

Rapid Response Information Form for Emergency Response Initiatives



SECTION 1 | AN OVERVIEW

1.1) ABOUT THE PROJECT

Emergency:	Ukraine Emergency response-Moldova				
Country:	Moldova	Type of Response:	Protection		
Location of Response:	Comrat and Ceadir-Lunga district in the Gagauzian Autonomous Region of Moldova				
Project Title:	Ukraine Refugees Emergency response Project-Moldova				
Executive Summary:	<p>After the brutal Russian invasion into Ukraine, around 600,000 thousands civilians fled to neighboring countries. Among them 65,000 fled to the neighboring Republic of Moldova through four entry points; mainly from Otaci and Palanka. Some traveled by walking and some by cars. Around 16,000 of them sought shelter around the cities of Comrat, the capital of the Gagauzian region, as well as Ceadir-Lunga. The population of the city is 50,000, so almost one third outnumbered refugees seeking shelter and assistance in the region. The Mayor of Comrat, Sergey Anastasov appealed for urgent assistance for food, blankets, tents, and mattresses. In addition to food assistance, the need for hygiene materials is imminent too. The Municipality of Comrat distributes food as potatoes, rice, pasta, beans, edible oil, etc. Anastasov appeals for 500 mattresses, 3,000 blankets and 500 tents for the moment. The influx of refugees continues and there is a risk for this number to be doubled. The President of Moldova has opened the border Gates for the Ukrainian refugees and the UNHCR country representative coordinates with the government for emergency response. Camps are to be established around the capital, Kishinev. The Mayor of Kishinev, Ion Ceban, stated that they'll accomodate most refugees in camps at Moldexpo, the International Exhibition Centre. For the camp they need 3,440 sleeping bags, 4,014 mattresses, 3,680 blankets, 22 mobile toilets, and 17 washing cabins as a priority. IBC-International Blue Crescent has established its office in Comrat and started to respond to urgent needs as provision of food and hygiene materials and blankets to those who have arrived to Comrat. The campaign may be extended to other needs of the refugees as needed.</p>				
Project Duration:	1 month	Expected Start Date:	15 April 2022	Expected End Date:	15 May 2022
Direct Beneficiaries:	Direct beneficiaries will be 600 Ukrainian families seeking shelter in the autonomous region of Gagauzia, Moldova				
Total Project Cost:	40,000 USD				
	Contribution sought from GlobalGiving Community:	40,000 USD	Contribution secured from other sources if applicable:	00	

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1.2) ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

Organization	International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation (IBC)		
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SECTION 2 | RESPONSE DESCRIPTION

2.1) Background and Rationale

According to the UN, more than 600,000 civilians have fled Ukraine. The European Union (EU) estimates that up to four million people may try to leave the country because of the Russian invasion. Moldova says it has received almost 16,000 Ukrainian refugees since the start of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Interior Minister Ana Revenco said on February 25th that some 15,800 Ukrainian citizens had crossed the border into Moldova in the previous 24 hours. Many wanted to continue to the EU, but at least 100 applied for asylum in Moldova. The President seeks international help to deal with waves of refugees arriving from Ukraine, while keeping a close eye on the military clashes continuing in the neighbouring country. The influx of Ukrainian refugees comes as Moldova's parliament approved a state of emergency for 60 days due to the Russian attack on Ukraine. Among other things, the state of emergency, voted during an emergency meeting on February 24th, bans mass demonstrations and allows the government to expel "undesirable persons" from the country. Moldova is already struggling with its own economic difficulties, as inflation rose to 16.56 per cent, and as the price for Russian gas, supplies increased. On the other hand, Moldova is also keeping an eye on the Russian-supported breakaway region of Transnistria, where 1,500 to 2,000 Russian soldiers have been stationed for almost 30 years. Even countries that don't directly border Ukraine have offered up support: Czech Republic, for instance, has offered to deploy its police force to Slovakia's eastern border to help manage the influx of refugees. So far, Ukraine's western neighbors have pledged to take in refugees fleeing Russia's attack. Just days after the attack started, Ukrainians began showing up on their borders by the thousands and there appear to be many more on the way given the crowded roadways. Poland, the largest country on Ukraine's western flank, is expected to be the primary destination for refugees. There are currently eight reception points along every border crossing where they can get food, medical assistance, and information. Also, there's transport available to move them from those sites to other regions of the country if need be. As for countries, the UN says that by 13:00 GMT on March 1st: Hungary had taken

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89,561; Moldova 65,391; Slovakia 54,304; Romania 38,461; Belarus 32,951—meanwhile 797 people have moved on from these countries to others in Europe so far. What help are countries providing? In Poland and the other countries bordering Ukraine, refugees can stay in reception centers if they do not have friends or relatives to stay with. They are given food and medical care. Hungary and Romania are giving out cash allowances for food and clothing. Children are being given places in local schools. Countries used to have time limits on how long refugees could spend in reception centers, but most are saying they are likely to waive them and that Ukrainians can stay as long as they need to. The Czech Republic has activated its Migration Wave Preparedness Plan. This will help refugees apply for a special type of visa through a simplified procedure in order to remain, if needed.

2.2) Goal(s)

IBC-International Blue Crescent operations will focus first of all on covering the emergency food, hygiene, and winter needs of the refugees arriving to the autonomous Gagauzian region. We do cooperate with Comrat Mayor Sergey Atanasov for assessment of needs and beneficiaries. The municipality has established a center to register those arriving. Most of them continue their escape to neighbouring Romania but Romania closed most of the border gates so they are stranded in Moldova. Around 35% of them are looking to stay in Moldova. The government of Moldova is establishing a camp close to Kishinev but the bulk of the refugees are accommodated in host families' houses or school or buildings of abandoned factories. The municipality has composed a food and hygiene package consisting of: 0.5kg tea, 1kg cornflakes, 5kg potatoes, 1kg sugar, 5kg rice, package of 200 wetwipes, plastic glasses and plates set for 6 persons, plastic fork and spoon sets for 6 persons, 1kg salt, 5kg corn flour, and 5kg black wheat. This is organised according to the diet habits of the Ukrainian refugees and are for a week needs of a family of four people. We are targeting to distribute such packages two times a month so to cover at least some basic needs of 500 families. On the other hand we'll distribute blankets of two persons (one blanket per each family), in total 600 blankets. In addition, we'll distribute 50 mattresses to support host families to accommodate 50 refugee families. 100 families who are trying to reach EU countries and are in urgent need to meet their basic needs and stay temporarily in Moldova will get 100 USD cash donation.

2.3) Activities

1) Assessment of the most vulnerable 500 refugees families that stay in Moldova and 100 families that are looking to escape to EU countries and need urgent assistance of 100 USD for transport and other needs; 2) Identification of the suppliers for food, blankets, and mattresses; 3) Organization of the warehouse that the Mayorship allocates to IBC; 4) Informing refugee families for the distribution of food parcels; 5) Distributing mattresses and blankets to the schools and abandoned buildings where Ukrainian refugees seek shelter for their families (around 2500 individuals) in coordination with the Comrat Mayor's Rapid response Team; 6) Distribution of cash contribution of 100 USD per family in total 100 families to those trying to reach Europe and don't have the means to do so; 7) Reporting to donor(s).

2.4) Direct Beneficiaries

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600 refugee families seeking safety and accommodation in Comrat and Ceadir-Lunga districts of the Gagauzian Autonomous Region of Moldova. Around 2,500 refugees total will benefit from the intervention.

2.5) Indirect Beneficiaries

Indirect beneficiaries will be the local population itself that hosts the refugees because the authorities are struggling to assist newcomers with surviving malnutrition and cold weather threats. Such resources needed for 600 families will instead be used for other priorities of the same community and access to other necessary services will be easier.

SECTION 3 | IMPLEMENTATION AND POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

3.1) Partners – *Are there other partnering organizations involved in the planning and/or delivery of this response?*

Yes No

If yes, provide the name(s) of other partners

3.2) Coordination or Clusters – *Will your organization be working through a larger humanitarian and emergency relief coordination mechanism?*

Yes No

If yes, provide the name(s) of the coordination group

3.3) Monitoring, Control and Evaluation

IBC Moldova team is responsible for monitoring of quantity and quality of relief as well as distribution, checking the identities of beneficiaries, and signing the distribution documents in the field. IBC Moldova program director Agasi Mammadli will be responsible for reporting to IBC headquarters. In order to double-check, random visits from IBC Head office to the field will be organized. Distribution lists with signatures, ID-checking, photos, and entire financial and bureaucratic documents will be provided.

3.4) Emergency Management – *How will you ensure access to updated information regarding this emergency, relevant security issues, or other organizations working the disaster?*

The situation in Moldova, including the capital Kishinev and Comrat is chaotic. Every day new groups of refugees are arriving to Moldova; 5,000 daily on average. In the field there is always cooperation with the local authorities. Recently, local authorities coordinate their activities with the central government of Kishinev and security forces to prevent saboteurs to enter the country. As IBC, we are in daily contact and cooperation with the local authorities and coordinating our activities with them.

3.5) Risk Identification – *State the risks to successful execution (in order of potential severity) and mitigations being planned for each risk? Include information on project staff and beneficiary safety and security.*

High risk exists because of three reasons: (1) The intense fighting just on the other side of the border in Ukraine (Odessa region) with fears that Russians may enter into Moldovan territory. The Transnistria

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strip of Moldova has been occupied by Russia since 2004 and around 3,000 Russian troops are stationed here. This provokes serious risks for the integrity of the country. (2) Second is the security. Despite Moldova controlling the country, still a lot of enclaves are not under their full control so clashes between Moldovans and Russian supported groups and Russian minorities may occur. (3) Moldova declared a state of emergency—Moldova airspace is closed for all flights including civilian ones. Only civilian aircrafts that get special permission can enter Moldova airspace—that creates danger for cutting communication and transport links

3.6) Potential for Development – *Will there be a need for the response activity to be sustained beyond the time frame of this project?*

Yes No

The project needs to be developed and cover more families and more sectors since the refugee families in need counted to tens of thousands. In addition, it's a high priority to focus on protecting the rights of the women and children not only because of the cold weather but against human trafficking gangs too. Refugees who are seeking assistance to have access to European countries must be registered in a safer way and logistical support must be provided.

3.7) Previous Experience of Organization

1) IBC Yemen Food response Project 2021-Total budget 1,142,500 CAD, Total beneficiaries 2,200 families, Six months response, Distribution of monthly food packages to IDP s in Aden, Mukalla Abyan and Lahj; 2) IBC Afghanistan Response-Distribution of food parcels and hygiene kits in different times at Herat, Kunduz, Marzari-Sharif, and Kabul. Inventing Bahar Women Training Center in Kabul and launching the training programs of women for different skills-The project's volume is over 2 million USD (2017-2020) 3) Response to earthquake in Pakistan and Afghanistan Distribution of blankets and heaters to 1,000 Afghan families on the Pakistan border, Total budget 250,000 USD in 2018.

SECTION 4 | FUNDING

4.1) Project Budget

Category	Exchange Rate: \$1 USD =	GlobalGiving Contribution in US dollars	Partner Contribution in US dollars
	18.42		Moldovan leu (MDL)
	(as per project budget template)		
Weekly Food Parcels (1000 food parcels)- 2 times per month		16,500	00
Blankets for 600 families; In total 600 blankets of two persons		7,000	00
Mattresses of two persons in total 50 mattresses		4,000	00
Staff one month salary (coordinator 1,600; logistics coordinator 900 USD)		2,500	00
Cash distribution 100 USD per family-100 families		10,000	00
SUB-TOTALS:		\$40,000	00
TOTAL PROJECT COST (between GlobalGiving and Partner):		\$40,000	