ROMANIA’S RESPONSE TO THE HUMANITARIAN REFUGEES’ CRISIS

April 14, 2022

4,343 Number of asylum seekers/refugees new arrivals (in 1 month)

740,445 Number of UA citizens entering Romania

83,940 Number of in-country UA citizens

37,158 Number of UA children in Romania

6,472 Temporary protection applications
1. CONTEXT

Situation in the Country of Origin - Ukraine

Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February, launching the biggest military offensive in Europe since World War II. Moscow's incursion into the territory of its south-western neighbor and attempts to capture major cities - notably Kyiv, the capital - have met with firm resistance, thwarting President Vladimir Putin's reported plans for a quick conquest and installation of a subservient government. Source: ERPS, 2022

Nearly one month into Russia’s military offensive, Ukraine faces an increasingly dire humanitarian situation. As at 21 March, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) had documented 2,510 civilian casualties, including 953 deaths, while noting that true figures are likely to be considerably higher. Moreover, since the conflict erupted on 24 February, more than ten million people—nearly a quarter of Ukraine’s population—have been forcibly displaced, according to the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General Stéphane Dujarric. This figure includes 6.5 million internally displaced people and 3.4 million refugees—nearly half of them children—who have fled Ukraine to neighboring countries. Source: UN Security Council Report - March 23rd, 2022

Economic status: Ukraine’s economy is expected to contract by up to 35% in 2022 as a result of Russia's invasion, but the outlook could worsen sharply if the conflict lasts longer, the International Monetary Fund has warned in a staff report released in mid-March.

2. COORDINATION STRUCTURE FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Romania has established a clear decision-making and coordination structure to enable agencies with different legal and functional responsibilities at all levels of Government to effectively plan, coordinate, and interact at the policy level and on the ground in response to the humanitarian refugees’ crisis.

From day one of the conflict, at the level of the Government, it was established a high-level decision-making Task-Force, coordinated by the Prime Minister.

Secondly, an operational Task-force, called the “Ukraine Commission” was also set up to oversee the activities of the ministries involved in the management of the
refugees’ flux in all areas of intervention, led by the Chief of Prime Minister’s Chancellery.

Thirdly, the Humanitarian Assistance Strategic Coordination Group was set up at the level of the Prime Minister’s Chancellery, led by a Counselor of state to ensure the strategic framework of humanitarian response and to facilitate the inter-agency cooperation among national, European, and international partners.

Romania’s response to refugees’ crisis is structured on two layers of intervention: First EMERGENCY response and Second PROTECTION Response.

**First Emergency Response** is, basically the urgent reaction and intervention ensured by Romania to the newly arrived refugees from Ukraine. The Department for Emergency Situations (DES), as part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was the lead of operations in this phase, consisting of deploying resources and capabilities at the main entry border points, humanitarian transports, emergency shelter, food, basic medical assistance, etc. The efforts by the DES were complemented by the intensive legislative and administrative work by the various ministries of the Romanian Government that issued a large number of pieces of legislation so as to be able to accommodate the emergency needs of the refugees. As well, local authorities coordinated their efforts with the governmental agencies and also developed their own operational plans based on local needs assessments. The public effort was vigorously supported by the national civil society, international nongovernmental organizations, UN Agencies, and private actors.

**Second Protection Response** is a mechanism developed to ensure the medium- and long-term protection and inclusion measures for Ukrainian refugees who choose to live in Romania. As we approach the second phase of the intervention, the Government has set up six working groups that have the role to design inclusion and protection policy measures in the following areas: health, education, labor, housing, vulnerable persons, children, and youth. Each working group will develop shortly, in a collaborative process with the experts from the corresponding ministries, UN Agencies, and representatives of the civil society, sectorial action plans. The sectorial action plans will be coagulated into a National Action Plan, representing Romania’s Second Protection Response to the humanitarian refugees’ crisis. The policy measures are to be debated and feedback will be collected also from the representatives of the local authorities in order to ensure coordination and support. The entire process is overseen by the Humanitarian Assistance Strategic Coordination Group from the Prime Minister Chancellery.
3. BORDER ENTRY POINTS

- **Ukraine border entry points (BEP):**
  - 2 - BEP Halmeu (train),
  - BEP Halmeu (car),
  - BEP Isaccea,
  - BEP Sighet,
  - BEP Siret
  - BEP Vicșani.

- **Republic of Moldova border entry points (BEP):**
  - 3 BEP Albița,
  - BEP Galați (train),
  - BEP Galați (water),
  - BEP Galați (car),
  - BEP Iași,
  - BEP Oancea,
  - BEP Rădăuți-Prut,
  - BEP Sculeni
  - BEP Stanca.
4. ARRIVAL FLUX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaggregated data</th>
<th>% of expected new arrivals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>% of new arrivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>% of new arrivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (0&lt;18 years old)</td>
<td>% of new arrivals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average # of daily arrivals in one week (08.04-13.04.2022) 7,675

# of new arrivals in 7 days (08.04-13.04.2022) 53,727

# of new arrivals in 30 days (08.04-13.04.2022) 292,151

5. COUNTRY LEVEL STRATEGIC RESPONSE OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1: First Emergency Response

Strategic Objective 2: Second Response - Protection
6. RESPONSE STRATEGY

I. First Emergency Response

a. Access to territory and asylum
Every Ukrainian citizen coming from Ukraine directly or via Republic of Moldova is granted access to the Romanian territory and, if the case might be, access to the asylum procedure. The asylum procedure in Romania falls within the responsibility of the General Inspectorate for Immigration (GII) - Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), while the border check and access to the territory is with the General Inspectorate of the Border Police.

In terms of reception and registration, GII works through the 6 Regional Centers and has deployed registration personnel in 4 key border entry points: Sighet, Siret, Husi and Isaccea. 4343 asylum applications were submitted, on average 90 per day. Most applications were registered at Suceava, Timișoara and Maramureș.

The massive afflux of displaced persons from Ukraine to Romania due to the conflict posed a significant regulation burden on Romania, given the fact that the Government had to come up in real-time with legislative provisions meant to address the legal status of the displaced persons from Ukraine so as to ensure an adequate package of protection. In the early days of the humanitarian crisis, the legal status of the displaced population from Ukraine was the following:

1. Persons possessing a biometric passport
2. Persons possessing a regular passport
3. Persons possessing national identity cards or no documents

By law, the first two categories of Ukrainian citizens were having the legal status of tourists traveling in Romania, since they have been granted free access to EU territory for 90 or 15 days. The last category was referred by law to the asylum procedure.

Given this complex and sensitive situation, the Romanian Government issued two Government Ordinances No. 15 and 20/2022 granting a minimum package of services and protection to the displaced persons from Ukraine in order to accommodate their needs in the emergency response phase.
Two weeks later, the Directive 2001/55 / EC was activated and on 4 March 2022 Council Decision (EU) 2022/382 was issued. By this Decision, a temporary form of protection was granted to the displaced persons from Ukraine which provides for adequate protection and services in all the Member States for people fleeing from the face of war.

Based on the Council Decision, Romanian Government issued the G.D. No. 367/18.03.2022 regarding the Temporary Protection of persons displaced from Ukraine. The entire procedure of granting Temporary Protection is conducted by GII-MIA and an accessible mechanism of registration and issuance of personal identification numbers was set up. The temporary protection status provides the displaced persons from Ukraine with free access to health, social services, housing, internal transportation, and a lump sum for basic needs.

One week after the Temporary Protection Government Decision, over 800 applications for this status have been registered with GII.

b. Safety measures
On the border with Ukraine and Moldova, for the surveillance and control of the border crossing, ensuring public order in the border area, over 5.000 MIA staff were deployed, of which over 2.000 border guards, over 2.000 police officers, almost 600 gendarmes, 600 emergency situations officers, and 16 GII officers. In addition, 123 FRONTEX workers are also involved in support activities. The MIA officers are conducting various types of crime, including trafficking in persons, prevention, and combat activities.

A simplified mechanism of trafficking in person cases identification has been set up and identification indicators and direct referral procedures were disseminated to the border police officers and to the asylum reception centers. Cooperation with the civil society in the area of prevention and victims’ assistance is a key element of the fight against trafficking in persons in the context of refugees’ humanitarian crisis.

c. Civil Protection
The civil protection mechanism falls into the responsibility of the Department for Emergency Situations (DES) - MIA, which starting February 24, 2022, was the lead in the First Emergency Response by Romania to the refugees’ humanitarian crisis.

The Department for Emergency Situations has set up a National Centre for Commend and Intervention through which the entire emergency intervention is coordinated at
national level, in close cooperation with the local authorities, national nongovernmental organizations and international organizations present in Romania.

Through the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES), DES operates 15 mobile camps for refugees in 8 counties¹, with a total accommodation capacity of 3.804 of which less than 51 are occupied.

Assistance has been provided to 74.163 refugees since the camps became operational. 1,225 refugee camps / centers are operational at national level, coordinated by local public authorities or by civil society, with a total accommodation capacity of 48.068 places, of which almost 10.233 are occupied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International humanitarian assistance granted by Romania</th>
<th>Type of assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| HCNSU no. 8 / 21.02.2022 - different types of medicines (analgesics - 11,900 pieces, anti-inflammatory 12,000 pieces, antibiotics 10,000 pieces) and disinfectants 7,340 liters |
| HCNSU no. 10 / 27.02.2022 - food 44,005 kg / liter, barracks goods 4000 pieces and fuel 1000 tons |
| HCNSU no. 11 / 02.03.2022 - 11 ambulances, type A and B |
| HCNSU no. 14 / 06.03.2022 - fuel 311,436 liters / ton |

1 humanitarian transport consisting of medical goods, on 11.03.2022;

1 humanitarian transport consisting of food products, on 14.03.2022;

¹ 2 in Siret / SV, 1 in Rădăuți / SV, 1 in Milișăuți / SV, 1 in Dumbrăveni / SV, 1 in Suceava) / SV, 1 in Sighetul Marmației / MM, 1 in Isaccea / TL, 1 in Iași / IS, 1 in Huși / VS, 1 in Bârlad / VS, 1 in Galați / GL, 1 in Turulung / SM, 1 in Halmeu / SM and 1 in Dorohoi / BT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Humanitarian transports, conducted by third countries, which transited the Romanian territory</strong></th>
<th><strong>Republic of Moldova</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukraine</strong></td>
<td>6.03.2022, through HCNSU no. 14, RO offered RMD support consisting of fuel: diesel - 155,443 l, petrol - 150,993 l, fuel oil - 5000t, in a total value of 18,954,000 lei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R.Moldova</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.03.2022, the RO Government through the Department for Relations with the Republic of Moldova, delivered in RMD approx. 75 t of humanitarian aid, worth approx. 110,000 lei, collected with the support of the civil society, consisting of non-perishable food products, hygiene products, blankets, beds, sleeping bags, duvets, pillows and mattresses, the transport being provided with 9 trucks of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Greece, India, Mexico, China, France, Germany, Slovenia</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medical equipment, medicines, basic necessity goods, blankets, sleeping bags, etc</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d. Child Protection

The joint order of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Equal Opportunities, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration sets out the steps to be taken regarding registration, transit, residence, and protection of minors.

Thus, for each unaccompanied minor, the representatives of the Romanian Border Police request from the adult traveling with the minor information regarding the transit of the national territory or, as the case may be, regarding the intention to stay in Romania.

If the unaccompanied minor is in transit in Romania, together with an adult, other than the parent or legal representative, the representatives of the Romanian Border Police request the adult traveling with the minor to fill in a standard form. It is available in Romanian, English, Ukrainian, and Russian and includes information about the final destination, as well as contact and identity details of the accompanying adult and the minor.

If the unaccompanied minor remains in Romania with an adult relative or a person who took care of the minor, the representatives of the Romanian Border Police request the completion of the standard form. The form will contain information about the address where they will live, the contact and identity details of the accompanying adult and the minor.

For the unaccompanied minor who remains on the territory of Romania and has no place to live, the representatives of the Romanian Border Police notify, through the
representative of the General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection (DGASPC), the National Authority for Child Protection and Adoptions.

The groups of minors from the placement centers in Ukraine or from the special protection system in Ukraine are guided, by the representatives of the Romanian Border Police, to the representative of DGASPC present at the border crossing point.

**The transport of unaccompanied minors** (from the Ukrainian protection system) from the border to the social service identified by the National Authority for Child Protection and Adoptions is provided by the County Inspectorate for Emergency Situations.

Ukrainian or Russian-speaking interpreters, volunteers from higher education institutions or non-governmental organizations identified through the Task Force will be present at border crossings.

In order to ensure the right to education for unaccompanied minors in Romania, the school inspectorates initiate the necessary steps regarding their enrollment in groups / classes / study formations in pre-university education units.

According to the procedure, the establishment of the special protection measure will also include the placement of children in public or private family-type services, with priority given to persons who speak Ukrainian or, as the case may be, Russian.

Since the beginning of the humanitarian crisis, 2,047 children from social services in Ukraine have been identified in Romania, of which 185 children are currently in the special protection system in Romania.

**II. Second Response - Protection**

As we approach the second phase of the intervention, the Government, through the Humanitarian Assistance Strategic Coordination Group has set up six working groups that have the role to design inclusion and protection policy measures in the following areas: health, education, labor, housing, vulnerable persons, children, and youth.

Each working group will develop shortly, in a collaborative process with the experts from the corresponding ministries, UN Agencies and representatives of the civil society, sectorial action plans. The sectorial action plans will be coagulated into a National Action Plan, representing Romania's Second Protection Response to the
humanitarian refugees’ crisis. The policy measures are to be debated and feedback will be collected also from the representatives of the local authorities in order to ensure coordination and support. The entire process is overseen by the Humanitarian Assistance Strategic Coordination Group from the Prime Minister Chancellery.

Until now, the six Working Groups set up through Ministers’ Decisions and they have already developed the policy measures in their respective fields of action. By April 5, the Sectorial Plans have been finalized, and on April 14, 2022, the Humanitarian Assistance Strategic Coordination Group has delivered the National Action Plan and the Government Ordinance. The two policy papers are currently following the inter-ministerial consultation process until the Government decision.

7. LEGISLATIVE CHANGES AND POLICY MEASURES

A. Legislative changes

Starting February 24, 2022, the Romanian Government has issued over 20 pieces of legislation in order to accommodate the needs of the displaced persons from Ukraine. Some of the legal acts have established direct intervention and support measures, others introduced specific provisions in our legislation so as to be able to introduce exceptions or new norms related to the needs’ accommodation of the “refugees”. A short exemplifying list of direct intervention and support legislation is listed below:

1. Emergency Ordinance No. 15/2022 regarding the mechanisms of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from Ukraine. Also, the normative is introducing the possibility of supporting administrative-territorial units in neighboring states that face difficulties in managing the influx of people from the area of armed conflict.

2. Government Decision No. 367/2022 establishes the conditions under which the temporary protection of all persons who were forced to leave Ukraine due to the armed conflict is ensured, as well as the source of financing the necessary expenses. Romania thus transposes the recent EU Decision no. 382/2022 establishing the existence of a massive influx of displaced persons from Ukraine and the introduction of temporary protection of these citizens.
3. **Government Decision no. 337/2022** on the granting of gratuities and facilities for the transport of foreign nationals or stateless persons in special situations from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine.

4. **Government Decision no. 336/2022** for establishing the mechanism by which natural persons, who host Ukrainian refugees, benefit from the reimbursement of food expenses.

5. **Government Ordinance No. 20/2022** regarding the support and humanitarian assistance to children, adults, people with disabilities, and all Ukrainians who come to Romania. The approved Emergency Ordinance also includes measures to facilitate and encourage civil society, the private sector, and individuals to continue to make donations for the benefit of Ukrainian refugees, and for international organizations to have a simpler mechanism for cooperation.

6. **Government Decision No. 315/2022** for the accommodation of Ukrainian citizens and for providing the necessary funds to support them during their stay on the national territory.

7. **Emergency Ordinance for the amendment and completion of Law no. 21/2020 on the Air Code** so that flights by military aircraft registered in other NATO countries are exempted from the payment of certain categories of air navigation tariffs, without the need to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements in this regard.

8. **Minister of Education Order no. 3325/2022** by which the student or PhD Candidate who cannot prove the studies completed by documents issued by the higher education institution he/she previously attended in Ukraine, the Romanian higher education institution evaluates, based on its own criteria and respecting the best international practices, learning outcomes, competencies and skills and decides on the recognition and award of transferable study credits.
## B. Examples of policy measures and new mechanisms developed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information tools</th>
<th>Goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOPOMOHA.RO</strong> - Online Platform for humanitarian aid and accommodation</td>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emergency support</td>
<td>• Operating mobile medical equipment for epidemiological triage;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• One Roof</td>
<td>• Syndromic surveillance systems provide immediate analysis and feedback to rapidly detect infectious diseases and follow-up potential outbreaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application #KidsUkraine</strong> - information regarding unaccompanied children coming from Ukraine</td>
<td>• Public health testing and vaccination services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Detection of infectious diseases procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official news Platform:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Goods</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Latest official information;</td>
<td>- Mechanisms for collecting and distributing donated humanitarian aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Legislation;</td>
<td>- Bank account for donations for Ukrainian refugees’ support - Romanian General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Frequent questions;</td>
<td>- Supporting Romanian Communities in Ukraine Program - facilitates the purchases and donation of various goods and materials of strict necessity - The Department for Romanians Abroad (DRP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Media</td>
<td><strong>Information materials</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Information materials on access and rights of Ukrainian citizens in Romania - available in Ukrainian, Romanian and English - Romanian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information materials</strong></td>
<td><strong>Call centers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Information materials on access and rights of Ukrainian citizens in Romania</td>
<td><strong>Operational</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Railway</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• trains for transporting the refugees free of charge;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• new platforms for transferring passengers coming from Ukraine and heading to different parts of the country;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• specially built waiting rooms within railway station;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• charcoal transportation to UA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Call centers

- Toll-free numbers in Ukrainian language 112 and 119 (children’s emergencies)
- 021.414.44.94 - Managing the problems of the Ukrainian refugees in Bucharest or Ilfov County, in Romanian and English.
- Toll-free number - 0800.500.333 to report situations of domestic violence, human trafficking, gender discrimination, or multiple discrimination
- 021.9590 (available from any national or international network) - useful information, in the Ukrainian language, regarding the necessary documents upon entering Romania, the steps to follow in carrying out the asylum formalities or any other details that can help them to reach Romania safely.

### Operational

**Management of entries**

- Operational Blue Dot centers - UNICEF, NOGs, and local authorities
### MEASURES TAKEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional cooperation</th>
<th>Decisions adopted at the level of Local Councils by which measures were established regarding the management of the humanitarian crisis of Ukrainian refugees in Romania;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protocols of collaboration have been developed, such as <em>The Collaboration Protocol for granting support measures to citizens in special situations, who come from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine and enter Romania.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local working groups consisting of local authorities’ representatives and civil society, supported by volunteers and citizens, have been organized with the role of offering humanitarian support and assistance;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procedures for issuing documents (biometric passports, long-term residence) were developed;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reimbursement of accommodation and food expenses were made;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent coordination and communication with public institutions (Government, Embassy of Ukraine in Romania, institutions providing information for refugees from Poland, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic, General Inspectorate for Immigration in Romania, Local Public Authorities, County Prefects, City Halls, Local Inspectorates for Emergency Situations, Local Councils, Customs Commandments, Local Police), Non-Governmental Organizations (Save the Children Romania, The Romanian Red Cross, cult organizations, etc.) and other legal persons and individuals has been established on a regular basis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Special centers have been created for: | ^- Welcoming and accommodating the refugees where food was also provided  
^- Collecting donations such as food, general hygiene products, feminine hygiene products, blankets, clothes, mattresses, sleeping bags, tents, medicines, electricity supply equipment and so on; |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Romania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods&amp;food supply</td>
<td>Goods from the collecting points/centers have been supplied such as food, general hygiene products, feminine hygiene products, blankets, clothes, mattresses, sleeping bags, tents, medicines, electricity supply equipment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided services</td>
<td><strong>Medical</strong>: Human and veterinary medical assistance, epidemiological triage and sampling services for PCR tests performed on a permanent basis, assistance to persons with disabilities, access to health services, facilitated contact to medical institutions; <strong>Quarantine / isolation centers</strong> with food provision were created for.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
people who have been found positive for testing against infection with SARS-CoV-2 virus;

**Housing:** Mobile accommodation camps were installed; the refugees were welcomed and accommodated, and food was also provided;

**Education:** Refugee children were given access to schools that can provide education in their mother tongue as well as training facilities for athlete groups.

**Child protection and safety:** minor Ukrainian refugees living in places other than those established have been detected and monitored by local authorities;

**Support for vulnerable persons:** psychological, social, translation, sign language interpretation, legal advice in employment, social benefits depending on the situation (social cafeteria, social assistance, family support allowance), accommodation, passenger and freight transport have been provided; Special protection for people with disabilities and other health problems have been provided; Persons who will remain on the Romanian territory temporarily or for a long term have been identified; refugees have been informed about their rights and obligations, including the right to work and have access to health care, the possibility for children to be enrolled in school and preschool courses as listeners;

| **Ukraine** | Goods purchased from the reserve funds of certain local institutions in counties at the border with Ukraine have been transported weekly to various destinations in Ukraine; |

9. **COORDINATION AT THE EUROPEAN LEVEL**

Romania has currently activated 2 European support mechanisms:

- the **EASO Mechanism** - Operational Protocol in Support of Asylum Procedures
- the **European Civil Protection Mechanism**. Thus, a humanitarian HUB was organized in Suceava, operational starting March 9, 2022. So far, within the Logistics Hub in Suceava, **20 humanitarian transports have been received**, consisting of **104 trucks**.
10. INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

The refugees’ humanitarian crisis generated an urgent need of extended cooperation between various institutional, private, nongovernmental, and international actors. Building on the impressive wave of public solidarity and understanding the need of coordination and structure of the common efforts, the Romanian Government developed an inter-agency mechanism of communication and coordination with national, European, and international partners. Moreover, a direct channel of communication with the Prime Minister was established as part of the continuous dialogue with our partners from the civil society and private sphere.

We estimate a number of 160 national nongovernmental organizations working in the frontline of the border entry points with over 2,000 volunteers which provide various types of services and humanitarian aid to the Ukrainian displaced persons entering Romania. As well, several international NGOs or foreign governmental organizations have offered their support both in the first emergency response and in the second response phase, while others are conducting fact-finding missions to develop support interventions: Norwegian Refugee Council, Plan International, Care International, IsraAID, USAID etc.

We are currently developing a coordination mechanism with these organizations in order to avoid duplication of efforts, focused on two dimensions:
a. Supporting central and local authorities with various types of technical expertise
b. Strengthening the capacity of the national nongovernmental organizations that have invested their resources in the first emergency response.

When it comes to the UN Agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, WB, WHO), reunited under the UNHCR lead in the context of the refugees’ crisis, we have developed a coordination mechanism based on the principle of complementarity with the Government’s effort and mechanism of response. UN Agencies complement the Government Response to the Humanitarian Refugees’ crisis both in the first emergency response and in the second phase of building medium and long term integration measures.

Bucharest, April 14, 2022

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ANNEX - Statistical data

TOTAL ENTRIES 14.04.2022

CHILDREN 218058 31%
MEN 130848 19%
WOMEN 355168 50%

UKRAINEAN CHILDREN IN ROMANIA

Entries
Intrați RO 218058
Ieșiți Ro 180900
Exits
În România 37158
Sistem protectie
In the Child Protection system 185

*Note: Data provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other central authorities.