

Location of disaster	Ukrainian Crisis, Romania	Date	21 March 2022
-----------------------------	---------------------------	-------------	---------------

1. Situation overview

As of 21 March 2022, according to UNHCR daily update on Ukraine Refugee Situation Report, more than 534.561 refugees have fled from Ukraine to Romania since 24th February. The majority of these refugees left the country and moved on to other destinations. Romanian government spokesman Dan Carbutaru stated that almost 80,000 Ukrainian citizens have so far decided to stay in Romanian territory. According to Carbutaru, over 4,000 Ukrainian refugees have sought asylum in Romania. Asylum seekers can benefit from accommodation in the centers of the General Inspectorate for Immigration Integration (GII), where the occupancy rate is currently 61.6%. (<https://seenews.com/news/romania-spends-305-mln-euro-so-far-to-deal-with-ukrainian-refugee-crisis-777741>)



The refugees enter Romania through the Halmeu border point in Satu Mare county, Sighetu-Marmatiei in Maramures county, Siret in Suceava county, Rădăuți-Prut in Botoșani county and Isaccea in Tulcea county. Refugees also reach Romania through the Republic of Moldova through Stanca-Costesti border point in Vâlcea county, Sculeni border point in Iași county, Ungheni border point in Mureș county, Albita and Fâlcu border points in Vaslui county, Cahul-Oancea border point in Galati County, Giurgiulesti-Galati border point in Cahul county, and Lipcani-Radauti Prut border point in Botoșani county.

After the martial law in Ukraine, since adult men cannot leave Ukraine, all Ukrainian citizen refugees are women, children and elderly men over age 60. Besides Ukrainian citizens, non-citizen residents of Ukraine are also entering in Romania.

In the first days of the crises, most people entering Romania had target destinations and had transit to mostly western countries. In time, the socioeconomic profile and target destinations of the refugees transformed and recently the number of refugees expecting to stay in Romania increases. The stakeholders interviewed in

border gates stated that approximately 80% of entering people were transit and moved on to other countries in the first weeks of the crises. However, recently this rate is estimated to be around 50%.



Пункти перетину кордону з України до Румунії

-  ПУНКТИ ПЕРЕТИНУ КОРДОНУ
-  ЦЕНТРИ ДЛЯ ШУКАЧІВ ПРИТУЛКУ
-  Округи у компетенції території GIURGIU
-  Округи у компетенції території TIMIȘOARA
-  Округи у компетенції території ȘOMCUTA MARE
-  Округи у компетенції території RĂDĂUȚI
-  Округи у компетенції території GALAȚI
-  Округи у компетенції території BUCHAREST



Romania accepts Ukrainian refugees without unnecessary formalities under a simplified procedure. The recent decision taken by the European Union¹ provides the right of citizens and residents of Ukraine to live, work, receive medical care, housing and education immediately for up to one year, without the need for lengthy asylum procedures.

The dopomoza.ro web support and information platform for migrants fleeing the war in Ukraine has been created in partnership with the Department for Emergency Situation (DSU), UNHCR, IOM and the National Romanian Council for Refugees (CNRR). On this platform, migrants find information on the entry requirements at the border, the procedure for seeking asylum in Romania, their rights and obligations as asylum seekers and useful resources for their stay in Romania.

General Inspectorate of Emergency Situation (GIES) is responsible for border operations, through their officials in the border crossings, having established a coordination structure among non-governmental organizations, civilian actors, churches and local governments. Volunteers of NGOs are registered by the GIES and added in

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_1727

the coordination loop. All NGOs and volunteers are accredited by getting registered at the border gates by officials.

In large cities, transit centers are buildings of the local and central governments such as schools' gymnasiums, which comers are being provided with accommodation for a few days, until they continue to their target locations. For people who do not have a target destination, local community, Ukrainian minority community in

Romania and local government in coordination provide housing and shelters. Non-Ukrainian comers (students, workers who had residence/work permits) are also included.

2. Population data:

	Total	Source of information
Number of people fled from Ukraine to Romania (As of 21st March)	534.561	UNHCR

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps by sector:

3.1. Transportation and Shelter

Based on observation of the team, borders are well organized. Romania accepts Ukrainian refugees with a simplified procedure. Anyone coming from Ukraine, including the Ukrainian citizens, individuals who have residency permit in Ukraine, immigrants and refugees are not refused. All needs (including food, water, basic needs as well as information etc.) are being met at the time of arrival at the border gates.

General Inspectorate of Emergency Situation (GIES) is responsible for operations at the borders, having established a coordination structure among non-governmental organizations, churches, local governments and civilian actors. Volunteers of NGOs are registered by the GIES and added in the human resources pool and coordination loop. All NGOs and volunteers are accredited.

In the border gates, tents are being used for different purposes to meet the needs of the arriving people from Ukraine. Some of these tents are being used to store items brought by NGOs and individuals as donations. The warehouse collectively used by NGOs. Volunteers or comers directly can come in and take whatever they need. Ready to eat food, water, medicine, hygiene kits, toys, blankets and clothes which comers can grab and go. A tent with heating is allocated for comers at the border in which comers are informed in detail and they fill in papers to get registered. After registry they are welcomed by the volunteers and their needs are met. In Isaccea, warmed prefabricated building is designated for mothers with infants to change and nurse the infants.

Another tent with heating, where food and other basic needs are available, is for people to wait until the transit vehicle arrives for their destination. The authorities do not want people to gather and stay at the border, therefore transportation from different organizations, local authorities and even by private accredited individuals, are being arranged to transfer people to transit center and other cities. In Siret, separate tents are allocated to households and/or groups to rest until their transportation is organized.

Refugees moving towards the provinces further inside Romania to stay until transit to another destination can stay in shelters and houses provided by the community and local governments. In order to host a refugee family, the hosting person must be accredited and registered by authorities.

In Romania, emergency transit centers already had existed. With the influx of refugees from Ukraine, many public office buildings, mostly school buildings like gym halls have been converted to transit centers for refugees. They are managed by public officials. An individual / family leaves the transit center and travels as soon as the vehicle or public transport to destination is ready. The logs of arriving and leaving individuals are kept by the Social Services officials of the government working in the transit centers.

3.2. Protection

Romania accepts people arriving from Ukraine without unnecessary formalities under a simplified procedure. The recent decision taken by the European Union² provides the right of citizens and residents of Ukraine to live, work, receive medical care, housing and education immediately for up to one year, without the need for lengthy asylum procedures.

The emergency protection needs are identified and met by authorities and NGOs at the border, coordinated by the Social Services of Romania government.

Mainly, protection needs for the refugees should be identified according to their target of destination, how much time they will need to stay in Romania and where they will move on, or where they will be accommodated in Romania.

Mainly, the profiles of individuals entering Romania as of their destinations and accommodation needs are as follows. These profiles are key to diagnose the emergency needs.

- Entry by private car, targeted destination, urgent needs met in the border, moving on to destination
- Entry by car or on foot, targeted destination, urgent needs met in the border, a few days accommodated in transit centers in cities, moving on to destination
- Entry by car or on foot, targeted destination is Romanian relatives, urgent needs met in the border, accommodation with relatives in Romania, continue staying in Romania
- Entry by car or on foot, no targeted destination, urgent needs met at the border, accommodated in transit centers, local community organized households & shelters, continue staying in Romania

3.2. Food Aid, NFI, WASH

Local municipality is providing toilets in the border gates and regularly cleans the toilets. In borders where the duration of stay may be longer (Isaccea, Siret) showers exist.

There are tents at the border which are used as warehouses. All the relief items are put in these tents and collectively used by NGOs. Volunteers or comers can come in directly and take whatever they need. Ready to eat food, water, medicine, hygiene kits, toys, blankets and clothes which comers can grab and go.

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_1727

In transit centers which are originally school or public buildings, the halls have folded beds where more than 100 individuals stay and sleep depending on the size of the hall. The food is available 24 hours. A child friendly space corner for children with toys are set. Showers and toilets are regularly cleaned for hygienic use of refugees.

3.3. Health

All Ukrainian citizens and residents have the right to access health services in Romania, thus individuals with health needs can get access to Social Services officials in the borders and in transit centers, under their temporary protection status.

3.4. Education

All Ukrainian citizens and residents have the right to access education in Romania thus families can enroll

children in schools. However, it is very likely that Ukrainians yet do not enroll their kids to schools. Families still consider where to stay for a longer term. In case, if they enroll their kids, the language barrier of Ukrainian children is to be considered. Ukrainian speaking teachers and instructors will be needed. Considering that refugee children will not be able to attend school for a certain period, after school programs will be needed to support their catchup with the curricula.

3.5. Livelihoods

The refugees do not have to pay for immediate basic needs since they are met in border gates and transit centers. Still, refugees need a basic stipend which they can use for shopping for goods of their own preference or using during their travels. The majority of refugees are women and children.

In case the crisis continues and these refugees stay longer in Romania, income generating activities will be needed to support women. Community centers providing childcare and services for women to facilitate finding jobs and income generating activities