The additional challenges faced by refugees, asylum seekers and migrants identified by AIDRom are:

- The refugees have lost their jobs. Some many refugees and migrants have lost their jobs due to the coronavirus situation or they are still having the labour contract but cannot go to work. The situation is harder for migrants that have entered Romania with a work visa (this being the main reason for them to be in the country) but their labour contracts were cancelled because of this situation. For them, the only solution, to not come back to their home countries, is to ask for asylum in Romania.

- The enter-exist restriction in the accommodation centers in Romania. Due to this situation, in all 6 accommodation centers that are in Romania, under the jurisdiction of the Generate Inspectorate of Immigration (GII), there is a strict schedule of entering and leaving the center (only 2 hours per day, in a fixed timetable, usually under the escort of a GII representative. These cause a lot of stress and anxiety for the refugees and asylum seekers that are living there. Also, for the people that are working without legal papers, this means the loss of their jobs, because they cannot go outside of the fixed timetable.

- The incapacity to pay the rent and utilities. For the refugees and migrants that are living outside the camp in rented places, this is a difficult period, because they cannot pay for the rent and utilities, giving the fact that they lost their jobs.

These affect their integration program in two ways: financially and socially. Due to the emergency state, they cannot go outside of the camp/house and for this reason, they cannot participate in the integration activities. Some of them have access to the internet and it is easier, but for others and especially for the ones that are living in camps and are not having access to the internet the situation is harder.

**How can faith-based organisations and other NGOs support migrants and refugees on the ground to face these additional challenges? What kind of support would your organisation need to address these additional challenges?**

In AIDRom we are helping the most vulnerable cases. Through the partnerships that our association is having with other NGOs, we were able to receive and distribute packages of food, cleaning, and hygiene products. Also, we have made some small fundraisings for them. These, unfortunately, are not enough for all the people in need. We still are not having a solution for the people that needs help to pay for the rent and utilities because we receive products and not money for them. Therefore in AIDRom, we decided to pay the rent for the most vulnerable families. For the Asylum seekers families we have offered the possibility to stay in AIDRom accommodation center. But this is a drop in an ocean.

We continued the Campaign „Adopt a family in need“ with the focus on the big companies. Unfortunately only IKEA reacted and send a big truck with goods.
What can be done at the national/European level to highlight the contribution of migrants in addressing the crisis and prevent negative narratives on migration that could develop in a context of economic crisis, social tensions, and budgetary restrictions? If you have specific examples of initiatives/projects, please include them in your answer.

More visibility on the problems that the migrants are facing here, with the accent on the fact that their problems are similar to the problems of the Romanian citizens.

How do you think migrants and refugees can be included as part of the economic and social recovery phase of the pandemic in your country? In addition to ideas please describe any specific initiatives/innovative projects you have in mind.

Migrants and refugees can be included in the recovery phase by helping them to find a new job or to open new businesses, which will lead to hiring new people.