**HOT TOPICS AND QUESTIONS OF THE MOMENT**

- Should the CVA assistance still be limited to three months?
- What type of information on children should and should not be collected at registration stage, considering data protection risks? (Ex: birth certificates)
- How to mitigate existing/future protection risks associated to lack of available and affordable shelter options?
- How can agencies best support foster families with CVA?
- Is the legal framework in the response country enabling the provision of CVA to Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)?
- Where are markets not robust enough to allow CVA?
- How to estimate the value of protection top ups in CVA calculations?
- How to set up referral mechanisms between CVA and Protection teams that are safe from a data protection perspective?

**Purpose of this factsheet:**

This Factsheet collates key updates, findings and resources as drawn from Humanitarian Impact situation Reports; minutes from the Cash Working Group (CWG), Protection cluster and sub-cluster/AoR meetings; IOM; UNHCR and other UN sources. It is produced on a bi-weekly basis for Protection and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) specialists who are considering, planning for, or already using CVA integrated into protection programming to support protection outcomes for individuals and households inside and outside of Ukraine. Key findings are paired with “hints” wherever possible based on the current state of information and best practice resources on how CVA for Protection can be applied.

This factsheet aims at addressing Cash for Protection broadly and relies on the key information provided by the Task Team members as well as the relevant clusters, AoRs and working groups.

**Key figures on refugee situation**

**KEY FIGURES**

8,1M estimated number of IDPs across Ukraine

5,2M refugees fleeing Ukraine, 50% being children

**Number of refugees per 10,000 inhabitants, by country (as of 08/05/2022)**

Based on UNHCR data, as of 08/05/2022

- Moldova: 87 additional refugees per 10,000 inhabitants since 22/04/2022
- Poland: 668 additional refugees per 10,000 inhabitants since 08/04/2022
- Hungary: 419 additional refugees per 10,000 inhabitants since 22/04/2022
- Romania: 348 additional refugees per 10,000 inhabitants since 08/04/2022

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Do not hesitate to contact us to send feedbacks, key points of interests that you would like to see included in the next factsheet!
Key links for C4P in the Ukrainian regional response

WEBMAP: CASH & CP FOR UKRAINE
This webmap collates all available information on Cash interventions and Protection activities (including CP, GBV, mine action), assessments, needs and existing coordinating structure for the Ukraine response in Ukraine AND neighbouring countries. It is populated thanks to all CVA and Protection practitioners inputs via the following online forms. Please take some time to fill the 3Ws! (links below)

- PROTECTION ACTIVITIES (UKRAINE)
- ALL ASSESSMENTS (CASH & PROTECTION)
- CASH INTERVENTIONS (UKRAINE)
- NEEDS MAPPING (UKRAINE)
- FULL CONTACT LIST - COORDINATION
- CASH INTERVENTIONS (ROMANIA)
- CASH INTERVENTIONS (POLAND)

PROTECTION MONITORING HIGHLIGHTS
Interactive dashboard created by UNHCR collecting data on various protection monitoring indicators and risks.

UKRAINE CASH WORKING GROUP PAGE
Landing page of CWG with all relevant documents, updates, factsheet, toolbox.

C4P GLOBAL CLUSTER WEBSITE
Cash for protection ressource library.

CVA AND CP TOOLKIT
Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluating Child Protection When Using Cash and Voucher Assistance.

GBV CONSIDERATION IN UKRAINE
Consideration for Women and Girls when using cash in ukraine and the Regional Refugee Response (UNFPA).

USING CVA TO PROTECT CHILDREN
Live document: General guidance when using CVA to achieve CP outcomes.

TRICLUSTER DASHBOARD
CCCM, Protection, Shelter dashboard on Ukraine communal settings for IDPs.

UKRAINE MPC DASHBOARD
Live dashboard with # of people assisted, # of partners and type, # of activities and coverage.

CVA & GBV COMPENDIUM: A TOOLKIT
Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Ukraine

Cash updates:

Main updates and action points from CWG meeting – 03/05/2022 (link)

Take part in addressing deduplication efforts through registering to Building Blocks: Following CWG discussions and further engagement with partners, the CWG co-chairs are encouraging MPC partners to follow TT3’s final recommendation on the use of Building Blocks as an interim solution as a deduplication tool, before later transition to Diia app. TT3/WFP will share appropriate guidance to partners for registering, with a view to immediate roll-out. As a reminder, the Building Block platform requires uploading of key information such as Tax ID, value of assistance, duration of assistance, type of assistance and name of organizations.

Strengthening collaboration with government and UNDP around harmonization of systems. CWG to increase collaboration with MoSP and MDT and continue to work at integration of systems with UNDP around the Diia app, with a view to transition and migrate systems as early as possible once the platform is up and running. UNDP to present Diia app functionalities at next CWG meeting

The CWG encourages all relevant actors to take part in market monitoring through registering for next round of JMMI data collection (link)

MPC PDM Questionnaire Emergency Response (Task Team 4) April 2022 (in english - link and Ukrainian - link)

UN - EU updates

WFP and the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 4 May to scale up assistance and to assist up to 500,000 IDPs registered under the Government’s social protection system (link)

IOM: Mechanisms are now in place for registration, targeting and distribution of MPCA in five regions to reach 500,000 individuals within the first six months of the war.

IOM launched (28/04/2022) its Revised Flash Appeal for Ukraine and Neighbouring Countries, which requests USD 514 million over the course of nine months to meet the needs of 12.8 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), refugees, migrants, third country nationals (TCNs) and other vulnerable populations, as well as hosting communities in Ukraine and its neighbouring countries, including Belarus, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia (link)

European Union Agency for Asylum: 2.3 million Ukrainians (44% of those who have fled) have registered for protection in the EU - 28/04/2022 (link)
**Key updates continued - Ukraine**

**Child Protection**

PIN Flash Appeal, 22/04/2022: Number of Children in need – 2.1M; of which 1.4M are conflict-affected (non-IDPs) and 0.7M are IDPs.

UNICEF launched and Information campaign - Leave no Child Alone - to provide information and legal advice on how to support children without parental care, as well as guidance on temporary home and care options will bolster the protection of these extremely vulnerable children ([link](#)).

Child Protection for the Ukraine response in general:

40% of the targeted UNICEF UNHCR Blue Dots have been established: 23 in total with 7 Moldova, 7 Romania, 4 Poland, 2 Italy, 2 Bulgaria, 1 Slovakia) with capacity of reaching up to 1,000 people, including 500 children a day with referrals, protection services, identification and reunification, Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS), social protection, education, health and WASH ([link](#)).

**GBV:**

Elaboration of the “Framework on cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and the UN on prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence », May 2022 ([link](#))

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV): Do's and Dont's from GBV sub-cluster in Ukraine in English ([link](#)) & Ukrainian ([link](#))

Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine (4 May 2022) - CARE- New UN Women and CARE report confirm that the impact of the war is particularly disproportionate for marginalized groups, such as female-headed households, internally displaced persons (IDPs), Roma people, LGBTQIA+ and people with disabilities. Women from minority groups face particular challenges in accessing humanitarian support and have increased protection needs. Impacts on mental health are a key area of concern. Moreover; referral pathways for GBV survivors are not fully functioning in many locations, and access to police services is limited ([link](#)).

**Useful documents and links**

MPC PDM Questionnaire Emergency Response (Task Team 4) April 2022 (in english - link and Ukrainian - [link](#))

DG ECHO – daily map - 06/05/2022 Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid response from the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) ([link](#))

Information for affected population: List of programmes with Registration number, feedback and complaints mechanisms, amount and selection criteria - CWG ([link](#))

Registration of IDP - new public digital online service on the Diia mobile application, for the registration of internally-displaced person (IDP) ([link](#))

Ukraine: Do and Don't for Refugees Hosting - in English, Romanian and Ukrainian ([link](#))

**Assessments**

Joint Market Monitoring Initiative Dataset Round 1 April 2022 - REACH ([link](#))

Reach Rapid Analysis Market Supply (Task Team 4) as of 14 April 2022 - REACH ([link](#))

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (May 2022) - REACH ([link](#))
Key figures for Cash & Protection in Ukraine

Reported needs and top needs

Most commonly reported pressing needs by IDPs and non-displaced Ukrainians (top three)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Non IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash - Financial support</td>
<td>Cash - Financial support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes, shoes, other NFIs</td>
<td>Medicines and health services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicines and health services</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money access</td>
<td>Money access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When asked to identify their single most pressing need; Among all respondents, **33% indicated that cash – financial support was their top need**. The figure is higher amongst IDP (45% vs 31%). It is also the most reported top need for all Ukrainian macro-regions.

76% of respondents indicated that they would prefer to receive cash assistance through a **bank card, such as payment card, pension card or social card** (84% amongst IDPs).

Reported envisaged usage of Cash

Food was the most commonly reported envisaged usage of financial support (amongst 76% of IDPs, 66% of non-IDPs); and health came second. (amongst respondents who identified a need for financial assistance).

Preferred modality of assistance

Multi-purpose cash was the preferred modality in the majority of IDP-hosting settlements, while in-kind assistance was preferred in IDP-hosting settlements located closer to conflict-affected areas. Notably, in these settlements, access to food and non-food items in shops and markets were cited as a concern.

% of IDP-hosting settlements by preferred modality for assistance according to Key Informants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred modality of assistance</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Non IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash-based intervention</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind assistance</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No consensus</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Access to financial services**

Concerns in accessing financial services were reported in 59% of assessed settlements (n=17 settlements) in conflict-affected oblasts. KIs in all of these settlements reported that financial services were disrupted ‘to a great extent’. Barriers in accessing financial services have likely led to an inability to purchase essential items (such as water), and has likely impeded the ability of people to pay for evacuation expenses and emergency healthcare services.

**Perception of safety**

Since 17 April, perception of safety has deteriorated among IDPs residing in the city of Kyiv and South and remained stable in other regions. For non-IDPs, the sense of safety in these areas decreased compared to the previous survey round.

**Protection monitoring highlights**

Out of 468 submissions, as of 12/05/2022, the most commonly reported protection risks were:

- Exposure to shelling and armed violence: 266
- Family separation: 184
- Restrictions on freedom of movement: 94
- Children separation: 75

Out of 306 submission, as of 25/04/2022, the specific groups reported to be the most affected by the situation and with the highest barriers to obtain support were:

- Children: 33
- PwDs: 31
- Women: 29
- Older women: 24

**Movement trends out and back to Western Ukraine**

Individual numbers of Ukrainian nationals recorded by the State Border Guard Service in Western Ukraine for 23 border crossings since 28 February (DPSU).

1. General Population Survey Round #4, IOM (link)
2. Ukraine Humanitarian Situation Monitoring, REACH (link)
3. Protection monitoring highlights dashboard, Protection cluster (link)
4. Situation Overview: Movement of Ukrainian back into Ukraine - REACH 28-04-2022 (link)
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Poland

**Cash updates:**

**Cash Beneficiaries’ Profile** - UNHCR [link] The majority of cash beneficiaries are women and children, with adult women making up 48% of those enrolled, and children making up 47% (24% girls and 23% boys). Older persons make up only 6% of the enrolled population, with older women being 5%. The average family size is relatively small at 2.1.

Around 22% of enrolled persons have specific needs, (13% of enrolled persons are single parent without adult family support in Poland. 4% are women at risk. 2% are persons with disabilities.

5 Blue Dot hubs are now active across Poland (Warsaw, Krakow, Medyka, Przemysl, Korczowa), and at least 10 more upcoming.

88% of the services provided are Information and Advice Desks: trained staff and volunteers provide information on local services which are available and how to access physical and online support, including access to Wi-Fi connectivity and phone charging stations [link]

**PESEL updates:**

PESEL Registration in Poland reached 1,000,000; with data dashboard available here [link]

PESEL entitles its holder to: use the public healthcare system and receive vaccine, use family allowance and aid for refugees, open a bank account, enrol a child in a school, conduct business activity, PESEL is a tax ID for natural persons

**Child Protection:**

Guidance on Cash Assistance provided to UASC and other children at risk children fleeing from Ukraine is currently being developed.

The new Special Act on Assistance to Ukrainian citizens who have fled Ukraine to Poland in connection with Russia’s invasion of Ukraine (the ‘Special Act’) gives Ukrainian refugees who arrived in Poland the same rights as Polish citizens. [link to special act]. As per the new Special Act and its amendments all UASC need to be entered into a special registry and referred to a Family Court to be appointed a legal guardian.

195,900 Ukrainian children enrolled in schools and kindergartens (Protection analysis - may 2022)

50% of Ukrainian refugees are children [link].

**GBV:**

Refugees from Ukraine, particularly women and girls, face heightened risks of gender-based violence, trafficking, and other exploitation due to lack of systematic protection and security measures in Poland. ‘Poland’s acceptance of those fleeing the war in Ukraine is a positive shift from its response to other crises, but the lack of basic protection measures risks exposing refugees to serious abuse - HRW - 29/04/2022 [link]
Key updates continued - Poland

New assessments: full list available here - link

- Refugee Arrivals from Ukraine into Poland - Update as of 04.05.2022 - To understand the drivers of displacement and intentions of refugees, 5,105 interviews were conducted with people crossing from Ukraine into Poland - REACH (link)
- Poland Protection analysis – 10/05/2022 - INTERSOS, REACH, UNHCR (link)
- Civilian Protection Needs and Responses in Ukraine -Preliminary Findings - Non Violent Peace Force – May 2022 (link)

Ukraine: Do and Don’t for Refugees Hosting - in English, Romanian and Ukrainian (link)

Relevant Assessments

- Refugee Arrivals from Ukraine to Poland - to understand the drivers of displacement and intentions of refugees, 2,458 interviews - update as of 20.04.2022 (link)
- Rapid Market assessment in Warsaw, Poland, Mercy corps (link): Overall, Mercy Corps did not envision particular challenges for the implementation of cash assistance in Warsaw, Poland. In terms of transfer value, the surveyed commodities showed that the set amount of 126 USD is adequate to the context.
- UNHCR Ukraine Emergency: Poland - Cash Beneficiaries' Profile (link) - 21/04/2022 : 10,458 enrolled households, 22,942 individuals - The majority of cash recipients are women and children, with adult women making up 48% of those enrolled, and children making up 47%. 2% are people living with disabilities. Around 43% of children with specific needs are separated or unaccompanied.
- Plan International Rapid Needs Assessment (link) highlights unconfirmed anecdotal evidence of discrimination of Ukrainians by Polish landlords when they apply for rental of an accommodation – landlords do not trust that Ukrainians have economic means to rent in the long-term as many do not have a stable source of income and live on savings.

Refugee coordination architecture in Poland
Map 1: UNHCR Presence, Blue dots and cash enrolment centres, as of 27/04/2022 (link)
Map 2: Number of Ukrainians registered for PESEL by voivodship - INTERSOS, REACH, UNHCR - as of 10/05/2022 (link)

Map 3: Population density Change Pre-war (feb 8-19) to post-war (March 21-30) - Crisis ready (link)
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in **Romania**

**Child Protection**

In Romania, children make up 35% of the refugee population (233,949, with 126,333 girls, and 107,616 boys), with 2,686 unaccompanied children identified to date, as of 2/05/2022 ([link](#)).

**Assessments**

**Rapid Needs Assessment - Constanta, Romania** – World vision April 26-28th, 2022 ([link](#)). The vast majority of refugees in the city are women, many of whom fled their homes with young children, and most of whom had to leave family behind. This assessment highlights a high level of need in Constanta.

**Romania: Profiles and Inclusion Survey - IOM** (25 March – 21 April 2022) ([link](#)). Financial support was the second most commonly reported need for those intending to stay in Romania (by 61% in total); and the third most commonly reported need for those travelling onwards.

**Refugee arrivals in Romania intentions survey** - REACH 04/05/2022 ([link](#)). To understand the drivers of displacement and intentions of refugees, 1726 interviews were conducted with people crossing from Ukraine into Romania. Interviews were conducted at every border checkpoint and certain reception centers, and began on 28 February.

**Ukraine: Do and Don’t for Refugees Hosting** - in English, Romanian and Ukrainian ([link](#))
Protection updates

The Government of Moldova has set up 92 Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs) to provide accommodation to refugees. The National Social Assistance Agency (ANAS), Ministry of Labour and Social Protection coordinates the establishment of temporary refugee placement centres. As of April 27, the 92 RACs have a total capacity of 7,508 refugees and are currently housing 4,384 refugees (link).

There are currently seven Blue Dots: four are located at Moldova’s main border crossings, namely in the north (in Otaci), south (in Palanca), and two at the Romanian border (Leuseni and Sculeni), and others in communities.

Protection Working Group (PWG) received the results of the Community-level Protection Monitoring exercise. The operational data portal (ODP) and the inter-agency information hub now have a dashboard summarizing the observations and needs of 89 locations, including BCPs, RACs, and transportation hubs. The needs will be discussed with the participating organizations and referred to the appropriate service providers. The exercise will be repeated in the event of an influx to ascertain the changing needs at these locations (link).

Gender Based violence

UNCHR in collaboration with UNFPA convened the final round of session on GBV core concepts, safe disclosure, and referral for the GBV sub-working group (SWG).

Child Protection

Creation of a sub-cluster group with TOR available here (link). The CP SWG will work as a support mechanism to overall sector coordination structure for the refugee response agreed to with the authorities and under the existing child protection coordination structure spearheaded by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. Registering for organisations is available here (link)

As part of the CP sub working group, UNHCR, Plan International, CCF, and War Child met in order to plan interventions related to child safeguarding in Refugee Accomodation Centres.

35% of refugees are also children, but of the 93,914 refugees who have remained in the country, 51% are children, as of 2/05/2022 (link)

Cash assistance updates

As of 05 of May, 39,236 Individuals (12,874 Households) were enrolled and given bank cards under the UNHCR cash assistance programme for refugees. 8 cash centres remain operational. As part of UNHCR protection mainstreaming efforts each cash centre has one Protection Help Desk to identify persons with specific needs, assess their vulnerability, provide assistance and refer to appropriate services where needed, as well as field missions are organised to help vul-nerable individuals to enrol for cash-based assistance.
Survey from IOM, UN Women shows that among the most pressing immediate needs of Ukrainian Refugees in Moldova were financial support (33%), support to return home when security conditions will allow (32%), food (31%), medicines and health services (27%), clothes shoes and other non-food items (26%), documentation (22%) and communication (21%) (link).

Main needs at the moment of the interview at crossing points: Most respondents (78%) reported having no specific needs whilst crossing the border. Financial support (9%), healthcare services (7%), and food (6%) were the most frequently re-reported needs by people when interviewed.

WFP Cash assistance for host communities: 15,000 Estimated host families; with 3,500 MDL (USD 190) in one-off payment per household; via Western Union, Posta Moldovei, Bank Transfer (link)

Social Protection & Cash: within the joint WFP-UNICEF proposal for Social Protection Responses for crisis-affected vulnerable Moldovan Families, UNICEF drafted terms of reference to develop simulations and costed options for new targeting and calculation formula, based on inflation and commodity/energy prices impact on the poorest quintile of the population. This past week, 4,388 households were reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers (link).

Available assessments

Ukraine Situation - Moldova: Rapid Gender Analysis - ActionAid - (27 April) - This is a protection crisis in which women, children, Roma population, PwD, transgender people and LGBT community and people crossing illegally are facing great risks. Mostly all humanitarian actors are concentrating in the blue dots and in Chisinau, leaving huge parts of the country and the countryside with scarcity of resources and services (link)

Displacement patterns, needs and intention survey overview: Ukrainian refugees and third-country national main needs at entry, in centres and private accommodation–IOM, UN WOMEN - 22/04/2022 (link)

DTM’s displacement surveys, Ukrainians and TCNs crossing to Ukraine - IOM- 16–22 April 2022 (link).

Displacement Analysis of Third Country Nationals - IOM (22 April 2022) (link)

Ukraine: Do and Don’t for Refugees Hosting - in English, Romanian and Ukrainian (link)

Criteria for identification of beneficiaries: (link)

Persons who fled Ukraine can be considered for the grant. They can be Ukrainian nationals or citizens of other countries who were residing in Ukraine. Households and people with the following characteristics are eligible for the grant:

- Household with one or more dependents
- Household headed by a single parent
- Household headed by a child (below 18) (4) Household with an unaccompanied or separated child
- Household headed by an older person (above 60)
- Household with one or more persons with specific needs, including: Person with a disability, Pregnant woman, Person with a serious medical condition, woman at risk, person with legal and physical protection needs, LGBTI.
UKRAINE REFUGEE SITUATION
COUNTRY-LEVEL
REFUGEE COORDINATION

MOLDOVA

GOVERNMENT OF MOLDOVA
Joint Crisis Management Center

UNHCR Representative
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Key updates continued - Moldova

Map 1: Children and Family Protection hubs (UNHCR, UNICEF), as of 21/04/2022 (link)

Map 2: Cash enrolment centres (UNHCR), as of 04/05/2022 (link)
MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ROLL OUT OVERVIEW - CWG- as of 29/04/2022 (link)

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

4 United Nations Agencies
6 National NGO Partners
28 Partners
18 International NGO Partners

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ASSISTED
- less than 10,000
- 10,001 - 60,000
- more than 60,000
Areas of CVA & Protection overlap, as of April 22th, 2022 (from CP4 webmap - link)