



FUNDAȚIA TIMIȘOARA '89

TIMIȘOARA / ROMÂNIA

Str. Martir Gogu Opre nr. 24. / tel. 0256/493409

E-mail: tim89petruiliesu@gmail.com

<https://timisoara89.ro/>

REPORT- 2025

Activities and general problems:

The foundation's activity in 2025 was not much different from that of recent years. The general problems were also not much different, except for the large amount of bureaucracy imposed by the city hall to justify the subsidy received, but also that related to the management of social cases accommodated in the foundation's shelter. However, with regard to our project to expand accommodation capacity (due to the increasing demand from homeless people and the lack of social housing), this year we managed to clear the courtyard where the project is planned and, with the help of some companies, pour the concrete slab for the future houses (each estimated to cost around €35,000).

With the help of sponsors, we were able to make some very important repairs, modify the heating system in houses 2, 3, 4, and 5, and install a gas boiler in the office for meal distribution. We also had to replace the old wooden windows in the main bedroom with double-glazed windows for better thermal insulation. Unfortunately, quite a lot of money was spent on unexpected repairs, repeated damage to the sanitary facilities, and strictly necessary consumables. As mentioned above, the frequent repairs needed to keep the social complex running consume significant funds. As before, a small advantage of the repairs was that they could be made by some of the beneficiaries and so we did not have to spend funds for labour.

On a positive note, last year we were still able to provide accommodation for a large number of homeless people and pay the salaries of 9 employees, which means that the social role of the foundation was fulfilled.

Perhaps more so in recent years, we are contacted almost daily by private individuals and hospitals in Timișoara to take on new cases that need accommodation. At the same time, due to the difficult behaviour of some of those admitted, we were forced to exclude from the foundation several people who created conflicts with other beneficiaries and did not respect the internal rules of the foundation (being violent, bringing and consuming alcohol in bedrooms, leaving the center without approval and without announcements, refusal to pay individual contributions, etc.).

In 2025, the program developed in collaboration with the Department of Justice continued, namely the reception and coordination of persons sentenced to work for the benefit of the community or to follow a reintegration program based on 8 sessions of psychological counselling. During the program, in 2025, 20 people included in this program were coordinated by the foundation staff in various activities such as repairs

and night watch service (taking into account that we do not have the opportunity to pay staff for this and most events/conflicts or requests for help from the medical intervention teams) occur after the departure of the social workers.

As I mentioned before, moreover, those assigned to work for the benefit of the community will be sensitized about those who suffer, and this will contribute to their life experience and a better understanding of social issues.

We have to repeat what we have found in past years, namely that the most difficult times we go through are when the phone rings and we are asked to receive a case that has to leave the hospital and has nowhere to live. The same thing happens when various citizens inform us that they have found someone on the street frozen in the cold and homeless who has nowhere to sleep. In these situation we are completely powerless to intervene because our accommodation centre is overcrowded and it is impossible for us to receive new and new cases. And even if, exceptionally, we had a free bed on the upper level of the bunk bed, the people who come from the hospital and those with mental illness cannot climb up and go down. We feel guilty for responding negatively to requests, for finding that we cannot help people in critical condition in any way, and all we can do is recommend that they contact the city's Social Welfare Department in the hope that local authorities will find a solution.

From these situations that appear almost daily, we have to repeat that there is an absolute need to expand the accommodation capacity of the centre, continuing our project to build social houses in the open area of the inner courtyard. An important step in this direction was taken in the summer of 2025 when we were able to prepare the area for the construction of the houses and pour the concrete slab where the next four houses will be located.

Short monthly review 2025 (the most significant facts)

In the brief presentation of monthly activities, we did not mention current, routine activities. We would now like to mention that every morning, social workers distribute the daily ration of cigarettes and coffee packets to beneficiaries who are addicted and who, if they did not receive their daily ration, would abuse and quickly exhaust these resources purchased by the foundation with their social security or sickness benefits and disability allowances.

Since most beneficiaries suffer from various illnesses and receive daily medication, medical and social workers distribute these medications rationally to each beneficiary individually, precisely because their judgment in dosing the necessary medication cannot be trusted.

Another weekly routine activity is changing the used bed linen every Wednesday with clean linen from the laundry company we have a contract with.

We have daily problems with some beneficiaries who do not want to wash and change their clothes for clean ones, and this always involves calling on social workers, carers and social educators.

A daily activity is waste management and disposal in garbage containers, by category and storage system.

Access to washing machines is daily except on Sundays, which means that the washing machines run almost continuously to sanitize individual clothing.

January:

As in previous years, January began with bureaucratic activities concerning the completion of the inventory of fixed assets recorded at the end of the year; adjustment of accounting documents and statements of account; and selection and preparation of documents for the audit file.

Regarding the activities with the beneficiaries, the staff was involved in daily issues, relations with the Gătaia psychiatric hospital, with the social assistance directorate of the Timișoara municipality.

During this month we had some new accommodation requests by different people who were left homeless. We encountered difficulties with the young people whom we decided to include in our social program of sheltering all of them, but after a few days of staying, some of them left the shelter because they were unable to integrate into the rules of the foundation.

Administratively, we have had many problems related to damage to the water network in the bathrooms of the beneficiaries as well as the gas network. It has been reported that the installation also needs to be redone as gas is leaking at the elbows, which required contacting a licensed gas fitter.

A new problem was caused by the fact that the social assistance department of the town hall no longer provided the daily transportation of food to the foundation, so we had to do this with our own resources. The driver of this service (just a two-hour-a-day job) must be helped by the administrator and by one medical assistant.

The distribution of aid was able to continue thanks to sponsors, and so the foundation redistributed the surplus food to other social NGOs.

In January, we were contacted by a social service in Germany to provide documentation support for the social case of a young Romanian man in Hamburg.

Among other cases requesting accommodation was that of a couple, a request that was redirected to the city hall shelter because we cannot offer a room for couples and the two do not want to be accommodated separately.

Every week, we had working meetings with the foundation's staff to analyze the cases we had and how we could intervene to further support their integration.

As part of our charitable work, we organized a wood delivery to the village of Sânmihaiul German to help a needy family with children.

To improve the beneficiaries' diet on Saturdays and Sundays, when we do not receive food from the city's social canteen, we purchased food.

February

The Foundation's administration again had to buy food, marmalade, frozen vegetables and minced meat because we need to cook food for the weekends when we do not receive food from the social canteen.

At the beginning of this month, work began on a fundraising appeal. This appeal was posted on social media as follows: "Dear friends and colleagues. This year, we plan to continue building social housing within the Timișoara 89 Foundation, namely the sixth house, following the five we have already built over the last ten years. This will enable us to provide shelter for at least six (or nine) more homeless people. Therefore, we appeal to all those who will join us in this humanitarian gesture and direct a percentage of your tax to the Timișoara 89 Foundation. Any donations and sponsorships you allocate to this project will have a concrete, visible, and long-term effect, saving people in crisis, for their own good and for the good of the community.

The meeting of the Foundation's Board to evaluate the activity in 2024 also focused on the need to hire a night guard and another social educator who could cover the shifts in the second half of the day.

In relation to the University of Timișoara, we took on two students from the Faculty of Social Work for practical training.

As a cultural activity with the beneficiaries, we received a number of free tickets for concerts at the Timișoara Philharmonic.

For the organization of the activity, meetings were held with the staff, analyzing the existing cases in the accommodation center and the new cases that requested our assistance, social surveys were carried out in the field investigating current requests.

March

As before in March the foundation's management has been working on the text for the Official Monitor (every year we have to send a report to be published in the Official Monitor) together with the documents for the annual balance sheet, a project was submitted to the Rotary Club of Timișoara for funding.

The foundation's development plan for the year 2025 has been sent to the social directorate of the City Hall as in previous years, in order to justify the decree of public utility received by the foundation, the annual report with audit notes was sent to the official monitor.

Administratively, the annual inspection of the sockets was paid to the accredited engineer in charge of this matter; meal vouchers were paid for the foundation's staff; food was bought for the kitchen, and 3 new mattresses for beds, the purchase of two monitors + a hard drive for the social workers' office was approved, and annual taxes for houses and cars were paid to the town hall.

There were staff meetings - case analysis, etc.

Unfortunately, we had to take the drastic measure of kicking out one of the beneficiaries who repeatedly came in drunk, threatened the staff with violence, and behaved unpleasantly towards his roommates. In addition, we were notified by neighbors that he was throwing empty bottles of alcohol on the street and urinating on the walls of houses in the area. Although it is difficult for us to take such a measure, we are forced to apply it in order to maintain discipline in the foundation's shelter and to protect the other beneficiaries from aggression and temptation. In addition, if the foundation's employees are not protected, we risk facing staff turnover due to stressful conditions.

April

The month started positively with the fact that we received the building permit for the new houses. Several friends of the foundation, two architects, and a construction engineer helped us prepare the file. In order to start the work, a plan was drawn up together with the approved construction company.

As in previous months, we received requests for accommodation, not only from Timisoara but also from other parts of the country. Among these was a request for accommodation for an alcoholic woman with mental health problems. After evaluating our possibilities to accommodate her, we came to the conclusion that we could not afford to take on such a case due to insufficient staff. We referred her to the Gătaia psychiatric hospital.

On a social level, regular meetings were held, in particular to reduce alcohol consumption in the foundation.

- Administratively, we purchased bathroom supports, and with the help of a company that sent a builder free of charge, we managed to repair part of the roof of the main building, which had been destroyed by pigeons that had made their nests in the foundation's attic.
- Following a large donation from a company, some of the sanitation materials were distributed as social aid to the Association of People with Mobility Disabilities in Timișoara and to a poor family with several children. Due to their pronounced state of wear and tear, we had to hand over some of the old, badly damaged chairs and several very worn mattresses to the city's waste collection service.
- As the weather was acceptable, the beneficiaries were involved in extensive cleaning work in the foundation's garden, in which external volunteers and people sent to us by the probation service also participated.

May

In May, a board meeting was held to prepare the program for the foundation's anniversary celebration. Administratively, we needed to buy a new dishwasher, as the old one was completely broken; we continued paving a new sidewalk with decorative tiles.

After we obtained the permit, we contacted a site manager to announce the start of the works. A contractor was selected and the clearing of the garden area began – the perimeter of the construction site, cutting down

a few trees and bushes. We were able to donate some of the wood from the clearing to a poor family in a village in the county.

This month, we were asked to take in four new cases at the accommodation center. Due to the limited number of places available, we were only able to accommodate two people. We distributed bed linen and detergents to another family with many children who are under our care as a social case.

As I mentioned before, we have been notified of new social cases of homeless people for whom accommodation is requested in the Foundation Centre and the Probation Service (which deals with the rehabilitation of people sentenced to community service) have sent us cases to carry out these hours received for enforcement.

- We received some good news when an old friend from Switzerland sent us a donation of 5,000 euros. With this money, we will be able to carry out major repairs to the heating system in houses 2, 3, 4, and 5.

June

The most important event of June was the annual celebration of the Foundation (Foundation Day), an opportunity to open the doors to visitors and guests, to communicate with members of the community and to highlight the most important moments in the life of the Foundation.

Officials, social activists from other NGOs, and collaborators were invited. A new large exhibition was organized on this occasion in the digital art gallery room and in the foundation's courtyard; digital art produced with the help of AI (mostly works by Lenny Quarels). There was also a solo concert by an important musician from Timișoara who volunteered for this purpose. On this occasion, a new book by the president of the foundation, "Terotoriile de inițiere" (The Territories of Initiation), was also launched. Actor Levente Kocsárdi recited a long epic poem.

The Humanitarian Merit Diploma was awarded to the vice president of the Association of Locomotor Disabled People in Timișoara, a person in a wheelchair. The event was attended by personalities from Timișoara, friends of the foundation, etc.

To promote the foundation, 90 T-shirts with the foundation's logo were printed, most of which were distributed free of charge to beneficiaries and guests.

Over 80 people attended the event.

For the organization of the event, a special meeting of the Board was convened to discuss the problems that need to be solved as a priority. There was also a meeting with the beneficiaries to resume the eternal discussions about alcohol consumption, pest control sessions, etc.

A cultural project called PILOT FOR CONTEMPORARY ART (performance, exhibition space, workshops) was also discussed.

Apart from preparing for the event, the foundation's activity this month was routine: ensuring administrative operations, counseling sessions for beneficiaries, responding to accommodation requests, etc.

July

The month of July (in addition to the routine welfare activities for the beneficiaries) was largely taken up with administrative matters, various repairs in the sanitary facilities.

Two new cases were taken on by the foundation: a young man, for whom we collaborated with the social services department of the local council, and a woman (a philology graduate) who had become homeless due to problems caused by mental illness.

Due to the foundation's reduced staff, it was necessary to hire a new social worker, a young graduate of the relevant faculty.

Another request was made by an elderly woman who had been left homeless. This filled the last remaining place in the houses where the women are accommodated.

Unfortunately, we had to expel a young man from a children's home who was unable to integrate and caused more and more conflicts with the other beneficiaries. This decision was made following several warnings, which had no positive effect.

The construction site for the new homes was started with topographical measurements, checks and completion of documents, and meetings between the builder and volunteer architects.

To help a couple who were former beneficiaries of the foundation (a man and his partner, both disabled, the woman with severe mental retardation), with small sickness and disability pensions, we contacted the humanitarian organization O casă în Banat (A House in Banat). Because the two, with the help of friends, bought a very cheap house in the town of Ciclova, in the south of the region; a house in extremely poor condition, we needed to help them with furniture, a refrigerator, and various household items obtained by the foundation from donations. We will need to continue to help them in the future so that they can lead a normal life, integrated into the community.

The meetings with the staff were about organizing the current work. One problem was raised by the fact that we receive many offers to donate furniture but we have neither storage space nor a framework through which to receive requests from those who would need furniture.

August

Although it was a month of vacation for some of the employees, the activity was intense. Because the foundation is in the middle of construction (replacing heating pipes and pouring concrete slabs for the next social houses we will build), most of the energy was channeled into managing these issues. The foundation's courtyard was prepared for the arrival of large excavation equipment, earth transport, and construction materials.

A new board meeting was held to discuss issues related to the social housing construction site; the status of the heating system replacement work; the situation at the social canteen (not enough food is coming in, and we probably don't have the resources to pay for it ourselves).

As an external humanitarian activity, we continued with a delivery of wood to a needy family and distributed a refrigerator and a bed to the family of a former beneficiary to help furnish their home.

In the plan of activities involving beneficiaries who can make a minimum of physical effort (as a plan of occupational therapy), cleaning work was done in the courtyard. As a reward for those who were disciplined and proved to be well integrated, we repeated an action that has become an annual tradition, organizing a camp for able-bodied beneficiaries, and as a result, a group of 15 people went to Băile Lipova for a 10-day vacation.

September

Administratively, most of the problems were related to the construction site that opened last month. Thus, fees were paid to Delgaz Grid for moving the gas boiler from the main building to one of the houses in the courtyard (in order to get rid of the pipes that ran underground through the courtyard and caused significant heat loss), and work was carried out to install new pipes and accessories.

Financially, part of our resources continued to be allocated to food purchases for the weekend. Due to the need to be able to provide food for Saturdays and Sundays, following our requests to companies in the city, we managed to receive a donation of food from the Profi company.

On a humanitarian level, among the requests for accommodation, there were two cases that we rejected because we were aware of their violent past. This month, we were only able to accommodate one person who took the bed of a beneficiary whose contract with the foundation was terminated last month due to behavioral issues.

A small cultural event took place when a group of volunteer musicians came to the foundation and held a concert in the multipurpose hall.

October

This month, the foundation's social activities were routine. Maintaining ongoing relationships with beneficiaries, providing food for the weekend, distributing medication and clothing, performing maintenance and minor repairs. The large number of beneficiaries, requests for accommodation, and the need to resolve individual cases were the main concerns of the employees.

The meetings with the foundation staff had the usual purpose, the assessments of each individual case, the analysis of the individual integration capacity, the need for intervention and the next steps to be taken.

The meetings with the people housed in the shelter had more or less the same topic, sanitation, alcohol consumption and behaviour in the small community of the foundation.

This month we had several negative experiences with requests for shelter. We were forced to turn away two women with serious mental health issues, no health insurance, and no employment history, one of whom was from a neighboring county.

We rejected another request for accommodation made by a long-time beneficiary of the foundation, a chronic alcoholic who had been accepted and left the shelter repeatedly without notice, returning after a period of time very drunk, beaten up, and with all his documents lost. Because he had been given many chances to somehow return to normality (at least to notify us when he left and not to take his personal documents with him), we decided to cut off all contact with this person and recommended that he be admitted to a psychiatric hospital.

Another negative case was that of a young man who was accepted and accommodated in one of the rooms (social investigation, intervention plan, etc.) but who left the foundation the next day without notice and without returning. We note that we have experienced such behavior in several cases of young people who, after a few days of living in the foundation, suddenly left the shelter without explanation and did not return. Also this month, we agreed to accommodate a 20-year-old young man from the social system, a young man who made a good impression, although we cannot predict what his future will be or whether he will stay at the foundation for a while.

Administrative, a specialized company came to install the gas pipe and boiler. The gas pipe was insulated and buried near the entrance to the building.

Due to excessive use, one of the washing machines broke down completely and we had to buy a new one. It should be noted that the washing machines are used daily for 8-10 hours non-stop due to the large number of beneficiaries who wash their clothes. For this reason, they do not last long and must always be repaired and eventually replaced with new ones.

November

In November, as usual, because of the arrival of the cold season, requests for accommodation increased. Among the cases referred to us for accommodation, we managed to house a 26-year-old man from Moldova. Because two requests were from people who were almost immobile (wearing diapers and seriously ill), we had to refer them to hospitals. Sometimes, however, because most of the beds were occupied, we had to reject applications and eventually announce when a bed would be available.

- Internal organizational meetings focused on the situation of the cases—the fact that some young people come and leave immediately without giving a reason and without a plan for the future; the distribution of food for breakfast, lunch, and dinner; the behavior of beneficiaries, especially the few mentally ill women who cause daily problems due to arguments; the situation of the gate service, in which the beneficiaries are involved because we cannot afford to pay gatekeepers. Thus, for the gate service (which is also a kind of occupational therapy for beneficiaries who have some discernment), a few beneficiaries who are not very physically and

mentally affected are selected. However, their performance always needs to be corrected because they are tempted to bring alcohol into the foundation in collusion with alcoholics.

The meeting with the members of the foundation's board reviewed the president's report on the activity of the last few months. A special guest was the technical director of the largest mall in Timișoara. He was presented with the general situation of the foundation as well as our needs regarding the expansion works (construction of new buildings), ensuring the necessary food for the daily meals of the beneficiaries, etc. During this meeting, the president presented a draft presentation folder for sponsors, and it was decided to print 40 copies in color, with photos of the foundation's activities and illustrations of development projects.

Administratively, we had to repair the automatic opening of the gates for vehicles and carry out other minor maintenance work.

Regarding the provision of lunches on weekends, we had two catering sponsorships, which saved us part of the cost of purchasing food.

December

At the December board meeting, the president reported that 2025 ended without much generosity from the community. However, significant sponsorships were received from U-assit, the Rotary Club of Timisoara (we received 25,000 from Rotary, as a result of the fundraising on the occasion of the Annual Ball of the Rotary Club of Timisoara) and an old friend from Switzerland (5,000 euros). With these sponsorships, we were able to make some important repairs (modification of the hot water and heating supply network to the houses inside the courtyard, purchase of a new washing machine, paving of sidewalks in the inner garden, etc.). In the future, we need to promote the foundation more intensively in order to succeed in obtaining the necessary funds to build the other four houses included in the approved urban planning project.

The various problems faced by the staff were discussed again, most of them being the usual ones (problems of cohabitation of the beneficiaries, requests for accommodation from new social cases, the abundance of repair needs due to the damage in the sanitary units, organization of cleanliness in the dormitories and annexed spaces, general maintenance problems, etc., etc.).

Regarding the development of the foundation's infrastructure, we hope that in 2026 we will be able to raise funds more efficiently and that the 40 folders will be presented to large companies in Timișoara, companies that could get involved in a "house adoption" project. Also in 2026, we aim to complete the interior park, with planting and ornamental elements. The interior park will be an important element in the institutional accommodation of the beneficiaries.

Administratively, we managed to replace the wooden windows in the large bedroom with new double-glazed windows to ensure better thermal and sound insulation; we replaced the automatic gate

opening module for car access; For the Christmas and end-of-year celebrations, we went shopping for fruit, sweets, juices, and cakes, and bought new covers for the mattresses in the bedrooms.

A rather major inconvenience was the resignation of one of the medical assistants. To find a replacement, advertisements were placed in the hope of finding the right person as soon as possible.

Socially, we had a few new cases to deal with. We refused two cases and redirected them to hospitals, but we also managed to accommodate an elderly lady who had been left homeless.

A very difficult situation was created by Ms. Litră (the one who initially made a good impression on us). She did not integrate in any way in the room where she was accommodated, had constant conflicts with her roommates, and put great pressure on the Foundation's staff because of her behavior: refusal to participate in cleaning and sanitation activities, arguments with other roommates, aggressiveness, and lack of interest in finding a job. Because we found that the lady was suffering from a mental illness, we tried to persuade her to go to a specialist consultation (the counseling sessions conducted by the foundation's psychologist had no positive results). She refused, and we will either have to send her to a psychiatric hospital or give her a deadline to leave the foundation's shelter, as we are unable to continue dealing with such a difficult case.

The work with the beneficiaries this month was routine; we received almost every day, by phone (or directly to the foundation), requests for accommodation, generally from people who were getting older and had serious medical problems (the cases that we could not take care of and required permanent medical assistance were redirected to clinics or specialized homes).

As part of the routine work with the beneficiaries housed in the shelter, psychological counseling sessions are held daily by the foundation's psychologist, social workers are constantly interacting with those who need counseling, medication, and special attention, they mediate the frequent conflicts between beneficiaries, conflicts that erupt unpredictably because most of those housed suffer from mental illnesses of varying degrees of complexity, a situation amplified by the large number of beneficiaries and the difficulty of staff to deal with all requests, staff overcrowded by the bureaucracy related to each case.

The problem of cleaning the rooms of the beneficiaries is becoming increasingly complicated because a large number of them are ill and cannot participate in this activity. The discussion was resumed—we need to hire another person for the cleaning service, but unfortunately this will not be possible because financially we cannot afford this expense. Another consequence of the behavior of some cases is that they are not used to washing themselves and we always have to insist on this requirement. Foundation staff also have to be alert to the fact that some of the beneficiaries take out loans from moneylenders and are subsequently unable to repay their interest.

It is important to mention again that we were able to follow our social programs and activities (and some development of the social community and help families with children who have been in our care for many years, to offer material (different goods received from sponsors) and moral support to individuals and

groups in crisis, and keep alive the activity of the convalescence department of the Shelter) just because the help we got during this difficult period, the aid from U-assist was very important, as usual.

Our social cases

As in the last years, in 2025, most of our cases came from hospitals and consist in old people but also and young ones who spent their childhood in orphanages and now they are young adults with mental and physical disabilities. All the social cases are unable to be integrated in another type of homes because they have limited abilities, are suffering and need permanent care. Part of ourselves has coming from mental hospitals (City Hospital & Gătaia and Jebel) and spent a period of time at the foundation, going back and coming again in relation of their momentary state of health because the hospitals can't keep permanent cases. That's why the foundation's centre seems to change in a centre for people with disabilities. In the same time we are still working as a charity organization for poor families with children.

In the main meaning the social complex from Timisoara 89 Foundation (as a large project of a Social Community) is designed for people in crisis, who get moral and material support, in order to recover, finding a balance and be protected to follow a decent life.

Technically the social services are address to the following categories of people:

- Young people from orphanages who do not have any other solution for accommodation;
- People with disabilities to be sheltered or to be integrated in specialized centres when we succeed to find individual solutions;
- Old people with a very small pension who are not received places in alms houses;
- People released from hospitals who have no relatives of financial support;
- People who lost their shelter form various reasons (unable to pay the bills, abuses, evacuate etc.);
- People who were victims of human trafficking or domestic violence;
- People who are living in Timisoara, Timiș County or any other part of the country or even persons from abroad who came in Timisoara but need immediate help (shelter, food, counselling etc.)
- Aid for poor families with children.

The social centre of the foundation offers, for a temporary or permanent period of time, shelter, food, clothes, counselling, support in finding a job, in obtaining the ID-s and the social benefits for its beneficiaries.

As well, they can choose from a whole range of leisure activities: enjoy the inner garden, watching television programs, reading books from the foundation's library, rummy, chess, playing with our 9 cats and 3 dogs.

Furthermore, they have free access outside the building, through an outflow ticket given by the staff. Their relatives and friends are allowed to visit them between 11:00 – 13:00, Monday to Friday and Saturday and Sunday between 11:00 – 19:00. There are organized regular meetings, on different topics such as health, personal hygiene, drugs, alcohol etc. For dependent cases we have a good relation with Alcoholics Anonymous

organization who are coming from time to time and work with old people who in the past had problems with alcohol.

Information and Counselling department of the centre offers to the whole range of activities performed in order to offer support for the beneficiaries. We work with a large diversity of cases, which allows us to integrate each person in a special category. The social workers mediate between beneficiaries and different institutions. (hospitals, another NGO-s, local administration, etc.) Main aim is to help the beneficiaries to overcome their difficulties and the crisis situation they face at the moment, but most important to prevent homelessness.

PROJECTS:

REZIDENTIAL SHELTER: AIM: improving the quality of live and social reintegration for adults who lost their home. Stopping the social and psychological fall of people in crisis.

Structure of the social complex:

1. ROMANIAN HOUSE – project partners – companies from Timisoara.
2. SWEDISH HOUSE – Project partners: SAS U-ASSIST. Brief Description: the extension of the accommodation space in order to minimize the social exclusion
3. LIONS & ROTARY HOUSE - Project partners: LIONS TIMIȘOARA and Rotary Club Timisoara - Brief Description: the extension of the accommodation space in order to minimize the social exclusion.
4. SWISS HOUSE – project partner from Zurich. Building a new house of 3 rooms for 9 people.
5. LITENS HOUSE – project in development – partners are local and foreign German companies and private sponsors.
6. Main building who consist in: the reception hall with the security point, the main bedroom where 12 people are accommodated, the main social assistance office, the multipurpose room, 5 bathrooms.
7. administration building with kitchen and annexes;
8. medical practice with annexes
9. storage for cleaning, hygiene and linen materials;
10. dining room and food distribution;
11. annex with gas-fired power plants and accessories warehouse;
12. the main storage area where furniture, accessories, etc. are stored;
13. the storage area for linens and cleaning supplies;
14. The additional garden – a large place received designate to extend the building the next wing of the residential centre.

DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANITARIAN GOODS for poor families with many children Project partners: SAS U-ASSIST, Rotary Club Timișoara, Hilfe für Kinder, other different sponsors.

ACTIVITIES

In 2025, the same as before, the activities are divided on different periods of time: short, medium and long.

Short term activities:

Receiving new social cases and recording the submitted applications. The admittance is made up from a social worker and the final decision is taken by the whole team. First of all the new case has to take all the test to prove he or she is not infected with various diseases (tuberculosis, serious venereal diseases). After that, the beneficiary has access to the social bathroom (In recent years, bedbug infestations have been reported in all social centers), receives clean clothes and receives bed (up or down level) according to his health condition (mobility, diseases etc.).

Periodically some of the beneficiaries living in the foundation's centre are transported to the psychiatric hospital for temporary hospitalization due to their mental decompensation and the need for specialized treatment. These interventions are as a result of alcohol consumption and conflicts provoked under this condition (usually the foundation calls for the help of rescue teams and police when the situation worsens).

The regular meeting with the staff of the foundation (almost every day) analyses new cases and evaluates those accommodated in the centre, trying to moderate the alcohol consumption of some of the beneficiaries (the introduction of alcohol in the accommodation centre is forbidden), to find solutions for the conflicts that arise incessantly, to get in touch with the doctors and family doctors, the clinics where those with more particular diseases require treatment.

Every two or three months we needed to supplement our stock of bed linen and for this purpose we purchased the necessary supplies, cleaning and hygiene materials were bought again.

. And the most difficult relationship that needs to be managed is with those very ill and somehow alcoholics. On a daily basis, staff have to resolve conflicts between beneficiaries and the fact that we cannot afford to hire staff at night dangerously amplifies the situation. Many times we have had to call the police crews and the rescue service to pick up the aggressive

Furthermore, the short term activity includes completing the beneficiary's folder with the following:

- The application form, signed by the beneficiary
- The admittance decision
- The beneficiary's ID
- The service supply agreement

Beside these, within 72 hours the beneficiary is evaluated regarding his economic situation and family relationship, being set the maximum period of accommodation and the intervention plan which is completed right after the evaluation sheet.

Due to the volunteers work we could continue to improve the conditions in the courtyard of the foundation, the endowment of the rooms.

- As every year, but not only occasioned by celebration, we distribute goods for poor families with children (toys, sweets and children clothes were distributed as presents to those who are recorded by the foundation as poor families with children around Timișoara, in the whole district.)
 - number of persons sheltered in residential centre during 2025= 91 cases
 - Social investigations in the area of Timisoara and around (case study and evaluations)
 - Analysis and evaluations of the persons who request to be sheltered at the foundation ineligible persons – 97 cases (redirected to other community services).

medium Term Activities:

- 4 times a month we had insect control, disinfestation and sanitation for beneficiaries (they had haircut, received clean clothes and were drafted with a program for access to showers and washing machine).

An particularly unpleasant problem occurred in the accommodation centre: bedbug infection (brought with the clothes of a new beneficiary) For this reason, we had to hire a pest control company all year round, which operated this year four times a month, which raised maintenance costs (in 2025 completely eradicated).

- Trainings and information sessions to employees and beneficiaries together with the I.G.S.U staff members.
- Training by SSM office for employers concerning the security and sanitary rules in daily work.
- In collaboration with West University of Timișoara, informing beneficiaries regarding dependence on alcohol, tobacco, drugs, and other specific diseases.
- We got the yearly sanitary approval by the inspectors.

Long term activities

Starting the planning works, renovation and rehabilitation of the buildings and the courtyard social places.

- The result of getting from the city the second area of the old school (another 2000 m2 of land) will make us able to extend the number of houses in the shelter area
 - In the main area of the courtyard we started to dig a large pool and build the garden, built sidewalks in the inner courtyard using decorative concrete slabs.
 - Started the sites for the new social houses - organized the construction site and proceeded with the collection of funds for the 4 new houses in the expansion plan.

Partners in the project (*network of local partners in 2025*)

- - Timișoara City Hall- Partnership
- - The Timiș County Emergency Hospital – Partnership
- - The Timișoara Emergency Municipal Hospital – Partnership
- - City psychiatric hospital
- - Gătaia psychiatric hospital
- - West University Timișoara – Faculty of Social Work - Partnership
- - Night refuge "Pater Jordan Shelter" – Partnership
- - Social Canteen Timișoara
- - Probation service for persons sentenced to community service.

Sponsors and foreign partners in 2025:

- - U-assist –Sweden
- Rotary Club Timisoara
- Green Cross Switzerland
- Hilfe fur kinder
- Some other companies from Timișoara

Working daily tools used: daily register, social investigations, intervention plans, evaluation sheets, the individual support and care documents. Procedures for assessing social welfare services, periodic assessment services, monthly and annual reports, reflections on information published in media.

Social Canteen:

7 days a week, at the foundation, in an arranged manner, distribute a hot lunch, breakfast and dinner to the people sheltered in the social centre.

The food necessary for lunch comes from the following sources: the contribution of Timisoara City Hall (45 servings for dinner and lunch, except Saturdays and Sundays), food donations made by individuals or private companies, food purchased from its own funds were distribute also in evenings supper. Besides food portions served at lunch. Saturday and Sunday we receive food donation from restaurants or private persons - for the residents who live in the Shelter is permanent. Everyone in the Shelter is served with a hot lunch of consistent nutritious, and meals every morning and evening.

Because we can't afford to pay a cook, we delegate two of the people from the assisted group to do this work as a voluntary. In this way we saved founds and also implicate people in doing community activities.

The technical image of the Residential Shelter:

At the end of 2025, The Transit shelter has **17 bedrooms**, which means a minimum **64** beds 3- 4 beds in a room. The shape of annexes are 16 toilet rooms, 9 bathrooms; 2 washing machines; equipped kitchen; 6 refrigerators etc. Inside the foundation it was created a pleasant environment for leisure, outdoor space where food can be served, spaces for various social activities. Rooms are equipped with TVs connected to cable and furniture. The dining room is used also for daily cultural activities.

In order to increase the comfort of the beneficiaries, a contract was made with a company that brought to the foundation an autonomy device with coffee, tea, hot chocolate. The device was placed in the foundation courtyard so that the beneficiaries can buy the products from the device for a very small amount.

Social Study of the situation is reflected in our previous reports.

In addition to residential shelter works the counselling office, where the psychologist and social workers coordinates the process of gradual integration of cases, do social surveys and case studies, make up a plan of action for each case.

The project aims relief by providing protection and social integration for people who lost their home. Hereby the phenomenon of the street conflict is diminished itself, fact that create a state of good cohabitation in the community.

Persons living in the centre are involved in various social activities such as cooking, helped to the meal distribution to the assisted ones who are coming every day to take lunch; are trained in carrying out cleaning the living space inside and in the neighbouring of the institution. Attend health-related productive and personal to the hygiene activities, are advised in existential problems (finding a job, steps required for personal acts; educational trainings through documentary film screenings presentation).

Because the Guards assigned by the department of Community City Police (paid by the City Hall) has been suspended some years ago, we were obliged by law to reorganize the guard service. In order to be able to follow the official rules we select a group of assisted ones and organized the day and night watch shifts. This is a complete voluntary activity and a way of integration for some people who are living in the shelter. The persons included in this service have disabilities (the are able to do some work but only in this position. So, because of this case of this funding cut we have lost an important department so we had to replace the guard activity during the day and the night by people selected from the centre.

Activity Program:

Program starts at 08.00 when the social workers in service take notes about beneficiaries who have applied or been programmed for advice or clarification of situations of time of staying or perspective intervention plans. Between 8 and 9 a clock in the morning the social workers are distributing the medicines to those who have doctors' prescriptions and cannot be left alone to administer them.

Schedule of work for social workers are from Monday to Friday, between 8.00 until 16.00 and in the second shift, between 12.00 and 20.00. Saturday and Sunday one of the social workers are in service between 8 and 16.00, being in charge of distributing the meals and covering immediate needs of the beneficiaries of the social services.

Collaboration with the Ministry of Justice in the community work program (probation section) helped us to organize night shifts so on many of the Saturday and Sunday nights we had assistance. Due to the cases with serious health problems (the need to call the rescue crews and punctual help) the night service is very necessary but, unfortunately, we cannot provide it from our own funds and we have to rely only on volunteers.

Records of social services provided by the foundation can be found in folders with a specific profile (individualized data sheet). One of the records contains daily folders of people living in the centre. The register contains the serial number, full name of the beneficiary, observations and mentions the residence time (each beneficiary receives a period of stay depending on the seriousness of the situation, this term is given in a proposal and evaluation of the social worker, the psychologist and the foundation management after the analysis the particular situation of the case).

A registration is attached so each beneficiary has a stable bed while in transit or residential state.

The social workers register the cases in the computer database and refer those who need counselling to the psychologist. Beneficiaries have towards the place they live for a fixed period certain obligations: every Thursday they have to do a general cleaning in the rooms, and every day, those who are able to do some work, are designed to clean an area designated by administrator, they have to keep order in rooms where they live, they have to behave in a civilized way, avoid conflicts, to help the centre security guard at access and exit in and from the premises of the foundation; not to consume alcohol and therefore do not to come drunk; not to smoke inside the rooms, not to steal items or to take goods or objects outside the foundation.

All these obligations are mentioned in the internal regulation of the residential centre.

Those who are not fulfilling the main obligations and put in danger the security of the others by coming drunk and try to fight others, disturb or cause troubles are excluded from the social program of the shelter. In 2024 we were forced to exclude from the centre a number of 11 people who did not adapt in any way to the internal regulations and repeatedly created problems.

Objectives:

- prevention on becoming street people (reducing the number of persons on the street) - social reintegration - implementing personal care skills;
- social and professional integration (in the cases of families with children)
- crime reduction

Services offered:

- residential accommodation to improve the situation of crisis - hot and cold meals (as appropriate) - assistance and counselling - guidance to other social institutions - general medical examination- sexual education and prevention trainings - educational programs, rehabilitation programs.
- The instruments used for monitoring these services are available to all stakeholders and include:

daily registry records	Aid distribution record	reference addresses to Clinics, Hospitals, Institutions
Evaluation certificates	permanent	
Social investigation	monthly and annual reports	

The NGOs Resource Center.

The Foundation continuing to collect and distribute goods and various housing facilities to social cases. Most of all we distributed aid (received from donations) to Asociatia Handicapatorilor Locomotor, Timisoara, clothes, objects, food (received in surplus from donations)

Comeat Social Centre is the second branch of the foundation in which we integrate people who had a past in mental institutions. In 2025, 3 people were sheltered in this centre. He has a very low social pension and without the opportunity to find at his age a job. Without this form of integration he will fail again in the streets. From time to time, socially assisted from Timisoara are spending weekends in Comeat in socialization program and neat the garden.

In this way we provide some mutual help in the area. In time we hope to be able to increase the number of people in this social community again.

STATISTICS:

According to data daily accounting records and statistics, during 2025 our social services included:

- Individual food servings –more than 48600 portions (the *average of 45* persons per month who live in the Transit Shelter + 3 persons who live in the Comeat social centre, they have 3 meals/day, and a averaging of 4 external persons who have 1 meal/day as lunch).
- Help with clothing and distribution to families with children and distributed in bulk to some associations).
- Helping other NGO~ 12 (medicines, food).
- Counseling by the psychologist - 1032 sessions
 - Counseling provided by foundation staff 2.300 (individual and group counselling).
- Access to sanitation – 9.000 interventions - (approximately) (sanitation services and social bathroom benefited almost exclusively the cases included in the centre, but also cases with special situation)
- Mediation (reference hospital, social institutions, certificates) 420 cases.
- Relapse cases: 16
- New cases: 31
- Investigations outside the foundation (field work) – 11 cases (case studies and analysis)

- Ineligible contacts - 97 (have been directed to existing services in the community, given that did not meet the criteria for selection of beneficiaries)
- Distribution of medicines / medication – about. 27.000 interventions

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

During 2025, our cultural activities have been somewhat reduced, except for the exhibition and concert that took place when the foundation's anniversary was celebrated and the concert performed by a group of professional musicians.

CASE STUDIES

P.S., 23 years old, was brought to the foundation with the support of his former foster mother in the context of his exit from the child protection system. He accessed the services provided by the foundation due to the lack of a functional family support network, the absence of his own home, and the impossibility of finding a viable housing alternative, a situation that generated a major risk of social exclusion and homelessness. The beneficiary's life story is marked by the early loss of his biological mother, the absence of a father figure, and long-term institutionalization starting at the age of two. He has had no contact with his biological siblings for over ten years, which highlights his lack of social and family support and his psychosocial vulnerability.

The beneficiary has successively undergone protective measures through foster care, namely long-term placement with a foster parent in a village in the county, followed by placement with another foster parent in a neighbouring commune. The transition to the foundation's services was a critical stage, requiring structured intervention and specialized support.

The process of adapting to the residential environment is ongoing. As a result of diagnosed behavioural disorders, the beneficiary has difficulty complying with internal regulations and adapting to the specific rules of institutionalized life. He requires constant support in terms of personal hygiene and maintaining cleanliness in the living space, showing deficiencies in organizing his room and bed, and in keeping his clothes tidy and clean.

Mr. P.S. shows significant vulnerabilities in terms of financial resource management and autonomous decision-making. Initially, his income was managed with the support of his former foster mother, and later the responsibility was taken over by the foundation for better organization of his financial situation. Taking out a loan without informing the specialist staff, despite the existence of available savings, indicates deficiencies in assessing the financial consequences and a limited capacity to take responsibility for decisions. These issues justify the need to maintain a framework for financial monitoring and education for independent living.

From a medical point of view, P. S. has been diagnosed with epilepsy with generalized tonic- clonics seizures, mild mental retardation with behavioural disorders, and muscular dystrophy. He has been known to child neuropsychiatry services since the age of two. Despite these conditions, the beneficiary has a level of autonomy that allows him to perform basic daily activities and integrate professionally. He is currently employed by a cleaning company that provides services at Gara de Nord railway station. There have been episodes of epileptic seizures at work, situations that have required collaboration between the foundation and the employer.

Due to health problems and limited ability to live independently, we believe that P.S. will need many more years of social assistance until he reaches a reasonable level of maturity for independent living.

M.D., aged 52, presented himself at the Timișoara '89 Foundation requesting support after remaining without housing. He reported that the person with whom he had been living had relocated, and he was no longer able to remain at that address. At the time of admission, M.D. did not have an alternative accommodation solution and was in a situation of residential instability and social vulnerability.

From a professional perspective, M.D. had previous work experience as a security guard at the former headquarters of the foundation, where he had been employed through the former Public Guards structure. Although he had a stable employment history and maintained his work capacity, the loss of housing significantly affected his social stability and living conditions.

Regarding his family situation, M.D. stated that he is legally married; however, his wife currently resides abroad together with their 21-year-old daughter. The relationship with both family members has been interrupted, as they have not maintained contact for several years. He also reported that both parents are deceased and that, although he has a brother, there is no ongoing relationship or available family support network.

From a medical standpoint, M.D. declared that he does not suffer from chronic illnesses and has not been diagnosed with significant medical conditions. Nevertheless, considering the emotional impact of social isolation and the loss of housing, psychological support was included in the intervention plan.

An essential component of the foundation's intervention consisted of psychological counselling aimed at emotional stabilization and social reintegration. Through regular sessions with the center's psychologist, M.D. worked on managing stress, improving emotional balance, and strengthening his capacity to adapt to a structured institutional environment.

During his stay in the residential center for persons without housing, M.D. demonstrated a high level of responsibility and motivation for reintegration. He remained employed throughout the entire period, which contributed to maintaining his autonomy and supporting his gradual transition toward independent living. His continuous work activity played a key role in rebuilding personal stability and self-confidence.

Over time, M.D. successfully adapted to the center's environment and complied with the individualized support plan established by the multidisciplinary team. As a result of his sustained efforts and the support received, he was able to identify a rental housing solution and subsequently left the center.

Currently, M.D.'s case represents a positive example of social and residential reintegration, achieved through the combined effect of personal motivation, psychological support, and structured social services. His progress highlights the importance of integrated interventions in supporting vulnerable adults to regain independence, housing stability, and social functioning.

T.R., age 47, represents a complex case illustrating the multiple challenges faced by a **person without shelter**, characterized by severe social vulnerability, disorganized life history, and significant mental health difficulties. She presented to the foundation stating that she had no place to live. According to her account, she had been brought to the foundation by a family who temporarily hosted her for several days after finding her sleeping on a park bench.

At the time of admission, the beneficiary presented with a deteriorated identity card and damaged personal documents. During the initial assessment, significant inconsistencies and gaps were observed in her life narrative. She experienced major difficulties in communicating coherent and accurate information about her personal history, including her age. Although she stated that she was 26 years old, verification of her documents indicated her actual age to be 47.

T.R. also provided incomplete and inaccurate information regarding her family situation, initially reporting that she had only one son living in Italy. Following contact with the son, it was confirmed that there is another child, a boy born from a relationship with her stepfather, who had been placed in the child protection system. According to the son, the beneficiary had been subjected to repeated sexual abuse by her stepfather during adolescence, and the first signs of psychological disturbance appeared during that period.

From a psychological perspective, although no formal psychiatric diagnosis had been established at the time of admission, the beneficiary displayed symptoms suggestive of a severe psychotic disorder. She frequently reported visual perceptions of people intending to harm her and described seeing threatening images or figures on walls, indicating a distorted perception of reality and persistent paranoid ideation.

In addition, certain patterns of behaviour suggested difficulties in self-management and adaptive functioning. Notably, the beneficiary demonstrated a dysfunctional relationship with clothing management, characterized by the accumulation and constant possession of an excessive number of personal items, particularly multiple bras and numerous pairs of socks. This behaviour reflected disorganized personal care

practices and possible anxiety-related or compulsive tendencies regarding personal security and material control.

Given her communication and comprehension difficulties, as well as her tendency to function within a subjective and fragmented reality, the intervention focused on stabilization, provision of temporary accommodation, restoration of personal documentation, and re-establishing contact with family members.

After several months of monitoring, support, and social mediation, her situation improved.

Through the involvement of the foundation's social workers and family counselling efforts, she was successfully **reintegrated into her family environment**, where she continues to benefit from informal support and follow-up when necessary. Her case highlights the importance of structured intervention, interdisciplinary support, and family reintegration in addressing the needs of highly vulnerable adults.

Mrs. **R.T.**, 54 years old, of Roma ethnicity. She came to the foundation with the story we hear every time: "Lately, I've been living on the street because I was evicted from my apartment and I don't have a job because my documents were stolen."

Following counselling sessions, it was discovered that she had endured a long period of physical and psychological abuse within her family and relationship, which had left its mark on Ms. R.T.-G.'s ability to form relationships. She had difficulty adapting to the foundation's shelter, being moved several times with other roommates because she had a pattern of arguing about everything, accompanied by insults but without physical violence.

Mrs. R.T. lived with a partner, and their relationship resulted in three children who, due to poverty, were taken to an orphanage at an early age.

For Mrs. R.T., her partner was an alcoholic and violent man who forced her into prostitution and used to lock her in the house. She did not want to report him to the police, so that he would not go to prison. She states that her partner died nine months ago.

Five years ago, after an argument in which she was severely beaten and locked in the house, she managed to escape through the window and fled to a sister living in France, then to another sister living in Spain, but she did not stay with them for long. She returned to her daughter, L.B., who repeatedly beat her, striking her in the head, leaving her with lasting injuries.

She then went to her son, who was renting a place near Timișoara, in Lugoj. He got drunk on New Year's Eve and was violent towards her, hitting her and pulling her hair in the street, until she ended up in hospital, where she was put in a cast. Once again, Mrs. R.T. did not file a complaint with the police. Her son later left for Germany to work for his sister, and Mrs. R.T. was forced to leave that rental.

She ended up in social care in Timișoara, at the state-run "Sfântul Francisc" center, from where she was evicted due to conflicts. She then lived on the streets for several days, during which time her luggage and documents were stolen, and she was brought by the police to the Timișoara 89 foundation center.

Here, Mrs. R.T. was helped to find a roommate she gets along with, to reconnect with her son, and to receive monthly financial support from him. She is up to date with the medication she needs, is being supported to overcome the psychological trauma she has suffered and to start a normal life, and her neurological problems are being investigated.

She was supported in her efforts to recover the documents necessary for employment, as in recent years she has worked without a work permit (she has only 4 years of work experience), probably also due to a seizure imposed by the Tax Directorate for fines from the period when she was practicing prostitution.

She tried to get two jobs but did not meet the requirements, so we are currently assisting her in finding a suitable job

A.L., aged 44, came to request accommodation in mid-July 2025. The first impression was very good, Mrs. A.L. appearing to be a well-groomed, friendly, and educated woman. She claimed that she had had an argument with her father, who had kicked her out of the house, and that all she had to do now was to get herself organized and find a job, which would give her the opportunity to save money to rent a place where she could pursue her dream of starting a family. Unfortunately, immediately after we accommodated her in one of the rooms for women, reality proved our first impression wrong, and in the following months it became clear why all her initial plans could not be realized. After studying her case, we concluded that she had a pathological pattern and that without psychiatric treatment and psychotherapy, her chances of leading a normal life were null.

After counselling sessions with A. L., during which we attempted to encourage her to move from words to action and establish a personal organization plan that he required, we became convinced that she was forgetful (she could not remember his brother's phone number), paranoid, and potentially confrontational. (she refused the most affordable mobile phone network on the market for reasons that were more than subjective, preferring to remain unable to communicate when he needed to). Although the foundation tried to solve her communication problem (with the phone) so that she could find a job (go for a trial at a restaurant; look for her brother to help her with money), any activity that involved socializing was difficult to achieve normally because A.L. believed that one or the other had something against her. Her conflictual state was always evident, from mealtimes (when she tried to eat in her room and not in the dining room, then refused to go to the table because she believed that the people serving her were putting something in her food and that was why she felt sick; refusal to perform, like her other colleagues, the minimum cleaning tasks in the dining room and when using the shared bathroom, then lack of involvement and unjustified wasting of time on the phone;

throwing food in the toilet without flushing; refusal to tidy and clean the room; refusal to open the window to air the room, animosity when watching TV, arguing and fighting with her roommate.

In terms of employment, she benefited from vocational counselling to identify where she wanted to work, namely providing home care for an elderly person. When she first failed to find a job, she blamed it on "bad luck" and made excuses that others were to blame (such as hearing her colleagues' voices through the walls, which prevented her from sleeping, and then drinking too much coffee in the morning to stay alert during the job interview, which made her agitated and inattentive).

All she managed to do was go once a month to clean someone's house and thus pay her phone bill and buy coffee. Although she did not have enough money to buy clothes, she rejected those offered by the foundation as unsuitable. Because she made no progress, she was constantly warned that if she did not manage to find a job, she would have to undergo psychiatric evaluation because her mental blocks required appropriate treatment. However, she attended counselling sessions less and less frequently, despite the psychologist's efforts to rebuild the therapeutic alliance, refusing treatment and diagnosis. L. seems to suffer from paranoid thinking, and our role is very difficult in trying to point this out to a person who does not see herself as mentally ill and cannot conceive of undergoing psychiatric treatment, which would certainly be beneficial.

I noticed delusional thinking that certain beneficiaries were following her around town or around the shelter, or that the Uber driver was following her when she went to an interview. L.L. became increasingly harsh with her roommates who have mental disabilities and are undergoing psychiatric treatment, and these conflicts escalated into verbal abuse and kicking her roommate out of the room in the middle of the night so she could watch TV alone. To prevent the situation from becoming explosive, L. was moved from one room to another without any certainty that this would bring about a change for the better.

Due to her behavioural issues, L. risked being expelled if she continued to argue with everyone. Because of her psychotic episodes, it is sometimes difficult to get along with her, no matter how you approach the issue. As a result, there is a correlation between the conflicts she is involved in at the center and how she presents herself during interviews on those days.

This case is clearly a matter for a psychiatric hospital. Due to her illness and refusal to accept treatment, any attempt by the foundation to achieve reasonable social integration for Mrs. L. is doomed to failure. Under these circumstances, her continued stay at the foundation's shelter does not seem to be a viable solution.

Facing problems in 2025:

As in last years one of the still current problem concerns is the foundation's infrastructure that has damaged the roof of the main building, old and cracked tiles that slip because the wind and rain leaks inside and seeps into the ceilings. We estimate the cost of replacing tiles will be quite high + workmanship.

Personnel changes. During 2025 one of the social workers left the foundation and she was replaced with Larisa, a 22 years old girl. She finished the University of Timișoara but without experience in social area.

For this reason, it is quite difficult for other social workers to train her to be able to deal with the problems raised by working with our type of beneficiaries.

In the last days of the year, one of the medical assistants resigned due to family problems that prevented him from continuing to work only 67 hours per week. To replace him, advertisements were placed to hire a new medical assistant.

In this year, the team is composed by: 3 social workers, 1 social pedagogue, 1 psychologist, 1 administrator, 1 care taker, 1 nurse (2 hours a day), 1 nurse (6 hours a day) and a private specialized accountant with which we have a collaboration contract for a small amount of money.

Public impact:

The promotion plan of the foundation has good results. As in the previous years, the foundation was mentioned in the pages of local publications and on television broadcasts, especially on social media (Facebook). This recognition helps to increase public confidence in potential emergency social services to support community considerably.

Resources:

Constant Resources of the Foundation in this period were provided, as in previous years, mainly by the Local Council of Timisoara who support the project Emergency Service Social payment of the employers salaries (9 employees) and the daily 45 warm meals; by the Swedish organization U-ASSIST-SAS. Also received sporadic small support from the organization "Hilfe für Kinder" Timisoara, Rotary Club Timisoara, and some small local sponsors. In the same time, a good help was received from private people (mostly during the Eastern and Christmas feasts) in basic food for the functioning canteen.

Small different donations were made by private persons which also increased the food quality for social cantina and helped us to buy cleaning and sanitary materials for the beneficiaries of the Convalescence Department.

INTENTIONS AND PROSPECTS:

- Increasing the capacity of the Convalescence Department.
- Greater public awareness to target groups,
- Mediation to reduce the number of children homeless and adult people in crisis by integrating them in special centres, homes for the elderly, the settlement of formalities on identification, retirement, etc.
- Improve the relationship between the people in crisis and community, prevent infestation and disease epidemics, prevent juvenile crime and antisocial reactions;

- Educational programs - health-related meetings productive and hygiene, sitting on the grounds for obtaining a place employment, personal development.
- Counselling more people in order to be able to find jobs and relate with others.
- Further development of the social community by building another 4 social houses (of 3 rooms for 9 – 12 beds) in the area of the received garden;
- Investigating the area in Timisoara and around in order to identify children from poor families who need help to be able to live a decent life (helping them with clothes, food, school supplies and toys).

Foundation Team during 2025:

Coordinator : Petru Ilieșu (permanent volunteer), Paloma Catina - Social worker, Alexandru Găină – social worker, Larisa Stănilă – social worker, Florin Buzatu - psychologist, Dana Anghel - social pedagogue, Andrei Ilieș - administrator, Alina Hotea - nurse, Ana Stan - caretaker. + Ștefan Răzvan Florin medical assistant

Staffing issues: we still can't afford to hire extra staff to provide night service.

Volunteers: Doina Reiner, Florian Sabeo, Lenuța Ghimboasă (ex staff), Laura Oprescu (ex staff) and some many others who work at the gate - guards.

BUDGET - 2025:

	Expenses BUDGET 2024	Lei	Euro CURS BNR:5,0415 (average rate on 2025)	Mentions
1	Electricity & water	103343	20498	
2	Phone+internet	4097	813	
3	Service providers (gas, laundry services, house disinsection, etc)	103237	20477	
4	Annual gross salaries (Net Salary Payroll tax)	701056	139057	
	Total main costs	911733	180845	
	Other expenses:			
5	Inventory items	6659	1321	
6	Wages/taxes	24592	4878	
7	Building expenses (repairs etc.)	210360	41726	
8	Transportations	7628	1513	
9	Medicines	26727	5301	
10	Cleaning materials	23216	4605	
11	Other small expenses	3650	724	
		302832	60068	
	Total	1214565	240913	= 20076 Euro/ month.

Note

In 2025 expenses increased compared last years (not counting works made from direct (nonfinancial) sponsorships etc.) The main costs came from the continuous increase of prices. Unfortunately comparing the previous years, the help we got from some local companies and also from abroad ones was minimalized.

Special mentions:

Our main target is that in 2025 to be able to start building at least another 2 houses for which we have the project. This means that we will have to start a fundraising campaign and possibly access a European funding project (if there is an opportunity).

At the end of our report, I have to mention that is an honour for me to benefit by your humanitarian participation to the life of Timisoara 89 Foundation

I wish you best regards, and also, please send my gratitude to the U-assist board members, to all our common friends in Sweden. Your help offered to us along the years is the most important aid for our foundation and we have to emphasize that this is vital to make us able to continue our social and humanitarian work in Timisoara, Romania.

We'll always mention in our promotional materials, in mass-media and our meeting this example of human solidarity.

Petru Iliesu (Founder -president of Timisoara '89 Foundation)