protection, and human trafficking support centres. Testing and updating referral pathways for accuracy and relevance, strengthening PGI approaches to referral processes for various services Sensitization of all RRC staff to PGI issues, developing tailored training packages on PGI (including SGBV prevention and response, Safeguarding, the survivor-centred approach, and PGI in Emergencies) for NS staff and volunteers Creating trainings, strengthening communications channels for the feedback mechanism, and referral pathways for the protection of women and girls, older adults, people with disabilities and impairments, LGBTQI+, ethnic minorities, and other at-risk groups Strengthening existing and future activities with children through the development of child friendly materials, the inclusion of children's voices into design and M&E and the inclusion of child friendly reporting pathways Developing child-friendly spaces at Service Points and other areas where health and care activities are taking place <p>PGL in CVA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributing information on SGBV and protection through RRC branches and the RRC Call Centre (in Romanian, English, and Ukrainian). Call Centre staff have been trained in PGI, CEA, and received guidance on how to identify and handle sensitive issues through appropriate referral pathways. Training volunteers and relevant staff in PGI, especially on safeguarding and PSEA Reinforcing clear channels and SOPs for SGBV referrals 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating links to information on temporary protection in all European countries into CVA information channels • Collaborating with the specialized trafficking service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to disseminate vital information on trafficking risks
Prevention and Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and safeguarding	<p>Mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion in all programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and delivering 1-day introductory trainings for all volunteers, and newly hired RRC staff on CEA, PSS, RFL and PGI • Delivering basic PGI trainings to a selection of staff and volunteers covering anti-trafficking, gender-based violence, child safeguarding and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. • Mainstreaming PGI within Health, MHPSS, Integrated Assistance, Migration, Livelihoods, and other relevant programs. • Ensuring Humanitarian Service Points are inclusive and accessible for all people, including people with disabilities or limited mobility. • collecting and reporting sex, age, and other disaggregated data, linked to minimum standards scorecards. Assessment, monitoring, and analysis of PGI aspects of ops. <p>Prevention and Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and safeguarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening safeguarding and protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policies and reporting mechanisms for the Ukraine response, in close coordination with other stakeholders. • Disseminating information about safeguarding to staff and volunteers, as well as people receiving SRC services. • Developing and disseminating messages on preventing and responding to SGBV, referrals, trafficking in persons, legal status and related information, access to services, in particular, targeting marginalized groups of communities (e.g., health services and others) such as persons with disabilities
Strengthening of PGI Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and providing mandatory PGI and Safeguarding briefings in country (face to face) • In partnership with regional and national PGI staff, developing a multi-year PGI strategic plan with short-, medium-, and long-term priorities and activities, Including for integration of PGI and development of policies • Facilitating and guiding RRC staff and volunteers to develop and implement a monitoring mechanism for PGI-related incidents and risks in their communities • development of SADD data collection and reporting linked to minimum standards scorecards • Reviewing and, if necessary, revising induction packages for new staff and volunteers • Creating Romanian translations of and distribute key documents, including the organizational assessment toolkit, operational framework, PGI framework, core trainings (PGI Foundations, Inro to Trafficking in Persons, Say No to Misconduct), referral pathways, and key operational tools, to ensure the RRC staff and volunteers are aware of and follow PGI/safeguarding best practices, in line with IFRC standards. • Conducting a safeguarding self-assessment • Developing and implementing safeguarding policies, procedures, and mechanisms

 <p>Community Engagement and Accountability</p>	Overall target: 600,000 (All people reached are engaged in CEA)	
	Female > 18: 318,000	Female < 18: 69,000
	Male > 18: 138,000	Male < 18: 69,000
	Displaced people from Ukraine	At least 80%

	Host community members in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
	Other people on the move	Up to 10%
Objective:	The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response ensuring a people-centered approach through meaningful community participation.	

Priority Actions:	Activities:
Establishing NS feedback mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening existing feedback collection systems to understand community concerns, questions, suggestions, fears, or mistrust circulating in the affected population. Managing effective feedback mechanisms for the Ukraine and Impacted Countries operation Introducing feedback mechanisms and a satisfaction survey at HSPs, Health Centres, and Multicultural Centres, and other key locations where people receive services from the RRC. <p><u>RRC Call Centre</u> A Call Centre, operated by the RRC, has been in place since the beginning of the recent escalation of the conflict in Ukraine to provide persons fleeing Ukraine and Romanian people with information.</p> <p>For the RRC CVA program, the Call Centre was redirected to be used to support displaced people from Ukraine to register for cash assistance using the IFRC self-registration app and to solve potential issues in the cash assistance process.</p> <p>Moving forward, the Call Centre will also be used to make appointments for RRC Health Centres, referrals for MHPSS support and PFA, general information provision, and as a community feedback mechanism.</p>
Collecting community feedback and using it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing displaced persons' needs, priorities, and perceptions, using secondary data and information from partners. Presenting community feedback to governmental institutions and other stakeholders to help advocate on key issues. Ensuring meaningful face-to-face engagement with the displaced and host population, for instance through community meetings at the multicultural or health centres. Collecting community feedback through Post-Distribution Monitoring for multi-purpose cash and health. Monitoring social media of Romanian and Ukrainian-speaking groups to track feedback, rumours, and complaints among the displaced population and host communities Assessing community needs, priorities, and context, including preferred ways to receive information, take part and give feedback Providing timely, accurate and trusted information through multiple channels including social media, websites, hotline, face to face, media, and other to increase awareness of assistance available, respond to key concerns and contribute to vulnerability reduction Adapting information provided over time in response to changing needs over time Ensuring affected people's participation in assessment and design program processes Establishing community feedback mechanisms including some sector specific processes (CVA, other) Tracking and responding to questions and comments relating to assistance and the Red Cross through combined media/social media monitoring, and community-based approaches Providing program managers with rapid and accessible analysis of feed trends to support responses to it through two-way dialogue and program adaptation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling out CEA standards for community feedback data collection, triangulation, and analysis to inform timely action and integration into relevant planning and monitoring processes. • Based on collected information, informing, and adapting community engagement approaches, communication campaigns and response activities to improve the quality of programming, meet priority needs and build trust. • Implementing quarterly review and update of community feedback and survey tools to ensure they are up to date with Ukraine response developments. • Supporting coordinated Red Cross efforts to develop national and regional dashboards to visualise behavioural insights, research findings, community feedback, perceptions, and misinformation trends. • Providing relevant and timely information about available services to Romanian people and to the displaced population through the most popular and accessible communication channels such as Facebook, Telegram. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Send outbound SMS and WhatsApp messages with key updates on our programs. ◦ Develop visibility materials and informative messages to promote the health and HSP services and locations across Romania. ◦ Strengthen the current RRC Call Centre for the Ukraine crisis with updated information about all programs and referrals. • Ensuring that the RRC website presents up-to-date information about our services and about other actors.
Strengthening of CEA Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring and developing accessible, relevant, and comprehensive tools to support staff and volunteers to engage with affected communities in the Ukraine and impacted countries operation in Romania. • Training RRC staff and volunteers on CEA fundamentals, including responding to feedback. • Providing training and regular coaching to staff and volunteers on how to collect, analyse and use feedback and perceptions data. • Ensuring that CEA is mainstreamed in all relevant IFRC and RRC programs

 Migration and Displacement	Overall target: 100,000	
	Female > 18: 53,0000	Female > 18: 53,000
	Male > 18: 23,00	Male > 18: 23,000
	Displaced people from Ukraine	At least 80%
	Host community members in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
	Other people on the move in vulnerable situations	Up to 10%
Pub Objective:	Specific vulnerabilities of displaced populations and people on the move are analysed and their needs and rights are met with	

dedicated humanitarian assistance, protection and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders.

Priority Actions:

Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing services to refugees/displaced people

Activities:

In the context of Romania, different models of HSPs have been utilized and developed in order to meet the diverse needs of various people on the move along different stages of their journey.

These HSP models include:

- Humanity Concept Stores
- Humanitarian Service Points at RRC Branches
- Humanitarian Service Points at Border and Transit Points
- Multicultural Centres
- Health Centres

Humanity Concept Stores (10 operating nationwide)



Humanitarian Concept Stores, a model of Humanitarian Service Point developed by the RRC, have the primary goal of providing a range material support to cover the basic needs of displaced persons from Ukraine and other groups. The RRC has established nine around the country with one more opening in Constanta in the coming months.

These Concept Stores comprise rented storefronts or spaces in branch offices, where people can collect in-kind donations on a regular basis. This in-kind support includes perishable and non-perishable food items, hygiene products, clothing, household items, and other necessities depending on the location. People are also provided with basic information on services available in the area, PGI/safeguarding messaging, health information, and other information depending on the location.

Humanitarian Service Points

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 Humanitarian Service Points, including the 10 Humanity Concept Stores and RRC branch offices, reach displaced people from Ukraine, host communities, and other groups in vulnerable situations with a number of basic needs and information support including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food (non-perishable) Hot meals and perishable food through RRC food banks Hygiene products Clothing Information provision on services available in the area, PGI/safeguarding messaging, health information, and other information depending on the location. <p>As a contingency to the end of the 50/20 programme, the capacity of HSPs may be scaled up to fill the needs of people who have lost their accommodation and/or financial assistance from the government. Following the establishment of a new government programme to replace the 50/20 programme, if needs for relief assistance remains high, the RRC will work to continue maintaining the increased capacity of HSPs in areas where needs are highest.</p> <p>Humanitarian Service Points at border locations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RRC Tulcea branch is providing food and other basic needs at the border between Ukraine and Romania. During the spring and early summer of 2022, the RRC was operating 14 Humanitarian Service Points at border locations, which can readily be re-established, should a new increase in arrivals of displaced persons occur in the future.
Restoring Family Links and Protection of Civilian Populations	The RRC, in cooperation with the ICRC, is providing RFL and PCP services to displaced people from Ukraine and other people in need of support through the RRC HQ and at RRC branches around the country.
Advocacy and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and collecting data to assess the needs of people on the move. Analysis of the legal and protection frameworks in place and associated rights to better plan and provide relevant information to displaced people Cooperating with the ministry of social affairs and General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGES) on a regular basis to remain current with information on migration trends. Information is used to shape planning and assistance for displaced people from Ukraine
Transportation or evacuation	Paying for the transportation costs of people displaced from Ukraine or are on the move to other countries to reunite with family members or other essential reasons
People supported in official procedures	Developing and training a pool of volunteers with Romanian, Ukrainian, Russian, and other language skills to accompany displaced people to official appointments and procedures and provide interpretation services. This is done with the aim of removing barriers to public services, health and other vital care, increase adaptation and integration into host communities, and navigate legal and/or procedural challenges.
National Society Strengthening in Migration and Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting exchange visits and other knowledge sharing activities between NS, regional IFRC technical counterparts, PNSs, and other relevant actors Carrying out trainings and workshops on Migration and Displacement good practices Developing capacities to reach broader demographics of people on the move and increasing readiness for responding to new population movements Strengthening of M&D preparedness to react to planned scenarios, including increases in arrivals of displaced people and/or major policy changes

ENABLING APPROACHES



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises, and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well defined and recognised.

Priority Actions:	Activities:
Branch Development	Developing a national branch and volunteering development pilot program at nine branches.
Governance Development	Supporting the RRC statutory revision process together with IFRC and ICRC.
Programs Development	Developing the HR and technical capacities of the RRC related to programmes.
Logistic Development Support	<p>The RRC aims to develop adequate and sustainable logistics capacities and resources to support the implementation of its programs. The ambition is to establish a country-wide reach, based on domestic standards and practices that are aligned with international Movement standards, that builds upon collaboration, learning, mutual support, and guidance harmonization.</p> <p>Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquiring a warehouse in Bucharest for national and international emergency response purposes • Assessing the logistics capacities in the branches • Strengthening logistics management systems, including fleet management
PMER Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As guided by the organizational development plan of the NS, supporting the development, roll-out, and sustainable functioning of a centralised and harmonised activity monitoring and reporting system between NS branches and HQs, ensuring key capacities and focal points are in place for reporting and consolidating data. • Ensuring that a focal point at the RRC HQ-level is able to consolidate monitoring data for the internal decision making of the NS, as well as for external reporting through the Federation-wide framework. • Developing a country-wide reporting system, including data collection and visualization products, such as a Power BI-generated dashboard for incorporation into the RRC website. • Developing a multi-year PMER strategy to be implemented by IFRC and the RRC • Supporting the orientation and training of a national PMER staff member and orientations for other RRC staff on PMER tools, products, and reporting requirements.
Risk Management Development	Conducting a risk mapping of the RRC with technical support from the IFRC Regional Office.

Branch and Volunteering Development	<p>The aim of this element is to invest in multiple branch and volunteering development aspects, creating enabling conditions for inclusive, safe, secure, and innovative volunteer engagement and providing opportunities for volunteers who represent their communities' diversity and cultural dimensions. It will enforce the RRC community-level presence and enable locally led early and efficient responses to disasters and address vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Therefore, the support to the RRC HQ aims to assist the branches to be aligned, sustainable, and work closely with their communities. Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping and implementing a National Society Branch and Volunteering Development Framework • Creating a national volunteer database • Developing visibility items and personal protective equipment for volunteers • Assessing Branch Capacity and Developing Branch Development Plans • Reinforcing technical branch and volunteering development support to branches
Development of communications, humanitarian diplomacy/advocacy, and resource mobilization	<p>The RRC strives to be a leading humanitarian actor, represent and advocate for humanitarian concerns, and influence humanitarian agendas both in Romania and throughout the region. In recent years, the RRC has mobilized vital support from partners and the public domestically and internationally.</p> <p>By establishing strategies, capacity, and practices, the RRC can scale up its work to better attract and manage the financial resources it needs to deliver services in a transparent and accountable manner, managing financial risks and opportunities.</p> <p>This element of the NSD plan includes investing in communication capacities and information management at all levels. The aim is to support RRC leadership to ensure that the design of long-term activities and programs that can be funded through sustainable resources and is supported by appropriate accountability systems. Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and operationalizing humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy, communications, and resource mobilization strategies. • Strengthening the RRC Resource Mobilisation and Communication Units and branches with technical capabilities, tools and other resources • Developing new mobilities for fundraising and resource mobilization
Communication Development Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positioning the RRC as a key humanitarian actor • Generating greater awareness of the projects of the RRC and demonstrating how its programs are supporting people who need it most • Communications in emergencies/preparing communications teams for emergencies • Reputational management • Strategic donor communications, marketing and fundraising • Development of localized storytelling • Advocacy to ensure that all people on the move and people affected by the conflict in Ukraine, irrespective of their legal status are treated with dignity, are safe and have access to essential services • Promote availability of activities among affected communities and for people to lead safe, healthy and dignified lives, together with community engagement and accountability strategies
Strategic National Society Development,	<p>Strategic National Society Development and support for policies and systems will assist the RRC in collecting, analysing, and sharing data and information to facilitate learning, decision-making and risk management. The aim is to revisit, revise, and establish policies and systems while</p>

<p>policies, and systems</p>	<p>strengthening implementation mechanisms to ensure accountability and protect the RRC's integrity and reputation.</p> <p>Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing strategic planning and the RRC legal base through relevant and appropriate assessment tools (PER, SAF, VSSW, etc.) • CEA and PGI systems and policies • Developing HR procedures and standards (recruiting/onboarding, training, performance evaluation/standards) and implementation across the RRC. • Developing the IT infrastructure • Developing Finance, Client Relationship Management/Volunteer Management, and logistics systems • Standardizing and cascading training of staff and volunteers across the National Society. • Harmonizing systems between the IFRC, NS HQ and branches for PMER • Providing tools, training, and resources primarily to branches to strengthen their ability to collect quality, disaggregated data for better decision-making, planning, reporting, and fundraising.
<p>Disaster Risk Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) Development: The goal of the PER approach is to enable RRC to fulfil their auxiliary role, by strengthening local preparedness capacities to ensure timely and effective humanitarian assistance. This is an ongoing process throughout the Disaster Risk Management continuum and needs to be considered before, during and after a crisis. • Setting up an Emergency Operations Centre at the RRC HQ in Bucharest
<p>Cash and Voucher Assistance Preparedness (CVAP)</p>	<p>The IFRC Romania Country Office will provide the RRC with the technical support to implement CVAP that will enable the RRC to become a CVA-ready National Red Cross Society by the end of 2025.</p> <p><u>Area 1: Leadership Commitment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVAP kick-off meeting / CVA induction workshop • Assignment of the full time CVA focal point of the RRC • Establishment of the CVAP committee & working group (incl. Finance, HR, DM, logistics & procurement and social protection department) • Development of the RRC's CVA roadmap (incl. Vision and Strategy) • CVA self-assessment workshop and development of Plan of Action <p><u>Area 2: Process, Systems and Tools</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of CVA Standard Operation Procedure (SoP) for CVA in Emergency and social protection • Table-top exercise for testing the SoP and contingency plan • Adoption, customization or development of CVA data management system • Identification of local financial service providers (FSPs) and signing on the partnership MoU • Development of CVA rosters and profiles of the RRC <p><u>Area 3: Financial and Human resources and Capacities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVA trainings for staff and volunteers (HQ & branches) • Participation in global/regional trainings • Development and translation of CVA advocacy materials • CVA capacity building for branches (SoP dissemination and induction training, development of step-by-step manuals/guidelines and trainings, and etc.) <p><u>Area 4: CEA, Coordination and Partnership</u></p>

- Strong engagement and leadership of the RRC in the cash working group
- Development/translation of CEA materials for the CVA (e.g., CEA check list for CVA planning and implementation in Romanian)
- Reporting to the steering committee of the RRC on regular basis
- Participation in the global/Regional CVA coordination initiatives
- Potential partnership analysis for mapping partnership opportunity with external partners

Area 5: Test, Learn and Improve

- Two CVA pilot projects and retrospective meetings
- Revision/update of the SoP and other processes and tools



IFRC Secretariat Services

Objective:

The IFRC is working as one organization, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities with which they work as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Priority Actions:

Activities:

Operational Management

The IFRC Country Office in Romania is focusing on supporting the evolving needs of displaced people from Ukraine, host communities, and other vulnerable groups, alongside developing and implementing the RRC strengthening strategy.

This includes providing technical support to the RRC, particularly in the areas of CVA, Disaster Management, Livelihoods, MHPSS, PMER, Communications, CEA, PGI, IM, and other areas identified by the RRC and which require support.

National Society Strengthening

Strong, independent, self-sustained, well-functioning and trusted local action by the National Society, and reach are essential to providing life-saving humanitarian action, as well as for supporting community resilience and local development to achieve the ambitions outlined in the IFRC Strategy 2030 and Agenda for Renewal.

The scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Romanian Red Cross depends on the ability of the National Headquarters and branch structure to be appropriate, develop their capacities, and adapt to the rapidly changing operational context.

The IFRC is committed to supporting the long-term development of the RRC across a number of priority areas identified by the RRC and the IFRC Country Office in Romania.

The current National Society Development (NSD) Support Plan developed by the IFRC NSD Coordinator in Romania comprises:

- Strategic NSD and developing policies and essential systems including:
 - Strategic planning and development of the RRC legal base through relevant and appropriate assessment tools (PER, SAF, etc.), and supporting the revision of the RRC Statutes.
 - Developing CEA and PGI systems and policies
 - Strengthening of Movement and external partner coordination

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HR capacity strengthening ○ IT capacity strengthening ○ Financial sustainability and accountability ○ Logistics capacity strengthening ○ Monitoring, evaluation, learning, reporting, accountability and quality assurance ○ Development of communications and humanitarian diplomacy capacities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branch and volunteering development • Strengthening technical capacities of the RRC for current and future emergency responses, predominantly Cash and Voucher Assistance Preparedness
Financial Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the RRC through mobilizing resources for the Ukraine operation and National Society strengthening by advocating for contributions from Movement partners, government donors, private sector actors, and others. • Supporting the development of sustainable long-term resource mobilisation and fundraising capacities in order to support the core costs of the RRC and effectively scale up and manage resources during an emergency. • Helping to develop more effective financial systems for increased efficiency and accountability
Humanitarian Diplomacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the RRC to develop a strategic and systemic approach to HD and strengthening the positioning of the RRC toward public authorities, international organizations, and other key stakeholders. • Facilitating meetings and high-level events with key stakeholders including public authorities, foreign missions in Romania, UN agencies, and others.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Engagement and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the RRC's familiarity with a Red Cross Movement-Wide approach during emergency response. • Gathering support from new Movement and external partners and helping to strengthen relationships between the RRC and existing Movement partners. • Progress the effectiveness of coordination between Red Cross Movement actors operating in Romania and across the region.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:		Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among IFRC membership.
Priority Actions:	Activities:	
Movement Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IFRC, ICRC, French RC, Italian RC, Danish RC, and soon the Swedish RC, have physical presence in Romania and are contributing through both technical and financial support to the operation, as well as the operation of logistics hubs in the case of the Italian and Danish RC. A wide number of other Partner National Societies are contributing to the operation through financial support to the RRC through bilateral agreements and the IFRC Emergency Appeal. This includes the Swedish Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, British Red Cross, American Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent Society, and others. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Movement partners contributing to the operation in Romania fall under the coordination of the Romanian Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC and ICRC. • Movement partners active in Romania – as well as those providing significant financial and/or technical contributions to the operation – participate in bi-weekly Movement coordination meetings in order to discuss pressing issues, provide situation updates, and align their interventions. Movement actors based in the RRC HQ in Bucharest also regularly meet on a weekly basis to discuss organizational issues or more technical and/or internal matters. • The ICRC is supporting the RRC with protection of civilian populations and restoring family links in Romania. The ICRC is also supporting the statutory revision process of the RRC. • The RRC receives technical support from the IFRC PSS Centre on its MHPSS activities. • The RRC also coordinates its migration activities with other Red Cross Movement actors as a member of the Platform for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum seeker and Migrants (PERCO) network.
External Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RRC is a member of the Refugee Response Coordination mechanism in Romania and participates in the national Basic Needs Working Group, Protection Working Group, and is a co-host of the Cash Working Group, with technical support from the IFRC CVA Delegate. The RRC strives to align its activities with international organisations, other humanitarian actors, and civil-society organisations present in Romania, and to complement national and local authorities as a legally mandated auxiliary to the public authorities. • Participating in the existing inter-agency Community Engagement and Accountability/Accountability to the Affected Population/Communication with Communities groups for coordination on CEA/AAP with Movement and external partners. • Supporting data sharing and analysis from needs assessments, perception surveys, community feedback, etc., in the inter-agency Accountability to the Affected Population/Communication with Communities group. • The RRC has also partnered with private sector actors in order to maximize its reach, impact, and resource mobilization capacities.

Quality and accountability

For the operation's Federation-wide indicator framework and data collected, please refer to [IFRC GO](#).

ANNEX 1: NATIONAL SOCIETY RESPONSE PLAN – MOVEMENT-WIDE FUNDING REQUIREMENT THROUGH VARIOUS CHANNELS

Total	NS Fundraising (2022)	Through IFRC (2022-2025)	French RC (2025)	Italian RC (2023)	ICRC (2023)
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FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	117,667,201	14,575,223	100,196,409	2,000,000	632,000	263,569
Shelter and Basic Household Items			8,758,257			
Livelihoods			10,444,707			
Multi-purpose Cash			46,463,493			
Health and Care			11,380,000	2,000,000		
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			107,500			
Protection, Gender and Inclusion			115,025			
Community Engagement and Accountability			266,925			
Education						
Migration			10,200,000			
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			2,220,780			
Environmental Sustainability						
Enabling Approaches						
Coordination and Partnerships			6,799			
Secretariat Services			3,505,133			
National Society Strengthening			6,200,000			
Total	117,667,201	14,575,223	100,196,409	2,000,000	632,000	263,569

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Regional Office for Europe, Head of Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management:** Stefano Biagiotti, stefano.biagiotti@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

- [Link to the Emergency Appeal and updates](#)