Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

ROMANIA CHAPTER

2024

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A word from the Regional Refugee Coordinator

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Nearly two years have passed since the start of the full-scale war on Ukraine, which has uprooted millions, both inside the country and abroad. Indeed, as UNHCR and partners launch the 2024 Regional Refugee Response Plan, there are over 6.3 million refugees from Ukraine globally, including 5.9 million in Europe.

I have seen first-hand the suffering and devastation of the war. But I have also witnessed the extraordinary generosity displayed by host families, communities, cities, municipalities and countries across the region. This solidarity must be sustained as the situation enters its third year and as refugees'– and host communities' – resources are increasingly under strain.

The Temporary Protective Directive, enacted by the European Union in March 2022 – and by Moldova the following year– is proof that States can mobilize political will and act boldly in the interests of refugees.

It is precisely the kind of swift and protection-oriented approach that UNHCR advocates for in all crisis situations. Indeed, the positive experience and solidarity shown towards refugees from Ukraine should be built upon and be extended to all people forced to flee.

While temporary protection has proven to be an effective tool to provide swift access to territory, protection and rights for millions of refugees displaced from Ukraine, discussions are now starting to turn to what will come next, particularly as the application of the Temporary Protection Directive in the EU cannot currently be extended past March 2025 – not to mention the need to inform the refugee community of what will come next.

UNHCR strongly recommends a coordinated and harmonized response amongst hosting states at the point at which the application of temporary protection comes to an end, in line with international principles of cooperation and responsibility-sharing. Without a coordinated approach, we risk undermining one of the key achievements of the response to the Ukraine crisis - the unprecedented and extraordinary solidarity of hosting states.

Return is the preferred option for most refugees, once the situation will allow. Until then, the response to date emphasizes the effective inclusion of refugees in their host communities so that they can

access decent work opportunities, social welfare, medical assistance, education, and accommodation, all of which fosters self-reliance and economic contribution.

UNHCR and its partners, mobilized through this Regional Refugee Response Plan, will continue to advocate for further investments in the area of inclusion and increased self-reliance – such as language courses, job-matching, re-skilling and support to the enrolment of children in national education systems.

The identification of the most vulnerable refugees, such as older people and those suffering from chronic and mental health conditions, remains a priority as well. In this regard, continuing support for their inclusion in national social protection systems remains key.

Local communities, civil society actors, refugee-led organizations, municipalities, the private sector, Governments, and inter-governmental organizations have all played a critical role in ensuring that refugees from Ukraine have been able to access protection and assistance, and in strengthening the social cohesion – which has been remarkable to date – between the refugees and their host communities.

In recognition of the localization of the response, the Refugee Response Plan has grown from 142 partners in its first iteration to 312 partners participating in 2024, most of which are national and local organizations. Efforts will continue to highlight the crucial work of local and national NGOs and refugee-led organizations and to ensure they have visibility, are able to access funding and capacity-building opportunities and receive due recognition for the central role they continue to play.

It is essential that we continue to support these processes. Recognizing the lead role of the Governments in the response, this plan outlines and brings together the collective efforts of local, national and international civil society and international organizations.

At a Glance

Regional Planned Response
(January-December 2024)

2.2 M
projected refugee population

55,000
projected assisted host-community members

$1.1 B
total financial requirements in USD

312
RRP partners

COUNTRY CHAPTER

ROMANIA

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At a Glance

Romania Planned Response
(January-December 2024)

110K
projected refugee population

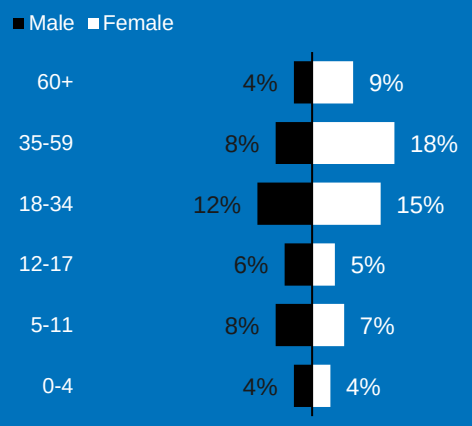
$117M
total financial requirements in USD

37
RRP partners

Population planning figures

	Estimated population as of end of 2023	Population planned for assistance in 2024
Refugee Population	83,765	110,000

Age and gender breakdown[1]



6.8%
Persons with disabilities

58%
Women and girls

42%
Men and boys

[1] Calculations are based on Government statistics complemented with 2023 MSNA data.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Romania continues to play a pivotal role as a refugee-hosting country amid the ongoing war in Ukraine. Since 24 February 2022, over 5.1 million border crossings, including pendular movements, have been recorded into Romania. As of mid-December 2023, a total of 83,765 refugees from Ukraine are present in the country and have been granted temporary protection (TP) status under the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), a framework which outlines their legal rights to reside and access essential services in Romania. In total, since its activation, over 149,800[2] Ukrainians and third-country nationals have been granted TP.

The TPD ensures that refugees from Ukraine have access to national systems, including education, health, housing, social services, and employment services. On 30 June 2022, the Government of Romania adopted the National Plan of Measures (NPM) for the Protection and Inclusion of Displaced Persons from Ukraine and TPD Beneficiaries, marking a shift from emergency response to a longer-term protection and inclusion phase. On 12 April 2023, a modification to the Romanian Government's 50/20 programme,[3] which provided funds for accommodation and food for TP holders, was updated to base such support on meeting inclusion benchmarks.[4]

RRP partners work to advance the refugee response, led by the Government of Romania, delivering complementary services and assistance in the areas of protection, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, education, healthcare and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), as well as the provision of multi-purpose cash, hygiene kits, core relief items and food.

Despite many achievements in 2023, refugees continue to face constraints in accessing services and inclusion in Romanian society due to systemic challenges, primarily the lack of information, administrative requirements – notably the need for proof of address in Romania – and language barriers.[5] Currently, 33 per cent of working-age household members are reporting to be formally employed and among refugee households in need of healthcare, 28 per cent reported having problems with access.[6] Additionally, while formal school enrolment has risen among school-aged refugee children from Ukraine, only around 40 per cent report being actively in attendance.[7]

Country Risks and Needs

The general demographics of the overall refugee population from Ukraine in 2023 is expected to remain consistent. Approximately 60 per cent of the population is female, with children accounting

[2] As of mid-December 2023, approximately 73 per cent of registered TP holders are women and children.
[3] Government Emergency Ordinance No. 22/2023 modifying Emergency Ordinance 15/2022 - through which 50 Romanian lei per person per day was provided for accommodation and 20 lei per person per day for food until April 2023
[4] These include registration of children in the education system, and actively seeking a job on the labour market through the national employment agency. See Government Emergency Ordinance No. 22/2023
[5] MSNA, preliminary findings, October 2023
[6] MSNA, preliminary findings, October 2023
[7] MSNA, preliminary findings, October 2023

for approximately one-third of the total number. A relatively higher number of male arrivals in the third quarter of 2023 is a trend that may continue into 2024.

In 2024, refugees in Romania and new arrivals are expected to experience varying socio-economic conditions and vulnerabilities. Those with limited financial means who had initially stayed in Ukraine may be compelled to leave due to deteriorating conditions, particularly during harsh winter months and the ongoing conflict. These economic vulnerabilities are also projected to affect refugees already in Romania, as their extended displacement depletes financial savings and heightens the risk of negative coping mechanisms,[8] particularly for single-headed households, older individuals, persons with disabilities and unaccompanied or separated children. Currently, 70 per cent of refugee households report a decrease in purchasing power in comparison with the first months in Romania.[9]

The potential protection risks facing new arrivals are high and include human trafficking, GBV, separation of children from parents and caregivers, sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as high levels of psychosocial distress associated with conflict.[10]

YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS (YAD):

RRP partners are committed to promoting social cohesion and cross-sectoral youth participation, including by diversifying activities, frequent needs assessments, innovative approaches to leaning and involving host communities. For inclusive, impactful interventions, specific needs for YAD age groups (10-14; 15-19; 20-24; 25-30; 30-35) will be addressed through the creation of youth-friendly spaces for building trust through socialisation and life-skills activities. Partners will also work closely with experts (PSEA, MHPSS, anti-trafficking, GBV, social services etc.) and focus on organizational capacity-building for YAD skills-building and participation, including digitalisation, employability, and Romanian and English language. The empowerment of youth to play meaningful roles at all levels of the response and collaborate with host communities will also be prioritized.

Substantial progress has been made to meet the needs of refugees. At the end of 2023, according to the Ministry of Education, nearly 72 per cent of children under temporary protection are registered with Romanian schools and early childhood education and care services. However, only 28 per cent of school-aged children have acquired the full pupil status, while the rest remain mainly with the transitioning status of auditors, as per the Romanian legislation. Overall, only about 40 per cent of school-aged refugee children report attending Romanian schools. Despite successful efforts to reduce barriers, 28 per cent of households in need of healthcare still reported problems, especially regarding mental health and sexual and reproductive healthcare,[11] and systemic gaps related to service provider capacity. Similarly, by the end of 2023, around 33 per cent of working-age Ukrainian

[8] MSNA, preliminary findings, October 2023
[9] MSNA, preliminary findings, October 2023
[10] MSNA, preliminary findings. Nearly 40 per cent of interviewed refugees state they are in need of mental health and psychosocial support.
[11] MSNA, preliminary findings, October 2023

nationals report to be working.[12] However, refugees frequently cite a lack of knowledge of the Romanian language, limited employment opportunities, and jobs that match their skills as major barriers to further labour market participation and socio-economic inclusion.

While refugees from Ukraine have received a warm welcome in Romania, these positive sentiments may gradually decline. Currently, over 25 per cent of refugee households surveyed in multi-sectoral needs assessments have reported experiencing negative attitudes, mainly discrimination or verbal aggression. Therefore, concerted efforts must be undertaken to maintain social cohesion and address concerns of vulnerable host communities in refugee-hosting areas, including strengthening service provisions for both refugees and Romanian citizens.

[12] MSNA, preliminary findings, October 2023

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Refugees have effective access to legal status, protection, and rights.

RRP partners are dedicated to assisting the Government of Romania and relevant agencies in maintaining the protection environment for refugees from Ukraine. This will encompass awareness-raising on the benefits of registering for TP under the TPD, collaboration with the government on the effective implementation of the NPM and initiatives to support the inclusion of refugees in Romania, including though advocacy and support for legislative and administrative changes that facilitate refugee inclusion, particularly in education, social welfare, health services and employment. Effective access to social benefits and other rights will be fostered by addressing current divergent views among central and local authorities of the proof of an effective address or residence, including through advocacy.

SO2: Refugees with specific needs and vulnerabilities have access to targeted support and assistance.

RRP partners prioritize the well-being of refugees with specific needs, including female-headed households, at-risk children and adolescents, older persons and those with disabilities, as well as those with mental health concerns. While assistance and service delivery are prioritized through state institutions and local authorities, complementary support should be provided where service demand exceeds availability. To support the identification of the most vulnerable refugees, community outreach will be promoted through local actors while RRP partners will work towards the development of common identification tools. A vulnerability scorecard developed in 2023 by RRP partners is available to authorities and RRP partners to address the needs of the most vulnerable under a common perspective and approach. RRP partners will also enhance a referral system to work holistically on acute protection problems of vulnerable groups, with a focus on child protection, GBV, anti-trafficking and socio-economic inclusion with a view towards self-reliance. RRP partners will use cash support programmes for the most vulnerable refugees, while advocating for the inclusion in Romanian social assistance programmes.

Refugees and host communities are informed of existing services and feedback mechanisms via various communication channels, including government websites, social media, an online service advisor tool and in-person support at service delivery points, accommodation facilities and border crossings.

SO3: Refugees' socio-economic inclusion in their host communities is strengthened and their self-reliance increased.

Supporting the self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion of refugees in line with the Global Compact on Refugees is a fundamental objective for the RRP in 2024. This requires coordinated efforts from a range of stakeholders, including government entities, local authorities, UN agencies, the private sector, NGOs, development actors and civil society to empower refugees with the skills, opportunities and support needed for self-reliance and successful socio-economic inclusion. It equally needs the engagement of the refugee community to actively pursue inclusion opportunities, progressively diminishing reliance on dwindling assistance. RRP partners will actively advocate for solutions to support the integration and continued education of refugee children to address existing challenges to participate in formal education and the recognition of existing qualifications.

SO4: The social cohesion between refugee and host communities is maintained.

While the response to refugees from Ukraine in Romania has been marked by remarkable solidarity and generosity, a reported increase in negative sentiments highlights the need to safeguard against any increase in tensions between the communities, especially as displacement becomes prolonged and resources become scarcer.[13] RRP partners are committed to strengthening the capacities of national and local systems, promoting inclusion and adopting a community-based approach that extends services to both refugees and host communities, and sharing the results of their endeavours with the authorities and local communities. Disseminating accurate information, countering misinformation, monitoring social media platforms and focusing on language training are vital steps to ensure social cohesion and address potential barriers to accessing services.

Sectoral Responses

Cross-Cutting Priorities of the RRP

- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)
- Disability Inclusion
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Localization
- Government Ownership
- Maintaining Emergency Capacities

Read more in the Regional Overview p. 25 available online.

[13] According to the October 2023 MSNA, there has been an increase in reports of negative sentiments from less than 10 per cent at the end of 2022 to over 25 per cent.

PROTECTION

RRP partners will continue to support the Government of Romania through complementary programmes to maintain a favourable protection environment for those seeking safety and protection, including advocacy efforts and vital protection activities, such as counselling, information provision and border monitoring. The strengthening of the asylum system helps guarantee that people in need of international protection, including holders of TP and stateless persons, have access to Romanian territory, reception, registration and documentation, assistance and the full enjoyment of their rights.

Protection partners will continue to prioritize the provision of technical advice and capacity support for stakeholders at national and local levels, to ensure informed decision-making, reduce protection risks and awareness-raising for important topics such as GBV, child protection, trafficking and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Partners will maintain close collaboration and coordination with the child protection authorities at the national and local level in order to strengthen the overall national child protection system and enhance prevention and response mechanisms, while also guaranteeing cross-sectoral linkages to anti-trafficking and GBV risk mitigation and response programmes.

Aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees, protection partners will continue to develop and implement protection activities and events for the refugee and host communities throughout the country in order to foster social cohesion and to mitigate risks of intolerance and discrimination. Identifying and advocating for solutions for refugees, cultivating opportunities for their self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion in Romania with additional support, and enhancing synergies with other sectors and the Romanian Government will be central to addressing the longer-term needs of refugees.

Protection actors will continue with the timely identification of needs and assistance and help to address barriers in accessing their rights and social protection schemes, with specific attention to the identification of people at heightened risk, including those from marginalized communities, such as Roma, older refugees, LGBTIQ+ people, persons with disabilities, those with MHPSS needs and women and children at risk.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

As the situation becomes more protracted and vulnerabilities increase, partners will centre their efforts around coordination and joint advocacy with national systems that respond to GBV, including policy and legal frameworks. They will also focus on capacity strengthening of service providers and frontline workers from national, local and civil society to provide quality of care for GBV survivors, including GBV case management and Clinical Management of Rape and Intimate Partner Violence care.

Prevention activities will prioritize working on outreach and information provision while also increasing the inclusion of boys and men, LGBTIQ+ people and the Roma community. Protection and GBV-related risks will be closely monitored through assessments and safety audits.

To further strengthen GBV support, health system strengthening and capacity-building, including trainings on the clinical management of rape and intimate partner violence, will be delivered to healthcare workers and health managers, equipping them with the tools to support GBV survivors. To enhance survivor support, MHPSS modules will be integrated into GBV and SEA trainings for first responders and GBV referral pathways will be reviewed, updated and validated with health stakeholders.

Sub-sector: Child Protection

Child Protection actors will continue to ensure the timely identification of all refugee children at risk from Ukraine and that they are supported with access to tailored and specialized child protection services that respond to their needs, as well as access to national child protection services. This includes considerations for children arriving from residential care facilities in Ukraine and other groups of children arriving without parental care.

Child protection programming will focus on MHPSS interventions, including information dissemination, age, gender and diversity-appropriate group activities in safe spaces and parenting groups, as well as social cohesion activities that bring together refugee and Romanian children to foster understanding and community cohesion, and resilience and life-skills activities. Actors will also seek to ensure refugee children are informed of their rights and have opportunities to feel empowered and participate in decision-making processes and programs. This will be achieved through putting adolescents at the forefront of developing and implementing interventions through participatory approaches, including the use of digital tools that empower and connect young people to engage with and speak out on issues that matter to them.

Partners will also provide capacity-building support to bolster technical competencies to actively respond to the needs of refugee children. This will include addressing the barriers of the Romanian child protection frameworks and promoting child-friendly procedures and the punctual designation of a legal guardian.

Programming will also ensure that emergency preparedness, response and contingency plans and capacity will be reviewed and enhanced, jointly with local authorities and civil society, to ensure child protection services can be readily available at the border points in case of a sudden increase in refugee arrivals. Some partners will prioritize a gradual handover of services to relevant governmental entities.

Sub-sector: Counter-Trafficking

With many refugees seeking employment in Romania, there are risks of labour exploitation among those attempting to enter the workforce. Partners will continue to work on reducing risks by disseminating messages and information on safer employment, rights and responsibilities. Romania's revised National Identification and Referral Mechanism (NIRM) provides a good opportunity for the Anti Trafficking Task Force, alongside Romania's National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (ANITP), to educate humanitarian workers and all involved actors on the identification of trafficking and to respond appropriately.

For victims of any type of trafficking in persons, specialized NGOs, as detailed in the NIRM, will work alongside victims and authorities to provide holistic, trauma-informed, victim-centred assistance. Support to the Government will include utilising the Anti-Trafficking Task Force to advance a collaborative effort of awareness-raising, training, risk mitigation and advocacy on anti-trafficking at the national level and creating platforms for coordination and collaboration with neighbouring countries' anti-trafficking task forces and governmental authorities.

EDUCATION

In line with Sustainable Development Goal 4[14] (Quality Education) and the UNHCR Refugee Education 2030 strategy,[15] the Education Sector will prioritize access to inclusive and equitable quality education for children and youths that enables them to learn and reach their full potential, while building individual and collective resilience and contributing to peaceful coexistence with host communities.

Considering the rapid increase in school registration requests observed in 2023,[16] the RRP education response will consolidate these gains by prioritizing the accelerated integration and retention of children in the national education system, with swift transition from the "audient/observer" to "full pupil" status, so that they can enjoy the corresponding rights and benefits. Partners will hence prioritize the systemic provision of support measures including the upscaling of Romanian language courses, learning materials, teacher training interventions, and the promotion of safe and conducive learning environments ensuring social cohesion.

With a view to overcoming social exclusion and learning poverty in refugee children, partners will also address the specific and acute education needs of refugee children and youths with a particular emphasis on children out of school, at risk of dropping out, or experiencing difficulties integrating the Romanian education system, including due to limited absorption capacities. To this end, RRP partners, in collaboration with education authorities, will also facilitate the provision of alternative and complementary learning pathways, including or combining inclusion into Romanian schools, online learning, and non-formal education modalities alongside the provision of MHPSS. Initiatives to maintain or restore links with Ukrainian education may be supported as a complement to formal education and to facilitate re-entry into the Ukrainian education system whenever return in safety and dignity is feasible.

[14] SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
[15] Refugee Education 2030: A strategy for Refugee Inclusion, UNHCR, 2019, https://reporting.unhcr.org/refugee-education-2030-strategy-refugee-inclusion
[16] The rapid increase in enrolment is largely due to the reform in the assistance programme introduced by the Government, making it mandatory for Ukrainian refugee children to enrol in Romanian schools or in locally available non-formal education services in order to qualify for financial support under the TP scheme.

LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Partners will strengthen coordination and linkages between civil society, private sector and the Government of Romania to ensure all refugees have clear pathways and access to the basic resources necessary to enter the labour market and the social protection system.

The priority remains on facilitating access to first formal employment, while supporting pathways for more advanced jobs. While guiding refugee job-seekers to the relevant Government employment agency services, partners will provide complementary inter-connected support services. They will also support engagement with the private sector, including manufacturers. Priority activities include provision of language courses, job coaching and counselling, childcare for caregivers, formal vocational training, accelerated recognition of qualifications, and entrepreneurial support. Prevention and response to protection risks in the workplace through targeted advocacy efforts also remains critical. RRP partners also aim to improve access for refugees to social protection systems while providing complementary assistance to fill critical gaps in coverage and scaling-up referral processes.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

RRP Partners will continue to work towards refugees' equitable access to high-quality primary and specialist, sexual and reproductive and mental health services. This will be achieved by strengthening national health services and through complementary specialized refugee clinics, bolstering national health workforce capacities, procuring of medical supplies, and advocating for refugee-inclusive national health policies, including access to health services in line with the TPD and health financing.

In line with the Health Sector's commitment to strengthen existing systems for resilience and emergency response in Romania, RRP partners will continue to assess barriers to healthcare access and health system capacity and assist with policy guidance on integrating refugees into national health strategies and the integration of the Ukrainian health workforce. They will also conduct partner coordination meetings and stakeholder trainings. Health information will be provided through multiple media to foster uptake of preventative health services and to share knowledge and understanding of the healthcare system in Romania, including how to navigate it effectively and access the required services.

To improve the availability of MHPSS services, partners will deliver trainings to a wide range of occupations and will continue to advocate for the integration of Ukrainian professionals into the national health and MHPSS workforce. Stigma associated with mental health and seeking support will also be addressed through targeted awareness campaigns to increase the use of services provided by MHPSS partners.

Health operations will be conducted in collaboration with health, sexual and reproductive health and MHPSS partners, coordinated through monthly working group meetings.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

The provision of MHPSS services spans various sectors such as Health, Protection, Child Protection, GBV, Education, and Livelihoods. Strengthening cross-sectoral integration and enhancing access and quality of MHPSS activities at all levels is essential. This involves developing supportive systems for families and communities, offering community-based psychosocial activities, and implementing evidence-based practices. Task sharing and empowering trained non-specialists to provide supervised psychological interventions is vital for expanding MHPSS services, as is integrating Ukrainian mental health professionals into public health and social systems. Safeguarding frontline providers' well-being and effective coordination among various stakeholders are priorities to ensure seamless access to MHPSS services.

BASIC NEEDS

The Basic Needs response in Romania focuses on promoting self-reliance and dignity for refugees and host communities by providing humanitarian support to refugees to meet their basic needs.

RRP partners will support providing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and services at reception facilities and transit centres established by the Romanian Government together with the civil society and local authorities. WASH emergency capacity will continue to ensure that minimum standards are met, specifically maintaining access to Age, Gender and Diversity-sensitive bathrooms, clean water, waste management and hygiene kits.

RRP partners providing shelter and accommodation services and non-food items will focus on improving the living conditions of refugees by supporting the functioning and maintenance of temporary shelters and safe spaces and support the distribution of clothes, school supplies, hygiene and dignity kits, and seasonal items for winter.

Actors engaging in food security in Romania will support the authorities in the provision of in-kind food assistance and food security kits to the most vulnerable refugees at reception areas and other state facilities, as well as at collective accommodation centres.

To promote self-reliance, dignity and socio-economic inclusion, partners will provide cash-based interventions including multi-purpose cash grants to the most vulnerable refugees and those at higher protection risk identified through common approaches such as the joint vulnerability scorecard and vulnerability assessments. Basic Needs actors will also strengthen capacities and referral mechanisms between organizations providing cash and voucher assistance with the aim of furthering the inclusion of recipients in national social schemes using a more targeted, localized approach.

Partnership and Coordination

Romania's front-line response is driven by a diverse array of local actors, including civil society organizations, national NGOs, Ukrainian diaspora groups, private sector actors and volunteers from across Romania. The coordination structure within Romania led by the Government aligns with the multi-stakeholder and partnership approach outlined in the Refugee Coordination Model and the Global Compact on Refugees. A Refugee Coordination Forum was established in May 2022, complemented by an Inter-Agency Working Group structure that operates inclusively and with accountability, guiding and monitoring the operational inter-agency refugee response under the RRP.

The RRP's coordination strategy acknowledges the strength of this comprehensive, cross-cutting approach and emphasises the empowerment of national and local actors to take the lead in coordination efforts.

PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

As the situation became protracted vulnerabilities increase for those at higher risk of SEA, especially new arrivals, refugees who make secondary or pendular movements and those with high economic vulnerabilities. In 2024, the PSEA Network and its members will continue to focus on advocacy and capacity-building activities for relevant stakeholders, particularly on administrative investigations of SEA allegations. Furthermore, emphasis will be given to expanding the PSEA network in Romania, harmonizing referral practices and strengthening coordination with other working groups.

RRP partners will continue to focus on promoting localization efforts to enhance collaboration between various organizations and administrative structures providing services to refugees in larger refugee-hosting areas. In addition, RRP partners will support municipal-level coordination with a view towards bridging national and local coordination structures.

Recognising the importance of coordination, RRP partners will collaborate with other stakeholders in the response like academia, private sector, international financial institutions and policy makers.

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

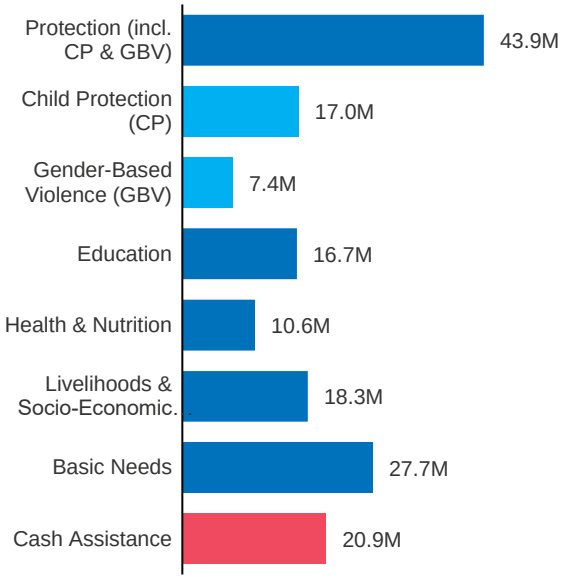
Budget summary by type at country level[17]

PARTNER	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN USD
UN agencies	72,219,995
International NGOs	11,660,124
Faith-based Organizations*	730,000
Women-led Organizations*	770,124
National NGOs	33,335,670
Refugee-led Organizations*	1,057,000
Faith-based Organizations*	7,625,000
Women-led Organizations*	5,486,900
TOTAL	**117,215,789**

* One organization can be classified in multiple sub-categories (women-led, refugee-led, faith-based, etc.), the individual sub-categories can therefore not be added to arrive at the total.

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which also collaborate with implementing partners additional to those listed here.

Budget summary by sector at country level[18]



[17] Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is the modality of choice for forcibly displaced people and is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection. Unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector.

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Budget summary by partner at country level

Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection	Gender-Based Violence	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US$
UN Agencies								
UN International Organization for Migration	370,000	130,000	80,000	269,000	1,477,000	792,000	1,320,000	4,438,000
UN World Health Organization	-	-	-	-	-	6,400,000	-	6,400,000
United Nations Children's Fund	-	1,100,000	380,000	4,700,000	210,000	400,000	300,000	7,090,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	14,267,963	6,740,433	4,331,664	-	9,651,935	-	18,000,000	52,991,995
United Nations Population Fund	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	1,000,000
International NGOs								
Action Contre la Faim	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	600,000
ActionAid International	420,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	420,124
CORE	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	150,000	350,000
Good Neighbours Japan	100,000	-	-	-	300,000	-	600,000	1,000,000
HIAS	30,000	-	200,000	-	400,000	100,000	-	730,000
Plan International	500,000	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	5,500,000
Terre des Hommes Foundation	160,000	1,900,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	3,060,000
National NGOs								
Asociatia Eliberare	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Asociatia Four Change	50,000	-	-	60,000	70,000	-	120,000	300,000
Asociatia Moaselor Independente	-	-	60,000	-	5,000	100,000	50,000	215,000
Asociatia Parentis	-	30,000	40,000	-	-	100,000	80,000	250,000
Asociatia Project Voiajor (Project Voyager)	-	-	-	-	900,000	-	-	900,000

Partner	Protection (excluding CP & GBV)	Child Protection	Gender-Based Violence	Education	Livelihoods & Socio-Economic Inclusion	Health & Nutrition	Basic Need	Total in US$
FONSS	155,000	-	-	472,500	553,800	22,500	1,980,000	3,183,800
Fundatia Romanian Angel Appeal	-	-	-	200,000	100,000	50,000	-	350,000
Fundatia Tineri pentru Tineri	60,000	-	60,000	160,000	-	160,000	15,000	455,000
Habitat for Humanity Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000	340,000
HEKS / EPER Romania Foundation	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	80,000	680,000
Jesuit Refugee Service Romania	200,000	150,000	-	1,800,000	120,000	120,000	600,000	2,990,000
Migrant Integration Centre Brasov	300,000	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	400,000
National Youth Foundation	400,000	-	-	600,000	1,200,000	-	-	2,200,000
Necuvinte Association	14,600	3,000	15,000	26,760	18,380	13,380	46,980	138,100
Novapolis Association	60,000	-	-	55,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	355,000
PATRIR	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Salvati Copiii	-	4,205,127	-	2,666,667	123,077	512,821	492,308	8,000,000
Sensiblu Foundation	-	-	950,000	-	-	-	-	950,000
SERA Romania	300,000	200,000	200,000	600,000	450,000	500,000	750,000	3,000,000
Societatea pentru Educatie Contraceptiva si Sexuala	-	-	-	-	-	47,970	-	47,970
SUS INIMA	750,000	-	50,000	440,000	509,000	271,800	108,000	2,128,800
The Roma Lawyers Association in Romania	338,000	-	-	140,000	84,000	-	495,000	1,057,000
The Romanian National Council for Refugees	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
World Vision Romania Foundation	-	1,000,000	-	1,500,000	995,000	-	800,000	4,295,000
Total	**19,575,687**	**16,958,560**	**7,366,664**	**16,689,927**	**18,277,192**	**10,600,471**	**27,747,288**	**117,215,789**

RRP Monitoring Framework

Sector		Indicator	Target
	Protection	# of individuals who have been supported in accessing protection services	**92,200**
	Child Protection	# of children provided with child protection services	**18,050**
	Child Protection	# of participants trained on child protection and children's rights	**3,105**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	**25,020**
	Gender-Based Violence	# of trained humanitarian response actors and government personnel on GBV knowledge on prevention, response and risk mitigation measures	**2,000**
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	# of PSEA network members and partner personnel trained on SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response	**2,052**
	Education	# of children enrolled in formal education in host countries	**35,880**
	Education	# of education personnel trained or receiving support to better respond to the needs of refugee learners	**1,765**
	Education	# of children participating in non-formal education programmes in the host countries	**19,860**
	Health and Nutrition	# of refugees reached through individual counselling sessions or health education with information on health topics, available services and how to access them	**89,000**
	Health and Nutrition	# of health consultations provided to refugees	**8,000**
	Health and Nutrition	# of healthcare providers trained to provide health services to refugees	**1,129**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of individuals participating in MHPSS services and activities	**14,300**
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	# of MHPSS consultations provided (includes focused and specialized services only)	**14,300**
	Livelihoods and Socio-Economic Inclusion	# of individuals who benefitted from livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion interventions	**34,460**
	Basic Needs	# of individuals who received assistance for basic needs	**80,550**

Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation