Purpose of this factsheet:

This Factsheet 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

- What would be the implications of setting more restrictive selection criterias for cash assistance?
- 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?
- Is the legal framework in the response countries enabling the provision of CVA to Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)?
- How can agencies best support foster families with CVA?
- 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?
- Are the amount made available to Ukrainian refugees as part of national protection schemes sufficient to meet their basic and protection needs?

Key contacts in the C4PTT

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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)

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

USING CVA TO PROTECT CHILDREN
Live document: key consideration when using CVA to achieve CP outcomes

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

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

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

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

**General/ protection updates:**
Protection Risk Analysis for CVA in the Ukraine Regional Response created by the C4PTF  
(link)

**Key Principles and Recommendations for Inclusive Cash and Voucher Assistance in Ukraine** - CBM  
- 10/06/2022  (link) - To provide general guidance for humanitarian agencies operating in Ukraine on how to implement Disability Inclusive Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). It aims to ensure that disability is mainstreamed within the CVA intervention.

**Focus on preferred communication channels & information needs in Ukraine,** REACH, 05/2022  (link)

**CVA updates:**
A new MPC information center webpage was set up gathering all key information associated to CVA in Ukraine.

USAID - $109 Million in dedicated FY 2022 USAID/ BHA support for MPCA, 27/05/2022  (link)

List by UNCT ukraine of all INGO providing cash assistance  (link)

**Protection**
Protection Cluster partners have reached nearly 498,000 people as of 19 May, a 16% increase from 12/05/2022  (link)

**Gender-based Violence (GBV)**
Gender-based Violence (GBV) Risk Analysis for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in Ukraine, ACTED, OCHA, Protection Cluster  
07/06/2022  (link)

GBV 5W Interactive Dashboard is now available (link): As of 2nd of June there are 18 partner organizations reporting their activities in 24 regions of Ukraine reaching out 171,712 persons.

GBV meeting minutes available here (link), with an overview of Agreement on GBV SC SAG ToRs, as well as the GBV SDR in Ukraine (link)

Key messages for sharing with communities on GBV risks, prevention & services have been uploaded to the GBV SC web page & shared with partners in English (link) and Ukrainian (link)

Launch of the online platform Aurora that aims to provide survivors of violence with access to quality remote services in any part of Ukraine (link).

**Gender Age Marker and Gender Mainstreaming Guidance in Russian and Ukrainian** - GAM Overview (Russian) - Gender Equality Measures (GEM) Summary (Russian)- GAM changes (Ukrainian) -

Some tip-sheets in English with ideas on how to integrate gender equality in humanitarian projects by each sector: Protection, Child Protection - Gender in Humanitarian Action Sub-Group

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**KEY FIGURES**

1,69M people assisted by MPCA as of 12/06/2022 (link)

$224M amount disbursed in MPCA as of 12/06/2022 (link)

**CVA RECOMMENDATIONS**

74USD - 2200UAH per person per month

Shelter top-ups of 130USD per HH

**KEY CONTACTS**

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GBV - Ekaterine Kristesashvili: kristesashvili@unfpa.org
**Key updates continued - Ukraine**

**Child Protection (CP)**

**Creation of Regional Sub-working Group on Child Protection; ToRs are available online (23/05/2022) [link]**

**Message from Stener Vogt, CP Sub-cluster** - The objective is to have a **lower level coordination**, on the field level and also to involve the local authorities. Presumably some Members of the organizations would be happy to conduct this in Ukraine. We need some organizations to take the responsibility to share these meetings and then they would feedback to this cluster for more overall national coordination.

**Statistics of referrals of calls to the hotline for adolescents and families show a decline in calls** [link]

SOS Children’s Villages Ukraine support 20,000 beneficiaries with cash programming [link]

**Mine Action**

**5W Situation Report published, as of 01 June 2022 [link]** - **Key figures:** since 24/02/202210 MA active implementing partners, 461 MA activities, 16,567 beneficiaries reached by physical activities, 18M beneficiaries reach by digital messaging.

**Publication of Explosive Ordnance Guide for Ukraine** (First Edition) 13/05/2022 [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 Don't's** from GBV sub-cluster in Ukraine in English [link] & Ukrainian [link]
◊ **Short recap on Community-based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) guidance** in relation to Ukraine response; notably with the example of IOM work in Poland - IOM [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

Perception of safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Completely unsafe 5.5%</th>
<th>Somewhat unsafe 14%</th>
<th>Completely safe 18%</th>
<th>Somewhat safe 61%</th>
<th>Don’t know/refuse to answer 2%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non IDPs</td>
<td>Completely unsafe 7%</td>
<td>Somewhat unsafe 26%</td>
<td>Completely safe 17%</td>
<td>Somewhat safe 46%</td>
<td>Don’t know/refuse to answer 5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of the IDPs feeling “completely unsafe” are currently located in the East (8.4% of IDPs in the East feeling this way) and South (11.5%). Since May 3 (Round 4), perception of safety has deteriorated among IDPs residing in both these macro-regions, and remained stable in other regions.

Protection monitoring highlights

Out of 830 submissions, as of 08/06/2022, the most commonly reported protection risks were:

- Exposure to shelling and armed violence: 269
- Family separation: 186
- Restrictions on freedom of movement: 95
- Children separation: 76

Out of 830 submission, as of 08/06/2022, 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 Ukraine, IDPs in Ukraine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16 March 2022 (Round 1)*</th>
<th>1 April 2022 (Round 2)*</th>
<th>17 April 2022 (Round 3)**</th>
<th>3 May 2022 (Round 4)*</th>
<th>23 May 2022 (Round 5)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,478,000</td>
<td>7,199,000</td>
<td>7,707,000</td>
<td>8,029,000</td>
<td>10,940,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,218,000</td>
<td>2,275,000</td>
<td>2,751,000</td>
<td>4,481,000</td>
<td>1,142,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actively consider leaving their place of habitual residence due to war (non-displaced population only)

Est. IDPs in Ukraine: 10,940,000

Est. returnees in Ukraine:

1. Ukraine Internal Displacement report Round 5 - 30/05/2022 (link)
2. Protection monitoring highlights dashboard, Protection cluster (link)
### Personal income

Most commonly reported change in personal ability to earn income since start of the war:

- **IDPs:**
  - Didn’t work before: 14%
  - More money than before: 2%
  - As much as before: 8%
  - Less money than before: 19%
  - Hard to answer/refuse to say: 1%
  - Do not earn any money now: 57%

- **Non IDPs:**
  - Didn’t work before: 16%
  - More money than before: 1%
  - As much as before: 18%
  - Less money than before: 34%
  - Hard to answer/refuse to say: 2%
  - Do not earn any money now: 30%

Nearly a half (49%) of IDP respondents reported that their personal income was the only (34%) or a main (15%) source of income for their households. Among single-parent households, 65% relied on own personal income alone.

Amongst IDP, the number of those who reported no household income in May was 12% lower than in April. It seems to suggest that IDPs might have found employment in place of displacement or resumed employment remotely.

### Reported needs and top needs

Most commonly reported pressing needs by IDPs and non-displaced Ukrainians:

- **IDPs:**
  - Cash - Financial support: 77%
  - Transportation: 27%
  - Medicines and health services: 23%
  - Clothes, shoes, other NFIs: 22%

- **Non IDPs:**
  - Cash - Financial support: 57%
  - Transportation: 34%
  - Medicines and health services: 24%
  - Money access: 20%

The number of respondents who reported Cash (financial support) as their most pressing need has increased since the previous round of DTM, from 66% to 77% for IDPs, and from 47% to 57% for non-IDPs. Moreover; 57% of IDPs identified cash as their single most pressing need. The growing need for financial assistance is associated with a lack and a significant decrease in income levels.

### IDP employment

- **of IDPs lost their jobs due to the war:** 64%

52% of IDPs who lost their job due to the war or those who were unemployed before the displacement mentioned that they have attempted to find work in their location of displacement. Only 9% managed to find a new job as of 23 May.

Most commonly reported sectors for current and future job search amongst IDPs:

- **Services:** 57%
- **Trade:** 34%
- **Transport:** 24%
- **Construction:** 20%

1. Ukraine Internal Displacement report Round 5 - 30/05/2022 (link)
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Poland

Protection

Latest Protection factsheet available here (link)

Refugee Arrivals from Ukraine into Poland – REACH, UNHCR, Update as of 25.05.2022 (link) - To understand the drivers of displacement and intentions of refugees, 10,678 interviews were conducted with people crossing from Ukraine into Poland.

Poland: Crossings to Ukraine Surveys - 05/06/2022 IOM (link)

Poland Needs Assessment - 05/06/2022 - IOM (link)

DTM’s Needs Assessment Surveys with Ukrainians and Third Country Nationals (TCNs), IOM, 06/06/2022 (link) - 52% of the respondents (Ukrainians and Third Country Nationals) reported the need to be assisted in finding a job, and 49% required financial support.

Briefing on the Victim Assistance Protocol and Technical Note (Poland PSEA Network / UNICEF - 27/05/2022 (link)

Cash & Voucher Assistance:

US$32 million est. disbursed so far to assist refugees from Ukraine in Poland; with over 155,420 refugees from Ukraine enrolled for cash assistance in Poland, with 96% of the refugees enrolled being women and children

8 enrollment centres in Warsaw (2), Krakow, Poznan, Ostroda, Gdansk, Gdynia, and Wroclaw, with over 1,000 refugees per day can be enrolled each cash centre

Enrolled refugees with specific needs: 12% single parents, 3% women at risk, 2% people with disability, 1% unaccompanied and separated children (link)

Gender Based violence

Assessment Report - Waiting for the Sky to Close: The Unprecedented Crisis Facing Women and Girls Fleeing Ukraine, HIAS, VOICE, 26/05/2022 (link) The most frequently mentioned concerns from forcibly displaced women included access to safe and sustainable housing; access to decent work (as cash assistance is not reaching them); and the need for daycare or schooling for their children. Many also spoke of barriers in accessing health care. As reports of sexual violence began flowing out of Ukraine, activists raised concerns about access to medical care for survivors making their way to Poland to evade restrictive laws on abortion. Risks of trafficking, exploitation and other protection issues are high, as private hosts have little oversight. Many FDPs are in need of psychosocial support, specialist healthcare or legal support.

Updated list of Specialized support hotlines for GBV survivors, 27/05/2022, UNHCR (link & link) - Information, general and specialized support for Ukrainian women including women who have experienced gender-based violence (GBV). Phone operators have received basic GBV training, can facilitate referrals to GBV specialists, and arrange face-to-face psychological and legal counseling.

The GBV Sub-sector disseminated the updated GBV Checklist for Reception Centres, translated into Polish, Ukrainian and Russian (link). Related trainings are also ongoing

Overview of GBV Referral Pathway for Poland: Key challenges include: (1). lack of specialized services for GBV survivors, inconsistent practices in clinical management of rape; (2). legal and practical barriers in accessing to SRH services, no termination of unwanted pregnancies; (3). reaching out government authorities.

KEY FIGURES

32M$ in CVA to assist refugees from Ukraine

155m Ukrainian refugees enrolled for CVA

KEY CONTACTS

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CP - Daniela Knoppik dknoppik@unicef.org
Available assessments and useful links: full list available here - (link)

◊ HIAS, VOICE, Waiting for the Sky to Close: The Unprecedented Crisis Facing Women and Girls Fleeing Ukraine, 26/05/2022 (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)
◊ Advocacy brief from Care: Localization in Practice: Realities from Women’s Rights and Women-Led Organizations in Poland - 17/05/2022 - (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)
◊ UNHCR - Ukraine Emergency: Poland - Cash Beneficiaries’ Profile (link) - 21/04/2022
◊ 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.
◊ “Special Act on Assistance to Ukrainian citizens” (link)
Map 1: UNHCR Presence, Blue dots and cash enrolment centres, as of 03/06/2022 (link)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Blue Dot – UNHCR-UNICEF protection hubs, in collaboration with partners including Première Urgence Internationale
Cash Centres – set up by UNHCR in collaboration with partners including Lutheran World Federation

UNHCR Country and Frontex Liaison Office
UNHCR Sub-Office
UNHCR Field Office
Blue Dot (8 Locations)
Planned Blue Dot (4 Locations)
UNHCR Cash Centre (8 Locations)
UNHCR Warehouse (2 Locations)
Border Crossing Point
International Boundary
Administrative boundary

Blue Dot – UNHCR-UNICEF protection hubs, in collaboration with partners including Première Urgence Internationale
Cash Centres – set up by UNHCR in collaboration with partners including Lutheran World Federation
Map 2: Crossing points, arrivals from Ukraine, and PESEL registration by region - ACAPS - 25/05/2022 (link)

Map 3: enrolled refugees per location as of 06/06/2022 - UNHCR (link)
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Romania

CVA
Mrs. Turza (Counselor of the PM of Romania) addressed a series of kind requests to the agencies and NGOs attending to a meeting on cash integration in Romania:

- **Consider a set of clear criteria for cash distribution** for all the organizations to apply, in order to address the people that need the most this type of support. (This will be followed up in the Cash sWG, where a representative of Gov will participate from now on)
- NGOs and agencies that offer cash assistance should spend money more wisely in order to avoid duplication and to extend the period of assistance so that the Gov. has more time to prepare a package of benefits
- **NGOs and agencies should include in their plans support for host communities.** Gov. rep. noticed a slight shift of perspective from the general population regarding the refugee response

Protection
Ukraine Refugee Situation Operational Update - Romania, 06/06/2022 (link) - 84,470 Ukrainian refugees remain in Romania as of 1 June, including 32,522 registered for temporary protection

Ukraine Profiles and Inclusion Survey - IOM, 10/06/2022 (link) - Financial support is the second most commonly reported need amongst respondents who are intending to stay (reported by 55% of respondent - 41% “yes”+ 14% “partially”); just before ‘general information’ 56% of respondents (47% “yes” + 9% “partially”) and “transportation support (47%).

ToRs for Romania Mental Health and Psychosocial Support SU Working Group were developed - 01/06/2022 (link)

IOM, in coordination with UNHCR, national authorities and the ProTect platform, have established an anti-trafficking task force to strengthen efforts to protect vulnerable refugees from the threat to trafficking and exploitation.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
Referral pathways, including information on some 33 NGOs and seven Governmental institutions, have been finalized and shared with all protection actors to enhance access to information and protection services including psychosocial support for those in need. Additional services and actors working specifically on child protection are being identified by the child protection sub-working group for inclusion in child protection-specific referral pathways.

Romania Assessment Report - Waiting for the Sky to Close: The Unprecedented Crisis Facing Women and Girls Fleeing Ukraine, HIAS, VOICE, May 2022 (link) WROs and forcibly displaced women reported high risks of trafficking; a lack of access to livelihoods and cash-based assistance; and inconsistent access to reliable information and services. The assessment also revealed protection concerns related to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and unsustainable housing (often thickening the risk of exploitative labor). Overall, FDPs in Romania lack access to GBV services, reproductive healthcare, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, and legal services and information. On top of this, Roma and LGBTQIA+ communities face additional discrimination and protection concerns. **Forcibly displaced women are running out of financial resources**, and consistent access to cash assistance and sustainable housing remains out of reach for most. By providing holistic and accessible cash assistance, some of the major protection concerns that most women face—such as accepting exploitive labor, engaging in sex work, and falling prey to trafficking or SEA—will be prevented.
Available Assessments

◊ HIAS, VOICE - Romania Assessment Report - Waiting for the Sky to Close: The Unprecedented Crisis Facing Women and Girls Fleeing Ukraine, May 2022 (link)
◊ 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)

Refugee coordination structure in Romania and sector WG contacts (link)
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Moldova

CVA updates:
As of 06/06/2022, 59,114 Individuals were enrolled and given bank cards under the UNHCR cash assistance programme for refugees, totaling $ 11,488,200. 92% of those receiving assistance are female-headed household. 8 cash centres remain operational (link).

Additional mapping of social protection and assistance benefits is needed to ensure the transition from humanitarian cash assistance to national social assistance programmes. Harmonized post-distribution monitoring is also under development by partners to aid this (link).

WFP to issue a second round of cash assistance to Moldovan families hosting refugees, 03/06/2022 (link) - At least 10,471 Moldovan families received the first round of cash assistance of 3500 LEI (USD 190) transferred to them between April and May 2022. The second round of the same amount (3500 LEI) is expected during the last week of June.

Protection updates
Third Country Nationals (TCNs) Displacement Survey (Date of Data Collection: 9 March - 12 May 2022) IOM, UN WOMEN, 01/06/2022 (link)
Third Country Nationals (TCNs) Displacement Analysis, 09/06/2022 IOM, UN WOMEN (link) - Third country nationals represent 8% of all entries to the Republic of Moldova from Ukraine.

Displacement Survey: Ukrainian and Third-Country Nationals crossing to Ukraine, IOM, UN WOMEN, 05/06/2022 (link)
Most commonly reported main needs at the exit crossing points were Financial support (roughly 45% of respondents), followed by Medicine and health services (roughly 28%) and food (about 20%)

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).

Moldova Assessment Report - Waiting for the Sky to Close: The Unprecedented Crisis Facing Women and Girls Fleeing Ukraine, HIAS, VOICE 26 May 2022 (link)
The top three concerns reported by women and girls included: (1) trafficking (including sex trafficking, the trafficking of children, and trafficking for exploitative labor); (2) family separation, unaccompanied minors, and the need for family reunification; and (3) access to cash, trusted services, and accurate information.

The assessment also revealed: high levels of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and other forms of GBV; protection concerns related to shelter and unsustainable housing (often heightening the risk of exploitive labor); and a lack of access to decent work. Overall, (FDPs) in Moldova lack access to GBV services, reproductive healthcare, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, and legal services and information. On top of this, Roma and LGBTQIA+ communities face additional discrimination and protection concerns.

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS
USD120 (2200 MDL) Monthly cash grant per person (UNHCR cash update)

KEY FIGURES
59m indiv. received cash assistance in Moldova
11,5M$ distributed MPCA as 06/06/2022

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KEY CONTACTS
Key updates continued - Moldova

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 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)
◊ 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)
◊ IOM, UN WOMEN - updated displacement survey - 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

A more graphic version has been developed by the Regional Refugee coordination forum in Moldova, available here (link)
Key updates continued - Moldova

Map 1: Distribution of known Ukrainian refugee population in Moldova UN-HCR - 28/05/2022 (link)

Map 2: Cash enrolment centres (UNHCR), as of 07/06/2022 (link)
Annexes - relevant 4W maps
Operational Reach for Mine Action Implementing Partners

10 Active Partners

- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO*, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, NPA, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, NPA, UDA*
- DRC*, DS, FSD, GICHID, HALO, NPA, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, NPA, UDA*
- DRC*, DS, FSD, GICHID, HALO*, UDA*, UNDP
- DRC, FSD*, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO*, HI, UDA*
- DRC, FSD*, GICHID, HALO*, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*
- DRC, FSD, GICHID, HALO, UDA*

Partners Label – Color Code
Blue = Physical Presence
Grey = Digital Reach
* = Both

Beneficiaries Reached
- 0
- < 4
- 5
- 6+

Min Action 5W Situation report – as of 01/06/2022 (link)
Areas of CVA & Protection overlap, as of April 22th, 2022 (from CP4 webmap - link)
Situation Overview Map - OCHA - as of 08/06/2022 (link)