



# **ONE PROPOSAL**

Jesuit support to Ukraine Crisis

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# THE ONE PROPOSAL

# The One Proposal

JRS Office Responsible for the implementation of the Project:



EUROPE

## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 24/02/2022

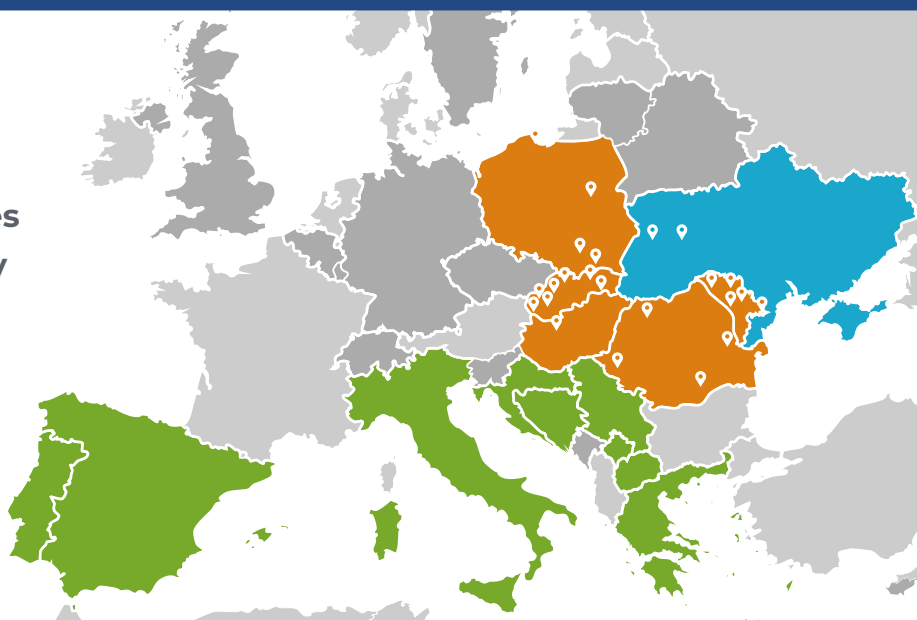
**End date:** 30/06/2025

## Countries

Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Moldova, Slovakia, Serbia, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia, Kosovo, other JRS Country Offices and partners.

### Tiers of activity

- Ukraine
- Neighbouring countries
- Countries of secondary movement
- 📍 Activity locations



**Accompany    Serve    Advocate**

## Project submitted by

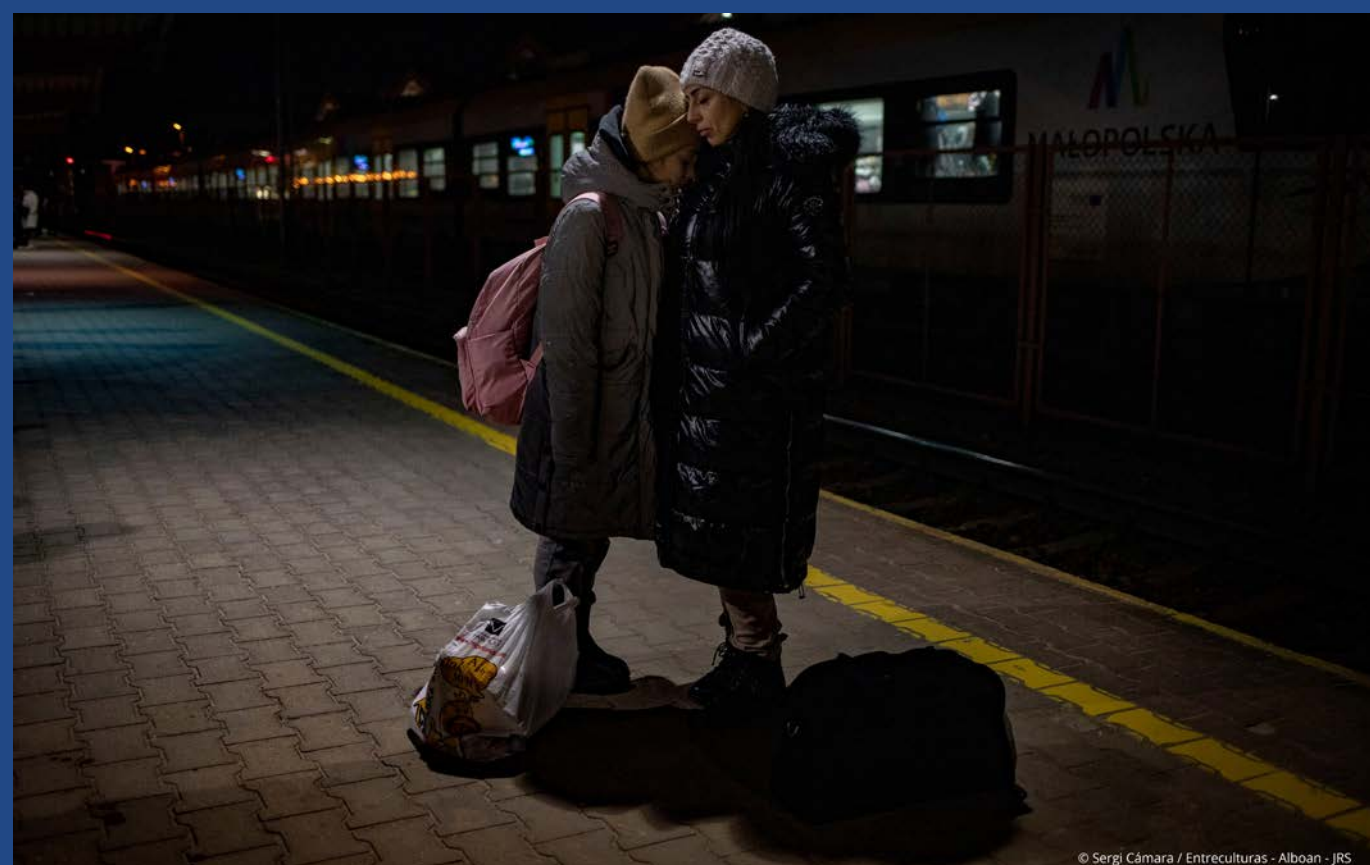
Jesuit Refugee Service Europe

# The One Proposal

## 1. Summary

Since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the 24th of February 2022, the JRS has been on the frontlines of humanitarian response, working with those who have been forced to flee their homes. This International Armed Conflict between Russia and Ukraine has displaced millions of people, something which constitutes the largest humanitarian crisis in Europe since the Second World War. Following the completion of an in-depth needs assessment mission to those working on the ground, JRS Europe is coordinating a single, unified response from the Society of Jesus in Europe to the crisis: The One Proposal. Through this proposal, JRS and partners will accompany, serve, and advocate for refugees fleeing conflict in Ukraine over the course of the next three years. It will address their needs across Europe, from immediate humanitarian response and emergency assistance in Ukraine and its neighbours, to long-term programmes to promote and integrate refugees from Portugal to Poland. This response will be coordinated by JRS Europe, and implemented jointly with 22 JRS Country Offices, the Society of Jesus in Europe, local civil society, NGOs, and a network of 6 development agencies of the Xavier Network.

This chapter, which outlines the project, its strategic structure, and overall summary. Individual project proposals for the countries of greatest activity, near to Ukraine – Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Moldova. These contain information on the activities and beneficiaries in each country. Project which covers ‘countries of secondary movement’. As part of the One Proposal, an Integration Fund has been set up to provide assistance and integration programmes to refugees from the conflict elsewhere in Europe. This section gives an overview of the areas and activities of operation, and contains the call for proposals issued to JRS Country Offices for the Fund.



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## 2. Intervention Context

On the 24th of February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, causing a massive humanitarian crisis. As of 23/06, there were roughly 6.275 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Ukraine, and over 5.39m more displaced persons had fled the country. This situation constitutes the largest displacement crisis in Europe since World War II. Although the numbers of refugees and IDPs returning to the country or their areas of origin have increased steadily in the last weeks, millions remain displaced and suffer the continued effects of displacement. In this context, a huge amount of effort is necessary to support those displaced by the conflict. This is true in Ukraine, where displaced people need shelter, emergency aid, and other assistance, in neighbouring countries like Poland and Hungary, to which millions of refugees have fled. It is also true elsewhere in Europe, where (according to UNHCR estimates) roughly 2.5m refugees have moved.

There has been a massive response to this crisis. At the EU level, there have been several initiatives to react to the crisis and provide support to refugees. Most notably, these include the activation of the Temporary Protection Directive, which grants immediate temporary protection in the EU to those fleeing the war, and allows refugees to benefit from rights such as a resident permit, the possibility to work, housing, and access to social welfare and medical assistance. In addition, the EU has channelled funding and supplies to Member States and to Moldova to support the sheltering of refugees across Europe. These funds are channeled from React-EU, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund, and the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

National responses across Europe have varied, but governments have introduced different measures to support refugees, including the provision of housing or welcome centres, access to benefits, or support to local organisations, communities, and individuals who are assisting those displaced by the conflict. There has also been a strong response by civil society across Europe to the conflict. This has again varied hugely across different regions and organisations, but INGOS, UN agencies, businesses, NGOs, local community groups, and individuals have all taken part in initiatives to provide emergency aid and assistance, accommodation, welcome, and other services for those fleeing the conflict.

Despite the strong response by the EU, national governments, and civil society, the sheer scale of the crisis means that more support is needed by refugees. The scale of the crisis also means that for many, their needs or complex vulnerabilities may not be attended to adequately.

Those fleeing the conflict in Ukraine face numerous specific challenges, including, but not limited to:

- Direct risk of conflict, violence, and gender-based violence in Ukraine.
- A risk of human trafficking.
- A lack of appropriate or affordable housing in many European countries.
- A lack of in-depth information/accompaniment about their new situations.
- Uncertainty over the length of their stay outside of Ukraine, necessitating integration opportunities such as employment/education in the long-term.
- A risk that their specific needs (MHPSS, additional needs, gender-based protection, education, etc.) could be ignored in a mass response.



# The One Proposal



At the moment, these challenges, and the necessity for support, are particularly pressing in Ukraine and its surrounding countries – Poland, Moldova, Slovakia, Romania, and Hungary – where the majority of displaced people are currently staying. However, as an estimated 2.5m refugees have moved to other countries, the need to support refugees from the conflict is becoming increasingly urgent across all of Europe.

In this context, JRS is in an ideal position to act, and to make a valuable contribution in supporting people who are fleeing the conflict. Guided by our Jesuit commitment to walk with the excluded, and by JRS' commitment to accompany, serve, and advocate for forcibly displaced people, we have a mission to assist those who have been forced from their homes. JRS also has an established presence in Europe, both in Ukraine and its neighbours and in the 'countries of secondary movement' to which more and more refugees are moving. Using its established structures and networks in these countries, JRS is in a prime position to provide effective, coordinated, and multilateral support to those displaced by the conflict. In addition, JRS and its Jesuit partners in Europe will be supported by the larger JRS organisation – including JRS Europe, the JRS International Office, and the broader JRS network – which has decades of expertise, hundreds of trained personnel, and a large amount of dedicated material and trainings for providing assistance in similar crises across the world. JRS Europe and the JRS European Country Offices also have extensive experience and expertise in working for refugees in Europe – particularly in providing welcome, integration opportunities, accompaniment, and advocacy – and this experience will be invaluable in ensuring an effective response serving those fleeing the conflict.



# The One Proposal

Indeed, JRS and partners have been on the frontline of humanitarian response since the conflict began. This work took place in Ukraine, where displaced people were provided with shelter in Lviv, emergency humanitarian assistance, and safe transportation out of the country. It has been taking place in Romania and Hungary, where JRS has been providing accommodation, food, essential items, accompaniment, legal assistance, and other services to refugees. In the Northern and Southern Provinces of Poland, the Society of Jesus has been providing shelter, educational and child-care initiatives, transportation, Non-food items, emergency assistance, and other aid to refugees. In addition, JRS has partnered with the organization Family Help Centre/Centrum Pomoci Pre Rodinu in Slovakia to provide clothes and supplies for refugees, and with CONCORDIA in Moldova, which has been providing shelter, basic goods, medication, psycho-emotional, legal, and employment support for refugees. Finally, JRS offices in the 'countries of secondary movement' across Europe have been providing welcome, legal, accommodation, and employment assistance, basic goods, and other services to refugees.

Involving and keeping displaced people central – in decision-making, in planning, and in implementing programmes – is a critical element of JRS' way of working. In line with this, JRS and its partners in the Xavier Network conducted an in-depth needs assessment in Ukraine, Romania, Poland, and Hungary, which consulted extensively with JRS Country Offices, partners, staff, volunteers, and – crucially – the refugees themselves, to establish the needs for this project. Based upon this consultative assessment, we have established 5 key strategic objectives which structure this project and every activity undertaken by JRS and its partners in response to the Ukrainian crisis.



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# OUR 5 PILLARS

## WELCOME



From the “you are welcome” at the border to responsible and dignified accommodation and aid, JRS will work to ensure Ukrainian refugees are welcomed across Europe by accompanying them and listening to their stories, and by walking together without prejudice and without fear.

Short-term shelter - Emergency aid - Humanitarian Assistance

Displacement often makes people more vulnerable to exploitation, detention, abuse and violence. JRS commits itself to defending the inalienable rights of displaced people, ensuring their fundamental freedoms, and respecting their dignity.

Long-term shelter - Mental Health & Psychosocial Support - Health Assistance - Legal Assistance

## PROTECT



## PROMOTE



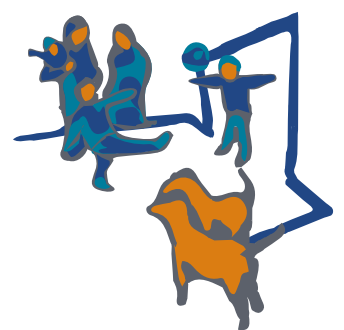
The promotion of the integral human development of refugees is central to our mission. JRS will work to ensure that the individual and social conditions for access, choice, growth and human development are in place for those displaced by the conflict by encouraging programmes which involve refugees as active protagonists.

Education - Livelihood Assistance

Integration is a two-way process between refugees and the society receiving them, rooted in the joint recognition of each other's cultural richness. JRS will work to ensure social interaction, inclusion, and integration, aiming to reduce economic and social marginalisation, and support more cohesive, inclusive, and robust societies. This will be particularly important for refugees who remain long term, or who are uncertain of the length of time that they will remain displaced.

Awareness-raising & Advocacy - Reconciliation & Peace-building - Education

## INTEGRATE



## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

This is an unprecedented crisis for JRS in Europe. As such, we need to scale-up our strength, capacities, and networks to provide a large-scale and high-quality response to the needs of refugees. JRS will work to ensure that partners, staff, and volunteers have the necessary resources, training, and equipment to accompany, serve, and advocate for those displaced by the conflict.

Capacity-building through Training - Employment of additional staff - Purchase of Necessary Equipment

# The One Proposal

## 3. People served through the project

The project will benefit:

- Internally-displaced people (IDPs): those displaced by the conflict in Ukraine who remain in Ukraine, and have not yet crossed an international border.
- Refugees of Ukrainian nationality, displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.
- Refugees of other nationalities, displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

Due to the conscription of men aged 18-60 in the Ukrainian military, displaced persons are mostly women, children, and (to a lesser extent) elderly people. According to the UNHCR, women and children account for roughly 90% of refugees from Ukraine. As such, although JRS and partners will assist all groups who have been displaced by the conflict as part of the One Proposal, it is highly likely that the majority of those served will be women, children, and the elderly.

Sector	Beneficiaries projected
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	15,010
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	32,438
3. Legal assistance	5,240
4. Health	3,545
5. Psychosocial support	2,560
6. Education	3,620
7. Livelihood	1,418
8. Awareness / Advocacy	5,420
9. Integration / peace building	3,730
10. Capacity Building	187
Total	73,168

**Accompany    Serve    Advocate**

# The One Proposal

## 4. Project Design

The project will be structured by the 5 above objectives that try to place people at the centre of the intervention: to Welcome, to Protect, to Promote, to Integrate, and Institutional Strengthening.

Further, the activities will be categorised by their sector. There are 10 different sectors in this project, namely:

**Shelter, Accommodation & NFI - Emergency Aid, Relief & Assistance - Legal Assistance - Health - Psychosocial Support - Education - Livelihoods - Awareness & Advocacy - Integration & Peacebuilding - Capacity Building**

These sectors will be divided by strategic objective, depending on the specific activity being implemented. This structure is outlined below.

<b>WELCOME</b> 1. Shelter, Accommodation, & NFI 2. Emergency Aid, Relief & Assistance	<b>PROMOTE</b> 1. Education 2. Livelihoods
<b>PROTECT</b> 1. Shelter, Accommodation, & NFI 2. Emergency Aid, Relief & Assistance 3. Psychosocial support 4. Health 5. Education 6. Legal Assistance	<b>INTEGRATE</b> 1. Education 2. Livelihoods 3. Awareness/Advocacy 4. Reconciliation & Peace-building
	<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING</b> 1. Capacity Building

What follows is the One Proposal, JRS' European-wide response to the International Armed Conflict taking place in Ukraine. Since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, JRS and its partners in the Society of Jesus and elsewhere have been working to assist those who have been displaced, both in Ukraine and elsewhere in Europe. Over the next three years, we will continue to do so, through diverse activities implemented across Europe.

The following plan is the result of extensive research, consultation, and analysis with partners and refugees themselves. This document details diverse interventions, ranging from emergency aid and support to long-term education and livelihood assistance. It also covers a broad area, from Ukraine itself, to neighbouring countries like Poland, to the so-called 'countries of secondary movement'. However, throughout the One Proposal, and the projects proposed, JRS and its partners have attempted to centre the needs, interests, and agency of displaced people, to ensure that they are welcomed, protected, promoted, and integrated across Europe.

# UKRAINE

# Ukraine

JRS Office Responsible for the  
implementation of the Project:



## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 01/03/2022

**End date:** 30/06/2025

## Location

Lviv



## Project submitted by

JRS Ukraine



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## 1. Summary

After the beginning of the Ukrainian crisis, in February 2022, the Society of Jesus in Ukraine, including JRS Ukraine, activated all of its resources to assist the population which had been displaced by the conflict. The present document details the intervention carried out so far, as well as the actions necessary in order to ensure that the Ukrainian population is safe and protected in the communities of intervention for this project. Over the next three years, JRS Ukraine will work for Internally-Displaced People in Ukraine, primarily by running two shelters for displaced people. One of these shelters is in Lviv, and the other is in Bruhovice, near to Lviv. They currently have capacity for around 25 persons each, and throughout the next years JRS Ukraine will provide shelter, psychological support, support for children, assistance with medical treatment, food, and other services for displaced families and individuals in the shelters. In addition, JRS Ukraine will cooperate with other NGOs, government bodies, and other groups to contribute to accompaniment and service for Internally-Displaced People who have been forced to flee their homes by the conflict.

**Beneficiaries  
projected**

**1,600**



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## 2. Intervention Context

The security situation in Ukraine has deteriorated rapidly following the launch of a Russian Federation military offensive on 24 February 2022. The armed violence escalated in at least eight oblasts (regions), including Kyivska oblast and the capital city of Kyiv, as well as in the eastern oblasts Donetska and Luhanska which were already affected by conflict.

As of 23 June there were approximately 6.275 million Internally-Displaced People in Ukraine. This represents a decrease of almost 11% since the beginning of May, but still represents a huge figure – almost 16% of the population of the country – and continued internal population movements place people on the move at risk and may potentially overwhelm already-limited response capacities in host communities. Meanwhile, IOM estimates that approximately 4.48 million persons, including internally displaced persons and those who crossed into neighbouring countries, have returned to their oblast of origin, even though the security situation remains unsteady and they may be displaced once again. They may also require additional support to reintegrate into their communities, or to rebuild their homes or lives which have been damaged or destroyed by the conflict. According to an IOM survey, 56% of displaced households have children, 49% include older persons, 26% of persons have disabilities and 31% have people with chronic illnesses. Moreover, around 45% of IDPs report that they are considering further movement from their current location, possibly creating additional challenges for humanitarian actors attempting to effectively identify and address the needs of people continuously on the move.

In the area of Lviv, where both shelters run by JRS are located, infrastructure is still intact and in some ways life continues more or less as normal. There are regular air alarms, and occasional bombardments, but as of the 24th of June there have been no raids for over a month. However, there is a constant risk of bombardment, and the situation remains unpredictable. As a result, school and the normal educational system have been disrupted for children and it is not possible for them to attend school, although there is some online education available for children. The area of Lviv has also seen the arrival of a large number of persons displaced by the conflict elsewhere in Ukraine. These displaced persons are mostly the elderly and (in particular) women and children, who have been forced from their homes by the conflict.

In Lviv, JRS has run a shelter since before the conflict which welcomed refugees from around the world, including the Ivory Coast and Tajikistan. However, most of those from other countries left the shelter when the conflict began, crossing into the EU. Therefore, this shelter now welcomes those displaced by the conflict in Ukraine. At this shelter, displaced people can receive medium-to long-term accommodation, food, psychosocial support, medical assistance, and other support, as well as protection from bombardments in the air-raid shelter. JRS has also rented another building to use as a shelter from the Sisters the Catechists of St. Anne, some kilometres away from Lviv. Here, JRS has been sheltering those displaced by the conflict and providing similar services and accompaniment to them. In addition, in the first months of the conflict JRS Ukraine worked to provide emergency assistance to those fleeing the conflict, by providing transportation into Poland, and by providing short-term (1-2 nights) shelter and basic supplies.

# Ukraine



JRS Ukraine has also been cooperating with and assisting the Jesuit retreat house in Khmelntisky, which is run by the Society of Jesus and volunteers from the local ministry and parish, and has been turned into a shelter for refugees. At the beginning of the conflict, this shelter provided short-term accommodation and hot meals for the large numbers of people travelling through the town. During this time, the house served up to 70 new people every day, amidst bombardments and alarms. Although the pace of arrivals slowed about 3 weeks after the outbreak of the war, large numbers of people from Mariupol arrived due to the opening of humanitarian corridors who were in urgent need of rest and safety. As some displaced people decided to stay in the area for a longer period, the house there began to accept refugees for a longer period of time, creating a common room for recreation and interaction. In addition, a Polish language course was organised for those staying there. In the last months, the shelter has already served more than 1000 people. JRS has been in constant communication with this retreat house, in order to support it and cooperate where possible.

JRS Ukraine has established relationships with key local partners, including government bodies, the UNHCR, other religious organisations, and other stakeholders. JRS Ukraine therefore has a strong, informal network with which it communicates and cooperates to provide information and support to refugees, and to refer refugees to appropriate services elsewhere.

## 3. People served through the project

This project will serve internally-displaced people, who have been forced to flee their homes by the conflict in Ukraine. Reflecting the demographics of those arriving in the Lviv area, these people will mostly be women, children, and the elderly. Although we initially provided those moving through Lviv with short-term shelter and support, those now staying with us are likely to stay for the medium-to long term. Many come from the Donbas region which is a major site of conflict, and have had their homes destroyed or made unavailable to them. As such, they are unlikely to be able to return in the immediate future and we need to provide for their medium and long-term needs through this project.

Sector	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	60	60	100	30	250
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	200	200	350	50	800
3. Legal assistance	15	15	80	10	120
4. Health	25	25	45	5	100
5. Psychosocial support	35	30	50	5	120
6. Education	20	25	5	NA	50
7. Livelihood	NA	NA	10	5	15
8. Awareness / Advocacy	25	25	50	5	120
9. Integration / peace building	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10. Capacity Building	NA	NA	15	10	25

## 4. Project Design

The project will be structured in 5 main objectives that try to place people at the centre of the intervention: to Welcome, to Protect, to Promote, to Integrate, and Institutional Strengthening. The following activities will be implemented:

### 1. WELCOME

#### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Food parcels, emergency supplies, and other goods distributed to refugees in transit through the Lviv area in the first months of the conflict.

ii. Provision of free safe transport to refugees to the border with Poland and/or to Krakow, in the first months of the conflict.

iii. Provision of information to refugees on available services, shelter, etc. upon arrival in the shelter or in Lviv area.

#### b. Shelter, accommodation and NFI

i. Provision of short-term shelter and hygiene facilities (for 1-2 nights) in our shelter in Lviv in the first month of the conflict, for those in transit out of Ukraine.

### 2. PROTECT

#### a. Shelter, Accommodation, and NFI:

i. Registration of families and provision of mid-to long-term accommodation and access to living facilities in 2 shelters: 1 house in Lviv which has the capacity to accommodate roughly 6 families with children (c. 25 persons), and 1 house 8km outside of Lviv (Bruhovice), which we rent from the Sisters of St. Anne, which has the capacity to accommodate roughly 7 families, (c. 25 persons). In this accommodation, families are provided with their own private rooms.

ii. Provision of food (3 meals a day), necessary hygiene supplies, and other goods to those staying in the shelters for the medium to long term.

iii. For those we cannot accommodate in our shelters due to a lack of capacity, provision of advice and referral to other potential sources of assistance (state shelters, other religious houses, other NGOs, etc.)

# Ukraine

## **b. Legal Assistance**

i. Advice and accompaniment provided to refugees staying in the shelters to access their rights, government benefits, and other services. For example, advice on registering as an IDP at local Unified Administrative Centres, how to gain documents, how to access financial support, how to register the destruction of a home to receive compensation, etc

## **c. Health**

i. Assistance in organising medical support to those staying in the shelters, by arranging the visit of a doctor to perform check-ups, etc.

ii. Assistance in advice and accompaniment for those staying in the shelters to access specialised medical services and appointments.

iii. Purchase of necessary medicines for displaced people.

iv. Provision of transportation for those staying the shelters to allow them to access medical services, appointments, etc.

v. Provision of additional support to children and refugees with specific needs (E.g. autism)

## **d. Psychosocial Support**

i. Regular visits arranged by psychologists (including from the UNHCR partner organisation ROCADA) to come and provide appointments to those staying in the shelters (both children and adults).

ii. Recreational activities and masterclasses arranged for children staying in the shelters with animators and volunteers, to help improve their well-being and happiness.

## **3. PROMOTE**

### **a. Education**

i. Assistance (Tablets, materials, internet connection, etc.) provided to children staying in the shelters to access online education from their own schools.

# Ukraine

## 4. INTEGRATE

### b. Livelihoods

i. Provision of advice to refugees to find jobs locally.

### a. Awareness / Advocacy

i. Regular contact maintained with relevant stakeholders, in order to address the needs of displaced people, gain information on their rights and available services, and better serve those staying in the shelters. These stakeholders include the Migration Service, government bodies, NGOs, and international bodies like the UNHCR.

ii. Maintenance and regular updating of JRS Ukraine's Facebook page, to raise awareness of our activities, the services available at our shelters, and other useful information for Internally-Displaced Persons.

### b. Education

i. For those staying in the long-term, assistance provided to children staying with us to enrol in and integrate into local schools.

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### a. Capacity building

i. Engagement with JRS Europe to provide training to JRS staff and volunteers on JRS mission, values, vision, and procedures.

ii. Employment of 2 coordinators, one for each shelter.

iii. Employment of 4 night-guards, 2 at each shelter.

iv. Employment of 4 cooks, 2 at each shelter.

v. Engagement with JRS Europe to provide staff and volunteers training on technical topics/specific interventions, for example security, MHPSS.



## 5. Timeline for the intervention

Strategic Objective	Sector	Activity	Timeline in months (Starting from March 2022)																																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Welcome	Emergency Aid, Relief, Assistance	Food parcels and supplies to those in transit in Lviv																																				
		Transport to Poland for refugees in transit																																				
		Information to refugees on services, shelter, etc.																																				
Protect	Shelter, Accommodation, NFI	Short-term shelter and hygiene facilities for those in transit in Lviv shelter																																				
		Medium to long-term accommodation in 2 shelters																																				
		Food, hygiene supplies, etc. to those in 2 shelters																																				
	Legal Assistance	Referral and advice to refugees we can't accommodate																																				
		Advice and accompaniment on rights, benefits, etc.																																				
		Organisation of visit of doctors, etc.																																				
	Health	Assistance in accessing specialised medical services																																				
		Purchase of necessary medicines																																				
		Transport to medical services, appointments, etc.																																				
		Additional support to those with specific needs																																				
		Regular visits by psychologists to the shelters																																				
Promote	Education	Activities, masterclasses for children in shelters																																				
		Assistance to children in shelters to access online school																																				
		Advice to refugees to find jobs																																				
Integrate	Awareness/ Advocacy	Regular contact with stakeholders to assist refugees																																				
		Maintenance of Facebook page to raise awareness																																				
	Education	Enrolment of children in local schools																																				
Cross-Cutting	Capacity Building	Trainings on JRS mandate, mission, procedures, etc.																																				
		Employment of 2 coordinators for shelters																																				
		Employment of 4 cooks for shelters																																				
		Employment of 4 night-guards for shelter																																				
		Training on technical/specific topics eg MHPSS																																				



**L'ARCHE**  
**KOVCHEH LVIV**

# L'Arche Kovcheg Lviv

JRS Office Responsible for the implementation of the Project:



## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 26/02/2022

**End date:** 28/02/2025

## Location

Lviv



## Project submitted by

L'Arche-Kovcheg



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## 1. Summary

The main mission at L'Arche is to celebrate people with intellectual disabilities and build circles of support around them. It is this focus on building relationships and cultivating a sense of belonging that makes them different. L'Arche communities hold in balance four elements: service, community, spirituality and outreach. L'Arche Kovcheh in Ukraine was set up in 1998 in Lviv. Since then, its community includes more than 100 people: 54 people with intellectual disabilities, 25 assistants, 5 representatives of the Board of Directors and volunteers. They provide workshops in different fields and a temporary shelter. The workshops give the people involved the opportunity to fulfil themselves creatively through work, communication, friendship and prayer, and thus cultivate a sense of self-worth and value in their lives. The aim of this project by L'Arche is to provide basic needs and accommodation for Internally-Displaced Persons who have fled their homes because of the conflict in Ukraine. In particular, the Project will support persons with special needs in Lviv, by providing shelter, basic needs assistance, transportation, and psychological support.

**Beneficiaries  
projected**

**73**



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## 2. Intervention Context

The western city of Lviv, until recently seen by many as a safe haven, has taken in hundreds of thousands of IDPs since the start of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Under the looming threat of attacks, life goes on. Lviv, a city of a little over 700,000 inhabitants, has seen a huge population increase since the start of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 24, 2022. 323.000 Ukrainian people have arrived in the city in the first nearly two months after the war broke out, with some estimates saying Lviv now has three times as many inhabitants. In total, throughout Ukraine, 6.275 million people have been internally displaced, according to IOM DTM. Five million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. The aim of the project is to provide basic needs, psychosocial support and accommodation for these IDPs, especially for people with special needs.

Three months after the start of the all-out offensive in Ukraine, the frontline is stabilized, and the flow of refugees has calmed down. Alongside this, the first wave of enthusiasm of volunteerism has ended as a sense of fatigue has taken hold in the city. In the short term there is a significant task to secure the necessary resources and put in place appropriate education, employment, health and wellbeing supports for Ukrainian people due to the scale of the need arising from the trauma of the war and the forced displacement from their homes. Both the government and civil society (volunteers) are trying to find medium-term solutions to accommodate IDP's so that schools and other facilities which were used to shelter refugees can be released for their original functions. However, neither the central nor the local government has the means to address the crisis caused by Russian aggression. People are starting to worry whether they will be able to survive the winter, and whether they will be able to obtain fuel and other essential supplies. There are still many displaced people, living in classrooms and gymnasiums, without privacy. Many of these people – including children – have additional needs which require increased care and tailored support. This situation will prove very difficult in the long term. As such, there is an urgent need to improve the quality of housing for these people; to help employ the displaced people; and to relieve the burden on mothers caring for children with special needs. L'Arche-Kovcheh seeks to address these challenges.

Amongst the emerging needs are the provision of safe transport from Lviv to the border; putting in place appropriate trauma supports and assisting vulnerable individual and high need Ukrainian families with temporary shelter. In the immediate context, the availability of suitable accommodation is the main challenge. The downstream medium to long term integration needs of Ukrainian people (Education; Employment; Community Participation etc.), especially to relieve the burden on mothers caring for children with special needs, will need to be addressed but will be heavily influenced/bounded by the capacity of the State.

## 3. People served through the project

The project will help IDPs, especially IDPs with special needs and those accompanying people with special needs. Their number are difficult to estimate, but will be limited by the capacity of the house which L'Arche-Kovchegh is using to shelter and provide service to IDPs.

Sector	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	5	3	19	11	38
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	4	1	9	6	20
3. Legal assistance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. Health	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Psychosocial support	NA	NA	15	NA	15
6. Education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Livelihood	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Awareness / Advocacy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Integration / peace building	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10. Capacity Building	NA	1	1	NA	2

## 4. Project Design

The Project will seek to provide comprehensive supports to Ukrainian families (including those with special needs: down syndrome, wheelchair users), being hosted in a dedicated small-scale accommodation facility operated by L'Arche community in Lviv. Thanks to the project, IDPs, including those with special needs (down syndrome, wheelchair users, etc.), will be able to spend the necessary time in good conditions, in their own rooms with access to kitchen and shower room. Negative results of the project are not expected. The people we take in come to us on the recommendation of friends or partner organisations from Lviv, Kyiv and Kharkiv.

### 1. WELCOME

#### a. Shelter, Accommodation and NFI

i. Housing provided to IDPs in L'Arche-Kovcheg's house in Lviv, in particular adapted housing provided to those with special needs such as wheelchair users and persons with Down Syndrome. This will be own-room accommodation to beneficiaries, in a small-scale independent living facility. This facility will also include an inclusive social environment aimed at improving social relationships between beneficiaries.

#### b. Emergency Aid, Relief, and Assistance

i. Transportation of IDPs to L'Arche-Kovcheg's house in Lviv, around Lviv, and to the Polish border, and to respond within the capacity of L'Arche to the diverse needs of IDPs in the city.

ii. Delivery of weekly programme of outreach supports and services on-site to project beneficiaries to identify and respond to emerging need, including through the employment of two IDPs as assistants in the workshops.

### 2. PROTECT

#### a. Shelter, Accommodation and NFI

i. Training and psychosocial support provided through workshops and appointments for IDP children with special needs and parents of IDP children with special needs.



## 5. Timeline for the intervention

Strategic Objective	Sector	Activity	Timeline in months (Starting from March 2022)																																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Welcome	Shelter, Accommodation, and NFI	Provision of accommodation in Lviv for IDPs, particularly those with special needs																																				
	Emergency Aid, Relief, and Assistance	Weekly programme of outreach supports and services																																				
		Transportation of IDPs to/around Lviv, and to Polish border																																				
Protect	Psychosocial Support	Training and psychosocial support for parents of IDP children																																				



**POLAND**

# Poland

JRS Office Responsible for the  
implementation of the Project:



JESUITS

## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 24/02/2022

**End date:** 30/06/2025

## Locations

Warsaw  
Gdynia  
Krakow  
Poznan  
Nowy Sącz  
other cities  
(short-term)



## Project submitted by

SJ North Poland & SJ South Poland



# Poland

## 1. Summary

After the beginning of the International Armed Conflict in Ukraine, in February 2022, two Jesuit Polish Provinces (Northern: PMA and Southern: PME) mobilised their communities throughout the country to serve those displaced by the conflict. The Society of Jesus in Poland together with JRS will continue working to welcome, protect, promote, and integrate refugees entering Poland from Ukraine, as part of the co-ordinated, Europe-wide response to the conflict led by JRS Europe. This project will build upon the existing work and networks of the Society of Jesus in Poland to establish a dedicated Country Office of JRS, to accompany, serve, and advocate for refugees across the country. In addition, as part of the One Proposal, the Society of Jesus will provide accommodation, emergency aid and assistance, transportation, legal assistance, employment assistance, education projects, and other services to those displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

**Beneficiaries  
projected**

**14,098**



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## 2. Intervention Context

As of 28/06, 4312612 people had crossed from Ukraine to Poland, and 2255418 people had returned to Ukraine from Poland. 1,119,642 people had registered for temporary protection schemes in the country. Refugees who decide to cross the Ukrainian-Polish border have two main options – to find any city or town big enough and find a temporary shelter, or to apply for lodging through different services before their crossing and go directly there. On 12/03, the national government passed a law allowing any Ukrainian fleeing the war to stay legally in Poland for a period of 18 months, and to register for and receive a Polish ID number (PESEL). Upon finding a place to live, refugees should receive an identification PESEL number in a local state department. This enables access to a range of social benefits – it allows free medical assistance in state and some private clinics, it is required by an employer while hiring and to open a bank account, etc. Additionally, Ukrainian refugees cannot access the job market, childcare, education for children under 18 and public healthcare without PESEL. Now, Polish NGOs and state departments require either PESEL or a stamp in an international passport as evidence for eligibility for services aimed at Ukrainian refugees. The provision of informational support/legal advice about these issues to newcomers is urgently needed.

At the moment, refugees can stay in Poland for up to 18 months, with the possibility to prolong this period. After 9 months of stay in Poland, refugees can apply for Karta Pobytu, allowing them to live and work in Poland for 3 years. In addition, the national government has also passed legislation that grants Polish citizens and other entities hosting Ukrainian refugees in private homes or shelters 40 PLN/night/person, up to 60 days. However, there does not yet seem to be a comprehensive national plan to support the refugees in the mid-to-longer term.

Municipalities have taken a leading role in facilitating/coordinating assistance, but due to a lack of standard operating procedures for this kind of crisis, each municipality is working slightly differently. Some have seconded portions of city workforces to set up and run shelters and other services. Others have focused on partnering with local NGOs and regional government to coordinate a joint response. For example, in Nowy Sącz, a major centre for this project, the following services are available to refugees:

- At a Social Welfare Office in Nowy Sącz, the refugee can apply for temporary benefits, free or cheaper meals at school and home, family benefits, and informational support.
- At a Social Insurance Office, the refugee can apply for a one-off payment amounting to 300 zł per person, a monthly payment amounting to 500 zł for one underage child in a family, and financial support for the second and next newborn baby in the family.
- At a local Crisis Management Department, the refugee can receive help in finding free lodging with free meals – the government remunerates the costs for the services to owners. However, this opportunity is available only till the end of 2022.
- At Sursum Corda NGO, there is a chance to receive a free card for shopping in one of the Polish supermarkets. The card will be replenished with 900 złotych till the end of July and can be used till the end of March 2023. However, the number of cards is limited, and the program works only in the Małopolskie Województwo district.
- At Sursum Corda NGO, the refugee can apply for a free temporary stay (10 to 30



# Poland



nights) at hotels, hostels, and similar facilities.

There has also been a substantial civil society response. Businesses have donated buildings to be retrofitted into shelters, and citizens have donated clothing, toys, bedding, and volunteer to assist and host refugees.

As more and more people cross the border into Poland, refugees are likely to face problems in accessing housing, particularly in the medium- or longer-term. Since the start of the conflict, there has been a sharp drop in available flats in areas including Warsaw, Gdańsk, Poznań, Kraków, Wrocław and Łódź. There has also been a rise in rents in these areas, something which will impact both refugees seeking accommodation and Polish citizens.

When it comes to Ukrainian elderly, neither the allowance of Polish state institutions nor the Ukrainian pension allows for renting a flat. And obviously, the elderly cannot work hard enough to be able to pay for rent. That is why we need to support the elderly financially. Moreover, they need help applying to state institutions and healthcare centres since some services are available online, and they have little IT competence. In addition, many elderly people have chronic diseases or/and additional needs. And there are also families with adults or children with additional needs. These social groups require permanent support with provisions as they cannot work full time or even part-time.

Another of the concerns relates to the risk of human trafficking and smuggling for refugees on the move, facilitated by the lack of documents, unregistered housing, involvement of various actors including private persons and trafficking networks very active in the region; vulnerability of refugees is an extra factor, while the scale of

# Poland

humanitarian intervention affected traceability and proper intervention for specific categories of people.

Alongside the period of immediate assistance, there is a possibility that refugees will remain in Poland in the longer term. As such, there is a need to create integration opportunities from the outset by ensuring adequate housing, proper documentation and legal advice, and assistance for individual needs related to social assistance, transportation, education, training, and employment. The humanitarian intervention run by different actors needs to be supported with a sustainable strategy to assist those displaced from Ukraine beyond the first phase of the emergency. For children, every Ukrainian child of preschool and school age has the right to study in a Polish school. However, not all children have an opportunity to study Polish at public schools, depending on the availability of the teacher. At the same time, while adults can apply to state employment centres and receive help with creating CVs and job-searching, there is a limited job market for those without Polish language skills. As such, there is an urgent need for both children and adults to assist in integration, employment, and education. In addition, there is a need for translation services, as refugees often need to have their documents translated into Polish to receive benefits or apply for positions.

In addition, there is a need to supplement and diversify the education offered to children in schools by running activities which will develop their competencies through 'care for the whole person'. Outside of formal, traditional education, it is necessary to run workshops and additional courses to foster the development of different competencies and cherish an interest in lifelong learning among children. In addition, not all children are able to study traditionally. Children with additional needs often require a different type of approach. Moreover, children may need help dealing



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# Poland



with the stress caused by the war. That is why it is critical to creating opportunities for them to keep developing emotionally and intellectually by providing educational support and consultations with specialists.

An additional challenge faced in the Polish context is the current over-stretching of the Jesuit team, who have been working with great dedication and drive from the start of the conflict, but without the necessary support mechanisms. The continuation of this type of intense, 'crisis' work, which has been necessary to deal with the outbreak of an unprecedented emergency, is not sustainable in the long term. In order to provide sustainable service to refugees, actions need to be taken to support and strengthen this team in its capacities, including by establishing a dedicated JRS country office in Poland, by providing training and assistance to those working there, and by expanding the number of people involved in the effort.

The Society of Jesus in Poland has provided considerable and wide-ranging assistance from the very beginning of the conflict, serving more than 2800 people in the first 2 months alone. Society of Jesus houses, retreat houses, Jesuit communities, and trusted individuals through the Jesuit network have opened their doors to provide hundreds of people with shelter across Poland, including in Warsaw, Gdynia, and Nowy Sącz. There have also been substantial efforts to provide emergency aid, including through the distribution of emergency kits across several parishes and the running of two charity shops in Gdynia and Jastrzębia Góra to provide refugees with necessary products. The Society of Jesus has also provided transportation for refugees from the border to accommodation centres, legal assistance to obtain key documents, psychological support in Poznań, and educational support – including Polish language courses in Warsaw, Jastrzębia Góra, and Nowy Sącz, and the running of two friendly classrooms in Wrocław and Warsaw. Throughout this, we have been cooperating with a network of volunteers, municipalities, hospitals, and other NGOs to serve, accompany, and advocate for those displaced by International Armed Conflict in Ukraine.



## 3. People served through the project

The project will benefit:

- Refugees of Ukrainian nationality, displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.
- Refugees of other nationalities, displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

Due to the conscription of men aged 18-60 in the Ukrainian military, those arriving are mostly women, children, and elderly people. Based on the figures of refugees registered in Poland (1107546 persons), 22.6% are girls aged 0-17, 22.4% are boys aged 0-17, 49% are women aged 18+, and 6% are men aged 18+.1 Therefore, although the One Proposal will assist everyone displaced by the conflict, the predominant category of beneficiaries will be women (in particular women with children), the elderly, and children (those under 18).

### Beneficiaries served in North Poland (Warsaw, Gdynia, Poznan, other cities short-term)

Sector	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	192	168	392	192	800
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	320	250	1700	320	2318
3. Legal assistance	NA	NA	750	NA	800
4. Health	60	40	150	60	300
5. Psychosocial support	40	40	160	40	240
6. Education	350	300	200	350	750
7. Livelihood	NA	NA	550	NA	600
8. Awareness / Advocacy	400	150	300	400	1000
9. Integration / peace building	300	250	1200	300	1800
10. Capacity Building	NA	NA	30	12	42

# Poland

## Beneficiaries served Nowy Sacz

Nowy Sacz is the third biggest town in the Małopolskie Wojewódstwo district. Currently, 838 Ukrainian refugees are registered in its Civil Affairs Office excluding refugees living in surrounding villages with its own Civil Affairs Offices. However, people are still fleeing dangerous regions and are expected to move further to the West, since Western Ukraine is already overpopulated. Thus, the numbers in the table are based on the data provided by Nowy Sącz Civil Affairs Office and estimated number of new refugees coming (+ 162 refugees). In total, 1000 people are the target group for following 3 years. The number is constantly changing though because of the rotation of refugees.

Sector	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	230	210	440	40	920
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	230	210	440	40	920
3. Legal assistance	125	60	200	15	400
4. Health	95	95	140	40	370
5. Psychosocial support	155	140	200	20	640
6. Education	90	110	100	20	320
7. Livelihood	NA	NA	380	28	408
8. Awareness / Advocacy	95	25	400	30	550
9. Integration / peace building	180	210	440	40	920
10. Capacity Building	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## 4. Project Design

The project will be structured in 5 main axes that try to place people at the center of the intervention: to Welcome, to Protect, to Promote, to Integrate, and Institutional Strengthening. The information here is divided by the centres in which activities will take place. The following activities will be implemented:

### Nowy Sącz

The assistance centre in Nowy Sącz works to serve children as well as young adults, adults, and elderly people displaced by the conflict in Ukraine, who have come to Poland to seek shelter. The One Proposal activities here will cover educational and psychosocial needs for all age groups, as well as nutritional, financial, and health needs for especially vulnerable social groups – elderly people and people with disabilities.

When a refugee comes to Poland, they have little awareness of what to do next. That is why the centre will serve Ukrainian refugees arriving in Nowy Sącz by proving information about institutions they can apply to in order to legalize their stay, receive provisions, financial help, lodging, job, and enrol to educational institutions. The employees of the centre will also accompany the refugees in these processes. After that, the centre will cover needs such as the delivery of food parcels to the elderly and people with disabilities, monthly financial support for people 60+, consultations with medical specialists for people with additional needs, consultations with psychologists, translation and interpreting assistance, language skills acquisition, information technology competence, and day-care for children of working parents.

### 1. WELCOME

#### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Placement of information about our centre and local services in the railway and bus station in Nowy Sącz.

ii. Informational support to the town newcomers as to where it is possible to receive certain public services, medical services, financial support, clothes, food, and lodging (printed hand-outs)

iii. Registration of people seeking help in the database of the centre.

#### b. Shelter, accommodation and NFI

i. Short-term shelter provided at the Nowy Sącz centre to the most vulnerable groups of refugees, or newcomers to the town who have not found shelter yet. This will assist c. 4 people per day and provide them with basic living necessities.

ii. Assistance in finding short-term shelter (1-2 month)

## 2. PROTECT

### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

- i. Provision of packages containing food and hygiene products to 50 people a month in Nowy Sacz, targeting the elderly, adults with special needs, and children with special needs fleeing Ukraine.
- ii. Informational support on the process of enrolling children to public preschools and schools, after-school institutions.
- iii. Assistance in applying for state and social services online and offline (especially to elderly people)
- iv. Provision of pension for the elderly to 20 persons a month in Nowy Sacz, especially those who have fled from a region with intensive military actions, who have disabilities, or who have a chronic disease.

### b. Shelter, accommodation and NFI

- i. Delivery of food parcels to accommodation of the elderly, children, and adults with special needs.

### c. Legal Assistance

- i. Translation of medical and legal documents for refugees in Nowy Sacz who have fled the conflict in Ukraine.
- ii. Provision of information support on status, free lodging, medical services, pension, etc.
- iii. Seminars aimed at increasing awareness of Polish law regulations, functioning of institutions, tax systems, benefits for refugees, employment, etc.
- iv. Provision of an interpreter to provide interpretation for refugees while receiving services at local state offices, schools, preschool institutions, clinics, and individual consultations with medical specialists.

### d. Health

- i. Organisation and provision of appointments with medical specialists from nearby cities for persons with special needs, including transportation of specialists to/from Nowy Sacz.

# Poland

## e. Psychosocial Support

i. Provision of group and individual psychological support for adult and underage refugees in Nowy Sacz, covering trauma experience. This will involve the employment of a child psychologist for 4 hours of individual therapy per week, and the employment of an adult psychologist for 4 hours of individual therapy and 2 hours of group therapy per week.

## f. Education

i. Provision of support to children with intellectual and speech disorders in Nowy Sacz, through the employment of a speech therapist/specialist for 4 hours a week.

## 3. PROMOTE

### a. Education:

i. Provision of weekly IT courses (9 hours a week total) for 3 groups in Nowy Sacz: pensioners, adults and teenagers, and children.

ii. Provision of weekly Polish courses for 2 adult and 1 teenager group of refugees in Nowy Sacz (10 hours a week total).

iii. Provision of weekly Polish courses for refugee children aged 5-9 in Nowy Sacz (2 hours a week).

iv. Running of an educational day-care centre for children, which will take care of and provide materials, educational activities, and meals for (on average) 20 children per day.

v. Provision of after-school courses for children in creative activities, acting, etc. (4 hours a week)

vi. Transportation of children to the day-care centre

### b. Livelihoods

i. Informational support for refugees in the process of looking for a job – especially the elderly.

# Poland

## 4. INTEGRATE

### a. Awareness / Advocacy

i. Awareness-raising activities for refugees in Nowy Sacz through the creation and updating of a website, and the maintenance of social media pages.

### b. Integration / peace building

i. Running of a speaking club and social meetings twice a week in Nowy Sacz between Polish natives and refugees displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

ii. Organisation of workshops between local and refugee adults and children.

iii. Organisation of group tours and trips (to parks, museums, etc.) for refugees in Nowy Sacz.

iv. Running of a Summer camp for children for 1 month each Summer.

### c. Livelihoods

i. Provision of a stipend to enable adult refugees in Nowy Sacz to attend professional courses.

### d. Education

i. Assistance provided to find courses and professional trainings for refugees.

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### a. Capacity building

i. Employment of a project coordinator for the above activities.

ii. Employment of an accountant to manage the funds for the above activities.

iii. Employment of a minibus driver to facilitate the daily activities requiring transportation (medical appointments, transportation of specialists, transportation of refugees, etc.).

iv. Renovation of the house where the centre is located

v. Purchase of necessary furniture, stationery, gadgets for activities.

vi. Purchase of a minibus to facilitate transportation for the above activities.



# Poland

## Warsaw + Administration

### 1. WELCOME

#### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Provision of transportation to refugees displaced by the conflict in Ukraine to and from project centres, through purchase of tickets and fuel.

ii. Provision of food parcels/basic needs supplies to refugees in Warsaw.

#### b. Shelter, accommodation and NFI

i. Provision of gift vouchers and NFI to refugees in Warsaw.

### 2. TO PROTECT

#### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Provision of basic health services/ supplies to refugees in Warsaw, through distribution of items and organisation of appointments with medical specialists.

ii. Assistance in family reunification, provided by JRS staff.

iii. Assistance for refugees (advice/ transportation) who wish to move to another country.

#### b. Shelter accommodation and NFI

i. Provision of long-term accommodation of refugees displaced by the conflict in Ukraine in the MAGIS House in Warsaw (20 equipped rooms, 40-60 people).

ii. Assistance provided to refugees in North Poland with finding medium or long-term accommodation outside of JRS/SJ centres.

#### c. Psychosocial Support

i. Provision of individual therapy psychological assistance to refugees in Warsaw.

#### d. Legal Assistance

i. Provision of translation services to refugees, through translation of key documents.

ii. Advice provided to refugees in North Poland on asylum procedure, rights, etc. by members of staff.

# Poland

## e. Health

iii. Further assistance/accompaniment provided to refugees in Warsaw in legal processes as necessary.

i. Referral of refugees in Warsaw to relevant medical institutions/professionals.

ii. Provision of tailored support to refugee families staying with the Society of Jesus who have children with additional needs.

## 3. PROMOTE

### a. Livelihoods:

i. Support to refugees to set up and run a food truck in Warsaw.

ii. Provision of trainings to refugees in Warsaw to assist in their employment.

iii. Advice provided by staff/volunteers to individual refugees to assist in their search for employment/trainings in Poland.

### b. Awareness/ Advocacy

i. Creation and maintenance of a website, update of social media in order to advocate for the cause of refugees from Ukraine in Warsaw and to raise awareness of the activities in Warsaw.

ii. Employment of a part-time communications officer to raise awareness about the activities in Poland and to advocate for the cause of displaced people.

### c. Education

i. Assistance to refugee children through the provision of books and other school materials.

ii. Support to refugee children through provision of day-care

iii. Education of refugee children through the provision of tutoring for them

## 4. INTEGRATE

### a. Integration / peace building

i. Organisation and running of intercultural events between local people in Warsaw and refugees displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

# Poland

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### b. Education

ii. Establishment and running of an intercultural choir between refugees from the conflict and local people.

i. Provision of Polish language courses for adult and young refugees in Warsaw (c. 60 people).

ii. Provision of other educational courses for refugees in Warsaw.

### a. Capacity building

i. Employment of office manager in Warsaw.

ii. Employment of 2 coordinators in Warsaw to coordinate the project and its implementation in Poland.

iii. Employment of part-time legal assistance in Warsaw.

iv. Recruitment and stipend to volunteers to assist with the implementation of the project in Warsaw.

v. Employment of an external accountant to manage the accounts for the implementation of the project.

vi. Upgrade of Warsaw office with IT supplies, software, hardware, etc. To enable implementation and administration of the project in Poland.

vii. Provision of capacity-building training for staff in Warsaw.

## Gdynia

### 1. WELCOME

#### a. Shelter, Accommodation, and NFI

i. Adaptation of premises of provision of medium-term shelter for families with children with oncological diagnoses and disabilities

#### b. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Provision of transportation to refugees displaced by the conflict in Ukraine to and from project centres, through purchase of tickets and fuel.

# Poland

## 2. PROTECT

### a. Health

ii. Provision of food parcels/basic needs supplies to refugees.

iii. Provision of clothing/other basic goods to refugees through the running of two charity shops, one in Gdynia and one in Jastrzębia Góra.

### b. Psychosocial Support

i. Purchase of medical equipment and provision of care for children with oncological illness who are staying with the Society of Jesus in Gdynia.

i. Provision of psychological assistance in Gdynia to refugees displaced by the conflict in Ukraine, starting in September 2022.

### c. Education

i. Provision of scholarships and materials to refugee children to attend local schools in Gdynia.

ii. Organisation and running of a kindergarten for refugee children in Gdynia.

## 3. PROMOTE

### a. Education

i. Provision of Polish language courses to refugees in Gdynia.

## 4. INTEGRATE

### a. Integration/ Peace-building

i. Organisation and running of intercultural activities between local people in Gdynia and refugees displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

## Other SJ houses North Poland

## 1. WELCOME

### a. Shelter, Accommodation and NFI

i. Provision of short-term shelter to refugees displaced by the conflict in Ukraine in SJ houses in North Poland.

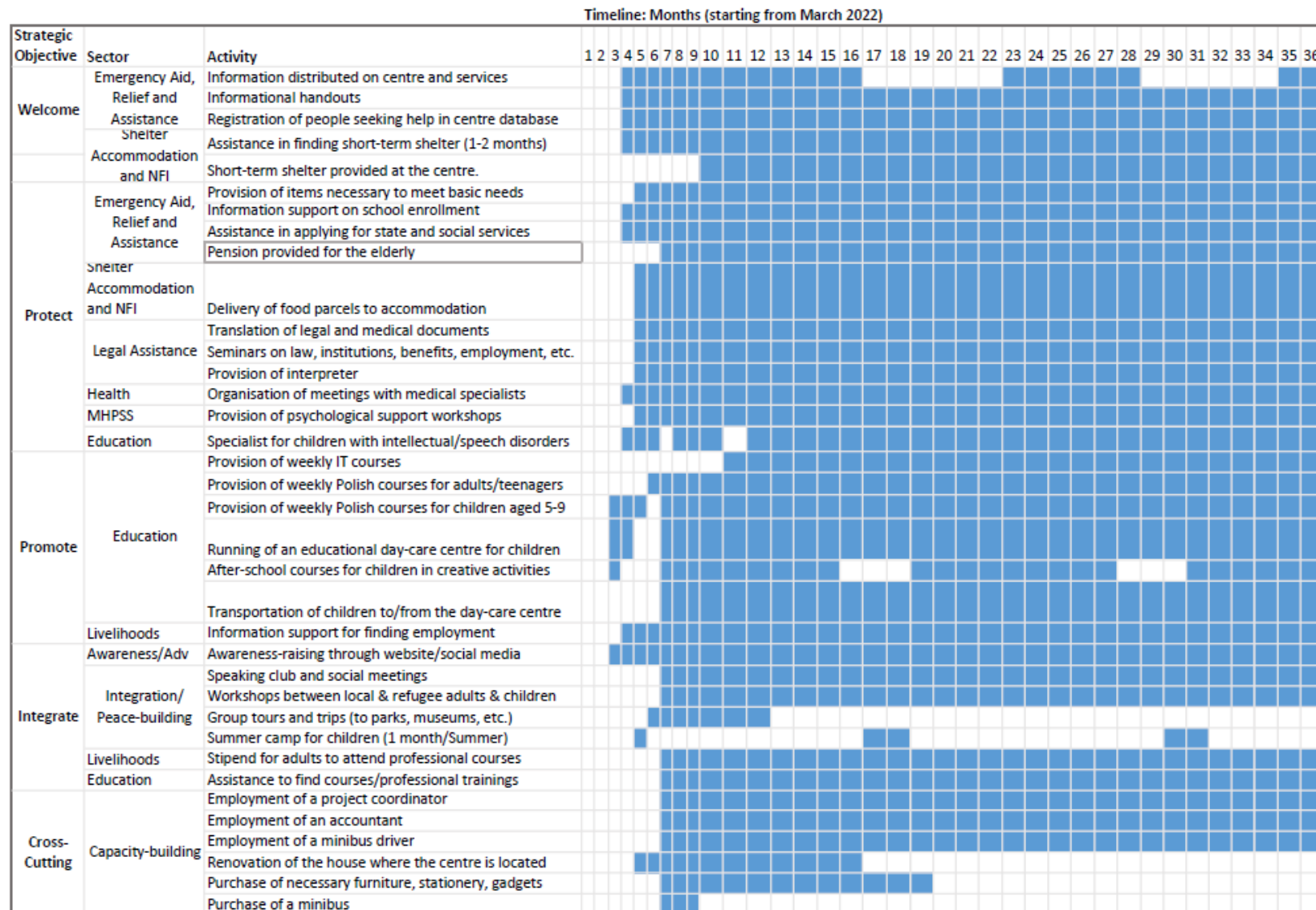
## 2. PROTECT

### c. Education

i. Provision of Polish Language Courses for refugees who are staying in SJ houses.

## 5. Timeline for the intervention

### Nowy Sacz





# Poland

## Warsaw

Strategic Objective	Sector	Activity	Timeline in months (Starting from March 2022)																																					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Welcome	Emergency Aid, Relief, Assistance	Transport of refugees to/from project centres																																						
		Distribution of food parcels/basic needs supplies in Warsaw																																						
	Shelter, Accommodation, NFI	Provision of gift vouchers and NFI in Warsaw																																						
Protect	Emergency Aid, Relief, Assistance	Basic health services/supplies to refugees in Warsaw																																						
		Assistance with family reunification																																						
		Assistance (advice/transportation) to move to another country																																						
	Shelter, Accommodation, NFI	Provision of long-term accommodation (MAGIS house Warsaw)																																						
		Assistance to find medium- or long-term accommodation																																						
	Psychosocial Support	Psychological counselling and accompaniment to refugees in Warsaw																																						
	Legal Assistance	Translation of key documents																																						
		Advice provided on asylum procedure, rights, etc.																																						
		Further assistance/accompaniment in legal processes																																						
	Health	Referral of refugees to relevant medical institutions/professionals																																						
Support to families with children with additional needs																																								
Promote	Livelihoods	Support to refugees setting up and running a food truck																																						
		Trainings to refugees in Warsaw to assist in their employment																																						
		Advice to refugees to assist in finding employment/trainings																																						
	Awareness/Advocacy	Creation and maintenance of a website, update of social media to advocate for refugees and raise awareness																																						
		Employment of a part-time communications officer																																						
	Education	Provision of books and other school materials to children																																						
		Day-care run for children																																						
		Tutoring provided for education of children																																						
Integrate	Integration/Peace Building	Intercultural events between locals and refugees in Warsaw																																						
		Intercultural choir between locals and refugees																																						
	Education	Polish language courses for adult and young refugees																																						
Other educational courses for refugees in Warsaw																																								
Cross-cutting	Capacity Building	Employment of office manager in Warsaw																																						
		Employment of 2 coordinators in Warsaw																																						
		Employment of part-time legal assistance in Warsaw																																						
		Recruitment and stipend to volunteers in Warsaw																																						
		Employment of external accountant																																						
		Upgrade of Warsaw office with IT supplies																																						
		Provision of capacity-building training to staff and volunteers																																						



# Poland

## Poznan

			Timeline in months (Starting from March 2022)																																				
Strategic Objective	Sector	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Protect	Psychosocial support	Individual counselling/psychotherapy to in Poznan																																					
		Psychiatric counselling in Poznan																																					
		Group therapy/support groups in Poznan																																					
		Mental Health coaching for refugees in Poznan to improve self-confidence, abilities, and skills																																					
Integrate	Integration/Peace-building	Intercultural and integration events between locals and refugees in Poznan																																					

## Gdynia

			Timeline in months (Starting from March 2022)																																				
Strategic Objective	Sector	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Welcome	Shelter, Accommodation, NFI	Medium-term accommodation for families with children with oncological diagnoses and disabilities																																					
	Emergency Aid, Relief, Assistance	Transportation to refugees to/from project centre																																					
		Food parcels/basic needs supplies																																					
		Clothing/other basic goods through charity shops																																					
Protect	Health	Medical equipment and care for children with																																					
	Psychosocial support	Psychological assistance to refugees in Gdynia																																					
	Education	schools																																					
		Kindergarten for refugee children in Gdynia																																					
Promote	Education	Polish language courses in Gdynia																																					
Integrate	Integration/Peace-building	Intercultural activities between locals and refugees in Gdynia																																					

## Other SJ Houses

			Timeline in months (Starting from March 2022)																																				
Strategic Objective	Sector	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Welcome	Shelter, Accommodation, NFI	Short-term shelter in SJ houses in North Poland																																					
Protect	Education	Polish language courses for refugees in SJ houses																																					

# HUNGARY

# Hungary

JRS Office Responsible for the  
implementation of the Project:



## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 01/03/2022

**End date:** 30/06/2025

## Location

Budapest



## Project submitted by

JRS Hungary



Photo JRS Hungary



# Hungary

## 1. Summary

After the beginning of the Ukrainian crisis, in February 2022, JRS Hungary activated all its resources to support refugee populations entering Hungary from Ukraine. The present document details the intervention carried out so far as well as the actions that JRS Hungary will conduct in order to ensure that the Ukrainian population feel welcome, protected, promoted and integrated in Hungary.

**Beneficiaries  
projected**

**6,330**



Photo JRS Hungary

## 2. Intervention Context

Since the beginning of the crisis, Hungary has observed the rapid influx of refugees arriving at its six border crossing points with Ukraine (1.199.064 people as of May 27, 2022), many with urgent protection needs and underlying vulnerabilities including women, children, older people and persons with disabilities.

People arriving from Ukraine are entitled to apply for Temporary Protected Status that entitles holders to services like accommodation and access to education. 22.645 people applied for Temporary Protection as of the end of May, showing that Hungary is mainly a transit country. However, the number of people staying in the country is significantly higher than this, due to the presence of individuals fleeing Ukraine who already have double (Hungarian-Ukrainian) citizenship.

Churches, NGOs and the government had been very quick to respond to the humanitarian crisis. The government has convened the Emergency Committee (Caritative Council) with the six strongest NGOs in Hungary (Caritas Hungary, Hungarian Baptist Aid; Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta; Hungarian Interchurch Aid; Hungarian Reformed Church Aid; Hungarian Red Cross), and organized a lot of other different social assistance measures through them to answer the humanitarian crisis at the border and across the country. These measures include legal counselling, finding transportation, accommodation, relief items, and others. The support is variable depending on the location of the refugees. JRS HU is not a member of the Caritative Council, but as a charitable organization works together with a governmental organization (Hungary Helps) for Ukrainians in Ukraine, as a partner of Caritas Hungary it is present in the reception centre with its trained volunteers, and from time to time it works to realise projects as a partner of the Charity Service of the Order of Malta (or other organizations). It is important to note that almost the whole of the civil population of Hungary mobilised very quickly and provided massive support. However, this tendency is weakening due to fatigue and the reduction of available (private) resources. As JRS anticipated this trend, we have started to plan long-term activities as shown below, which will assist refugees from the conflict beyond providing immediate support (housing and educational support, donations, etc.).

Many of those who wish to stay in Hungary for a longer period of time were also living in poverty in Ukraine and/or have a low level of education. In the changed circumstances brought about by the conflict, they face even greater problems in supporting and housing their families, which sometimes have a large number of children and few (potential) earners. Even though there are a considerable number of dual Ukrainian-Hungarian citizens – who are in principle entitled to access the Hungarian social assistance system – among those fleeing, neither the Hungarian social welfare system nor refugee organisations are equipped properly to help them, and entitlements are missing for non-Hungarians.

Regarding education, the system (including educators) was unprepared for welcoming non-Hungarian children, and Ukrainian parents did not want to enrol their children in the Hungarian system due to the continuation of Ukrainian education online. In the next academic year, we expect an influx of these children into – only partially prepared – Hungarian schools. The challenges posed by this will be worsened by a lack of teachers in schools qualified to teach Hungarian as a foreign language.

# Hungary

## 3. People served through the project

This project will serve:

- Refugees of Ukrainian nationality, displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.
- Refugees of other nationalities, displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

Due to the conscription of men aged 18-60 in the Ukrainian military, displaced persons are mostly women, children, and (to a lesser extent) elderly people. According to the UNHCR, women and children account for roughly 90% of refugees from Ukraine. As such, although JRS and partners will assist all groups who have been displaced by the conflict as part of the One Proposal, it is highly likely that the majority of those served will be women, children, and the elderly.

Sector	Children	Women	Men	Total
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	54	88	58	200
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	716	1166	758	2650
3. Legal assistance	14	22	14	50
4. Health	108	176	116	400
5. Psychosocial support	165	268	116	610
6. Education	81	132	87	300
7. Livelihood	0	0	0	0
8. Awareness / Advocacy	200	900	900	2000
9. Integration / peace building	50	5	5	60
10. Capacity Building	0	30	30	60



## 4. Project Design

The project will be structured in 4 main axes that try to place people at the centre of the intervention: to Welcome, to Protect, to Promote and to Integrate. The following activities will be implemented:

### 1. WELCOME

#### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Establishment of a “multidisciplinary refugee centre” where refugees are directly served in various ways (reception, registration services, needs assessment to offer adequate services, counselling, training, etc.). Trained volunteers and translators are also present, as needed.

ii. Mobile team offers professional assistance in situ and strengthens networks.

iii. Improvement of the call centre to assist refugees.

iv. Provision of transit transport.

#### b. Shelter, accommodation and NFI

i. Provision of temporary shelter for refugees in Budapest (max. 2 months).

### 2. PROTECT

#### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Provision of items necessary to meet basic needs of Ukrainian refugees (food, food supplements, hygiene). As the needs are generally permanent, we provide ongoing support until families and individuals become self-reliant.

#### b. Shelter, accommodation and NFI

i. Provision of long term accommodation for Ukrainian refugees. As stated in the last point, we expect that individuals receive housing support in more months.

ii. Provision of non-food items for Ukrainian refugees.

#### c. Legal Assistance

i. Guidance/information/counselling and occasionally legal remedies are provided by experts.

#### d. Health

i. Provision of COVID-19 protection and prevention kits.

ii. Provision of medical supplies/hygiene pack to refugees.

# Hungary

## e. Psychosocial Support

- iii. Referral of Ukrainian refugees to appropriate institutions to receive health care services.
- iv. Provision of transportation assistance to access health services when needed.
- i. Activation of mentors to provide Psychosocial Support.
- ii. Individual psychosocial support available in the Budapest office for adults and children.
- iii. Provision of group counselling.
- iv. Referral of Ukrainian refugees to appropriate institutions to receive Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and protection.
- v. Provision of training for JRS staff, volunteers and educators on MHPSS.
- vi. Educators are able to provide support to the refugee population applying MHPSS techniques
- i. Activation of a pedagogical team to support refugee children and families in school programmes.

## f. Education

### 3. PROMOTE

#### a. Education:

- i. Provision of life skills programme for children (Spring/Summer camps, language and ludic activities).
- ii. Provision of Hungarian online language training programme for Ukrainians (adults and children).
- iii. Access to education to Ukrainian children by provision of social scholarship and IT tools.
- iv. Accompaniment of Ukrainian children and adolescents in school enrolment, attendance and completion in the Hungarian education system.

# Hungary

## 4. INTEGRATE

### b. Psychosocial Support

v. Provision of support by School Mentors to refugee children and their families in school programmes.

vi. Training educators to appropriately attend to Ukrainian children in schools. Follow-up by the pedagogical team.

i. Provision of long-term psychosocial support.

### a. Awareness / Advocacy

i. Creation by Ukrainian Refugees of awareness-raising video.

ii. Development and publication of statements and interviews on the Ukrainian crisis and refugees.

iii. Awareness-raising publications on cultural and social issues affecting Ukrainian refugees.

### b. Integration / peace building

i. Organisation of intercultural and creative workshops for Ukrainian refugees.

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### a. Capacity building

i. Training to JRS staff workshops on JRS mission, values, vision, procedures.

ii. Training to JRS staff and volunteers teams on technical topics.

iii. Team building activities and reflection processes for JRS staff to foster reflection, motivation and impact of interventions.

iv. Employment of a coordinator to oversee the project

v. Employment of a coordinator's assistant to help the implementation of the project.

vi. Employment (part salary) of a financial officer to administer the finances of the.

vii. Employment of a social worker to undertake activities on the project.

# Hungary

viii. Employment of a coordinator for 100 volunteers who will be working on the project.

ix. Employment of an educational coordinator to oversee the educational aspects of the project.

x. Employment of a mental health coordinator to implement the MHPSS elements of the project.

xi. Employment of an interpreter/ translator to provide interpretation and translation services to refugees.

xii. Contracting and support for meals, travel, etc. of volunteer

## 5. Timeline for the intervention

			Timeline: Months (from March 2022)																																					
Strategic Objective	Sector	Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Welcome	Emergency Aid, Relief, Assistance	Registration, needs assessment																																						
		Mobile team (assistance, networks)																																						
		Call Centre																																						
	Shelter, Accommodation NFI	Temporary Shelter																																						
Protect	Emergency Aid, Relief Assistance	Provision of Essential Items																																						
		Shelter, Accommodation NFI	Provision of long-term accommodation																																					
		Provision of NFIs																																						
	Health	Covid-19 kits																																						
		Medical referral																																						
		Transportation to health care																																						
	Psychosocial support	Psychosocial support (mentors)																																						
		Individual psychosocial support																																						
		Group counselling																																						
		Referral to MHPSS services																																						
		Training on MHPSS																																						
		Educators' support on MHPSS																																						
	Education	Activation of a pedagogical team																																						
Access to education for Ukrainian children																																								
Promote	Psychosocial support	Long-term Psychosocial support																																						
		Life Skills Programme																																						
	Education	Hungarian language training																																						
		Enrolment, attendance and completion of Hungarian educational system for children/youth																																						
		Support on school programmes																																						
		Training and follow-up of educators																																						
Integrate	Awareness/ Advocacy	Child safeguarding workshops																																						
		Video creation																																						
		Interviews and statements																																						
		Publications on cultural and social issues																																						
	Integration/ Peace-building	Intercultural and creative workshops																																						
Cross-cutting	Capacity-Building	Training on JRS																																						
		Training on technical issues																															</							



**ROMANIA**

# Romania

**JRS Office Responsible for the implementation of the Project:**



SERVICIUL IEZUITILOR PENTRU REFUGIATI  
ROMANIA

## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 01/08/2022

**End date:** 31/07/2025

### Location

Somcuta Mare  
Galati  
Constanta  
Bucharest



## Project submitted by

JRS Romania



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# Romania

## 1. Summary

After the beginning of the Ukrainian crisis, in February 2022, JRS Romania activated all its resources to support refugee populations entering Romania from Ukraine. The present document details the intervention conducted so far as well as the actions necessary to conduct in order to ensure that the Ukrainian population feel welcome, protected, promoted and integrated in Romania.

The 3-year project aims at running a multidisciplinary support centre in Bucharest (the main destination city for Ukrainian refugees) and will activate also within 3 other cities where JRS has a solid presence.

The assistance provided by the project includes emergency measures as well as medium and long-term integration activities. The project is intended to be comprehensive in terms of the services offered, responding to a wide range of needs through a mixed Romanian-Ukrainian support team. In addition to these, a full range of other services will be offered, which will be funded through other projects that JRS has attracted or will attract, complementing them.

The team will be formed of social and legal workers, interpreters and intercultural mediators, teachers, one advocacy officer, a manager and administrative staff. A mobile team will travel to the territory to assist people who are disabled or have a bad medical condition. Most of the activities will be conducted within the multidisciplinary centre or within the locations where JRS has a solid presence in other cities, but also outdoors; refugees will be accompanied to different institutions, medical clinics etc. to provide them assistance in front of the authorities or other stakeholders.

**Beneficiaries  
projected**

**38,960**



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## 2. Intervention Context

As of 15/06, 1,112,800 individuals had crossed from Ukraine into Romania, and of those roughly 83000 remain in the country, with almost 40,000 having applied for temporary protection there. 995.343 Ukrainian refugees arrived in Romania and 87.120 Ukrainian refugees remain in Romania.

UNHCR statistics indicate that roughly 30% of those remaining in Romania are children, 55% are adult women, and 10% are adult men. The majority of these are residing in the Bucharest area. 34% are children, 54% are adult women and 12% are adult men. Approximately 90% of migrants arriving from Ukraine are families - single mothers with children. One family is comprised of 2,5 persons.

Out of 87.120 Ukrainian refugees, 4.349 have requested asylum and 27.344 temporary protection registered; 2.577 children enrolled as audients in schools and 2.379 enrolled in kindergartens and schools; 2.900 Ukrainian citizens with a work contract.

The capacity of the transit centres is 3,536 places and only 2.5% are occupied. The capacity of the accommodation centres is 49,000 and only 23% are inhabited.

Cash assistance was provided by Romanian Red Cross to 35.000 refugees while UNHCR assisted 2.500.

UNHCR estimates that there is a funding gap of 63.425.000 USD for assistance.

The needs of the refugee population

- 90% are vulnerable persons (children, women, single-parent families, old persons, disabled persons) and in need of emergency social assistance and counselling. Only 40% received cash assistance. There is no direct government support nor EU funds so far. UNHCR will not provide cash assistance any time soon according to its last statements.

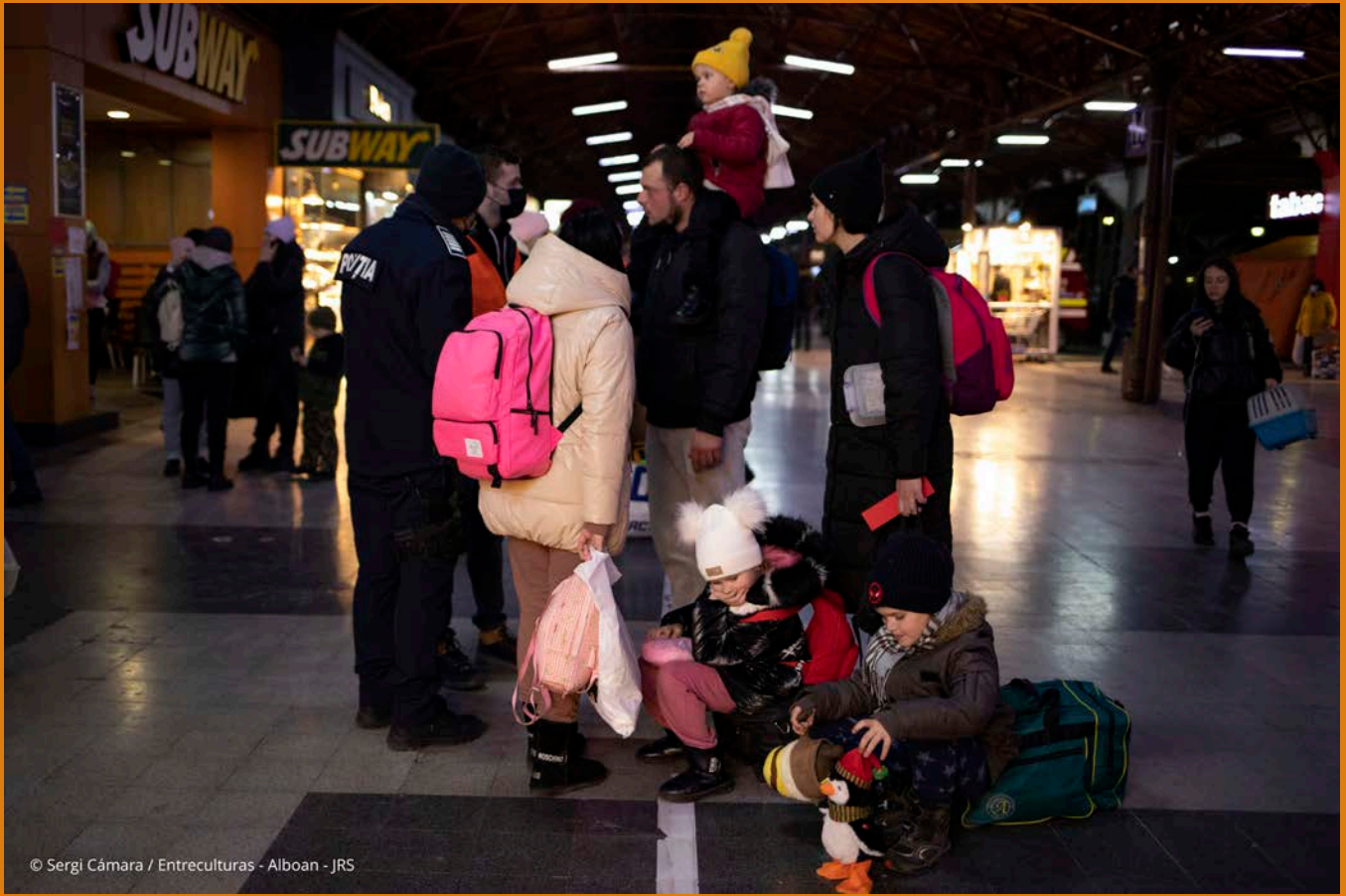
- 77% were living outside the governmental centres; Ukrainian refugees choose to stay in the apartments offered for free by civil society or to pay for their accommodation, but the savings are about to end and the civil society can no longer host them for long term (costs with the utilities dramatically increased) and also, the government failed to provide the reimbursement for the costs of accommodation for the refugees in more than half of the cases; accommodation capacity of the authorities is limited to transit centres (tents) where migrants can stay up to 72 hours or too large overcrowded accommodation centres with no privacy, inadequate bathrooms or a single kitchen shared by dozens of dormitories. The issue of physical safety and privacy is the main reason why governmental reception centres are not a solution for the long term.

- Besides the need for safety accommodation, concerns are higher related to the risk of human trafficking and smuggling for refugees on the move, enabled by the lack of documents, unregistered housing, and involvement of various actors including private persons and trafficking networks very active in the region.

- 70% remain in limbo, without temporary protection and legal counselling is needed, including for accessing governmental social benefits, information on rights, registration, documentation and available services need to be strengthened.



# Romania



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- 83% didn't enrol in schools and need further social assistance and education. Women also can't work as they can't leave their small children at home. Already there is a lack of 11.000 places in kindergartens for Romanians thus, not enough places for Ukrainian small children. More educational places are needed to be created.

- Only 5% have a stable income (a job) and thus, also access to medical insurance. The government covers for free only the medical assistance for children while the adults have access only in case of emergency. There is a considerable percentage of persons with various diseases, disabled or old persons, and pregnant women. Costs with the medicine are not covered as well. Integration opportunities need to be further created and proper intervention (health, employment, training).

JRS took emergency action from the first day of the conflict, providing humanitarian assistance and information at the border with Ukraine. Several governmental or private accommodation centres were equipped by JRS and refugees received cash, food and other forms of assistance. JRS assistance actions continued immediately in the 6 towns where JRS had a physical presence.

300 persons were accommodated through the Catholic network, with other private persons, and within the Pedro Arrupe centre of JRS; 320 persons were accommodated at a hotel rented with 50 rooms; 25 persons at a villa; 60 apartments were rented through Airbnb for 135 persons, and a further 90 Apartments were rented for an additional 435 persons.

In addition, other activities were undertaken by JRS, including: Educational activities daily, Romanian language classes twice a week, therapies and psychological support



# Romania

twice a week, dance/art/recreational activities weekly, medical care twice a week and medications/treatments, transportation, phone cards, emergency kits distributed, hygienic kits distributed, tablets distributed, hot meals ensured daily for more than 300 persons, creation of 8 education centres in southeastern part of Romania, 60 teachers hired.

Further:

- 15 Ukrainians were hired to work alongside the JRS team.
- 4.500 persons received social vouchers or cash assistance.

Social and legal counselling, facilitation of employment or enrolling on schools was provided for more than 4.000 persons.

- 4 charity concerts and one donation campaign were organised. Press interviews were given for CNN, NBC, and multiple Romanian publications and TV stations.

- Awareness-raising was conducted, targeting the Romanian population and authorities.

In total, these activities amount to 10.000 refugees assisted since the beginning of the war.



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# Romania

## 3. People served through the project

Our assistance will focus on the most vulnerable persons with no income and in need of social assistance – Ukrainian citizens coming from the conflict area. We intend to provide assistance to a number of approx. 15,000 persons.

The project plans to target persons who have fled war-torn Ukraine and have reached Romania:

- Children (0-18 years),
- Young People (18-35 years),
- Adults (especially Women and Mothers who have been separated from their partners and relatives due to the war),
- Elderly and people with special needs (e.g., precarious medical conditions).

Sector	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	1,539	1,215	4,374	972	8,100
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	3470	2,150	15,020	2,360	23,000
3. Legal assistance	0	0	2,600	400	3,000
4. Health	300	200	800	200	1,500
5. Psychosocial support	35	15	280	20	350
6. Education	720	560	260	40	1,580
7. Livelihood	0	0	180	100	280
8. Awareness / Advocacy	0	0	80	40	120
9. Integration / peace building	450	400	130	20	1000t
10. Capacity Building	0	0	20	10	30

## 4. Project Design

The project aims to:

### Short term

- Develop a multi-disciplinary centre that through its full range of activities responds both in short and long term, from emergency to integration, to all the needs of Ukrainian refugees
- Offer a rapid response to basic needs (accommodation, medical, basic services), to provide a chance and support for educational, entrepreneurial or employment needs, but also based on cultural and multicultural, artistic and personal development needs
- Strengthen the already existing JRS multinational team (Romanians and Ukrainians), develop it and be able to respond in a punctual, individual way to refugee families, in Bucharest but also in 3 other locations, as well as to those who are in remote areas or who, for medical or economic reasons, cannot reach us
- To cover the assistance gap in Romania in the absence of governmental support or from other humanitarian agencies, to cover the lack of integration programmes

### Medium term

- Create a close-knit community around this centre, made up of both Ukrainian refugees and partners from Romania (volunteers, donors, supporters, Catholic community, and media) that will create a symbiosis and provide a common response, which will provide a sense of home and safety for refugees, to set an example for other private initiatives, to highlight the refugee culture and, last but not least, to contribute to further encourage the sense of solidarity shown by civil society to refugees since the first days of the conflict
- To be the main pillar of JRS development, the central node for similar initiatives that JRS has attracted to further complement the activities of the refugee group

### Long term

- To create a direct relationship with refugees and be able to extrapolate from needs, family stories, and identified problems to awareness-raising, study and advocacy for coherent support measures
- To extrapolate the activities of the centre to the general target group of refugees in Romania and to develop sustainable solutions regarding the continuation of at least some of the activities
- To be able to balance JRS activities, with a focus on and development of more educational and cultural activities

### Added value

It is a centre that can cater for all needs, with specialists and activities for the full range of problems. In one place, beneficiaries can access all basic services, and can both be easily identified by a multidisciplinary team and referred for immediate assistance. This centre is not a new concept for JRS (having previously in Bucharest and currently in Galati and Constanta integrated centres for integration) and neither are the proposed activities, but with this project, we have the possibility to extend the capacity of action to a larger scale and to be able to carry out in one location all the necessary actions. We rely on our experience and working mechanisms developed over many

# Romania

years through European and UNHCR projects.

The team is mostly identified and trained, and its experience is complemented by the team of Ukrainian JRS employees who will facilitate the relationship and communication with the refugees.

JRS already has a strong presence in the field and is assisting some 10,000 people through projects to date. The model of activities involves direct and constant interaction with refugees, maintaining long-term links with them.

The centre's space will be able to accommodate parallel activities at the same time for both children and their parents or grandparents.

The activities will cater for those who wish to stay for a shorter period in Romania as well as for those who wish to stay longer and integrate.

The activities of this project will be complemented by activities carried out through other projects, sources already attracted by JRS: accommodation, vouchers, medical and psychological assistance, educational and multicultural activities, etc. We will thus be able to respond to a larger number of people.

JRS Romania is a member of several working groups, at the governmental level, UNHCR or local action groups. Assistance on various levels and direct contact with the refugee community will allow us to have relevant points of view in advocacy actions. Through collaborative relationships developed with various partner organisations or volunteers specialised in various fields, we broaden the scope of assistance by referring refugees to them for further support.

The project will be structured in 5 main objectives that try to place people at the centre of the intervention: to Welcome, to Protect, to Promote, to Integrate, and Institutional Strengthening. The following activities will be implemented:

## 1. WELCOME:

### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. A multidisciplinary refugee centre is designed as a friendly space, sensitive to its environmental impact and located close to public transport, easily accessible for refugees, in a central or semi-central location of Bucharest. The space will offer both individual assistance activities and other collective actions such as courses or workshops for a larger number of people

ii. Activation of Call Centre: it will allow better attention and assistance to refugees by providing a practical tool to access essential information upon arrival to the country. It's expected that by the end of the project, at least 10.000 persons have benefitted from this service.

# Romania

## 2. PROTECT

### b. Shelter accomodation and NFI

iii. One Mobile Team and One Regional Team are activated to cover all areas of intervention and provide a close attention and assistance to persons' needs. It's expected that by the end of the project, at least 350 Ukrainian families have benefitted from this assistance.

iv. Provision of free safe transport to Ukrainian families in transit: Identification of the need; families register for the service and receive the support

i. Registration of families and provision of temporary shelter support in 4 regions of intervention.

### a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Provision of items necessary to meet basic needs of Ukrainian refugees (food, food supplements, hygiene).

### b. Shelter accomodation and NFI

i. Registration of Ukrainian families and provision of rent.

ii. Registration of Ukrainian families and provision of non-food items.

### c. Legal Assistance

i. Registration of Ukrainian refugees and provision of legal assistance and remedies.

ii. Facilitate information on asylum and human rights to Ukrainian refugees, including facilitating their participation in workshops and events.

### d. Health

i. Provision of COVID-19 protection and prevention kits

ii. Referral of Ukrainian refugees to appropriate institutions to receive health care services

iii. Provision of transportation assistance to access health services when needed.

iv. Provision of appropriate health care services to children with special needs.



# Romania

## e. Psychosocial Support

- i. Provision of individual counselling services and provision, promotion of enrolment and participation in group counselling for children and adults.
- ii. Referral of Ukrainian refugees to appropriate institutions to receive Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and protection.
- iii. Provision of training for Ukrainian refugee population on MHPSS.

## d. Education

- i. Activation of friendly classrooms in 5 kindergartens for Ukrainian children, including the provision of a daily meal and financial support (clothes, materials, etc.) to attend kindergarten if needed.
- ii. Organisation of afterschool support sessions.
- iii. Provision of specific support to Ukrainian families having children with special needs.

## 3. PROMOTE

### a. Education

- i. Provision of Romanian/English language training programme for Ukrainians
- ii. Provision of life skills training programme for children
- iii. Facilitate enrolment of Ukrainian children in the online Ukrainian education system.
- iv. Facilitate enrolment of Ukrainian youth in Romanian universities.
- v. Organisation of 1 care Ukrainian Granny Network to attend refugee children in the multidisciplinary centre.

### b. Livelihoods

- i. Labour Insertion of Ukrainian refugees through training and counselling.

# Romania

## 4. INTEGRATE

### a. Awareness / Advocacy

ii. Provision of skills and income generating associations training courses for Ukrainian refugees.

iii. Establishment of at least 4 Ukrainian income generating associations to facilitate their economic and social revitalisation.

### b. Integration / peace building

i. Organisation of events, workshops and seminars

ii. Creation by Ukrainian Refugees of cultural and social videos

iii. Development and publication of statements and interviews on Ukrainian crisis and refugees

iv. Advocacy interventions at local, regional and national level

i. Development of intercultural programmes and activities to promote peace and integration of refugees.

ii. Development of creative and art workshops to promote peace and integration.

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### a. Capacity building

i. Training to JRS staff workshops on JRS mission, values, vision, procedures.

ii. Training to JRS staff on technical topics.

iii. Monitoring visits to regional offices of JRS

iv. Team building activities to JRS staff to foster reflection, motivation and impact of interventions.

## 5. Timeline for the intervention

[illegible]

**SLOVAKIA**

# Slovakia

**JRS Office Responsible for the implementation of the Project:**



**JESUITS**

## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 01/03/2022

**End date:** 30/06/2025

## Location

Bratislava  
Trnava  
Košice  
Ivanka Pri Dunaji

Prešov  
Ružomberok  
Piešťany



## Project submitted by

Fr. Jakub Garčár SJ, liaison of the Slovak Province & Ms. Kristina Königová, director of the Family Help Centre





# Slovakia

## 1. Summary

The Slovak Province of the Society of Jesus and its partners in Slovakia have been working to accommodate, assist, and serve the large number of refugees who have been displaced to Slovakia by the conflict in Ukraine. As part of this project, the Province will continue to do so over the next 3 years. This response will contain three main elements: accommodation and assistance to refugees in SJ communities in Košice, Prešov, Piešťany, Trnava and Bratislava; assistance to refugees provided at the Family Help Centre, Trnava (founded by the Society of Jesus); and collaboration with the Slovak Catholic Charity and the Slovak Civil Defence to assist and coordinate responses to meet the needs of refugees in Slovakia. In this project, service and accompaniment will be provided to refugees through the provision of accommodation and basic needs assistance, psychosocial support, educational support, legal assistance, and livelihoods assistance.

**Beneficiaries  
projected**

**5,900**



## 2. Intervention Context

The war in Ukraine continues and the number of refugees is growing. As of the 22nd of June, UNHCR has reported over 517000 arrivals from Ukraine. Women and girls account for an estimated 86% of arrivals, while 68% of groups have at least 1 child with them (IOM DTM). In addition, a significant proportion (13%) of arrivals are aged 60+. Statistically, almost 80,000 refugees have applied for temporary protection status in Slovakia, and one in five who cross the border remains in Slovakia, four continue their way further west. For those who decide to stay, the state guarantees (for now until the end of the year 2022) a Temporary Protection Status, which provides temporary asylum, a free labour market, education, and healthcare. Their accommodation is provided mainly by the civil society, but this is also contributed to by a financial contribution from the state.

It is necessary for the Slovakian Jesuit Province to act because while the state offers a financial support, it does not organise any actual or material help for refugees in the longer-term. If refugees decide to stay in Slovakia, they are offered short-term accommodation in sites established by district authorities, for example in gyms or cultural centres with a capacity of at least 50 beds. Refugees can stay in these sites for 10 days, during which time they can apply for temporary protection and receive food as well as medical, social and humanitarian aid. Temporary protection status entitles them to access an application called Bookio, which was designed by a private company for the Ministry of Transport and Construction to identify and reserve spots in accommodation sites like hotels, hostels, and other voluntary providers. The Government has requested collaboration in refining this app and ensuring that refugees know how to access it. The Government currently provides a financial allowance to private individuals who host refugees (7 euros/person/day); these payments were set to end on 30 June and the Government has indicated that they will be extended further and possibly increased as well.

Most of this effort is shouldered by non-profit organizations and volunteers. There is therefore a need for both short-term assistance (in accommodation, basic needs, etc.), and for assistance which will assist refugees in the medium and long term, particularly as 75000 refugees have already applied for Temporary Protection in Slovakia. In addition, both refugees and locals face the economic problems caused by the conflict in Ukraine, as consumer prices in March were nearly 2% higher than February, and 10.4% higher than March 2021. Energy prices are another public concern: recent media reports noted that Slovakia gets 85% of its natural gas from Russia and roughly half of that goes to industry.

Protection are children, which is 40% of the total. Many of these children and families have also suffered severe trauma during their displacement, and there is a need both for education and for psychosocial support for refugees from the conflict. The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports (MoES) provides subsidies to schools that enrol refugees (200 euros/child). Currently only 9,732 children from Ukraine are enrolled in Slovak schools, of which 1,581 are in kindergartens, 7,287 in primary schools and 864 children in secondary schools. This figure of just under 10,000 enrolments is unprecedented, and is difficult to manage given the population size and available resources. There is therefore an urgent need for civil society and non-governmental organisations to provide assistance in the education of children and the support



# Slovakia



(psychosocial and other) of children and their guardians.

In this context, the Society of Jesus in Slovakia and its partners in the Family Help Centre (Centrum Pomoci Pre Rodinu) are excellently placed to provide assistance to refugees from the conflict. The Society of Jesus communities have available places for families and individuals to stay in the short- and medium-term, and have local connections and knowledge which assist refugees in finding legal advice, health assistance, and assistance with finding jobs or livelihoods. The Family Help Centre has an established record of providing support to Slovakian families and young people. This support is provided through social events for children/young people and their families, the running of educational and recreational camps and trips, the provision of assistance with school work, and the provision of educational trainings (such as ecological training on nature and other trainings aimed at developing individuals and families). The Centre also provides dedicated counselling to young people and adults, in the areas of social and family counselling, psycho-social counselling, legal assistance, and pastoral support. In 2021, the Centre provided over 800 hours of this support. In addition, the Social Wardrobe in Trnava – run by the Centre – provides supplies and opportunities for people to sell their own goods.

In Trnava, where our Family Help Centre is located, any actual help to the UA refugees is provided only by NGOs. In cooperation with the Slovak Catholic Charity and other organizations the centre and its social wardrobe help people who come to us at this stage mainly for clothes, but also for other essential items to serve children's needs, buggies, baby bath, toys, school supplies. In addition, they can meet other refugees and form small communities here. Some even help as volunteers in the distribution of clothes.

## 3. People served through the project

The people served by this project will primarily be refugees who have been displaced by the conflict in Ukraine. Demographically, these are most likely to be women and children, as IOM DTM estimated that these groups currently make up 88% of the refugee population in Slovakia. In particular, the Family Help Centre will provide assistance to families and children through the provision of educational, psycho-social, and other support.

Sector	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	600	600	1,600	240	3,240
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	400	400	1000	200	2,000
3. Legal assistance	5	5	75	5	120
4. Health	30	30	60	5	125
5. Psychosocial support	15	15	40	10	80
6. Education	40	40	15	5	100
7. Livelihood	30	25	55	5	115
8. Awareness / Advocacy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Integration / peace building	15	15	30	5	90
10. Capacity Building	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## 4. Project Design

### 1. WELCOME:

#### a. Shelter, Accommodation and NFI

i. Short to medium-term shelter provided to refugees in Jesuit communities in Košice, Prešov, Piešťany, Trnava and Bratislava.

ii. Basic non-food items provided to refugees staying in Jesuit communities in Košice, Prešov, Piešťany, Trnava and Bratislava where necessary.

#### b. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance

i. Food and other basic supplies (hygiene etc.) provided to refugees staying with Jesuit communities Košice, Prešov, Piešťany, Trnava and Bratislava.

ii. Leaflets and information distributed in Trnava to new arrivals to inform them about the availability of services and where they can find assistance.

### 2. PROTECT

#### a. Shelter, Accommodation and NFI

i. NFIs (including clothing, toys for children, etc.) distributed to refugees in Trnava through the Social Wardrobe of the Family Help Centre

#### b. Legal Assistance

i. Legal advice and assistance provided to refugees staying with Jesuit communities in Košice, Prešov, Piešťany, Trnava and Bratislava, to enable them to gain their papers and legal status and access their rights.

ii. Legal advice and counselling provided to individuals and families at the Family Help Centre.

#### c. Health

i. Assistance provided to refugees staying with Jesuit communities in Košice, Prešov, Piešťany, Trnava and Bratislava to find appropriate medical services (IE referral to local medical specialists for refugees)

#### d. Psychosocial support

i. Psychosocial support and counselling provided to refugees through the Family Help Centre (through the employment by the Centre of a professional psychologist



# Slovakia

## e. Education

i. After-school care and educational activities provided at the Family Help Centre for refugee children.

### 3. PROMOTE

## a. Livelihoods

i. Assistance provided to refugees staying in Jesuit communities in Košice, Prešov, Piešťany, Trnava and Bratislava to find employment/trainings for employment locally through advice and referral.

### 4. INTEGRATE

## a. Education

i. Running of 2 Summer camps annually for refugee and local children through the Family help Centre, including meals for the children involved.

ii. Running of creative workshops in the Family Help Centre.

iii. Organisation and running of educational and recreational trips and excursions (e.g. to the zoo) for refugees through the Family Help Centre

## 5. Timeline for the intervention

			Timeline in months (Starting from March 2022)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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**MOLDOVA**

# Moldova

JRS Office Responsible for the  
implementation of the Project:



## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 01/05/2022

**End date:** 28.02.2025

## Location

Tudora  
Bolohan  
Ruseștii Noi  
Stăuceni  
Rîșcani



## Project submitted by

Concordia Moldova



Photo: Concordia Moldova



## 1. Summary

CONCORDIA Moldova was set up in 2004 with a mission to make a substantial contribution to the social integration of disadvantaged groups, especially children, young people, women, families and elderly, and in doing so, supporting communities at large. In 2020, CONCORDIA Moldova offered 56 social services in 46 localities of the Republic of Moldova, providing services for more than 4.700 unique beneficiaries, from whom 1.877 were children. Since the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine, CONCORDIA Moldova have been providing assistance to refugees who have been displaced into Moldova. As part of this project, CONCORDIA will work to serve and accompany refugees from the conflict through provision of shelter, emergency supplies, psychological support, legal assistance, and educational activities for children and adults.

**Beneficiaries  
projected**

**6,280**





## 2. Intervention Context

### **Emergency situation of Ukrainian refugees:**

The invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has forced millions of people in Ukraine to flee and seek shelter and assistance outside the country. As the majority of Ukrainian men aged 18 – 60 stay in the country, it is mainly girls, boys, unaccompanied minors and women crossing the Ukrainian borders to neighbouring states like the Republic of Moldova. While the elderly and people with disabilities often struggle to evacuate, those who seek refuge in neighbouring countries often have additional accessibility and care needs to be considered. Refugees from Ukraine are very diverse, coming from a country with more than 130 ethnic groups (Census 2001) and many minority language groups, most prominently the Roma community. UNHCR has monitored in total 4918,896 individuals having crossed to Moldova . According to the data provided by the Moldovan Border Police (07.03.2022) nine out of ten Ukrainian refugees arriving are children and women . Although women's rights in Ukraine have improved in recent years, deep inequalities are anchored in the Ukrainian social structure.

Refugees arrive after lengthy trips with hardly any possessions, many of them already displaced multiple times by previous fighting. Traumatic experiences are often aggravated by additional vulnerabilities such as coming from occupied areas, having experienced gender-based violence (GBV), not being registered/ having documents (refugees from the Roma community often face this difficulty) or having suffered from lack of food, medical services or provision for other basic needs . Accordingly, there is a great need for legal advice, psycho-emotional support and access to cash. Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) are sent to the Ukrainian border without parental supervision and urgently need to be safeguarded. Once they have reached an emergency shelter, these children need further psychological support, full-day care through activities and access to education.

### **The Republic of Moldova in a fragile state:**

The Republic of Moldova is not only the country with the highest rate of work migration in Europe, but is also one of the poorest European countries. One third of the rural population (31.6%) lives below the poverty line; and 42% of households have three or more children. Massive brain-drain combined with a lack of employment and training opportunities as well as low state support for families causes widespread economic hardship and poverty. In particular, children are at risk of malnutrition, early school drop-out and abandonment by their parents. In rural areas, the absolute poverty rate is five times higher than in urban areas. Households with elderly people and/or single women, adults with disabilities, or many children are particularly affected . The UN finds that due to missing resources and infrastructure many families and communities were unable to cope with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and that structural and social inequalities were exacerbated. Further, the government's relief programme was declared insufficient , because, above all, it does not reach the most vulnerable people in society. At the very time of the global pandemic, Moldova was hit by the consequences of a severe drought, which pushed the Moldovan economy into a deep recession, as reported by World Bank. Consequently, job losses were high, especially in low-skilled sectors. The crisis also forced businesses to cut costs and jobs to remain profitable . As gas and energy supply to Transnistria and the bordering

# Moldova

region to Ukraine is repeatedly interrupted, heating in households and facilities becomes an increasing challenge. The war and consequent streams of individuals and families seeking shelter has put additional pressure on the Moldovan society and its infrastructure. The Executive Director of the Institute for European Policies and Reforms acknowledges, “The humanitarian crisis has led to a wave of solidarity among the population, who are aiding the efforts of the government authorities.” Large number of refugees are temporarily sheltered in Moldovan households all over the country, but especially in the rural border regions Rajon Stefan Voda (in the south) and Rajon Ocnita (in the north). The unprecedented demand for rental space has caused a tremendous price-hike on the market, putting additional pressure on the urban Moldovan population. At the moment the Republic of Moldova is per-capita the largest refugee receiving country bordering Ukraine, accommodating 30 refugees per 1.000 Moldovans (3,06% of its total population).

## **Response to refugees from Ukraine in the Republic of Moldova**

The Single Centre for Crisis Management (CUGC) in Moldova cooperates with a large number of agencies and NGOs to coordinate joint emergency measures. Several sectors are currently covered in Moldova: UNHCR and UNFPA and IOM are conducting protection measures by monitoring influx and distribution of technical equipment to refugees. Furthermore, Genderdoc and UN Women are providing support to LGBTQI refugees and measures against GBV. UNICEF is working with UNFPA and UNHCR to support Children and Family Protection Hubs (Blue Dots) all across Moldova. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova works in close consultation with WHO to reduce the risks of COVID-19 infections and to guarantee the sector of health and nutrition. As of the 9th of May, UNHCR reports that approximately 42.807 refugees have been enrolled to the multipurpose cash assistance programme in Moldova. So far, 5 enrolment centres are operational, located mostly in the central region of Moldova. Rural areas of Moldova remain uncovered and applicants need to have access to smartphones and/or ATMs in order to receive cash assistance. Referral points for legal advice are listed online and are communicated, but low-threshold direct legal support on-site is often missing. In order to protect UASC, authorities and UN agencies have set up Blue Dot hubs at border crossing points and in the capital.

NGOs assist UNHCR and the authorities with the identification and referral of persons with specific needs at transit centres, and will scale up this support. UNHCR and partners are providing in-person counselling on access to financial aid, school-enrolment, employment, social assistance and long-term accommodation to refugees who intend to stay in Moldova. Referral points for legal advice are communicated online and at public access points, but low-threshold direct legal support on-site is scarce. While educational activities exist in emergency shelters throughout Moldova, direct pedagogical assistance is lacking, as is individual access to online classes for refugee students.

## **CONCORDIA Moldova and its actions:**

CONCORDIA Moldova was set up in 2004 with the mission to make a substantial contribution to the social integration of disadvantaged groups, especially children, young people, women, families and elderly, and by doing so, supporting communities at large. In 2020, CONCORDIA Moldova offered 56 social services in 46 localities of the Republic of Moldova, providing services for more than 4.700 unique beneficiaries,

## Moldova

from whom 1.877 were children. CONCORDIA includes: Employees: 230; Volunteers: 163.

Since 25.02.2022, CONCORDIA Moldova is part of the Ministry Task Force in Crises Intervention coordinating emergency relief efforts, goods and services among institutional, international and local stakeholders. From Day 1 of the conflict in Ukraine, CONCORDIA Moldova personnel provided emergency aid directly to forcibly displaced Ukrainians. At the border and at Social Centres and Emergency Shelters, meals and support packages (with food, non-food items, sanitation, hygiene, nursing and pharmaceuticals) have been distributed to refugees. International aid convoys are partly taken over by CONCORDIA Moldova and distributed to partnering NGOs. The head of CONCORDIA's Multifunctional Centre (MFC) Tudora currently coordinates all emergency relief actions together with mayors and LPA in Rajon Stefan Voda, and acts as Operations Manager of the Emergency Team. CONCORDIA Moldova currently operates with a capacity of 130 emergency shelter spaces in 18 different facilities. In particular three centres are in the focus of this project: MFC Dubasarii Vechi, MFC Sanatauca and MFC Tudora (Rajon Stefan Voda). The heads of the centres work closely together with LPA and institutions in the region to guarantee a professional and comprehensive social service approach.

These centres connect different groups within the communities, and have the capacity to accommodate either children or elderly people. Additionally, these centres offer warm meals, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and a wide spectrum of educational, recreational and leisure time activities. Members from the communities, but also refugees, have access to psycho-emotional, social, as well as legal counselling at all of these centres. In Dubasarii Vechi, Sanatauca and Rajon Stefan Voda, existing infrastructure of emergency shelter will be strengthened and staff, volunteers, beneficiaries and goods will be coordinated. Basic services, emergency shelters, transportation, first aid psycho-emotional support and access to hygiene and sanitation will be offered. A nutritious environment will be created to provide refugee children and youth with access to educational activities, online-classes, physical and recreational activities. Legal and social counselling will be provided to refugees and asylum seekers supporting with administration and required documents. Food and NFI Support Packages will be distributed to people on the move, refugees staying in shelter, hosting families, and hosting community households. Day care activities in MFC will give refugees and community members access to warm meals, washing and sanitation facilities, and educational and recreational activities. Multidisciplinary teams offer comprehensive MHPSS services according to the persons' needs, monitored through a professional case management system. Round-tables with local stakeholders, agencies and LPA will be facilitated by CONCORDIA Moldova to coordinate joint emergency measures and react promptly to existing need gaps.

Since 24th of February, 650 refugees have been (temporarily) provided with accommodation by CONCORDIA Moldova. In order to assure safe transportation, CONCORDIA Moldova has been organising transportation of individual refugees and families from the border to the shelters, safe emergency shelters from agencies and municipalities, and the capitals. Most importantly, families were kept together, and individuals were referred to safe locations and public access points respectively. At MFCs, members from the hosting community and refugees receive warm meals, have access to sanitation and hygiene facilities, and participate in a wide spectrum of

educational, recreational and leisure activities. In addition, psycho-emotional, social, and legal counselling is offered at these centres. The heads of the centres work closely together with LPA and institutions in the region to coordinate joint efforts supporting refugees in their immediate humanitarian need, but also the communities as a whole, to ensure the livelihood of all communal households.

## **Summary of needs:**

The most vulnerable refugees (UASC, girls and boys, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, refugees from Roma community) need to be accommodated in safe, child- and family-friendly, and accessible environments. Children and families need to feel safe, adapt to new circumstances, and reduce the immense stress level created by the emergency situation. Care personnel and staff in direct contact with beneficiaries need to be further trained on the special needs of the diverse group of arriving refugees (girls, boys, UASC, women, elderly, persons with disabilities, ethno-linguistic minorities such as the Roma community). Counselling personnel need additional support (training, supervision) for dealing with clients with traumatizing experiences. Many single mothers and women are waiting for their relatives and partners to leave Ukraine, and require trained counselling personnel to support them to cope with the situation. To support particularly vulnerable refugees, e.g. accompanied children and people without legal documents, legal advice is necessary to file for residency in Moldova and to follow legal procedures. In addition, refugees from Ukraine without long-term work visas do not receive a work permit in Moldova. With a high number of refugees, this represents an enormous risk for the social situation of the refugees and must be countered with cash transfers and basic direct support.

## 3. People served through the project

### Forcibly displaced refugees from Ukraine in Moldova

**Women:** Women: The COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced and locked gender and discrimination-based inequalities after eight years of conflict over the Crimean Peninsula, Luhansk and Donetsk . Every fifth Ukrainian is older than 65 years and the gender pension gap (38%) leaves elderly women in particular vulnerable and dependent on social services. A UNDP-led baseline study found that 15% of all elderly women in Donetsk and Lohansk have experienced at least one type of violence and abuse during the last years .

**Children & UASC:** In order to identify and protect UASC and provide a safe space for families, UNICEF and UNHCR have set up three Blue Dots at the border crossing to Ukraine (Otaci and Palanca) and at the reception centre in Chişinău. According to an informal observation by Safeguarding Advisors, 12.000 UASC have already entered Moldova; with the vast majority unidentified by the Moldovan border police as existing child protection standards are not followed and data on UASC in Moldova is quasi non-existent. Overall, more pressure has been added to the situation by a request of the Ukrainian government to international aid organisations to evacuate approximately 100.000 residential care children from Ukraine.

**Elderly & People with disabilities:** Approximately 6% of the Ukrainian population has some form of disability. OHCHR has not yet identified any emergency shelter accessible to people with disabilities . The project implementation partners cannot provide shelter to people with severe disabilities, nor to elderly people without mobility access due to lack of certified staff, capacities and inaccessible facilities. However, staff will be trained to implement the Washington Group Questions upon registration of refugees, in order to identify persons with disabilities early on and refer people with severe disabilities and the elderly without access to mobilisation to suitable and safe accommodations and services in coordination with other agencies, organisations and LPAs. Elderly people with mobility access and persons with disabilities without accessibility difficulties will have access to existing emergency shelters and temporary accommodations. Where necessary, special care needed will be arranged through existing services.

### Hosting Families & Hosting Communities

Families of the rural communities like in Rajon Stefan Voda, as well as in Sanatauca and Dubasarii Vechi are coping with the effects of a multifaceted crisis. The severe drought in 2020 and COVID-pandemic have put enormous socio-economic and socio-political pressure on families and communities as a whole. Especially in the bordering Rajon, Stefan Voda, many families offer their houses and vacant premises free of charge out of solidarity and form the backbone in the accommodation of refugee families. The socio-political situation remains peaceful, but hosting families are under severe financial pressure and struggle to afford basic goods such as food, consumables, energy and firewood. Hosting families seek assistance to cope with this situation.

In total, this project aims to reach 2.250 refugees from Ukraine (1.500 female, 1.100 children, 150 elderly) through emergency relief activities and shelter. 750 refugees (500



## Moldova

female, 350 children, 50 elderly) will be supported by CONCORDIA Moldova throughout their stay in Moldova and provided with necessary social, psycho-emotional and legal counselling services. 500 refugee children (250 female) will be supported with access to online educational activities, will be offered educational activities on-site, or will be enrolled at a public educational institution. In total 1.160 Support Packages will be distributed to refugees from Ukraine and 1.400 Support Packages to Hosting Families and Hosting Communities in Rajon Stefan Voda, Sanatauca and Dubasarii Vechi. 250 families and households from the hosting community in Stefan Voda receive direct as well as social services at home or in MFC Tudora, MFC Sanatauca & MFC Dubasarii Vechi. 30 staff members of CONCORDIA Moldova will participate in capacity building activities and receive supervision.

Sector	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
1. Shelter, accommodation, NFI	375	375	500	250	1500
2. Emergency Aid, Relief, and assistance	175	175	425	275	750
3. Legal assistance	375	375	500	250	1500
4. Health					
5. Psychosocial support	175	175	250	100	750
6. Education	250	250	NA	NA	500
7. Livelihood	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. Awareness / Advocacy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. Integration / peace building	NA	NA	375	375	750
10. Capacity Building	NA	NA	20	10	30

## 4. Project Design

Having operated in Moldova for 18 years, CONCORDIA Moldova maintains a strong network with international organisations like IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women Moldova, ICRC, CRS (Catholic Relief Services), Save the Children, Terre des Hommes, Action Against Hunger and Caritas Moldova. Facilities are located in 46 different locations and are operated in cooperation with public authorities. In the project implementation regions, the Head of the Multifunctional Centres and Emergency Operations Manager work closely with the villages mayor's and local stakeholders. The close coordination on local level allows realistic and reliable planning as well as avoidance of doubling of services in emergency aid. CONCORDIA Moldova participates in the following UN Cluster Meetings:

- UNHCR cluster meetings, Refugee Coordination Forum Working Group weekly cluster meetings;
- UNICEF's Working Group "Child Protection" and weekly "Blue Dot" workshop. CONCORDIA Moldova evaluates to obtain the status of a blue dot Centre in Chisinau;
- Weekly sectoral meetings in "Accommodation and Transportation", "Cash Working Group" and weekly Inter-Sector Meetings;
- Action Against Hunger, also part of the Coordination Forum, and CONCORDIA Moldova have drafted a formal agreement (MoU) to coordinate and complement resources and measures. Kindernothilfe e.V. finances psycho-emotional support for staff of CONCORDIA in Moldova and provides capacity building organized by professionals from die Möwe, Hemayat and Vorarlberger Kinderdorf.

Recently, CONCORDIA Moldova has initiated a partnership with Jugend Eine Welt - Don Bosco Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, an experienced Humanitarian Aid Organisation from Austria. Together with partners from Moldova and Romania, CONCORDIA Moldova was granted a large-scale Humanitarian Aid Project from the Austrian Development Agency which allows it to implement and build capacities in the field for the duration May 2022 - July 2023. Jugend Eine Welt offers additional guidance and expertise through a Senior Emergency Expert supporting the implementation and facilitating the monitoring of the project.

Gender equality is a basic principle of the programme. All indicators and objectives have been formulated with a gender sensitive approach. To respond to the specific challenge of UASC, boys and girls, women, elderly, persons with disabilities and ethnic linguistic minorities such as the Romani, a gender and disability analysis will be conducted in the accommodation and activity facilities of CONCORDIA Moldova including assessments of intersectionality. Recommendations for adaptations of the intervention will be developed in order to respond to the different barriers encountered by girls, boys, women, men and persons with disabilities. As a result, the programme implementation plan and logframe will be adapted accordingly.

Trainings and awareness raising activities for staff and beneficiaries are planned. The first training includes gender-sensitive topics such as protection, prevention of GBV and safeguarding as well as a focus on the identification and referral of Persons with Disabilities. Psycho-emotional support and talks about mental health will be adapted to the target groups, particularly for children and women, and include aspects on stress, family conflicts, gender-based violence and trauma.

# Moldova

The intervention will strengthen coordination efforts and actively involve partnering with local partners and will support capacities of all actors involved. Particularly important will be joint efforts of LPAs and partner organisations to refer UASC and Persons with Disabilities to safe and suitable facilities. CONCORDIA Moldova is certified and equipped to temporarily accommodate UASC in emergency cases.

All employees of CONCORDIA undergo mandatory training on its child protection policy. The international Child Protection Council of Concordia, consisting of all child protection focal points and program directors, is continuously monitoring the safety environment of CONCORDIA programmes and facilities. CONCORDIA is Member of ChildHub - an international network of child care and safeguarding professionals. CONCORDIA further conducts regular risk assessments /risk management analysis in a timely way in order to identify potential hazards, to analyse and evaluate the risks they create and to manage them in a coordinated and proactive manner (mitigation measures). The internal complaint mechanism (anonymous feedback boxes at all facilities) ensures a formalized mechanism to give victims and witnesses of misconduct a chance to report cases, and CONCORDIA deals with these complaints in a structured manner. Every facility has one focal point (ombudsperson) that is contact person for beneficiaries and staff to follow-up complaints and observations. Moreover, a central emergency telephone number is communicated and displayed at care and protection centres to reach out to national /regional Child Protection officers.

The Executive Directors of Programme Management oversee the implementation and supervise the alignment of planned and running interventions according to existing laws and regulations, CONCORDIA Child Protection Policy and Quality Standards. Both Directors are part of the organisational Emergency Coordination Teams and are directly involved in the planning and setup of safeguarding mechanisms.

Together with Kindernothilfe e.V. capacity building activities will be prepared and implemented to strengthen the organisational child protection measures. These activities are planned to involve CONCORDIA Moldova care staff, emergency staff and safeguarding /programme managers.

## 1. WELCOME:

### **a. Emergency Aid, Relief and Assistance**

- i. Purchase and distribution of direct support packages for refugees in transition or new arrivals.
- ii. Purchase and provision of food and NFIs to refugees based on their needs.
- iii. Provision of emergency psycho-emotional support and coordination of access to emergency support services near the emergency shelter location.

## 2. PROTECT

### a. Shelter, Accommodation and NFIs

- iv. Transportation of refugees from the border to Emergency Shelters, safe shelter, and Public Access Points.
- v. Purchase and distribution of food and non-food items for refugees who are staying in temporary accommodation as part of the project.

### b. Legal Assistance

- i. Equipping, furnishing, and ongoing operation of temporary accommodation for refugees.
- ii. Offering a safe and child- & family-friendly environment to refugee children, adults and elderly in cooperation with LPA at temporary accommodations according ODA standards and Child Protection Policy.

### c. Psychosocial Support

- i. Provision of social and legal counselling to refugees and asylum seeking refugees (women and men) and assistance to refugee families in acquiring necessary documents, accessing available public social services, health services and professional doctors.
- i. Direct support and Recreational and psycho-emotional counselling provided to refugees who stay in temporary accommodation and social centres close by (Dubasarii Vechi, Sanatauca & Tudora).

## 3. PROMOTE

### a. Livelihoods

- i. Carrying out professional case management and monitoring of personal needs, mid- and long-term development objectives and access to available services, in order to assist refugees in their search for employment and personal and professional development.

### b. Education

- i. Providing access to online classes for refugee children and young people
- ii. Offering educational activities at MFC Dubasarii Vechi, MFC Sanatauca and MFC Tudora.

## c. Integration/ Peace-building

iii. Where possible, facilitating the enrolment process of refugee children at Moldovan public educational institutions.

i. Provision of direct services to hosting families and hosting community households through the Mobile Emergency Team, by supporting their capacities and guaranteeing their access to necessary social services.

ii. Provision of direct services, recreational and psycho-emotional counselling to hosting families and hosting community members from Tudora at MFC Tudora, MFC Sanatauca & MFC Dubasarii Vechi.

iii. Purchase and distribution of food and non-food items to hosting families and hosting community households based on their needs (Support Packages) in Rajon Stefan Voda, Sanatauca & Dubasarii Vechi.

## 4. INTEGRATE

### a. Awareness- raising/advocacy

i. Regular exchanges held with Mayors of villages in Rajon Stefan Voda, Sanatauca, Dubasarii Vechi; with Local Public Authorities; and with institutional professionals to monitor the communal situation and identify risk and provision gaps in advance.

ii. Participating in relevant UNHCR cluster meetings organized by the refugee Coordination Forum Working Group (Child Protection; Accommodation and Transportation; Cash Working Group).

### b. Capacity Building

i. Training, supervision, experience and knowledge exchange on special needs and safeguarding of vulnerable refugee seeking groups (traumatized children with crises-experience, UASC, persons with disabilities, elderly).



## 5. Timeline for the intervention

Strategic Objective	Sector	Activity	Timeline in months (Starting from March 2022)																																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Welcome	Emergency Aid, Relief, and Assistance	Direct Support packages for refugees																																				
		Emergency psycho-emotional support and coordination of access to Emergency support services																																				
		Food and non-food items to refugees																																				
		Transportation from border to shelters																																				
		Food and NFIs to those in temporary accommodation																																				
Protect	Shelter, Accommodation, and NFI	Equipping, operation of temporary accommodation																																				
		Safe and child & family-friendly environment in cooperation with LPA at temporary accommodations																																				
	Legal Assistance	Social and Legal counselling for necessary documents, accessing social services, medical services, etc.																																				
	Psychosocial support	Recreational and psycho-emotional counselling to refugees in accommodations and social centres																																				
Promote	Livelihood	Professional case management and monitoring of needs, development objectives and access to services																																				
	Education	Online classes for refugee children and young people																																				
		Educational activities at MFCs																																				
		Enrollment of children in MD educational institutions																																				
	Integration/Peace building	Support to hosting families and hosting communities through the Mobile Emergency Team																																				
		Recreation and psycho-emotional counselling to hosts																																				
		Food and non-food items for hosts																																				
Integrate	Awareness-raising/ advocacy	Exchanges with Mayors, LPAs, and professionals																																				
		Participation in relevant UNHCR cluster meetings																																				
	Capacity Building	Training and supervision on special needs and safeguarding of vulnerable refugee groups.																																				

# INTEGRATION FUND

# Integration Fund

**JRS Office Responsible for the implementation of the Project:**



EUROPE

## Programme Manager

Mrs. Carola Jimenez

**Email:** carola.jimenez@jrs.net

**Tel:** +32 (0)2 5540224

## Annexes

**Annex B** – Narrative Template Integration Fund request (Doc.)

**Annex C** – Financial Template Integration Fund request (Exc.)

## Introduction

According to UNHCR data, roughly 2503924 refugees from Ukraine have moved beyond its neighbours to 'countries of secondary movement'. Many will remain in these countries for the long term, and many may not be able to return to Ukraine due to effects of the conflict there. As such there is an urgent need for programmes which will address the reception and longer-term integration of refugees from Ukraine in these countries. To address this need, JRS Europe is launching an annual Integration Fund as part of the One Proposal. This Fund will be constituted of c. 500-750,000 euro per year, and will be open for proposals from JRS Country Offices across Europe, from Ireland to Kosovo. It will fund programmes which assist with diverse areas, including livelihood assistance, employment and language courses, educational programmes and assistance, and housing for refugees.

At the present time, JRS Europe has issued a call for proposals for this Fund for 2022-2023, and has received applications from several Country Offices including in Ireland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Croatia, and Serbia. JRS Europe is awaiting the project proposals from other partners, and then will select which projects to fund. For the moment, the call for proposals (issued on 01/06/2022) is attached below. This details the goal of the Fund, the areas of activity which will be funded, and the target groups. When the projects to be funded have been selected, information on them will be included in an updated version of this document.

## 1. General background

JRS-Europe – together with Xavier Network (XN) <https://xavier.network/> - is mandated by the Curia of the Society of Jesus (Rome) and JRS International office (Rome) to coordinate the Ukraine emergency response for the Society of Jesus. Due to its mandate, JRS focuses on the accompaniment of Internally displaced persons (IDPs) inside Ukraine and on the support of Ukrainian refugees in neighbouring countries (Poland, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Moldova) and – related to their 2ndary movements - also in other European countries, including in South-East Europe

# Integration Fund

(BIH, HR, KV, MK, RS), South (GR, IT, PT) and Central Europe (BE, ...). Even though JRS is specialized in reception and integration of refugees, JRS Country offices and SJ Provinces initiated an immediate and comprehensive humanitarian response in the above-mentioned countries, including by helping IDPs to leave Ukraine, providing food, shelter, health, WASH and protection to Ukrainian refugees from 24th February 2022 onwards in neighbouring countries.

JRS is now preparing for its longer-term response. Part of this is setting up an Integration Fund that will support JRS Country offices accompanying Ukrainian refugees to integrate in third countries. As part of this long-term response, JRS-Europe is setting up an Integration fund with the size of minimum 500.000 Euro, in order to support those JRS Country offices who concentrate their efforts on improving reception conditions and integration of Ukrainian refugees in local societies, including in BE, BIH, GR, HR, KV, IT, PT, RS. The fund will include targeted humanitarian support where needed, but mainly focus on long-term integration and education plans with Ukrainian refugees, including activities/ outcomes related to including:

- Providing access to schooling, studies and formal apprenticeships
- Childcare
- Employment support
- Vocational and educational trainings, including language courses, courses for improved employability and to find new jobs
- Legal assistance to strengthen legal status including on documentation, residency etc
- Protection measures, including psychosocial work (MHPSS), referral to specialized medical services, and including child protection, prevention and protection against Gender-based violence

## 2. Technical proposal elements

This call for proposals provides JRS country offices as applicants with essential information on the core actions and results expected from proposed projects.

More specifically, the main expected outcomes of the Integration Fund are:

- A. Integration and social inclusion for those fleeing the conflict in Ukraine and arrive due to secondary movements in third countries.
- B. Establishment of a long-term assistance approach in integration, employment, legal assistance, protection, education, and other areas leads to improved quality of life and more independent livelihoods for those fleeing the conflict in Ukraine.
- C. Targeted humanitarian support to beneficiaries as needed.

## 3. Assessment Criteria and Evaluation process

The assessment criteria will consider both the operational capacity of the office to implement their project proposal and the merit of the projects. The evaluation board will apply a scoring system (1 to 10).

## 4. Priorities and Target groups

Through providing the JRS local office with extra financial capacities, JRS Europe will select project actions whose expected outputs cover one or more elements listed:

# Integration Fund

- Transport costs;
- Access to health support;
- Access to social services / education;
- Accommodation and associated charges;
- Food;
- Hygiene packs;
- Advocacy and communications work;
- Providing access to schooling, studies and formal apprenticeships;
- Childcare;
- Employment support;
- Vocational and educational trainings, including language and computer courses, courses for improved employability, and courses to find new jobs;
- Legal assistance to strengthen legal status including on documentation, residency etc;
- Protection measures, including psychosocial work (MHPSS), referral to specialized medical services, and including child protection, prevention and protection against Gender-based violence;
- Paid phone cards;
- Website development to coordinate services provided;
- Social workshops/orientation;
- Leisure activities for new arrivals and children;
- Assistance for recognition of qualifications;
- Coordination of response, monitoring and reporting, capacity building for integration;

Project actions should target the following groups intended as Beneficiaries:

- Ukrainian refugees: Individuals and families who are nationals of Ukraine and have fled to European countries due to the conflict in Ukraine.
- IDPs: Persons and families who have been displaced by the conflict in Ukraine, but who have not yet crossed an international border to leave the country.
- 3rd Country Nationals: Any person not of Ukrainian nationality who has been displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

## 5. Budget

The Integration Fund total amount for 24. February 2022 and December 2022 will be between EUR 500.000 and EUR 700.000. Average contributions could be between EUR 5.000 and EUR 250.000

## 6. Submission procedure

Proposals conforming to the requirements set out above must be received by the JRS Europe Programme Coordinator by email [carola.jimenez@jrs.net](mailto:carola.jimenez@jrs.net) with the Fundraising Coordinator Christoph Klotz in cc [christoph.klotz@jrs.net](mailto:christoph.klotz@jrs.net) no later than the deadline.

As the annexes, the full project proposal must be submitted in doc. form for the Narrative application (Appendix B) and in Excel for the financial part (Appendix C). Note that incomplete applications will not be accepted.

In case that JRS-Europe receives more applications than the HF total amount available, JRS-Europe will retain these applications in case that further HF funds may be available later in the year.



# **INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

# Institutional Strengthening

JRS Office Responsible for the implementation of the Project:



EUROPE

## Project implementation period

**Start date:** 24/02/2022

**End date:** 30/06/2025

## Location

Brussels  
+ implementing  
partners' offices  
across Europe



## Project submitted by

JRS Europe



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# Institutional Strengthening

## 1. Summary

The scale of this crisis – and its nature – are unprecedented for JRS in Europe. JRS European Country Offices are accustomed to providing mostly reception, accompaniment, integration, and advocacy work to serve refugees who have arrived in Europe from elsewhere. Following the Ukraine crisis, JRS and its partners – and in particular those bordering Ukraine – have had to rapidly adapt to the service of a large number of people immediately fleeing conflict, by providing humanitarian aid, emergency assistance, and shelter as well as other services. Given this change in operational context, the huge scale of the crisis, and the extensive and wide-ranging activities which will take place as part of the One Proposal, JRS urgently needs to undergo a process of institutional strengthening. This process will be coordinated and implemented by JRS Europe for all implementing partners in the One Proposal. The process will include, for example, the provision of essential capacity-building trainings on different topics for partners, the hiring of new staff, and the purchase of equipment. This will directly improve the quality of service JRS can provide to those fleeing the conflict in Ukraine, by building the strength, expertise, and capabilities of implementing partners to address their needs. This project will also have a wide-ranging and long-term impact, as the strengthened capacities of JRS in Europe will improve the service which we can provide to refugees from other contexts, and will remain an asset to JRS in the years to come.



## 2. Intervention Context

Since the beginning of the conflict in Ukraine, in February 2022, JRS and its partners have been on the frontline of humanitarian response. Teams from JRS and the Society of Jesus have been working around the clock to support the unprecedented number of refugees, and to adapt their services to provide help including humanitarian aid, transportation, and emergency assistance. Although this has been highly effective in support displaced people, it is not a method of work which is sustainable in the long-term or which is healthy for staff. In this context, a systematic, thorough, Europe-wide programme of institutional strengthening is needed in order to effectively carry out the wide-ranging and numerous activities of the One Proposal, and to ensure that JRS in Europe can serve, accompany and advocate for displaced people in the best way possible, both during the One Proposal and beyond.

Given the scale and speed of displacement in Ukraine, there is an urgent need to rapidly strengthen or create structures for JRS. In Country Offices like Romania and Hungary, where staff and volunteers have been overstretched by the crisis, there is a need to hire new staff members – such as programmes or financial officers – and to involve new volunteers to effectively manage and implement the One Proposal activities. At the JRS Europe regional office, a programmes officer and a financial officer are urgently needed to coordinate the One Proposal and to reduce pressure on existing staff. In Poland, there is no JRS Country Office, and teams from the North and South Polish Provinces have been working non-stop in response to the crisis. Although they have been achieving incredible things in their work for those fleeing the conflict, this kind of intense ‘crisis’ work is not sustainable in the long term. The establishment of a dedicated JRS Country Office is therefore necessary in Poland, to rationalise the activities across the country, to provide support systems and assistance, and to expand the team in order to effectively implement the One Proposal.

Alongside this strengthening in staff, volunteers, and structures to rise to the challenge posed by this crisis, JRS also needs to ensure that the individuals and partners involved in the response have the training and assistance necessary to serve, accompany, and advocate for refugees in the best way possible. We will be involving new staff and volunteers, establishing new structures which were not formerly part of JRS, and dealing with new challenges in Europe (of providing humanitarian and emergency aid, for example). Therefore, there is a need to provide training and support – in the mandate and mission of JRS, in vital issues such as the Core Humanitarian Standards, in running programmes and PCM, in staff care, in JRS’ policies (on SEAH, ethical fundraising, and safeguarding, for instance), on security issues for those near the conflict, on specific interventions (e.g. in MHPSS and education), and on non-profit organisation management. This support will take the form of materials developed and/or distributed, educational modules provided, and workshops and trainings run for those concerned. This support will be provided by JRS Europe, the JRS International Office, and by our partners where possible, and where necessary by external experts.

Finally, there is also a need to develop/purchase and deploy coherent systems for the effective and systematic coordination and implementation of the One Proposal across Europe. For example, we will purchase licenses for Microsoft Office for the different Country Offices, to allow a unified system for issues such as communication, monitoring, and reporting.

# Institutional Strengthening

## 3. People served through the project

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the staff and volunteers of JRS and its partners in Europe, who are involved in coordinating and implementing the One Proposal.

The indirect beneficiaries of this project are all those who will benefit from the One Proposal, as well as others served by JRS in Europe in the future. They will be served through the strengthening of JRS' capacities and the improvement of its expertise, which will allow for the provision of better service, accompaniment, and advocacy work.

## 4. Project Design

The project will fall under the 5th strategic objective of the One Proposal, 'Institutional Strengthening', and its activities will take place under the Capacity Building Sector. The following activities will be implemented:

### 5. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

#### a. Capacity building

i. Induction training provided by JRS IO to new staff/volunteers/ JRS offices on the JRS Mandate and mission.

ii. Training provided to relevant individuals in partner offices on ethical fundraising, provided by JRS Europe.

iii. Training provided to relevant individuals in partner offices on AAP, and the use of the JRS AAP framework, provided by JRS IO.

iv. Training provided to relevant individuals in partner offices on Monitoring and Evaluation, provided by JRS IO, JRS Europe, Xavier network.

v. Provision of orientation package and support on JRS programmes to new staff/volunteers and offices, provided by JRS IO.

vi. Provision of materials and guidance for the establishment of appropriate safeguarding and PSEAH policies in new JRS Offices.

vii. Training and support on JRS security plan for those operating near the conflict, provided by JRS IO.



# Institutional Strengthening

- viii. Training in donor requirements for relevant individuals in Country Offices, provided by JRS Europe and XN.
- ix. JRS Europe strengthened by the hiring of one new Programmes Officer, to work on the implementation of the One Proposal.
- x. JRS Country Offices strengthened through the hiring of new programmes officers, if necessary.
- xi. Training on CHS for all partners, especially new staff, volunteers, and offices. Materials and training provided by JRS IO.
- xii. Specific training on interventions in the field of MHPSS, use of the JRS MHPSS needs assessment and MHPSS tools, provided by JRS USA and JRS IO.
- xiii. Specific training, distribution of resources on the prevention of human trafficking to relevant individuals in JRS Country Offices.
- xiv. Specific training, distribution of resources on cash and transfer management to relevant individuals in JRS Country Offices.
- xv. Specific training and distribution of materials on education in emergency, provided to relevant JRS Country Offices.
- xvi. Development of monitoring tools to summarise the KPIs by JRS Europe and XN.
- xvii. Purchase of MS Office licences for new Country Offices.
- xviii. Roll-out of the Teams platform for communication, monitoring, and reporting to all partners.

# Institutional Strengthening

xix. JRS Europe strengthened through the hiring of a new finance officer, to work on the implementation of the One Proposal.

xx. JRS Country Offices through the hiring of new finance officers, if necessary

xxi. JRS Europe to develop simplified analytic accounting systems to assist with the coordination of the One Proposal.

xxii. Development and implementation of staff care and R&R plans for Country Offices.

xxiii. Training in non-profit organisation management provided to future JRS Poland, others if necessary

xxiv. JRS Country Offices supported to advance in their legal status.

xxv. JRS Poland established, with the support of JRS Europe and North and South Poland SJ Provinces.

xxvi. Creation of a specific communications campaign about the emergency, coordinated by JRS Europe and materials shared with all Country Offices.

xxvii. Acquisition of professional videos and photos

xxviii. Collection and compilation of stories/testimonies about the crisis

xxix. Editing and translation of communication materials

xxx. Monitoring visits to regional offices of JRS

xxxi. Team building activities to JRS staff to foster reflection, motivation and impact of interventions.

# FORECAST BUDGET

# Forecast budget

## TOTAL

Staff	3,599,539.11
Travel	208,235.31
Subsistence (DSA)	11,500.00
Equipment supplies	1,242,446.79
Direct costs of providing financial support	3,865,760.47
Other direct costs (Including Equipment; Consumables)	2,450,706.61
Overheads	389,650.00
Total costs	12,338,188.29

Welcome	3,160,641.17
Protect	5,063,751.15
Promote	596,162.37
Integrate	1,954,433.15
Capacity Building	1,510,406.32
Total Direct Costs	12,335,394.17

## COUNTRIES

	Ukraine	Poland	Slovakia	Hungary	Romania	Moldova
Staff	129,600.00	941,412.17	132,000.00	489,386.94	1,338,300.00	226,390.00
Travel	76,250.00	63,924.9	1,000.00	28,439.01	4,350.00	22,871.40
Subsistence (DSA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,200.00	0.00
Equipment supplies	130,500.00	197,462.45	6,546.00	279,688.34	565,450.00	61,600.00
Direct costs of providing financial support	75,000.00	1,787,410.65	0.00	609,349.82	1,394,000.00	0.00
Other direct costs (Including Equipment; Consumables)	360,000.00	292,178.68	49,700.00	254,486.84	1,325,680.19	138,360.90
Overheads	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total costs	771,350.00	3,282,388.85	189,246.00	1,661,350.95	4,634,980.19	449,222.30

	Ukraine	Poland	Slovakia	Hungary	Romania	Moldova
Welcome	655,500.00	332,247.05	132,000.00	381,024.72	1,488,850.00	171,019.40
Protect	0.00	1,857,281.2	1,000.00	999,115.05	1,961,350.00	245,004.90
Promote	0.00	208,695.97	0.00	51,214.40	319,500.00	16,752.00
Integrate	115,850.00	431,870.08	6,546.00	123,267.07	570,000.00	13,446.00
Capacity Building	0.00	456,046.42	49,700.00	106,729.71	295,280.19	3,000.00
Total Direct costs	771,350.00	3,286,140.73	182,700.00	1,661,350.95	4,634,980.19	449,222.30

## Forecast budget

# INTEGRATION FUND

Welcome	0.00
Protect	0.00
Promote	0.00
Integrate	750,000.00
Capacity Building	0.00
Total Costs	750,000.00

# JRS EUROPE

Staff	342,450.00
Travel	11,400.00
Subsistence (DSA)	4,300.00
Equipment supplies	1,200.00
Direct costs of providing financial support	0.00
Other direct costs (Including Equipment; Consumables)	30,300.00
Overheads	389,650.00
Total costs	599,650.00

Welcome	0.00
Protect	0.00
Promote	0.00
Integrate	0.00
Capacity Building	599,650.00
Total Direct Costs	599,650.00



**Your support helps these programs become  
a reality and provide support to refugees and  
other forcibly displaced people.  
Thank you.**

## **PARTNERS**



**JESUITS**

