

# Inter-Agency Winterization Planning Process

## Guidance for Partners when Submitting Winter Activities

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### IMPORTANT

Based on the information provided below, RCF Partners are requested to submit their winter projects, complete with (1) activities, (2) targets, and (3) funding requirements, through the Activity Info Platform by September 15th. Activities and targets should be aligned with the previously shared information. After partners submit their data, Inter-Agency sector leads will review these submissions together with partners to identify any duplications or gaps. This process aims to facilitate improved coordination and collaboration among partners. Additionally, the review will offer a clearer understanding of funding requirements, including both available resources and funding needs. These insights will be summarized in a winterization appeal scheduled to be published in the second half of September.

To support partners, the Inter-Agency Coordination Team is organizing two online sessions to guide them on how to submit their winter activities through Activity Info. These sessions will take place on **September 5th (10h00 - 11h30 - English)** and **7th (14h00 - 14h30 - Romanian)**. To register, please fill out the online form accessible through this link: <https://enketo.unhcr.org/x/TrX4HZoA>. Additionally, we have prepared short guidance that offers step-by-step details on how to use Activity Info, [which can be accessed by clicking here](#).

## Introduction

This document provides guidance to partners of the Refugee Coordination Forum (RCF) for submitting winter activities as part of the Inter-Agency Winter Response. Below, partners will find a summary of needs, planning figures, prioritized activities by sector, and resources to assist them in submitting winter activities through Activity Info.

By submitting planned and ongoing activities via the Activity Info Platform, partners contribute to a joint analysis of existing capacities, territorial and population coverage, gaps, and funding (both availability and requirements).

Partners are expected to submit information about their winter activities by Friday, September 15. This will be followed by a review of the activities by sector leads, who will consult with partners to identify duplications, gaps, and opportunities for better coordination. Once sectors provide a final overview of the response from their respective partners, the information will be consolidated into the 2023/2024 Winter Strategy. This consolidated document will include the information previously shared, along with funding requirements for each sector.

## Background

Since February 24, 2022, the Republic of Moldova has recorded a total of 907,999 arrivals from Ukraine. This figure is part of a broader crisis involving 6.2 million Ukrainian refugees globally. By the end of August, the number of individual Ukrainian refugees residing in Moldova had increased to 109,055. Additionally, as of August 28, 20,050 individuals pre-registered for TP, out of which 13,258 refugees had been granted TP status.

The winter period presents heightened vulnerabilities for both refugees and Moldovan citizens due to the increased cost of living, predominantly attributed to additional heating expenses. Harsh weather can be an additional barrier to access to services and community life for certain groups, especially older persons, persons with disabilities, single headed households with high dependency ratio.

According to UNHCR's Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of Multipurpose Cash Assistance<sup>1</sup>, despite ongoing humanitarian efforts, substantial needs persist among the refugee population. **Only 9% of refugees can cover more than half of their basic needs**

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of the winterization planning process, data from the 5th and 6th rounds of UNHCR's PDM were used. These rounds cover the first two quarters of 2023, including the previous winter season. For more information on UNHCR's PDM, please contact Yigit Gurer, the Programme CBI Officer, at [gurer@unhcr.org](mailto:gurer@unhcr.org).

independently, thereby underlining the continuing requirement for humanitarian support. These findings are corroborated by other studies, such as ACTED's Winter Assessment<sup>2</sup> and [REACH's Rental Market Assessment](#), which emphasize that most refugee households depend on unsustainable income sources, including humanitarian aid.

ACTED's Winter Assessment states that the average income of refugee households is 7,155 MDL, while the average cash assistance received per household, according to the 5th round of UNHCR's PDM, is 5,103 MDL. This assistance covers approximately 71% of the average refugee household income. When comparing findings from both assessments, without humanitarian support, the average income for these households is approximately 2,052 MDL, which is roughly half of Moldova's minimum wage. These findings are supported by the 6th round of UNHCR's PDM, which shows that most households (52%) had reportedly spent all of their cash assistance by the time of data collection (at least two weeks after receiving the cash). Meanwhile, 28% reported having spent more than half of the assistance, and only 3% of households saved some of the funds. Additionally, 63% of the households reported having no other sources of income besides the UNHCR Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA).

Furthermore, data from UNHCR's 5th round PDM reveals that 77% of refugees employed at least one livelihood coping strategy in the 30 days preceding the survey. The most commonly reported coping mechanisms included reducing expenditure on hygiene items, water, and baby products (52%), followed by cutting health expenses (46%), and tapping into savings to meet basic needs (42%).

According to the same UNHCR PDM, during the winter season, increased energy costs take priority for refugee households. Therefore, there is a need to ensure assistance that mitigates the impact of negative coping mechanisms described above. This is especially important considering the profile of the refugee population, which includes a significant percentage of older individuals and persons with disabilities. According to available data, 10% of refugees in Moldova are persons with disabilities, and 22% of refugee households have at least one family member with specific needs, such as a disability or serious medical condition. Furthermore, 20.5% of the active beneficiaries of UNHCR's cash assistance are older persons aged 60 and above. Of these, 13.8% (or 6,790 individuals) are female, and 6.7% (or 3,325 individuals) are male. It is also important to highlight that according to UNHCR Rapid Socio-Economic Profiling of Refugee Households, 35% of the refugee population is living in rural areas, and who are more likely to be negatively affected by winter conditions.

Overall, findings from various data collection exercises and sources highlight the need for partners within the Refugee Coordination Forum to tailor responses to specific needs of

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<sup>2</sup> This data collection exercise was conducted by ACTED with the support of WorldVision, People in Need, IFRC and Moldova Red Cross Society. For more information, please contact Vasilisa Forgsen (Meal Manager, [vasilisa.forgsen@acted.org](mailto:vasilisa.forgsen@acted.org)).

refugees, thereby addressing existing gaps. This ensures that refugees have adequate access to winter support.

## Winter Response Planning Parameters

The following parameters will guide the planning and submission of winter activities by RCF partners, as well as the overall coordination of the winter response across RCF sectors:

**1. Markets in Moldova are functional and accessible**, and refugees and host communities can access necessary goods and services. It also enables cash-based interventions, which are often more cost-effective and dignifying than in-kind assistance.

UNHCR Market assessment<sup>3</sup> confirm the availability of essential items in the market both for refugees and host communities. Food items are widely accessible, with over 95% availability, while non-food items maintain an 82% presence. Importantly, winter-related items such as heating gas and electricity are readily available, with rates of 96% and 83%, respectively. However, the availability of firewood stands at 35%. A significant portion of refugees (57%) and a smaller segment of the host community (10%) are unaware of the availability of firewood in the market. This lack of awareness seems to be related to their limited reliance on firewood for heating during the winter season. Specifically, 85% of refugees and 34% of host community members reported not purchasing this item. The situation is even more marked for coal, with 96% of refugees and 63% of host community members not purchasing it. This is in line with the findings of UNHCR Rapid Socio-Economic Profiling, according to which gas is the preferred choice for 65% of respondents, followed by firewood (31%) and electricity (4%). Firewood is notably more prevalent in rural areas.

An area requiring targeted interventions is the availability of winter clothing in rural areas for refugees and affected host community members who may have difficulty accessing local markets. While 81% of respondents surveyed in the Market Assessment reported sufficient availability of clothing in urban areas, this figure was considerably lower in rural areas, with only 46% of respondents indicating sufficient availability.

Market accessibility remains favorable, with no significant physical or social barriers reported by 94% of respondents. On average, individuals reported the distance of 0.8 km to the nearest food market and 4.0 km to their typical non-food market. The supply chain is functioning efficiently, with sellers generally confident in maintaining product

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR's Market Assessment has been conducted during the first half of 2023. The report is expected to be published soon. For more information, please contact Yigit Gurer, UNHCR's Programme CBI Officer and Cash Working Group coordinator, at [gurer@unhcr.org](mailto:gurer@unhcr.org).

stock. Most stores have at least two suppliers for essential food and non-food products, ensuring resilience. Notably, non-food item retailers tend to have more than two suppliers, enhancing the variety and availability of these products.

**2. Cash-based interventions shall be prioritized** to allow refugees to meet their winter needs. This approach is flexible, efficient, and empowers the beneficiaries.

According to the 5th Round of Post-Distribution Monitoring of Cash Assistance for Refugees in Moldova (which covered the winterization cash top-up), cash remains the preferred modality of assistance for 96% of households. Spending the assistance did not pose threats or challenges to beneficiaries. Moreover, almost every household (99%) was able to find the items and/or services that they needed in the markets and/or shops. Those findings were confirmed by the 6th round of the PDM.

**3. Non-Food Items (NFIs) should only be considered as a last resort measure** when other options are not feasible or appropriate, including difficulties to access local markets and/or challenges to obtain certain goods, such as solid fuel.

**4. Support for the host community during winter is essential for maintaining social cohesion** and mitigating the overall socio-economic impact of the winter season. Winterization assistance for Moldovan households should complement the aid package provided by the government and must be closely coordinated with relevant government counterparts. RCF partners shall prioritize and support the inclusion of vulnerable host community members on existing government winter response and must not create parallel systems.

For the purposes of the Refugee Response Inter-Agency Winterization Strategy, the estimated number of affected host community members in need of winter support is approximately **54,000**.

**5. Inclusion of Refugees in Government Winterization Support Programmes:** RCF partners will actively advocate for and support the inclusion of refugees in national winterization support programmes at national, regional and municipal level. Those eligible for existing government support shall be supported to access them, while ensuring that those with humanitarian needs - but not falling under the government criteria or whose

needs are not covered by government response - can be supported by humanitarian aid aligned with government support.

## **Government Winter Support**

A pressing issue in Moldova is the limited capacity of households to afford rising energy prices. To mitigate the impact of such a situation, the Moldovan government has operated the Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund (EVRF) along with the Cold Period Aid - APRA (Ajutorul Pentru Perioada Rece a Anului). For the cold period of 2023, the government has earmarked 893.1 million lei to assist vulnerable families with their energy needs.

To provide more targeted support, the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova recently approved a Law to restructure the winter support provided by the Government. The amended law consolidates APRA and EVRF into a single streamlined system to ease the administrative burden and improve outcomes. About 80% of households supported by the EVRF fell under the 'very high energy vulnerability' category as recorded in the Energy Vulnerability Information System (SIVE). To better target assistance, two new vulnerability categories are proposed: 'extreme energy vulnerability' and 'primary energy vulnerability.' The new Law refines the existing vulnerability criteria, which previously did not distinguish between different demographics like adults and children, urban and rural dwellers, and people with disabilities. In addition, the initiative aims to streamline support by eliminating the need for vulnerable families to navigate multiple applications and information systems.

Another key aspect of the amended Law is the aim to address the limitations of the current system, which has a reduced impact on rural residents not connected to standard energy sources. These households only received state support if they qualified for APRA, leaving out those vulnerable but not meeting APRA's criteria. To solve this, the EVRF will, de facto, incorporate APRA and offer compensation on the bill and/or direct monetary payments if qualified for both. The criteria of APRA will be incorporated into the restructured EVRF. The government is still discussing details on the operationalization of the EVRF, including values.

## **Access of Refugees to Social Assistance**

According to the existing legal framework, access to social assistance programs for households with Temporary Protection Status is limited to families with children and unaccompanied children, focusing specifically on child-specific support (as outlined in Articles 21 and 22 of Government Decision No. 21/2023). For other categories of beneficiaries, the decision indicates that they can access social assistance measures funded by international organizations, based on procedures and conditions jointly

approved by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and the competent authority for foreigners (i.e., General Inspectorate for Migration, within the Ministry of Internal Affairs).

According to Article 14 of Law No. 274/2011 on the integration of foreigners in the Republic of Moldova, beneficiaries of international protection, including refugees and those with humanitarian protection, have access to the public social insurance system and the national social assistance system under the conditions provided by law for citizens of the Republic of Moldova. It's important to note that, according to this law, refugees are individuals who have been formally recognized as such by the Government of Moldova through the national asylum system following submission of an asylum request and a formal determination of refugee status by the government. Therefore, Ukrainian refugees with Temporary Protection Status are not included; Article 2 of the same law explicitly states that individuals holding temporary protection are excluded from the scope of this legislation.

While the winter response from Refugee Coordination Forum Partners should complement and support the Government's own efforts, it is crucial to ensure that the winter needs of refugees are adequately addressed. In this regard, it is important to advocate for the inclusion of all refugees, regardless of their legal status, in winter social assistance programs, including refugees under temporary protection status.

At the same time, partners' responses should align with the assistance provided by the Government through the EVRF. RCF Basic Needs and Cash Working Groups are closely coordinating with government institutions to ensure coherence and complementarity.

## 2023/2024 Winter Response Planning Figures



According to data from the UNHCR Cash Post-Distribution Monitoring, UNHCR Rapid Socio-Economic Profile and ACTED's Winter Assessment, the winterization planning figures outlined below have been calculated to guide sectors and partners in planning their winterization response and activities.

The affected host community households in need of winter assistance total **18,000 HH**, **approx. 54,00 individuals**. In contrast, the number of refugee households in need stands

at **25,943 HH, or 55,000 individuals**. According to available data, these refugees primarily rely on humanitarian assistance as their main source of income and are resorting to at least one negative coping mechanism<sup>4</sup>.

Concerning shelter interventions, more detailed figures are expected in the coming weeks once the Winter Household Conditions Assessment, conducted by IOM, WFP, UNHCR, ACTED, and DRC, is finalized. In the interim, based on available data, 3,791 refugee households (comprising 8,720 individuals) and 16,241 affected host community households (comprising 48,723 individuals) require shelter interventions to ensure minimum living conditions during the winter months.

Given that markets in Moldova are operational and accessible to most of the population, cash is the preferred method of winter support. Organizations looking to implement winter cash interventions should coordinate their efforts through the Cash Working Group led by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and UNHCR. Moreover, for sector-specific support where cash is the chosen modality, coordination should occur within the respective sector, while ensuring the appropriate safeguards, including on PSEA.

In-kind distribution of winter goods should be limited to vulnerable individuals, due to protection considerations, and/or issues such as limited mobility or challenges accessing local markets. Based on current data, 7,630 refugees have vulnerabilities warranting such in-kind interventions.

Support to the host community should be viewed through the lens of social cohesion, serving as a means to foster peaceful coexistence and maintain the overall solidarity that has characterized the refugee response in Moldova.

## **Prioritized Winter Activities**

2023 Winterization Assistance in Moldova shall focus on supporting the most vulnerable individuals and households who are unable to meet their winterization needs. The reasons for this inability include:

- **Inaccessibility of Basic Winterization Means:** Many are unable to access basic winterization means due to socioeconomic vulnerabilities.
- **Lack of State Assistance:** Some are not receiving winterization-related assistance from the state.

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<sup>4</sup> Planning figures were calculated using the data obtained through ACTED's Winter Assessment, UNHCR Rapid Socioeconomic Profiling and PDMs.



As previously mentioned, the Refugee Coordination Forum and its partners will advocate for the inclusion of refugees in winterization-related state support, including initiatives like the Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund (EVRF). Assistance from humanitarian partners is designed to fill existing gaps in the state response, and, when necessary, to complement it. This alignment is based on the specific needs of the target groups and prioritized vulnerable populations.

### Target Groups for 2023 Winter Response:

The prioritized target groups for the winter response are:

- **Refugee Households:** Those in Refugee Accommodation Centers (Accredited and Unaccredited) and those living in substandard houses, having humanitarian aid as the main source of income and adopting at least one negative coping mechanism.
- **Refugee Hosting Households:** Specifically, those in substandard houses.
- **Vulnerable Host Community Households:** These are households located in areas with high numbers of refugees and whose heating bill expenditures exceed 75% of their income. Additionally, these households have one or more members with at least one form of vulnerability, such as disabilities, chronic illnesses, or older individuals who are unable to care for themselves. To meet their basic needs, these households also employ various coping mechanisms. From a refugee response perspective, these are the members of the host community most affected by the influx of refugees, and they may or may not be hosting refugees themselves

As for vulnerable Moldovans affected by the refugee influx, the main priority will be to support the identification and referral of those individuals and households to available state support. Direct assistance to the most vulnerable Moldovan households shall be offered from a social cohesion perspective, prioritizing support for them to access existing government assistance.

### Priority Profiles with Specific Needs:

Based on the findings from various winter-related assessments, including Protection Monitoring and Profiling, organizations shall prioritize the following profiles:

- People with disabilities.
- Individuals with chronic illnesses or serious medical conditions.
- Older people (60+).
- Roma refugees.
- Unaccompanied and separated children.
- Pregnant and lactating women.
- Survivors and persons at risk of GBV.
- Single parent households with more than 3 children and/or household members with additional vulnerabilities (older persons, individuals with chronic illness, pregnant

- and lactating women, etc.).
- Single women without children or family members in Moldova at risk of engaging in the sale and exchange of sex as a coping mechanism.

Winterization activities aim to improve preparedness for the cold season and are specifically related to providing life-saving assistance against cold weather, particularly in the areas of heating and related issues. As such, these activities should be classified as "winter-related", and usually cover a five-month period extending from November 2023 to March 2024. On the other hand, humanitarian interventions that are delivered irrespective of the season should not be classified in this manner.

Cash assistance will be prioritized according to existing criteria, such as access and proximity to functioning markets and the availability of essential winter items and services. The response package comprises a minimum set of relief activities and levels of access to services, designed to enable vulnerable groups to cope adequately with the cold season.

Below partners will find activities prioritized by relevant sectors for the upcoming winter response. These activities and related information shall guide partners when submitting their planned winter activities as part of the Inter-Agency Winter Response and shall also support sector leads and partners when reviewing winter activities.

### ***CASH Working Group (Multipurpose Cash Assistance)***

Considering the comprehensive data and the well-functioning markets, CWG's primary sectoral response priority is the provision of cash assistance, specifically through the Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) programs, to individuals in need. MPCA is positioned to respect the dignity and independence of beneficiaries, empowering them to make choices aligned with their priorities. This approach fosters a sense of normalcy and ownership among recipients. Winter support interventions have an overall target of 55,000 beneficiaries among refugees and 54,137 among affected host communities. While the value of cash transfers needs to be coordinated with the government and must maintain coherence with the EVRF, for planning purposes partners shall consider the value of 700 MDL per month per household from November 2022 to March 2023, totaling 3,500 MDL for the entire winter season.

| Activity | Description of Activity | Location | Modality | People in Need of Winter Assistance |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|

|                                       |   |                   |      |        |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|------|--------|
| Winter Cash Support for Refugees      | Provision of cash assistance to refugees for responding to the increasing needs related to winter and alleviate the protection risks.       | Urban             | MPCA | 34,086 |
| Winter Cash Support for Refugees      | Provision of cash assistance to refugees for responding to the increasing needs related to winter and alleviate the protection risks.       | Rural             | MPCA | 18,354 |
| Winter Cash Support to Refugees       | Provision of cash assistance to refugees for responding to the increasing needs related to winter and alleviate the protection risks.       | Accredited RACs   | MPCA | 2,310  |
| Winter Cash Support to Refugees       | Provision of cash assistance to refugees for responding to the increasing needs related to winter and alleviate the protection risks.       | Unaccredited RACs | MPCA | 500    |
| Winter Cash Support to Host Community | Provision of cash assistance to host community for responding to the increasing needs related to winter and alleviate the protection risks. | Urban             | MPCA | 30,780 |
| Winter Cash Support to Host Community | Provision of cash assistance to host community for responding to the increasing needs related to winter and alleviate the protection risks. | Rural             | MPCA | 23,220 |

### ***Basic Needs Working Group***

Partners from the Basic Needs Working Group (BNWG) participating in the winterization task force have been instrumental in implementing two key assessments vital to the sector. These are the Household (HH) Survey and the Community Infrastructure Assessment. While the analysis and results are still in progress, the data gathered will fortify BNWG's planning activities for this year's winterization efforts.

BNWG has structured its winter response activities into five primary pillars: Reception and Accommodation Centers (RACs), private accommodation, community infrastructure, borders, and non-food items (NFIs). The planning is based on several key assumptions:

**Reception and Accommodation Centers (RACs):** Last year, 24 RACs were insulated, including the replacement of doors, windows, boilers, and heating systems. Utility bills were paid for 49 collective centers for a duration of five months. This year, while 50 RACs will remain operational, some will require additional improvements to meet winter conditions. It's important to note that by year's end, some RACs may be closed according to the consolidation plan endorsed by the MLSP.

**Shelter Interventions:** Preliminary data suggest that 3,791 HHs among refugees require shelter interventions. The socio-economic profiling indicates 65% of these are in urban settings and 35% in rural areas. Different regions have different heating needs; the Center Region and Chisinau primarily use electric heating, while the North and South are more reliant on wood and gas. Similarly, 14,437 host community households require shelter interventions, predominantly split between urban (57%) and rural (43%) areas.

**Rental Assistance:** Some partners may provide additional financial support for utility bills during the winter months.

**Community Infrastructure:** A significant challenge remains in adequately insulating community centers, which are vital for activities involving children, adults, and the elderly. An ongoing assessment has identified 12 buildings in key areas requiring technical assessment for thermal insulation.

**Non-Food Items (NFIs):** Market assessments confirm that 82% of essential NFIs are available in the market. The focus should be on less affordable items and regions with limited market capacity. Particularly, the Center and South areas of Moldova have reduced market access for clothing and bedding items.

**Policy Considerations:** Strategies for RAC consolidation and developments in Temporary Protection could have financial implications on support programs.

| Activity | Description of Activity | Location | Modality | People in Need of Winter Assistance |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|

|   |  |                     |           |               |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------|---------------|
| <p><b>Shelter interventions:</b><br/>Improvement of collective sites (thermal insulation) for Refugees</p>  | <p>Improvement of accredited RACs with thermal insulation and basic repairs and maintenance, payment of utility bills</p>  | <p>Accred. RACs</p> | <p>DI</p> | <p>2,300</p>  |
| <p><b>Shelter interventions:</b><br/>Improvement of mid, long-term accommodation (non-cash) to ensure adequate living conditions for Refugees</p>       | <p>Improvement to meet the needs of refugees in urban areas (basic repairs, insulation thermal comforts)</p>   | <p>Urban</p>        | <p>DI</p> | <p>5,668</p>  |
| <p><b>Shelter interventions:</b><br/>Improvement of mid, long-term accommodation (non-cash) to ensure adequate living conditions for Refugees</p>       | <p>Improvement to meet the needs of refugees in rural areas (basic repairs, insulation thermal comforts)</p>   | <p>Rural</p>        | <p>DI</p> | <p>3,052</p>  |
| <p><b>Shelter interventions:</b><br/>Improvement of mid, long-term accommodation (non-cash) to ensure adequate living conditions for Host Community</p> | <p>Improvement of host, rental, or sustainable housing to meet the needs of host community members in urban areas (basic repairs, insulation thermal comforts)</p> | <p>Urban</p>        | <p>DI</p> | <p>27,773</p> |
| <p><b>Shelter interventions:</b><br/>Improvement of mid, long-term accommodation (non-cash) to ensure adequate living conditions for Host Community</p> | <p>Improvement of host, rental, or sustainable housing to meet the needs of host community members in rural areas (basic repairs, insulation thermal comforts)</p> | <p>Rural</p>        | <p>DI</p> | <p>20,950</p> |

|   |  |  |  |        |
|---|--|--|--|--------|
| <b>Shelter interventions:</b><br>Support for the improvement of community infrastructure in host communities to refugee population and host community | Improvement of public community infrastructure for use by refugees and host communities <sup>5</sup> | Urban  | DI   | 31,800 |
| <b>NFIs distribution:</b><br>winter clothing assistance for refugees  | Distribution of NFIs in Center, South regions, borders areas and unaccredited RACs                   | Center, South regions, borders areas and unaccredited RACs | In Kind <sup>6</sup>                         | 4,100  |
| <b>NFIs distribution:</b><br>winter clothing assistance for host community  | Distribution of NFIs including warm clothing for vulnerable Moldovans/hosting community              | Rural  | In Kind                                      | 19,355 |
| <b>NFIs distribution:</b><br>firewood for host communities  | Support with distribution of/ access to firewood to vulnerable host communities                      | Rural  | In kind/<br>Voucher/<br>distribution support | 16,760 |

## Winterization NFIs

| Item        | Quantity           | Unit Cost (MDL) | Description                                     |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| Jacket      | 1 (per individual) | 700             | Warm winter jacket for adult and children, 1 pc |
| Winter Coat | 1 (per individual) | 1,500           | Warm coat for adult and children, 1 pc          |

<sup>5</sup> Among community infrastructures identified through consultations with Local Authorities, 12 facilities were prioritized according to needs, feasibility, and relevant to the purpose of winterization. A technical team consisting of engineers and architects from UNHCR, IOM, ACTED and DRC finished developing a guidance note and a technical assessment tool, and started technical assessment of the community facilities, which will be completed by early September. After the assessment, Bills of Quantities for each facility will be prepared according to the standard price of construction materials to have a rough estimation of costs needed for the infrastructural support.

<sup>6</sup> The voucher distribution might not be a suitable modality for this response as the quantity of the clothing products are more limited in the market comparing to other items.

|            |                    |       |   |
|------------|--------------------|-------|---|
| Boots      | 1 (per individual) | 1,000 | Winter boots, 1 pair                        |
| Bed Linens | 1 (per individual) | 500   | Bed linen set of 2 pcs                      |
| Pillow     | 1 (per individual) | 200   | Pillow and pillow case, 2 pcs               |
| Blanket    | 1 (per individual) | 400   | Synthetic 1.5x2m, high/medium thermal, 1 pc |

For further information and support, please contact the RCF Inter-Agency Coordination Team at [mdachrcf@unhcr.org](mailto:mdachrcf@unhcr.org).

| Version    | Date            | Modifications |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Version 01 | August 31, 2023 | N/A           |