

Rapid Survey of the 50/20 Programme

Due to the international armed conflict that started on 24 February in Ukraine, **more than 2.43 million refugees have crossed the border to Romania, with 98,338 choosing to stay in Romania as of 14 December 2022**. In response to this and amongst other measures, the 50/20 Programme was initiated by the Romanian Government through the adoption of Government Emergency Ordinance no 15/2022 on 27 February. The programme aims to ensure the provision of accommodation and food to the refugees residing in the country by facilitating the payment of RON 50/person/day for accommodation and RON 20/person/day for food to Romanian citizens hosting refugees fleeing the conflict in Ukraine. After 9 months of the programme's implementation, UNHCR has launched an assessment to evaluate the impact, use and satisfaction of the programme by refugees coming from Ukraine.





Among the reasons why refugees are not benefiting, more than half stated they have other housing arrangements.

Getting the accommodation

The following section present information on the process of finding the accommodation and the requirements for refugees to access this programme.



Methodology

During the period between 2 and 11 December, UNHCR has collected data from refugees via a self-filling form sent via text message (SMS). The sample of 262 is representative only to the people registered with UNHCR for cash assistance, and not for the entire population of refugees from Ukraine living in Romania at the moment. The sample was determined through a random selection with a 95% confidence level with a 7% margin of error. It included a 100% buffer due to the high fluidity of the refugee population.



Satisfaction levels

This section presents information related to the level of satisfaction of refugees with specific areas of the programme.

When asked about the level of satisfaction with the living conditions, **close to 90%** of the respondents are either very satisfied (48%) or satisfied (38%), with only 4% on the negative spectrum. With regards to the food provided, **75%** are very satisfied and satisfied, with 4% dissatisfied. On the relationship with the landlord more than **85%** of the respondents gave positive feedback, while only 3% reported dissatisfaction.



Provision of food

The survey also enquired refugees whether they have received the 20 RON for food or not, or if the food was provided. The results show that more than half are provided with food (57% receiving the money and 7% receiving food directly), while 36% don't receive, neither food nor cash.

Did you receive the 20 RON per day for food



The 36% percent of people who said they did not receive the 20 RON, selected the following reasons when asked why:

- Landlord keeps it for utilities (28%)
- · Landlord keeps it for other reasons (24%)
- We were not given the money from the host without them giving us any reason (19%)
- Other (16%)
- Landlord said that we did not apply for it (7%)
- I want the host to keep it (3%)
- I don't need it (1%)

Relation with the landlord

This section presents information related to the level of satisfaction of refugees with specific areas of the programme.



Out of the 8% that reported having problems with the landlord, there are no prevalent problems; The distribution between the answers was fairly flat. Among the reasons for problems, we can enumerate the following:

Landlord asked for a deposit; Landlord asked me to pay the utility bills; Landlord has a bad / negative / rude attitude; I felt discriminated against; Landlord did not provide the food; Landlord did not want to accept my pet; Landlord threatens me with eviction; Landlord did not want to fix/repair household items.

Moreover, one of the more concerning findings is the fact that more than half of the respondents do not know where to report incidents of violence and abuse.



Vulnerabilities

The survey also included a question relating to vulnerabilities, namely whether the respondent was alone or not and if this affected them in the process of finding an accommodation through the programme. Out of the entire sample, 17% reported to be alone; 16% women and 1% men. Out of them 1 in 4 reported to have had a problem because of this. The most commonly reported issue is the fact that the landlord would not accept only one person in the accommodations, for financial reasons.



Improvement recommendations

In the last section of the survey, respondents were asked how the programme could be improved, out of a list of predefined answers. (Given that this was a multiple-choice question, the percentages do not add up to 100%, but represent the number of respondents out of the entire sample who chose that answer).

- Increased amount of money provided for food (47%)
- More transparency on the future of the programme (31%)
- Accommodation money (50 lei) to be paid directly to the beneficiary and not to the landlord (25%)
- Review system for landlord so that landlords that do not behave well cannot get new tenants (21%)
- Access to the programme be conditioned on signing a lease agreement/ contract (19%)
- Easier/better procedures to address problems with the 50/20 programme (18%)
- Better monitoring or control of landlords (16%)
- Better information on how and to whom to report conflicts with landlords (15%)
- Better vetting of landlords (11%)
- Increased amount of money provided for accommodation (10%)
- More safety safeguards (7%)

Conclusion

The findings of this survey show a high degree of satisfaction among respondents with the 50/20 programme, with nearly 90% being satisfied or very satisfied with it. The highest degrees of satisfaction were expressed towards landlords and living conditions, but somewhat lower for food provision. The lower satisfaction with food provision is linked to a significant proportion of respondents (36%) reporting that they do not receive the food component of the programme, neither as cash nor in kind. Nearly half of the respondents recommended an increased amount of money to be provided for food. 8% of respondents moreover reported having faced problems with the landlord of different kinds. One of the challenges reported by beneficiaries relates to the payment of significant deposits to the landlord, which was reported by 30% of respondents. Slightly more than half of respondents reported not knowing where to report cases of violence or abuse relating to the programme, which highlights an important information gap for beneficiaries. 1/3 of respondents also request more information about the future of the programme.