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.

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 countries 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?

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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 figures on refugee situation

8,1M estimated number of IDPs across Ukraine
6,3M refugees fleeing Ukraine, 50% being children

Number of refugees per 10,000 inhabitants, by country (as of 26/05/2022)

- Moldova: 1,809
- Poland: 932
- Hungary: 671
- Romania: 503

Based on UNHCR data, as of 26/05/2022
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)

- [ALL ASSESSMENTS (CASH & PROTECTION)](#)
- [FULL CONTACT LIST - COORDINATION](#)
- [NEEDS MAPPING (UKRAINE)](#)
- [PROTECTION ACTIVITIES (UKRAINE)](#)
- [CASH INTERVENTIONS (UKRAINE)](#)
- [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

**GLOBAL C4PTT WEBSITE**
Cash for protection resource library

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

**UKRAINE 3W OPERATIONAL PRESENCE**
Live 3W from OCHA for NGO and INGOS operating in Ukraine

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

**CVA & GBV COMPREHEND: A TOOLKIT**
Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

**USING CVA TO PROTECT CHILDREN**
Live document: key consideration 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
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Ukraine

**CVA updates:**
A new MPC information center webpage was set up gathering all key information associated to CVA in Ukraine. It is designed to provide affected populations key information on MPCA/CVA, answers key questions (ex: Do I have to pay taxes when I receive CVA?), and humanitarian agencies are able to share key information there.

**Protection**
As of 19 May, Protection Cluster partners have reached nearly 498,000 people, 16% increase from 12 May (link).

IOM developed a short recap on Community-based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) guidance in relation to the Ukraine response; notably with the example of IOM work in Poland (link).

**Gender-based Violence (GBV)**
GBV Subcluster meeting minutes (link): As of 18th May there are 16 partner organizations (2 UN agencies, 2 INGOs and 12 local NGOs) reporting their activities in 24 regions of Ukraine reaching out 171,173 persons. The activities with the highest reach are information dissemination on safe migration and trafficking among IDPs and population affected by hostilities and essential GBV services incl. counseling, provision of information on protection and distribution of dignity kits.

GBV Risk Analysis of CVA: expected to be shared early next week and open for comments from a wider audience. A rapid assessment is also being prepared to evaluate gaps in GBV service delivery in Ukraine.

GBV trainings - Gender-based Violence in Situations of Armed Conflict – RedR is 120 minutes long, delivered in an online mode by the RedR UK international expert with simultaneous interpretation. Training was designed for non-GBV actors, humanitarian responders, including staff and volunteers, who work with the affected people to improve their understanding of risks, mitigation and response strategies (link).

Potential risks for women and girls with CVA interventions, GBV subcluster meeting minutes 12/05/2022 (link).
- Participation / Inclusion to CVA scheme (i.e. when registration to CVA is done online, many may lack access to internet or smartphones or lack documentation (especially Roma community). Some Roma women, not moving, staying in their community, not able to move safely. Some elderlies or Roma don’t read/write, issue of access for LGBTIQ+, etc.);
- Safe and dignified access to CVA (i.e. It may be difficult to access registration and cash services (post office or banks) due to the high price of fuel but also in conflict affected areas. GBV survivors are particularly impacted. Elderly women receive cash but are notable to spend it.
- Protection of data / confidentiality (i.e. related to the referrals from protection actors - Cases / ID shared with private service providers like banks, including GBV survivors, risk of leakages, etc.);
- CVA and social norms / violence at home or in the community (i.e. CVA is provided to IDPs (mostly women), not to host communities, fueling tensions)

Top concerns for women and girls include threats to physical safety from active conflict and continual bombardment; food insecurity;
and lack of access to healthcare, including the full range of reproductive health services, care for survivors of rape, and mental health. The assessment notes a range of GBV risks, including an increase in domestic violence, and an extreme lack of safe and sustainable housing and shelter options. Additionally, transgender people are unable to access appropriate health care and face extreme risk when trying to cross the border. VOICE - HIAS (link)

Ukraine: Gender-based violence: Secondary Data Review, 27 April 2022 – Protection cluster (link)

**Child Protection (CP)**

**CP subcluster meeting minutes:** (link) As of 13.05.2022 the total number of beneficiaries reached is **108 462** in the following activities: group PSS (25,000), individual PSS (38,000), case management, consultations as well as capacity building. Please see the map on page 12 of this document.

**Resources**

- UNICEF Factsheet No.2 on Humanitarian Response for Children Inside Ukraine (May 6 - May 13 2022) (link)
- Leaflet created by Save the Children on Psychological and social support of families and children in the conditions of war (link)
- MPHSS general support group curriculum - created by the CP subcluster (link)

**Useful documents and links**

- MPC PDM Questionnaire Emergency Response (Task Team 4) April 2022 (in english - link and Ukrainian - 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)
- Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV): Do's and Dont's from GBV sub-cluster in Ukraine in English (link) & Ukrainian (link)

**Assessments**

- ACAPS - National and local systems and the local response within Ukraine. SDR + 77 key informant interviews (link)
- IOM - Ukraine Internal Displacement Report (4th round) for the latest cash-related findings from DTM's rapid assessment (link)
- REACH - First Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) factsheet (link) and dataset (link) to inform your programming -April 2022
- REACH - Rapid Market Monitoring - Retailers (Task Team 4) as of April 2022 (link)
- REACH - Rapid Market Monitoring - Customers (Task Team 4) as of April 2022 (link)
- PROTECTION CLUSTER Gender-based violence: Secondary Data Review, 27 April 2022 – (link)
- HIAS, VOICE - Waiting for the Sky to Close: The Unprecedented Crisis Facing Women and Girls Fleeing Ukraine - 26/05/2022 (link)
- REACH - Reach Rapid Analysis Market Supply (Task Team 4) as of 14 April 2022 - (link)
- REACH - Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (May 2022) - (link)
- CARE - Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine (4 May 2022) - (link)
Key figures for Cash & Protection in Ukraine

Functionality of ATMs

- 13% ATMs unavailable
- 12% ATMs partially unavailable
- 72% ATMs fully available
- 3% Prefer not to say

Half of the respondents in the South reported that fully functional ATMs were available.

Market functionality

- 45% of retailers reporting difficulties keeping store operational and well-stocked.

Retailers most often reported facing challenges in the Kyiv and South regions (91% and 71% respectively).

Protection monitoring highlights

Out of 624 submissions, as of 25/05/2022, the most commonly reported protection risks were:

- Exposure to shelling and armed violence: 268
- Family separation: 186
- Restrictions on freedom of movement: 95
- Children separation: 76

Out of 624 submissions, as of 25/05/2022, 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

1. JMMI Ukraine - REACH- May 2022 (link)
2. Protection monitoring highlights dashboard, Protection cluster (link)
Median values of the JMMI baskets by oblast, in Ukrainian Hryvnia (UAH) - REACH - May 2022 (link)

Total JMMI Basket Costs (₴UAH)

- JMMI Food Basket (₴400 - ₴524)
- JMMI NFI Basket (₴356 - ₴393)
- Full JMMI Basket (₴773 - ₴1085)
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Poland

**Cash updates:**
From the UNHCR Poland Cash assistance Factsheet (link) 20/05/2022
Post Distribution Monitoring will be conducted with a harmonised tool for joint analysis.
The Cash Technical Working Group is exploring RAIIS1 as a data platform for deduplication at national level by all cash actors. A Data Sharing Agreement is under discussion alongside standard operating procedures.

**Inter-agency Operational Update Ukraine Situation** – Regional Refugee Response Plan (Poland) - 20 May 2022 (link)

**Protection**
BLUE DOTS: As of 20 May, 12 Blue Dots are providing services across Poland with more coming. 6000 refugees received in-person support, 1373 referrals were made, primarily for medical services (12%) to Protection/social service partner (12%), and MPHSS (3%) (link)
UNICEF published a Short briefing on “Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in the context of aid work” 27/04/2022 (link)
Publication of “Essential Concepts and Best Practices for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) - Ukrainian Refugee Response”, developed by the MHPSS Technical Working group (IMC, MDM, MSF and WHO) – 20/05/2022- (link)
UNICEF ECARO Humanitarian Situation Report No.11 (Refugee Response) for 10 – 17 May 2022 (link)

**Gender Based violence**
The GBV Sub-sector has updated and disseminated the updated GBV Checklist for Reception Centres that was translated into Polish, Ukrainian and Russian. It was also disseminated through other coordination structures including the Basic Needs and Shelter WGs (link)
Analysis of groups at heightened risk available in "Poland Protection analysis" – May 2022 (link)

Advocacy brief from Care: Localization in Practice: Realities from Women’s Rights and Women-Led Organizations in Poland -17/05/2022- (link) – Women’s organizations in Poland, particularly those providing services to survivors of violence and working on women’s rights, are reporting more and more requests for assistance from sexual violence survivors inside Ukraine. Polish civil society has demonstrated their commitment and fitness to respond to the growing humanitarian needs, but the international community must step up with financial and technical support to ensure that a sustainable, localized approach can continue
Key updates continued - Poland

Available assessments and useful links: full list available here - (link)

◊ REACH - 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 (link)
◊ INTERSOS, REACH, UNHCR - Poland Protection analysis – 10/05/2022 (link)
◊ Non violent Peace Force - Civilian Protection Needs and Responses in Ukraine - Preliminary Findings – May 2022 (link)
◊ Ukraine: Do and Don’t for Refugees Hosting - in English, Romanian and Ukrainian (link)
◊ REACH - 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)
◊ MERCY CORPS - Rapid Market assessment in Warsaw, Poland (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.
◊ Link to “Special Act on Assistance to Ukrainian citizens

![Refugee coordination architecture in Poland](image)
Map 1: UNHCR Presence, Blue dots and cash enrolment centres, as of 27/04/2022 (link)
Map 2: Crossing points, arrivals from Ukraine, and PESEL registration by region - ACAPS - 25/05/2022 (link)

Map 3: enrolled refugees per location - UNHCR 13/05/2022 (link)
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Romania

**CVA**

CWG members developed a methodological paper which summarizes the joint and common approaches and facilitates sharing of know-how for new actors. The CWG agreed on: 1) a joint transfer amount of 568 RON (approximately $120) per person per month, in line with the sum provided by the Government of Romania to refugees; 2) unique identifiers to be used for de-duplicating similar Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance and will finalize a data-sharing agreement in May.

Logistical challenges in staffing and appropriate enrolment have impeded a rapid scale up of enrolment and delivery of cash assistance. Additional mapping of social protection and assistance benefits is needed to ensure the transition from transitional cash assistance to government programmes.

**Protection**

**BLUE DOTS**

Currently, there are seven Blue Dot hubs in Romania. The Blue Dots in Romania have served over 35,000 Ukrainian citizens, mainly women and children, with services such as family reunification, child friendly spaces, counselling and referral to other service providers, and distribution of non-food items, hygiene kits and baby food.

**Web-based platform Dopomoha:** UNHCR, with the Government of Romania, the Romanian National Council for Refugees (CNRR), IOM and Code for Romania, has contributed to the web-based platform Dopomoha (meaning 'help' in Ukrainian). The website provides verified and up-to-date information in English, Romanian, Ukrainian and Russian on protection and assistance, legal status, education, health, accommodation, transport, counter-trafficking, gender-based violence (GBV) and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

**ProTECT Platform:** IOM collaborates with the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAATP) and NGOs from the ProTECT Platform to create, produce and disseminate anti-trafficking information materials at border crossings, in transit and accommodation centers, and in the most frequently visited places.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps:**

The harmonization of the tools for the identification and referral of persons with special needs (PwSN) needs to be coordinated and strengthened.

Provision of accurate and up-to-date information on rights, registration, documentation and available services needs to be strengthened, including through outreach and expanded communication with communities.

**CHILD protection**

Although the Inter-Ministerial Order issued in mid-March has helped to strengthen the identification of unaccompanied and separated children at border crossing points, there are potential gaps and concerns over children who may be separated post-arrival in Romania.

The identification of children arriving in Romania from institutional care in Ukraine remains a key priority.
Key updates continued - Romania

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) [link]
Gender-based violence (GBV) is integrated under the PWG. Significant advancement was made on referral pathways; some 14 NGOs and 1 government institution have been identified and endorsed for inclusion into the referral pathways. A comprehensive training package covering GBV has been finalized and will roll out to partners in Suceava, Iasi and Galati. Current challenges include the limited expertise amongst NGOs on GBV including in the provision of services to survivors which the trainings are meant to address.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) [link]
ToRs and initial action plan were endorsed.
An initial risk assessment compiled results from 23 organizations and interviews with 14 Network members. Risks were identified in relation to the large number of arrivals, rapid expansion of workforce and the lack of clear reporting channels and referral pathways.

Assessments

◊ WORLD VISION - Rapid Needs Assessment - Constanta, Romania  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.

◊ IOM - Romania: Profiles and Inclusion Survey (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.

◊ REACH - Refugee arrivals in Romania intentions survey 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]
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Moldova

**CVA updates:**
As of 18 of May, **50,012 Individuals** were enrolled and given bank cards under the UNHCR cash assistance programme for refugees, totaling **$7,035,480. 92% of those receiving assistance are female-headed household.** 8 cash centres remain operational (link).

**Protection updates**
As of 04 May, centres have the capacity to host a total of 7,383 refugees, and are currently hosting 4,326 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.
Operational data portal (ODP) (link).

**Third-country nationals represent 8% of all entries from Ukraine so far** - Displacement Analysis: Third Country Nationals - Republic of Moldova 09/05/2022 (link).

**Gender Based violence**
The SWG currently includes 43 government agencies, NGOs, and UN agency partners. Four GBV referral pathways have been developed and rolled out, covering all regions of Moldova. In addition, 40 primary health care points have mental health and psychosocial support units across the entire country. Referral Card has been developed and is under testing and has been translated into Ukrainian.

**Gaps and way forward:** strengthen and build capacities of frontline and specialized actors and community outreach, awareness-raising, safe spaces and mobile services for refugees and host communities in at risk areas such as border, transit locations, and private and refugee accommodation as well as across the country (link).

**Child Protection**
Registering for organisations is available here (link).
Available assessments

◊ ACTION AID - Ukraine Situation - Moldova : Rapid Gender Analysis - ActionAid - (27 April) - This is a protection crisis in which women, children, Roma population, PwD, transgender people and LGBTB 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)
◊ IOM, UN WOMEN - 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)
◊ IOM - DTM's displacement surveys, Ukrainians and TCNs crossing to Ukraine - IOM- 16–22 April 2022 (link).
◊ IOM - 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)
◊ IOM, UN WOMEN - 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).

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 coordination architecture in Moldova

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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 18/05/2022 (link)
Annexes - relevant maps
MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ROLL OUT OVERVIEW - CWG - as of 29/04/2022 (link)

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

- 4 United Nations Agencies (14%)
- 6 National NGO Partners (22%)
- 18 International NGO Partners (64%)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ASSISTED
- more than 60,000
- 10,001 - 60,000
- less than 10,000
Areas of CVA & Protection overlap, as of April 22th, 2022 (from CP4 webmap - link)
Refugees from Ukraine across Europe - UNHCR - as of 19/05/2022

SITUATION OVERVIEW
The majority of refugees from Ukraine initially fled to countries in the immediate vicinity. However, border policies applicable to Ukrainian nationals have allowed refugees to travel. Refugees may choose particular destination countries. Others have decided to stay closer to home, waiting for the security situation to improve.

KEY FIGURES

6.4M
Refugee movements out of Ukraine

2.9M
Refugees moved beyond countries neighbouring Ukraine

2.8M
Registered individuals for temporary protection or similar national schemes

1.9M
Movements back to Ukraine

31,699
Applied for asylum

1 Estimate based on most recent data available as of 18 May.
2 Movements back into Ukraine are being observed. They reflect cross-border movements, which can be pendular, and not necessarily indicative of sustainable returns as the situation across Ukraine remains highly volatile and unpredictable.

Creation date: 20 May 2022 Sources: UNHCR Feedback: tornieri@unhcr.org

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. *Serbia and Kosovo (RES/1244 [1999])

(Images and data source links related to the content are not included in this response.)
Situation Overview Map - OCHA - as of 18/05/2022 (link)