

# Collective Accommodation Site Assessment

From February 24, 2022, to August 31, 2024, millions of refugees have fled Ukraine, with 6,900,866 entering Romania. Approximately 177,000 of these refugees have registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes in the country. To address their immediate needs, particularly for accommodation, the Romanian Government, in collaboration with civil society and local authorities, established several collective centers nationwide.

To monitor the situation and identify the needs of these centers, the Romanian Department for Emergency Situations (DSU), UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, together with the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU), through the county level inspectorates for emergency situations (ISU), and the Center for the Comparative Study of Migration (CSCM) developed a site assessment tool to gain insight into the operational status and needs of collective centers, and to support data-driven decisionmaking for sustainable future longer-term accommodation solutions.

This factsheet summarizes the aggregated findings from the assessment applied in the Universitatea Tehnică de Construcții București Tei Center in Bucharest. The data presented is indicative of the situation in the monitored site at the time of data collection. The purpose of this factsheet is to provide focused information on the conditions, challenges and opportunities in the collective center. It serves as a reference for central and local authorities, international organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders, offering insights into the ongoing needs and issues faced by these centers.

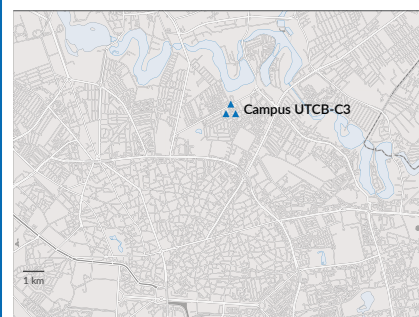
## Methodology

The data collection methodology employed in this study was designed to comprehensively assess the collective centers across Romania and comprised both quantitative and qualitative components.

**The quantitative component** focused on gathering numerical data regarding collective centers. This data was collected by DSU, ISU, and the UNHCR Bucharest Office on August 23, 2024, in Bucharest. The goal was to analyze the conditions, capacity, and challenges faced by the collective centers assessed across Romania.

**The qualitative component** consists in an interview with the UNHCR staff who visited the centers. These conversations provided valuable context, deepening the understanding of how the centers operate and highlighting the specific challenges and needs observed on the ground, but also opportunities for strengthening them.

BUCHAREST



## Collective site profile

**200,000**

AVERAGE MONTHLY COST (IN RON) FULL CAPACITY

**85**

AVERAGE # PEOPLE HOSTED PER MONTH

**300**

TOTAL CAPACITY

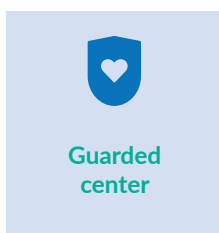
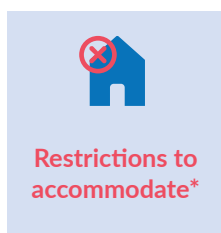
Center is equipped for persons with disabilities

NO

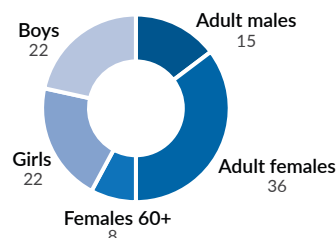
Type of building **DORMITORY**

TYPE OF MANAGEMENT	SOURCES OF FUNDING	STRUCTURAL ISSUES
<p>Public local institution</p> <hr/> <p>Current staffing is insufficient to operate at full capacity</p>	<p>Current government assistance program</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Private sector funds</p> <p>Donations</p>	<p>Inadequate ventilation or excessive heat</p> <hr/> <p>Inability to lock the home securely</p> <hr/> <p>Presence of pests or vermin</p> <hr/> <p>Water and heating installation issues</p> <hr/> <p>Shared bathroom and kitchen</p> <hr/> <p>Rainwater leaks</p>

## Collective site overview



## Indication of the gender and age breakdown of the people accommodated at the time of data collection



\*The center does not accommodate persons exhibiting violent behaviour or mental health issues.

## Services Availability

The center offers a range of services including psychosocial support, livelihoods assistance, basic needs services, and the staff and volunteers are trained, but it faces significant challenges in terms of funding, with reliance on NGO support, government programs, and donations. The current funding is insecure, with a need for additional resources to sustain operations and address critical structural repairs. The center does not have secure and sufficient funding sources and will face difficulties to maintain its current level of assistance in the future.

<b>WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)</b>		<b>Servicii Medicale</b>	
TOILETS & SHOWERS	SHARED GENDER SEPARATION	HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE VICINITY	SPECIALIZED SERVICES FOR WOMEN
<b>Food Assistance</b>	<b>NFIs (Non-Food Items)</b>	PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN THE CENTER	
NO FOOD ASSISTANCE received in the past month	HYGIENE KITS and CLOTHES on needs-basis	<b>Communication</b> ROMANIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES AVAILABLE IN THE CENTER	

## KEY CHALLENGES AND NEEDS



**Building Deterioration:** The dormitory has multiple structural issues, including minor damage to the roof, walls, and floors, alongside foundational shifts. Rainwater leaks and indoor flooding contribute to further deterioration, raising concerns about general safety and living conditions.

**Health and Safety Concerns:** The presence of pests and inadequate ventilation present potential health risks. Additionally, the inability to securely lock rooms adds to safety concerns.

**Limited Management and Support:** The management offers minimal direct assistance with documentation or information for refugees. While some local NGOs provide non-food items, their support is limited, and much of the assistance comes from outside the center.

**Support in order to identify and access additional funding sources** is needed.

## Stakeholder Mapping

**Local Institution (Universitatea Tehnică de Construcții București):** Main authority managing the center and responsible for overseeing operations.

**NGOs:** Support through psychosocial services, livelihood assistance, and basic needs services. NGOs present: **Association 4 Change, Estuar, and the Roma Education Fund.**

**Private Sector and Donors:** Funding and support, not the primary sources of assistance.

**Community and Volunteer Networks:** Volunteers assist with various tasks, limited presence.

## Recommendations

**Urgent Building Repairs:** Address structural damages, ensuring that all rooms can be securely locked and pest control measures should be implemented to improve living conditions and general safety and well-being.

**Staff Training and Support:** Provide tailored training for staff on persons with specific needs and emergency response.

**Enhanced Coordination with NGOs:** Strengthen partnerships with local and international NGOs to increase the provision of food, non-food items, and specialized services.

**Secure Long-Term Funding:** Explore partnerships with international organizations, private donors, and foundations to secure additional funding.