



Romanian Red Cross volunteers support a family as they cross the border from Ukraine and into Isaccea, Romania.
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Emergency Appeal №: MGR65002 First launched on: 28/02/2022	Glide №: OT-2022-000157-UKR								
Final report issued on: 31/03/2026	Timeframe covered by final report: From 28/02/2022 to 31/12/2025								
Number of people targeted: 600,000	Number of people reached: <table border="1" data-bbox="784 1665 1513 1740"> <thead> <tr> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>303,393</td> <td>274,018</td> <td>88,246</td> <td>55,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2022	2023	2024	2025	303,393	274,018	88,246	55,500
2022	2023	2024	2025						
303,393	274,018	88,246	55,500						
Funding requirement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 100,196,409 • Federation-wide: CHF 117,667,201 	Expenditure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 44,694,077 • Federation-wide: CHF 70,249,056 								
*Details on methodology, data limitations, and how to interpret this report are provided in Annex I.									

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

In February 2022, Romania was affected by the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which triggered one of the largest displacement crises in Europe. Within weeks, hundreds of thousands of people fleeing Ukraine crossed into Romania, primarily through the northern and eastern border points. The sudden influx placed immediate pressure on national and local systems, generating urgent humanitarian needs related to emergency accommodation, food and basic items, healthcare, protection, and information support.

Initial assessments conducted by the Romanian Red Cross (RRC), in coordination with public authorities and Movement partners, identified heightened vulnerabilities among older people, women with children, and persons with disabilities, particularly regarding access to healthcare, income, and safe housing¹. In response, the RRC rapidly scaled up emergency assistance, including first aid, relief item distribution, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), and psychosocial support, while mobilising volunteers and expanding branch-level response capacities.

Throughout 2023, the displacement situation became increasingly protracted. While many displaced people from Ukraine achieved a degree of stability, including access to employment and longer-term accommodation, significant gaps persisted for those in vulnerable situations. Humanitarian needs gradually shifted from immediate lifesaving assistance towards more stabilisation- and inclusion-oriented support, particularly in health, livelihoods, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and social integration.

At the same time, rising living costs, economic uncertainty, and concerns regarding the duration and conditions of temporary protection contributed to increased financial stress, debt accumulation, and protection risks among displaced populations, underscoring the need for continued humanitarian engagement.

In 2024, Romania continued to host a significant displaced population from Ukraine amid a complex regional context. Across Europe, over six million people displaced from Ukraine were recorded, with unmet needs remaining high, particularly for medical and material assistance among older people and other vulnerable groups (IFRC, 2024). In Romania, rising housing costs and the gradual reduction of subsidised accommodation and government support increased risks of housing insecurity, secondary displacement, and negative coping strategies.

Simultaneously, socio-economic vulnerabilities among segments of the Romanian host population became more pronounced, particularly among low-income households, older people, and socially marginalised groups affected by inflation and rising living costs. This context heightened the risk of social tension and exclusion, reinforcing the need for inclusive, community-based approaches that addressed shared vulnerabilities and promoted social cohesion.

As of 2025, the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine remains ongoing, with continued humanitarian repercussions across the region. In Romania, 197,802 refugees from Ukraine were recorded in October 2025². While many displaced people are increasingly integrated into host communities, others continue to face barriers to sustainable housing, healthcare, education, and livelihoods. Vulnerable groups — including single-parent households, older people, persons with disabilities, and individuals dependent on government assistance — remain particularly exposed to economic hardship, protection risks, and deteriorating mental well-being.

Against a backdrop of persistent socio-economic pressures affecting both displaced populations and host communities, humanitarian needs in Romania remain significant and evolving. Although the extension of the EU Temporary Protection Directive until at least March 2027 provides an important legal framework, shifting national support policies and broader global economic uncertainty risk exacerbating vulnerabilities. The situation therefore continues to require coordinated, flexible, and conflict-sensitive humanitarian action, informed by lessons learned since 2022 and adapted to the protracted nature of the crisis.

¹ [MGR65002_Romania_NS_Response_Plan.pdf](#)

² [Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation](#)

Federation-wide Response to Date: Romania



TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED

303K	274K	88K	55K
2022	2023	2024	2025

NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY during the response period

921		2.8K	
People Trained in First Aid		People Trained in MHPSS	
8.6K		47	
Peak Number of Volunteers Mobilised		Branches Responding	

Disasters and Crises



BASIC NEEDS ASSISTANCE

303K	56K	54K	38K
2022	2023	2024	2025



SHELTER

529
2024



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

People reached with CHF 19M in 2022, CHF 6M in 2023, CHF 1.7M in 2024, and CHF 626K in 2025

61K	31K	9K	5.1K
2022	2023	2024	2025

Health and Wellbeing



HEALTH AND CARE

495	9.7K	17K	30K
2022	2023	2024	2025



MHPSS

913	8.1K	88K	11K
2022	2023	2024	2025



WASH

1.1K	274K	54K	55K
2022	2023	2024	2025

Migration and Displacement



MIGRATION

2023	39K
2024	54K
2025	51K

Values, Power and Inclusion



PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

55	1.3K	2.5K	2.2K
2022	2023	2024	2025



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

National Society has established feedback mechanisms

Summary of response

Following the escalation of the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine in early 2022, the RRC rapidly mobilised to support people displaced from Ukraine into Romania. Immediate humanitarian assistance was provided at border points and in key transit and destination areas, focusing on first aid, relief items, emergency accommodation support, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), psychosocial support, and access to information and essential services. Large numbers of volunteers were deployed in frontline response roles, while domestic fundraising and emergency funding mechanisms enabled the rapid scale-up of operations.

The response was implemented in close coordination with national and local authorities and supported by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement through the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal. Partner National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat contributed financial resources, technical expertise, surge capacity, and in-kind support, enabling the RRC to expand operational coverage and maintain continuity of assistance. Coordination mechanisms with public institutions and humanitarian actors supported a complementary, needs-based approach, with particular attention to protection, health, MHPSS, and CVA.

In 2023, as displacement became increasingly protracted, the RRC adapted its response to address evolving needs and longer-term challenges. Assistance expanded beyond immediate relief to include stabilisation and inclusion-oriented support, while operational systems and branch capacities were strengthened. Movement partners continued to provide support through bilateral contributions, technical deployments, and capacity-building initiatives, reinforcing localisation efforts and enhancing programme quality and accountability.

By 2024 and 2025, the response transitioned further towards sustained, community-based interventions. The RRC increasingly prioritised social inclusion and integration, community health, MHPSS, and support addressing shared vulnerabilities among displaced people from Ukraine and vulnerable members of host communities. This approach aimed to promote social cohesion and community resilience, reduce the risk of tension linked to unequal access to assistance, and ensure that support remained conflict-sensitive and needs-based. Throughout this phase, the RRC maintained flexibility to respond to emerging needs and external shocks, while continuing to invest in volunteer development, CVA preparedness, and institutional sustainability and notable National Society development through strengthening core systems and structures, with ongoing support from IFRC Membership and partners.

Operational risk assessment

Throughout the reporting period, the RRC operated in a complex and evolving environment shaped by regional insecurity, prolonged displacement, and changing policy and socio-economic conditions. While Romania itself was not directly affected by active hostilities, the proximity to an ongoing international armed conflict required continuous risk monitoring, particularly in border areas and high-density displacement locations. Heightened regional security concerns and fluctuating cross-border movements at times affected planning assumptions and required rapid operational adjustments. The RRC mitigated these risks through close coordination with national authorities, regular context analysis, and flexible operational planning, ensuring staff and volunteer safety while maintaining continuity of services.

Logistical and access-related challenges also affected implementation, particularly during the initial emergency phase and seasonal peaks. Pressure on accommodation facilities, congestion at border crossing points, and winter weather conditions intermittently constrained access to affected populations and increased operational costs. The RRC addressed these challenges by decentralising assistance through branch networks, pre-positioning relief items, expanding cash and voucher assistance to reduce logistical burdens, and adjusting delivery modalities based on local conditions.

Policy and regulatory changes represented a further operational risk. Shifts in national support schemes and administrative requirements related to Temporary Protection Status created uncertainty for displaced people and, at times, affected targeting and eligibility for assistance. To mitigate this, the RRC strengthened coordination with public

institutions and legal and social service providers, while ensuring clear communication with affected populations to manage expectations and support informed decision-making.

Finally, growing socio-economic pressures affecting both displaced people and host communities posed risks to social cohesion and programme acceptance. Rising living costs and perceptions of unequal assistance had the potential to generate tension at community level. The RRC mitigated these risks by adopting inclusive, needs-based approaches that addressed shared vulnerabilities, integrating community engagement and feedback mechanisms, and applying conflict-sensitive programming to ensure that assistance contributed to social cohesion rather than exacerbating existing fragilities.

A. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Adaptive planning informed by feedback and accountability mechanisms

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) was a cross-cutting priority throughout the operation, enabling RRC to deliver assistance that was responsive, accessible, and aligned with the evolving needs of displaced people from Ukraine and vulnerable host community members. Accountability to affected populations' principles were integrated into programme design and implementation, with a strong emphasis on information provision, feedback, and participation.

A dedicated call centre was established early in the response and operated throughout the appeal period. The call centre was staffed by five Ukrainian and English-speaking operators and functioned as a centralised information and referral mechanism. The call centre provided timely and accurate information on access to legal documentation, available assistance modalities, eligibility criteria, referral pathways, and essential services, while also addressing questions, concerns, and complaints from affected populations. This mechanism significantly reduced information gaps and barriers to access, particularly for newly arrived and vulnerable individuals, and supported informed decision-making.

In addition to the call centre, the RRC implemented multiple feedback and accountability channels, including humanitarian service points, branch-level consultations, focus group discussions, social media monitoring, and post-distribution monitoring, particularly for cash and voucher assistance. Insights from CEA mechanisms directly informed programme adjustments, strengthened transparency, and reinforced trust between the RRC and the communities it served.

Area-based and context-specific response implementation

From the onset of the crisis, RRC branches located in border and high-displacement areas were fully engaged in emergency response activities. These branches played a critical role in needs assessment, service delivery, volunteer mobilisation, and coordination with local authorities and humanitarian actors. Building on this decentralised capacity, the RRC adopted an area-based and context-sensitive approach to programming, recognising the diverse profiles, intentions, and vulnerabilities of displaced populations across regions.

In northern border areas such as Suceava, where displacement patterns remained highly fluid and many people continued onward or returned temporarily to Ukraine, the response prioritised immediate and short-term assistance, including basic relief items, first aid, information services, and CVA to cover essential needs. In Iași, a major academic and urban centre, programming placed greater emphasis on access to education, language learning, and social integration support, reflecting the high proportion of students and families seeking medium-term stability. In Bucharest, where displaced people were more likely to pursue longer-term settlement, the RRC increasingly focused on employability, livelihoods-related support, and facilitated access to public services and labour market opportunities.

This differentiated approach ensured that assistance remained needs-based, flexible, and conflict-sensitive, while also supporting social cohesion and reducing the risk of tensions linked to unequal access to services.

Institutional strengthening and sustainability


Across all phases of the appeal, the response deliberately integrated National Society Development (NSD) objectives to ensure sustainability beyond the emergency timeframe. With support from the IFRC and Partner National Societies, the RRC received continuous technical and financial support aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and operational readiness.

Key areas of NSD support included organisational development, strategic planning, policy and framework development, PMER systems, information management, volunteer management, leadership development, and coordination and enabling functions. Investments in systems, tools, and human resources (HR) were designed to be embedded across the RRC's broader portfolio, ensuring that capacities strengthened through the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Appeal could be leveraged for future humanitarian responses, long-term programmes, and preparedness for emerging crises.

Through this integrated approach, the RRC not only addressed immediate humanitarian needs but also reinforced its role as a trusted, capable, and sustainable humanitarian actor within Romania's national response system.

B. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

HEALTH AND CARE, INCLUDING MHPSS AND WASH

	HEALTH AND CARE (INCLUDING MHPSS)	Overall Target: 100,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 171,395			
Objective	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people in vulnerable situations are provided with high-quality health and care services, including MHPSS.</i>				
Health and Care					
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions	495	9,755	17,475	30,551
	# of people trained in first aid	0	277	302	342
Achievements	<p>Between 2022 and 2025, RRC delivered a comprehensive package of health and care services to people displaced by the conflict in Ukraine and to vulnerable members of host communities, progressively adapting the response from emergency support to more structured, community-based health interventions.</p> <p>In the initial phase of the response in 2022 and throughout 2023, RRC facilitators conducted first aid sessions in refugee reception and accommodation centres, strengthening immediate lifesaving knowledge among displaced populations and host communities. At the same time, RRC branches in urban and high-displacement areas including Iași, Satu Mare, Bihor, Arad, Timiș, Alba, Brașov, Sălaj, and Mureș provided primary health services and facilitated referrals to public health institutions, ensuring access to essential care for refugees facing barriers within national health systems.</p> <p>While the initial plan to establish Health Promotion Centers, by mid-2023, six Health Promotion Centres became fully operational in Bucharest, Brașov, Constanța, Iași, Satu Mare, and Sălaj. These</p>				

centres delivered a wide range of primary health services to people displaced from Ukraine and vulnerable Romanian community members, including general medical consultations, paediatrics, gynaecology, optometry, dentistry, and basic health screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, oxygen saturation, EKG, and general health evaluations. The centres also ensured structured referrals to public health services for specialised treatment and follow-up care.

To address geographical gaps and reach underserved populations, the RRC operated Mobile Health Caravans, which travelled to counties including Tulcea, Galați, and Râșnov, providing on-site health consultations, screenings, and referrals. These mobile services played a critical role in reaching people with limited mobility, reduced access to transport, or residing in remote or marginalised areas.

Towards the end of 2023, the RRC prepared to expand health-related financial access through a Cash for Health programme, designed to support people diagnosed with serious illnesses at Health Promotion Centres by covering costs related to further investigations, medical consultations, and medication. This initiative was fully implemented in fall 2024 with technical support from IFRC and funding through a DEC initiative in partnership with the British Red Cross. The programme reduced financial barriers to continuity of care and complemented existing primary health and MHPSS services, ensuring holistic support for vulnerable populations.

In 2024 and 2025, health activities continued through multiple funding streams, including the French Red Cross support and bilateral partnerships. Health Caravans continued to operate in 22 countries across Romania, including in Bucharest Sector 5. Furthermore, the Community-Based Health Volunteering programme was launched in 2024 with the aim of strengthening prevention, outreach, and community-level health engagement and promoting volunteering. Besides three pilot branches, in 2025, 8 more branches participated in the programme, with 1,673 volunteers engaged and 8,460 beneficiaries reached through community-based health and MHPSS activities such as first aid (FA) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) trainings for local communities, health education and psychoeducation, etc. At the end of reporting period, achievements also included more than 15 partnerships with sponsors and local authorities were formed, 21,000 EUR collected by communities and branches, eight venues given for use by the local authorities to the branches to further develop the project. Branches Harghita and Teleorman established four new sub-branches as a result of the project. With French Red Cross bilateral support, Romanian Red Cross was able to train a total of 79 people with a PFA Trainer of Trainings through a total of 3 sessions (2 in 2024 and 1 in 2025).

Between June and October 2025, the RRC implemented a targeted health education and early childhood care programme for mothers of children under five across Brașov, Iași, Constanța, and Bucharest Sector 4. The programme combined health education sessions on infant first aid, nutrition, vaccination awareness, psychosocial support, and early child development with a cash-based component, enabling participating mothers to access essential child health and hygiene items, thereby strengthening preventive health practices and continuity of care for young children.

In parallel, the National Society developed a dedicated Health and Social Inclusion Framework of the Romanian RC (including the MHPSS Framework) that aims to guide future programming and ensure coherence, quality, and sustainability beyond the appeal period. In 2025, the RRC further strengthened its First Aid capacity through the First Aid Training of Trainers (ToT) as well as two FA Make up simulation trainings. The FA ToT course, aligned with the GFARC and IFRC standards, trained a pool of 17 skilled trainers, able to conduct high quality trainings. The Make-up simulation training targeted 31 participants, staff and volunteers.

	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
Key Indicators	# of people reached by National Society mental health and psychosocial support services	913	8,152	88,246	11.996
	# of people trained in MHPSS (including psychological first aid and other MHPSS related trainings)	8	569	1,260	1,054
Achievements	<p>Over the last four years, the MHPSS sector in the Romanian Red Cross has experienced a remarkable strengthening and scale-up, both structurally and operationally. Throughout the appeal implementation period, the MHPSS interventions constituted a core pillar of the RRC response, addressing the psychological impact of displacement, uncertainty, and prolonged stress among both displaced people from Ukraine and host communities.</p> <p>In 2022 and 2023, the RRC delivered Psychological First Aid to individuals affected by the crisis, both as a standalone service and integrated within other programmes, including health services, humanitarian service points, multicultural centres, health promotion centres, and mobile health caravans. During this period, four PFA trainings were conducted, training over 90 staff and volunteers, with supervision mechanisms planned and progressively introduced to ensure quality and staff well-being.</p> <p>MHPSS services were provided across a wide range of counties, including Maramureş, Satu Mare, Bihor, Arad, Alba, Timiş, Sălaj, Bistriţa, Mureş, Sibiu, Braşov, Covasna, Bacău, Brăila, Teleorman, Bucharest, and Ilfov. Social and psychosocial activities for children were implemented in multiple locations, creating safe spaces that supported emotional expression, routine, and social connection.</p> <p>In June 2023, a one-week intensive community-based MHPSS training was delivered to 30 RRC staff working in Health Promotion Centres, strengthening their capacity to provide structured psychosocial support. In parallel, 25 volunteers from 11 RRC branches were trained in community-based MHPSS and Child Friendly Spaces. In September, “Sprint” training was held with 25 volunteers with aim to strengthen youth engagement and social inclusion, supported by Danish Red Cross Youth. Consequently, these capacities translated into multiple psychosocial activities for children, youth, and families, fostering emotional safety, group cohesion, and inclusion of both displaced and host community members.</p> <p>In addition, the RRC Call Centre functioned as an MHPSS and First Aid hotline, with trained staff providing Psychological First Aid through telephone support. Furthermore, PFA was delivered at humanitarian service points, concept stores and through mobile health caravans, ensuring accessible support across multiple service delivery channels. Through the EU4HEALTH project, the RRC significantly scaled up PFA capacity between late 2023 and 2024. From September 2023, eight additional PFA trainings were delivered, training 210 PFA providers. A supervision and support system for PFA providers was developed in collaboration with the IFRC Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support (PSS Centre), following the “Supportive supervision and Caring for staff and volunteers” training held in March 2024. During this period, the RRC also participated in a PFA study led by the PSS Centre, contributing to regional learning on the role of PFA in neighbouring countries affected by the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine.</p>				
	Towards the end of 2024 and in 2025, the RRC branches expanded the scope of MHPSS services				

within the project, as per evolving needs and provided community based MHPSS in seven key locations (health promotion centres and multicultural centre). At the end of the project, 2,176 frontline responders were trained to provide PFA/MHPSS while 91,587 displaced people, and 1,752 staff and volunteers received PFA/MHPSS support.

The six Health Promotion Centres continued to deliver structured MHPSS services alongside health care, including individual and group psychosocial support. Refresher MHPSS trainings were organised in November 2023 for the centres' staff, informed by identified operational needs, and a technical MHPSS monitoring visit was conducted by the French Red Cross to support quality assurance and technical alignment.

Between February 2024 and February 2025, with support from the Danish Red Cross, the RRC further strengthened community-based MHPSS (CBMHPSS) programming in Bucharest Sector 4, Constanța, Iași, and Tulcea. These activities reached 1,706 people and included psychosocial and educational activities for children and youth, counselling, psychoeducation, support groups, stress management workshops, multicultural events, language support, career orientation, and employment-related assistance. In November 2024, an advanced "MHPSS in emergencies" orientation training was delivered to 22 RRC staff and volunteers, addressing identified capacity gaps and strengthening preparedness for complex emergencies.

In 2024 and 2025, MHPSS activities were implemented as standalone withing the EU4HEALTH and Danish RC funded projects, as well as a significant component of other projects focusing on social inclusion and integration of displaced people (DEC, SEM, and Sport Coach). Activities included PFA and community-based psychosocial support , as well as providing care and support to staff and volunteers. Collectively, these interventions, together with the Cash for Health programme, reinforced the RRC's role as a key MHPSS and health actor in Romania, supporting resilience, dignity, and social cohesion among displaced people from Ukraine and vulnerable host communities, while embedding sustainable capacities within the National Society. During 2024 and 2025, the RRC assumed the role of the MHPSS working group chair, together with WHO.

Overall, with coordinated support from the IFRC, the French and the Danish Red Cross, the RRC has undertaken substantial efforts to strengthen and scale up its MHPSS capacities, ensuring holistic, comprehensive, and integrated MHPSS, including dedicated measures to protect and promote the wellbeing of staff and volunteers. A major milestone in this process has been the development of the **RRC MHPSS Framework**, designed in close collaboration with the IFRC, which now provides a coherent strategic foundation for the NS work and guides the integration of MHPSS across programmes and emergency operations.



**WATER, SANITATION,
AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

Overall Target: 100,000

Overall Services Provided: 385,271

Objective

Comprehensive WASH support is provided to people in vulnerable situations, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population.

Key Indicators

Indicator	Reach			
	2022	2023	2024	2025
# of people reached with hygiene supplies	1,155	274,018	54,598	55,500

Achievements

Between 2022 and 2025, the RRC prioritised the provision of hygiene-related assistance as part of its integrated response to the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, with the objective of reducing public health risks and ensuring dignity for people displaced from Ukraine and vulnerable members of host communities.

Throughout the response, hygiene supplies were distributed to people living in temporary and collective accommodation centres managed by public authorities, non-governmental organisations, and private initiatives. Distributions targeted newly arrived refugees as well as those in protracted displacement, ensuring continued access to essential hygiene items in settings where access to sanitation facilities and personal hygiene products was limited.


From the onset of the international armed conflict, RRC branches located in border and high-displacement areas played a central role in hygiene assistance. Volunteers were deployed at border crossing points, reception centres, railway stations, airports, and RRC branch offices, where hygiene kits and essential hygiene products were provided to people arriving from Ukraine. These distributions were adapted to local needs and delivery modalities, including emergency distributions for newcomers and follow-up support in longer-term accommodation settings.

Hygiene assistance (hygiene kits' availability) was also channelled through Social Service Points established in multiple counties, where displaced people and vulnerable host community members could regularly access hygiene products alongside information on available services and referral pathways. This approach supported continuity of hygiene practices beyond the immediate emergency phase and reduced reliance on one-off distributions.

In 2024 and 2025, hygiene support continued through social shops operated by the RRC in Bucharest Social Shop, allowing vulnerable individuals to access hygiene products in a dignified manner. Additional targeted hygiene distributions were implemented through DEC-funded activities, focusing on newly arrived refugees in Suceava County and on mothers with infants and young children in Bucharest Sector 4, ensuring that hygiene assistance was responsive to age and gender specific needs.

Overall, WASH interventions remained focused on hygiene promotion and access to essential hygiene items, contributing to the prevention of water- and hygiene-related diseases and reinforcing dignity and well-being among people displaced from Ukraine and vulnerable host communities throughout the duration of the appeal.

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	SHELTER, HOUSING, AND SETTLEMENTS	Overall Target: 100,000			
			Overall Services Provided: 529		
Objective	Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of host families supported to welcome people fleeing from Ukraine	-	-	529	-
Achievements	<p>The Safe Homes Programme (SHP) in Romania successfully supported communities and displaced people from Ukraine in supporting their safety and well-being through integrated shelter and settlement solutions. The essential part of the response was the government's "Programme 50/20," which provided property owners with 50 lei (9-10 EUR approx.) per day for accommodation and 20 lei (4-5 EUR) for food per hosted person. The Romanian Red Cross (RRC) supported this initiative to sustain private hosting as a safe and practical temporary solution for displaced people from Ukraine.</p>				
	<p>The RRC directly engaged with 529 host families to make private hosting of displaced people from Ukraine possible. While the program initially set a modest target of 50 for protection services, the recruitment of a dedicated social worker allowed the RRC to significantly exceed the target. In total, 529 families from Ukraine were provided with information or referrals to available protection services.</p> <p>To complement shelter needs with holistic care, the RRC provided a range of direct services to displaced people from Ukraine, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Assistance: 1,124 individuals. • Humanitarian Aid: 731 individuals. • Medical Services: 439 individuals. • Integration Support: 210 individuals attended Romanian language courses, and 131 received specialized employment assistance. <p>Safe Homes Service Point was established at the Bucharest social store to provide daily counselling and referrals. The RRC implemented a structured system to track the progress of people in vulnerable situations and identify tailored support needs, ranging from basic housing to long-term cultural integration</p> <p>High protection standards were maintained through a comprehensive monitoring survey of 529 respondents to evaluate housing quality, safety, and privacy. This data enabled social workers to provide tailored mentoring sessions, including seven specific sessions for CV creation and job placement support, while facilitating referrals to specialized institutions for beneficiaries requiring higher-level assistance. Targeted monitoring visits were also conducted at the Little Odessa Complex to address the unique needs of resident women and children. The program's success was driven by a high-level Strategic Coordination Group involving the Prime Minister's office, UN agencies, and NGOs, which ensured a unified and efficient humanitarian response. These collaborative efforts led to a National Lessons Learned Workshop in January 2024, where</p>				

stakeholders identified the necessity of long-term rehousing solutions and improved data sharing. The expertise and networks developed during the project have been formally integrated into the organization's new Migration Department, ensuring permanent institutional capacity for supporting displaced populations in Romania.



LIVELIHOODS

Overall Target: 100,000

Overall Services Provided: 453,043

Objective

Communities in affected areas and displaced people receive basic needs assistance to support immediate livelihoods security and recover their way of life and income through sustainable livelihoods programmes that promote socioeconomic integration and economic stability.

Key Indicators

Indicator

Reach

2022

2023

2024

2025

of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs (food, clothing, hygiene, medicines, and other essential items)

303,393

56,910

54,598

38,142

Achievements

Between 2022 and 2025, RRC supported displaced people from Ukraine and vulnerable members of host communities in meeting their immediate basic needs, with a focus on food security, access to clothing, medicines, and essential household items, as a foundation for livelihoods stability and socioeconomic integration.

In 2022 and 2023, food, clothing and hygiene support was primarily delivered through large-scale emergency relief distributions. RRC branches, particularly in border and high-displacement areas, provided food items, clothing, medicines, and essential household goods to refugees arriving in Romania and to those residing in temporary or collective accommodation centres. Volunteers were deployed at border crossing points, railway stations, airports, reception centres, and branch facilities, ensuring rapid access to basic necessities during the initial phase of displacement and reducing immediate financial strain on affected households.

Basic needs assistance was complemented by Social Service Points operating in several counties, where displaced people could access food and clothing in a safe and dignified manner, alongside information and referrals to other support services. These interventions were essential in supporting households with limited income and restricted access to formal labour markets during the early and mid-stages of displacement.

With support from the Danish Red Cross, the RRC established and operated a logistics hub in Suceava county, close to the Ukrainian border. While serving as a key entry and coordination point for humanitarian supplies destined for Ukraine, the hub also strengthened the RRC's national logistics capacity, enabling more efficient storage, dispatch, and distribution of food and essential non-food items within Romania. This enhanced logistical readiness directly supported the scale and continuity of basic needs assistance during the peak of arrivals.

Throughout the implementation and subsequent adaptation of the Government-led 50/20 programme, the RRC continued to provide complementary humanitarian assistance through a range of modalities, including in-kind support and cash-based assistance. This ensured continuity of support for displaced people regardless of their access to state assistance and helped mitigate

potential gaps during the transition of the 50/20 mechanism.

In 2024 and 2025, livelihoods support increasingly shifted towards more structured and predictable assistance modalities. Through RRC social shops, beneficiaries accessed monthly food rations adjusted to household needs, supporting food security while promoting dignity and choice. In parallel, through DEC-funded interventions, the RRC provided warm meals and food parcels to targeted groups in Suceava and Tulcea counties, prioritising newly arrived refugees and individuals facing acute economic vulnerability.

Across the appeal period, livelihoods interventions contributed to stabilising living conditions for displaced people and vulnerable Romanians, bridging emergency relief and early recovery, and supporting the gradual transition towards socioeconomic inclusion.



CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

Overall Target: 100,000

Overall Services Provided: 106,804

Objective

Displaced people in vulnerable situations have their needs addressed through the use of cash.

Key Indicators

Indicator

Reach

	2022	2023	2024	2025
# of people reached with conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance	61,445	31,102	9,061	5,196
Amount of cash distributed, CHF	18.9M	6.1M	1.7M	626K

Achievements

Cash and Voucher Assistance remained a central modality of the Romanian Red Cross response to address the basic needs of displaced people in vulnerable situations, particularly older persons, women with children, and persons with disabilities facing barriers in accessing income, healthcare, and adequate housing. Initial and ongoing needs assessments conducted in coordination with public authorities, the IFRC, and other Movement partners consistently confirmed cash as the most appropriate and dignified form of assistance, enabling households to prioritise their most urgent needs in functioning local markets.

In 2022, the RRC rapidly scaled up a nationwide multipurpose cash assistance programme, reaching a large number of people who fled the conflict in Ukraine across Romania. Cash assistance was delivered primarily through unconditional multipurpose grants, complemented by conditional support in specific contexts, including winterisation. The programme was supported by a digital self-registration system developed with IFRC technical assistance, which significantly increased accessibility and processing efficiency. To ensure inclusion, the RRC established a dedicated call centre staffed by trained Romanian and Ukrainian-speaking personnel, as well as in-person service points in key locations, providing direct support to older people, persons with disabilities, and individuals unable to access or navigate digital tools.

Seasonal needs were addressed through targeted winter assistance, informed by large-scale multi-sectoral needs assessments and market analysis conducted between August and September 2022 among people displaced from Ukraine living in Romania. The assessment reached over 4,300 households (approximately 14,400 individuals), representing around 17% of the displaced population at the time, and examined needs related to income, expenditure, access to services, protection, and sectoral vulnerabilities. Findings highlighted significant financial pressure during winter months, widespread language barriers (reported by one-third of respondents), and


increased difficulties in accessing essential services among households with low income, medical needs, or pregnant and nursing members. Cash support enabled beneficiaries to cover additional winter-related expenses, including heating, clothing, food, and health-related costs, thereby reducing negative coping mechanisms during colder months. Strong coordination with the national Cash Working Group and the integration of community feedback and protection considerations ensured that the programme remained responsive, accountable, and aligned with minimum standards.

In 2023, while the overall scale of CVA gradually decreased in line with evolving needs and funding levels, the RRC continued to provide cash assistance to vulnerable households, increasingly integrating CVA within broader, more targeted programmes linked to livelihoods, health, and social inclusion. Systems established in the initial emergency phase, including registration, verification, call centre operations, and feedback mechanisms, continued to support efficient delivery and programme quality.

In 2024 and 2025, CVA activities further transitioned from large-scale emergency assistance to more focused interventions, including sector-specific and conditional cash modalities. Notably, in fall 2024, the RRC fully developed and implemented a Cash for Health programme with IFRC technical support, made possible through a DEC-funded initiative implemented in collaboration with the British Red Cross. This intervention aimed to reduce financial barriers to healthcare access for vulnerable displaced people, reflecting the shifting needs profile and the RRC's growing capacity to design specialised cash-based responses.

Across the reporting period, CVA programming contributed to notable strengthening of the RRC's institutional capacity in cash preparedness, coordination, community engagement, and accountability, while ensuring that displaced people retained choice, dignity, and agency in meeting their essential needs.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

	PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION	Overall Target: 600,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 10,148			
Objective	<i>Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced people in vulnerable situations are safe from harm including violence, discrimination, and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of children welcomed in child-friendly spaces	55	1,350	839	2,203
	# of people reached with PGI activities	0	909	2,519	2,203
# of staff, volunteers and associated personnel trained on prevention and protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding	0	-	23	47	

Throughout the response to the international armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, RRC progressively integrated Protection, Gender, and Inclusion considerations into its programmes, with a strong emphasis on child protection, safe access to services, community engagement, and institutional capacity strengthening.

Child-focused protection interventions were prioritised from the early stages of the response. Child-friendly spaces were established and expanded within multicultural centres and Humanity Centres in Bucharest, Tulcea, and Iași, creating safe and structured environments where children could engage in recreational, educational, and psychosocial activities. These spaces supported children's emotional well-being, routine, and social interaction during displacement. Over the reporting period, activities with children and adolescents evolved and included more diverse and experiential learning and socialising opportunities. Emphasis was put on informal education activities within the multicultural/health promotion centres and outdoors, such as after school support, summer and autumn camps for children and adolescents, educational and social inclusion trips. Alongside service delivery, the RRC developed internal minimum standards for child-friendly spaces, which continued to be refined throughout the operation, and trained volunteers to organise and facilitate child-centred activities. Particular attention was given to adapting activities based on children's feedback and participation, especially in branches hosting Multicultural Centres.

This broader approach responded to identified needs for safe learning spaces, routine, and positive peer interaction, particularly for children affected by prolonged displacement. Besides learning purposes following years of mainly online schooling for children from Ukraine, these activities aimed at facilitating transition to in-person schooling in Romanian schools and easier navigation of their new environment.

Achievements

Protection-related referrals and follow-up support were primarily facilitated through the RRC Call Centre, which played a central role in identifying needs and linking individuals to relevant health, social, and protection services. Call Centre staff, including Ukrainian-speaking personnel, were trained to recognise sensitive situations, provide accurate information, and guide callers towards appropriate support pathways. These referral mechanisms were tested and gradually strengthened over time, with further technical support introduced in 2025 following the recruitment of a dedicated PGI specialist.


PGI was also embedded within the CVA programmes. Information related to protection risks, including sexual and gender-based violence and access to temporary protection, was disseminated through RRC branches, service points, and the Call Centre in Romanian, English, and Ukrainian. Call Centre teams received targeted guidance on handling sensitive disclosures and supporting safe referrals, reinforcing accountability and beneficiary safeguarding within cash programming. Protection considerations were further mainstreamed through coordination with national authorities and specialised services, including dissemination of information on trafficking risks.

From an institutional perspective, the RRC advanced its safeguarding and PGI systems over the course of the operation. A safeguarding self-assessment was initiated and remained ongoing, informing the development of internal policies, procedures, and reporting mechanisms. By the end of 2025, key safeguarding frameworks and mechanisms were in place, strengthening the National Society's ability to prevent, identify, and respond to protection risks in line with IFRC standards. Efforts were also made to improve the collection and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, supporting more informed analysis of protection risks and inclusion gaps.

Despite the progressive integration of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion across the response, the targets set for PGI were not fully reached due to a combination of structural and operational

factors. PGI principles were systematically mainstreamed across a wide range of activities, including CVA, child-friendly spaces, community engagement, and service delivery through the Call Centre; however, many of these interventions were not designed or reported as stand-alone PGI outputs, making it challenging for the National Society to formally quantify and attribute reached individuals under dedicated PGI indicators. In addition, capacity strengthening related to safeguarding and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse began later in the operation, as the recruitment of a dedicated safeguarding and PGI specialist was completed only in 2024. During the reporting period, the focus of this role was primarily on establishing foundational safeguarding and PGI frameworks, policies, and internal mechanisms, rather than on large-scale roll-out of trainings. As a result, structured PGI and PSEA trainings will be scaled up from 2026 onwards, building on the systems developed during this phase and enabling more systematic coverage and reporting in future programming.

Collectively, these interventions enhanced the safety, dignity, and inclusion of displaced people and vulnerable host community members, while embedding sustainable PGI capacities within the Romanian Red Cross for future emergency and long-term programming.

	MIGRATION	Overall Target: 100,000			
		Overall Services Provided: 160,003			
Objective	<i>People on the move, regardless of their background or status, have access to the lifesaving assistance and protection they need.</i>				
Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	# of HSPs that provided services to refugees/displaced people	14	22	4	3
	# of people reached at RCRC HSPs	-	39,815	54,598	51,167
	# of people supported in official procedures	-	-	110	2,235
	# of people reached with education support (including childcare and summer camps)	-	133	554	1,302
	# of people reached with employability support (including labour market orientation, employability and skills training)	-	-	116	1,853
	# of people reached by social cohesion activities to improve relations between asylum seekers, refugees and displaced people, and host communities	-	1,051	200	3,854
# of people reached with language support services (language courses and classes)	-	574	863	1,587	
Achievements	Since 25 February 2022, the Romanian RC activated its emergency plan, especially in the eight counties bordering Ukraine and Moldova, and provided regular emergency assistance to people who entered the country. Gradually, RRC support evolved as per needs and changing context.				

Between 2022 and 2025, RRC supported people on the move through a progressively adapted migration response, evolving from immediate assistance for newly arrived displaced people to longer-term inclusion, accompaniment, and integration services delivered primarily through Humanitarian Service Points and community-based programmes.

As a result of significant programmatic and capacity development efforts, at the end of 2025, the Romanian RC has a well-established migration and social inclusion programme aimed at addressing the needs of displaced Ukrainians and other migrant groups. The RRC has actively promoted social inclusion and integration across several key areas, such as Livelihoods, through workshops, and employment support to help migrants access job market and income; Education, by offering language classes in Romanian and English, as well as non-formal education opportunities to aid social adaptation; Protection, through assistance in navigating official procedures and securing essential documentation, as well as improving access to Health and MHPSS services.

In 2022, the RRC focused on ensuring access to essential services for refugees transiting or temporarily residing in Romania. A network of social shops, later integrated into the Humanitarian Service Point model was established in several counties, enabling refugees to access basic necessities free of charge. In parallel, the RRC facilitated access to psychological, educational, legal, and vocational support across multiple counties, responding to the immediate and medium-term needs of displaced populations. Romanian language and Latin alphabet courses were introduced, alongside support for continued access to online education from Ukraine, helping displaced children and adults maintain educational continuity and prepare for integration into the Romanian education system and labour market. Social and recreational activities for children were also organised in numerous branches, supporting well-being and social interaction during displacement.

In 2023, the Humanitarian Service Points became a central pillar of the migration response. Established initially to provide in-kind assistance and information, HSPs evolved into more structured spaces offering regular support to people in vulnerable situations: Humanity Concept stores/Social shops, Multicultural centres, Health promotion centres and Branch offices. Alongside food, clothing, household items, and hygiene products, HSPs increasingly provided information on available services, health and protection messaging, and guidance on administrative and social procedures. During this period, a strategic shift was initiated to move HSPs beyond basic distribution towards social work, case accompaniment, and more targeted and integrated support, including the use of social vouchers and referrals to complementary services.

In parallel, the RRC, in close cooperation with the ICRC, implemented Restoring Family Links services as an integral component of the migration response. In line with the Movement RFL Strategy, RRC staff and volunteers across multiple branches were trained to identify potential family separation cases, conduct tracing interviews, and refer cases to headquarters for follow-up. RFL services were made available through RRC headquarters, branches, and service delivery points, including Humanitarian Service Points, ensuring that displaced people from Ukraine and other individuals in need were informed about and able to access support to re-establish contact with separated family members. Efforts to strengthen RFL capacity and visibility contributed to timely, localised responses and reinforced the RRC's role as a trusted provider of humanitarian family reunification services in Romania.

From 2024 onwards, and continuing into 2025, migration-related activities increasingly focused on social inclusion and longer-term integration, with the majority of beneficiaries reached through DEC-funded interventions supported by the British Red Cross, as well as SEM-funded activities. These programmes prioritised Romanian language lessons, MHPSS, informal education support,

employability, and social cohesion, reflecting the changing needs of displaced people as their displacement became protracted. Education-related support expanded to include childcare activities and structured learning opportunities, while employability interventions focused on labour market orientation, skills development, and job-readiness support.

Livelihoods and employability activities were deliberately adapted to local contexts and labour market realities. For example, in Iași, programming placed greater emphasis on education and skills development; in Constanța, support focused more on entrepreneurship and business-related initiatives; and in Bucharest, activities centred on facilitating access to employment opportunities within companies. Social workers supporting displaced people received targeted trainings to strengthen their capacity to provide tailored guidance and accompaniment based on individual profiles and local opportunities.

Throughout 2024 and 2025, the RRC also expanded social cohesion activities involving both displaced people and host communities. These initiatives aimed to strengthen mutual understanding, reduce social isolation, and promote inclusion through joint activities, community events, and group-based interventions. Language support services continued to play a key role in integration, with Romanian language courses and informal language support enabling greater participation in education, employment, and community life.

By the end of the reporting period, the migration response had transitioned from emergency-oriented assistance to a more holistic model combining access to services, social work, education, employability, and community engagement. Through HSPs, partnerships, and targeted funding streams, the RRC strengthened its role as a key actor supporting people on the move to rebuild their lives with dignity and increased autonomy within Romanian society.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA)

Objective

The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response through a people-centred approach and meaningful community participation.

Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	National Society with established feedback mechanisms	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	# of community feedback comments collected	90	421	1,824	34,815
	# of community feedback reports produced	0	4	12	12
	# of operational decisions or changes made based on community feedback	0	1	0	0
	# of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	-	-	3	25

Achievements

Between 2022 and 2025, RRC progressively strengthened its Community Engagement and Accountability systems to ensure that the needs, priorities, and preferences of people displaced from Ukraine and affected host communities meaningfully informed programme design and implementation. CEA was embedded across sectors, with a strong initial focus on cash assistance and later expanded to support integrated service delivery and community-based programming.

In 2022, CEA efforts were primarily established in support of the Cash and Voucher Assistance programmes. Foundational work included identifying service points for in-person support, developing information materials, and designing a minimum viable product for the cash self-registration application, including user interface testing, translations, and technical validation in refugee centres. Planning and preparation also began the establishment of a national call centre, a dedicated website, and volunteer engagement to support two-way communication with affected communities.

During this phase, feedback mechanisms were set up through service points and the call centre to support individuals unable or unwilling to access digital channels. Exit surveys and feedback tools were developed to assess user experience and identify barriers to access. In parallel, IFRC supported the development of a community communication and engagement approach tailored to CVA, combining digital outreach with in-person assistance desks and a mobile unit. A social media monitoring system was piloted, automatically analysing discussions within key online groups used by displaced people from Ukraine, enabling the RRC to identify emerging concerns, information gaps, and perceptions related to Red Cross assistance.

A digital CRM system was also introduced to track enquiries and issues related to CVA, with call centre and service point volunteers trained to use the system. These early investments laid down the groundwork for a structured feedback loop and improved accountability.

In 2023, as the response diversified and expanded, the RRC and IFRC worked to streamline communication channels used to reach displaced populations. Previously fragmented messaging across platforms was gradually consolidated, and links between digital communication channels and the national call centre were strengthened. Referral information was updated, and sectoral focal points within the RRC were clarified, improving consistency in information provision and follow-up. Feedback reports produced during this period helped identify recurrent issues and informed targeted adjustments, particularly within CVA-related services.

In 2024 and 2025, CEA systems matured and were increasingly applied across large-scale, multi-sectoral programmes supported by partners such as the British Red Cross (DEC), SEM, Danish Red Cross, and French Red Cross. A dedicated CEA officer was recruited, supporting the development of a National Society CEA framework and the delivery of basic CEA and PGI-oriented sessions for key staff and volunteers. Call centre staff continued to receive on-the-job support and responded to a high volume of calls, messages, and emails in Ukrainian and Romanian, providing information, referrals, and troubleshooting support.

Information sharing was adapted to local contexts and preferences, using a combination of Telegram, Viber, and Facebook groups, complemented by printed materials in Humanitarian Service Points, Concept Stores, and Multicultural Centres. Ukrainian-speaking staff and volunteers ensured linguistic and cultural accessibility. Communication strategies were tailored by location—for example, relying more heavily on Facebook and in-person consultations in Bucharest Sector 4, and Telegram in Suceava—maximising reach and relevance.

Multiple safe and accessible feedback and complaints channels were made available, including QR-code feedback forms, complaint boxes, messaging applications, and the national hotline. These mechanisms enabled two-way communication at scale and ensured that feedback could be acted upon at both branch and headquarters levels. Feedback reports generated through the call centre

and digital tools informed programme adaptations within larger projects.

Concrete operational changes based on community input included adjusting activity schedules to better align with family and school routines, modifying the composition and distribution of hygiene kits, revising MHPSS and language class formats, relocating activities in response to contextual constraints, and introducing new community and sports activities to address social isolation. These adjustments demonstrated the practical application of CEA principles and reinforced trust between communities and the National Society.

In the end of the reporting period, the RRC had established and maintained functional feedback mechanisms throughout the response, supported by digital tools, in-person engagement, and dedicated human resources. CEA contributed to more responsive, inclusive, and people-centred programming, ensuring that community voices continued to shape assistance across sectors and funding streams. Strengthened feedback mechanisms enabled the RRC to make timely, community-driven adjustments across branches, improving relevance and participation. Feedback collected through service points, the national call centre, and digital channels informed practical changes such as introducing flexible hygiene kits in Suceava, rescheduling activities in Braşov and Tulcea to align with family and school schedules, temporarily relocating activities in Iaşi during power outages, and revising language and MHPSS formats in Constanţa following repeated concerns. In Bucharest Sector 4, feedback highlighting social isolation among men led to the introduction of sports and community engagement activities. These examples illustrate how systematic feedback collection directly informed programme adaptations and reinforced accountability to affected communities.

ENABLING APPROACHES

 NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING																																			
Objective	<i>National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well-defined and recognised.</i>																																		
Key Indicators	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Indicator</th> <th colspan="4">Reach</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> <th>2024</th> <th>2025</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of volunteers involved in the operation</td> <td>7,056</td> <td>7,056</td> <td>7,056</td> <td>8,632</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Society provides insurance for all of their volunteers</td> <td>Yes - partially</td> <td>Yes - partially</td> <td>Yes - partially</td> <td>Yes - partially</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of branches responding</td> <td>47</td> <td>47</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Society has an advocacy strategy</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of branches which started branch development as part of the current response activities (including soft and infrastructure investments)</td> <td>-</td> <td>47</td> <td>47</td> <td>47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Reach				2022	2023	2024	2025	# of volunteers involved in the operation	7,056	7,056	7,056	8,632	National Society provides insurance for all of their volunteers	Yes - partially	Yes - partially	Yes - partially	Yes - partially	# of branches responding	47	47	11	11	National Society has an advocacy strategy	-	-	-	Yes	# of branches which started branch development as part of the current response activities (including soft and infrastructure investments)	-	47	47	47
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# of Movement partners (Federation-wide) that support the development of National Societies (support bilaterally or through the IFRC)	-	13	6	7
National Society has in place capacities to conduct an Emergency Needs Assessment	-	Yes	No	Yes
National Society is part of their national government's disaster response mechanism	-	Yes	Yes	Yes

Achievements

In parallel with the Ukraine response, the Romanian Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC and Movement partners, initiated a structured National Society Development process in mid-2022 aimed at strengthening branch capacities, core systems, and long-term organisational sustainability. All branches involved in the operation were assessed to identify priority needs related to volunteer management, human resources, logistics, warehousing, transportation, and training. These assessments informed the development of minimum branch standards and the delivery of targeted trainings, including PGI, MHPSS, CEA, PFA, and CVA, contributing to improved operational consistency across the network. Volunteer safety, wellbeing, and insurance coverage were maintained throughout the response, while Ukrainian refugees with legal work status were engaged as translators and call-centre operators, reinforcing both operational capacity and inclusion.

Governance and legal strengthening advanced significantly during 2022 and 2023. Following the General Assembly in May 2023 and the election of a new Governing Board, the statutory revision process was reactivated in line with Movement standards. A nationwide branch consultation conducted in early 2023 provided critical input to this process, allowing branches to share operational experiences, challenges, and priorities. This consultation also informed the broader strategic planning process, highlighting the need for aligned national programmes, stronger emergency response capacities, first aid and ambulance services, and improved support functions at headquarters level.

During the 2024 and 2025, the RRC branches' development was mainly supported through significant capacity development of staff and volunteers in the key areas such as Health & MHPSS including Community Based Health and First Aid, Logs/Procurement, Fundraising, Communications, CVA, as well as support in office equipment and renovation. Furthermore, Branch Forums and series of regional meetings were conducted by the RRC management, providing platforms for strategic planning, exchange and learning among branches and the HQ.

At institutional level, substantial progress was made in strengthening core organisational systems. Human resource management was reinforced through the establishment of a dedicated HR team, review of procedures, and gradual digitalisation of HR processes. Financial management capacities were strengthened through IFRC surge support, leadership transitions, and partner engagement on core cost recovery. Logistics and procurement systems were reviewed and upgraded in line with Movement standards and national legislation, with increased use of in-country procurement and the development of a logistics development plan. These efforts were complemented by investments in information management, PMER, and digitalisation, including system mapping and the establishment of technical working groups to guide short-, medium-, and long-term development. Furthermore, the RRC strengthened and further standardized the Volunteer Management System and is advancing the process of developing procedures and operational guidance for volunteer engagement.

The PMER unit significantly developed during the reporting period, strengthening evidence-based programming and institutional learning across the NS, including strengthening of community feedback mechanisms and data collection and analysis for RRC's needs assessments, contributing to evidence-based emergency response and programming with displaced people from Ukraine.

The Ukraine response also served as a platform to strengthen partnership coordination and external engagement. The RRC facilitated large-scale in-kind and cash assistance, managed significant volumes of relief supplies, and supported cross-border solidarity actions with the Ukrainian Red Cross Society. Engagement with multiple Movement partners supported bilateral cooperation in health, MHPSS, logistics, communications, and disaster management, while peer exchanges and international visits contributed to institutional learning and capacity building.

In particular, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and MHPSS implementation and capacity development showed significant progress and results, with competent in-house knowledge built by the end of 2025. Moreover, IFRC supported and facilitating the development of a successful model for Community Health Volunteering programme that yielded very good results in three pilot branches, especially in terms of recruitment and retaining new volunteers. Besides continuous development of key technical areas, in 2024 and 2025, the focus increasingly shifted toward sustainability, resource mobilisation, and branch empowerment, thereby contributing to localisation. Investments were made in several key areas such as:

- Development of key organisational structures and systems: Leadership development, HR development digitalisation, Finance development, Communications, Strategic planning, Volunteer management, PMER and Safeguarding
- Fundraising: developing core funding mechanisms, including the launch of a national crowdfunding platform, a grant making platform for branch-level projects, and the scaling-up of face-to-face and institutional fundraising. These initiatives aim to strengthen local and national resource mobilisation, improve accountability, and enable branches to implement community-based programmes more autonomously.
- Digitalisation: The RRC continued the development of the Red Connect platform, designed to centralize organizational information and support the management of equipment, operational data, and first aid training processes. Significant progress was made in strengthening information management systems, including the development of a CRM database, the creation of Standard Operating Procedures for accessing organizational databases, and the establishment of a roster of volunteer information management experts.
- Logistics and Procurement capacity was further expanded through the establishment of regional warehouses, improved stock management, and enhanced preparedness for future emergencies.
- Advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy efforts focused on strengthening the RRC's auxiliary role to public authorities and reinforcing its mandate in key humanitarian areas such as IHL, migration and displacement, emergency preparedness and national response mechanism. Coordination with public institutions was further supported through joint preparedness initiatives, including the organization of tabletop exercises at HQ level and national disaster simulation exercises, which brought together HQ teams, branches, volunteers, and relevant authorities to test operational procedures and improve coordination during emergencies.



COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Objective *Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among the IFRC Membership and with the ICRC.*

Key Indicators	Indicator	Reach			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
	Movement coordination meetings are organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners	-	No	Yes	Yes
	# of external Stakeholders and Clusters coordination meetings organized	-	3	2	10

Achievements

Throughout the reporting period, coordination and partnership arrangements were progressively strengthened to enhance technical and operational complementarity among Movement components and external actors. From the outset of the Ukraine response in 2022, RRC, with the support of the IFRC and ICRC, acted as the central convener for Movement coordination in Romania. Multiple Partner National Societies provided financial, technical, and operational support through bilateral agreements and the IFRC Emergency Appeal, while several partners, including the IFRC, ICRC, French, Italian, Danish and later Swedish and British Red Cross, established an in-country presence contributing to programme implementation and logistics operations.

Movement partners actively engaged in regular coordination mechanisms, including bi-weekly Movement coordination meetings and frequent technical and operational discussions at headquarters level. These platforms enabled information sharing, alignment of priorities, risk management, and complementarity across sectors such as migration, health, MHPSS, logistics, and especially NSD. The ICRC played a key role in supporting restoring family links, protection-related activities, safer access, emblem use, and statutory and legal base development, while the IFRC provided sustained technical, financial, and coordination support and gradually transitioned from surge deployment to a longer-term country office presence from early 2023.

The IFRC delegates (NSD, PMER, CVA, CEA, Logistics, MHPSS, IM) worked closely with technical colleagues in the French Red Cross (MHPSS, Health and Logistics) and ICRC to support the Romanian Red Cross. The Italian Red Cross' engagement started at the end of 2023 to support the Logistics Development (SoL Delegate). Later, in 2024, the British Red Cross established presence in Romania and engaged specifically in the areas of CVA-P, PMER, CEA, Safeguarding, Core Cost Recovery/finance management development and Migration and displacement capacity development. In parallel, the RRC maintained strong engagement with external coordination structures. As an active member of the national Refugee Response Coordination mechanism, the RRC participated in key working groups, including Basic Needs, Protection, and inter-agency CEA platforms, and co-hosted Cash and MHPSS coordination mechanisms with IFRC technical support. These forums facilitated alignment with UN agencies, international organizations, civil society actors, and national authorities, ensuring that RRC interventions complemented public services and avoided duplication, in line with its auxiliary role.

From 2023 onwards, Movement coordination in Romania became more structured in line with the Seville 2.0 agreement, with the gradual establishment of strategic, operational, and technical coordination platforms. This architecture strengthened collective planning, clarified roles and responsibilities, and supported joint decision-making and programme adaptation as needs

evolved. Technical sub-working groups increasingly served as the main vehicles for aligning programme implementation and National Society Development initiatives across Movement and external partners.

Coordination with national and local authorities remained a core component of the response, supported through regular bilateral and multilateral meetings and participation in national coordination platforms. In addition, partnerships with private sector actors were expanded to support service delivery, innovation, and resource mobilisation, further enhancing the reach and sustainability of the response.



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.

Country office in Romania establishment

Until October/November 2022, the IFRC was present in Romania through the deployment of surge delegates who worked from the offices of the RRC in Bucharest. The IFRC Central & South-Eastern Europe Country Cluster (Sarajevo) decided to establish the IFRC Romania Country Office as its first separate Country Office. By the end of October 2022, the IFRC Governing Board Oversight Group visited Romania for three days to capture learning—successes and challenges. This visit and the discussions further contributed to shaping the direction of the IFRC and its response and support to the Romanian Red Cross and its partners.

From November 2022 to January 2023, the IFRC Country Office was established to support the RRC, programmes, and capacity building, with immediate emphasis on supporting the needs of displaced people from Ukraine. The IFRC in-country team in Romania evolved from a surge set-up to a longer-term programme implementation set-up. The Romania Country Office team structure was formed based on the needs as well as strategic directions expressed by the NS.

In mid-2024, organisational changes in the IFRC regional office led to the transition of the Romania Country Office to the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Poland, Romania, Moldova, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic.

Key areas of support and collaboration

The key focus of the Romania Country Office was to provide direct support to the Romanian RC with the implementation of the Emergency Appeal. At the same time, the IFRC Romania provided significant support to the Romanian RC's national society development, including enhancing technical capacities in the key areas such as CVA, MHPSS, PMER, DM, Logistics/Procurement, HR and finance development, digitalisation, Communications, facilitating partnerships and resource mobilisation, enabling the National Society to fulfil its humanitarian mission per Strategy 2030 and annual Operations Plans.

Achievements

The IFRC team in Romania technically supported different programs and NSD efforts and mobilised other IFRC resources at both global, regional and cluster levels and from other partner national societies. Jointly with ICRC, supporting the revision of the statutes, developing the auxiliary role, and shaping a strategic planning process.

Other key areas of support included:

- Supporting the Unified Planning process
- Supporting leadership development and localisation
- Facilitating meetings and high-level events with key stakeholders including public authorities, foreign missions in Romania, UN agencies, and others
- Resource mobilisation and emergency response
- Supporting coordination between Red Cross Movement actors operating in Romania and across the region.

C. FINANCIAL REPORT

The interim Final Financial Report is attached below to this narrative report. The financial report is published on an interim basis given that, as of 31 December 2025, final reconciliations of the projects remained pending. The finalized report will be made available in 2026. Any remaining balance will be transferred to the funding pool of the Revised Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and Impacted Countries, in support of the continuation of activities addressing the humanitarian consequences of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict. Further details on the interpretation of financial data and reporting scope are provided in Annex I.

Expenditure by Thematic Area

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Expenditure
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	3,277,261
PO02 - Livelihoods	313,105
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	29,897,076
PO04 - Health	2,255,232
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	57,212
PO07 - Education	0
PO08 - Migration	5,967,785
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	18,231
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0
Planned Operations Total	41,785,903
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	33,369
EA02 - Secretariat Services	2,029,663
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	845,143
Enabling Approaches Total	2,908,174
Grand Total	44,694,077

Contact information

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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Reference documents

↳ Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Note on methodology in calculating people reached and federation-wide response to date overview](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

ANNEX I. NOTE ON READING THIS REPORT

The structure of final country reports of Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal is organised around the sectors and enabling approaches outlined by the Appeal. The narrative presents a cumulative account of the response efforts carried out by National Societies within the timeframe of their respective Response Plans, unless stated otherwise.

All data is self-reported and, where necessary, validated and triangulated with previous reports or publicly available information. Detailed National Society Response Plans and individual results can be accessed on [IFRC GO](#). Please note that, in some cases, data may be incomplete, or estimates may be used where gaps exist, following a conservative and transparent methodology. Additionally, due to variations in National Societies' activities and data systems, some reported figures may represent services delivered rather than unique individuals reached, which may result in a degree of double counting.

At the country level, operations were aligned with National Society Response Plans developed at the launch of the Emergency Appeal. These plans were based on available data, needs assessments, risk analyses, and planning assumptions at the time, with aspirational funding requirements reflecting projected needs. As the context evolved, including changes in needs, population movement dynamics, and funding levels, National Societies adapted their responses accordingly. While remaining aligned with the overall strategic intent, adjustments were made to ensure that available resources were directed to maximise relevance, efficiency, and impact.

It should also be noted that while the narrative reflects the achievements of National Societies across the IFRC Network using federation-wide resources, the accompanying financial report presents income and expenditure related exclusively to the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

Data presented throughout the report follows different aggregation methodologies depending on the section. Under the Federation-wide Response to Date Overview, people reached figures are presented by year to enhance transparency and minimise double counting. In contrast, the National Society Capacity section combines cumulative and peak indicators, where training figures represent cumulative totals, while volunteer and branch figures reflect the highest levels reported during the response period. Branch figures may reflect a mix of "branches" and "local units" according to IFRC definitions, which may affect comparability across countries. Additionally, sector tables present both indicator-level data from the Ukraine and Impacted Countries Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT) and a total number of services provided (displayed at the top of each table), calculated by summing yearly reach values across all indicators within each sector. This differs from the methodology used in the Federation-wide overview and the people reached figures highlighted on the cover page, which aim to reflect unique individuals reached where possible. Values reported as "0" in sector tables may indicate either that no people were reached or that the number could not be accurately inferred or estimated.

As the escalation of the international armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine entered its fourth year, the IFRC revised the [Ukraine and Impacted Countries Emergency Appeal](#) to reflect the continued scale of humanitarian needs and the evolving nature of the response. The operation has been extended to 31 December 2027, maintaining the IFRC Secretariat funding ask at CHF 800 million and increasing the federation-wide requirement to CHF 3.1 billion. The revised Appeal retains a more focused geographic scope, covering Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, and the Russian Federation, while other countries transition to [IFRC Network Country Plans 2026–2028](#). This ensures continuity of support through longer-term programming, while maintaining flexibility to adapt to future developments.

For most countries whose operations under the Appeal concluded on 31 December 2025, remaining balance was transferred to the funding pool of the revised Emergency Appeal for Ukraine and Impacted Countries to support the continuation of activities addressing the humanitarian consequences of the Russia-Ukraine international armed conflict.