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 criteria 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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Key figures

- 7,1M estimated number of Ukrainian IDPs (link)
- 5,3M refugees fleeing Ukraine, 50% being children (link)

Estimated people reached by clusters (as of 23/06/2022)

- 7,4M
- 3,8M
- 2,8M
- 1,8M
- 1,1M
- 758k
- 170k
- 118k

Do not hesitate to contact us to send feedbacks, key points of interests that you would like to see included in the next factsheet!

Based on UNHCR 5W - Estimated people reached (link)
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

**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

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

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

**CVA updates:**
- CWG Task Team 5 ToRs have been elaborated (link) and Workplan (link)
- CWG also published the task Team 4 MPC PDM reporting tool (link)

**CWG and MoSP meeting minutes, 7 June 2022 (link)**

**Update on the of E-Dopomoga (Є_Допомога) platform by the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) - (link)**
- 996’781 applications have been received to date, 13% of them have no IBAN only phone number. Ministry of Digital Transformation (MDT) is now developing the de-duplication system, planned to be launched by the end of June.
- The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) has signed a Memoranda of Cooperation (MoC) with international organizations to support the most vulnerable populations, and establish the workflow for multi-purpose cash assistance payments by international donors to the most vulnerable war-affected Ukrainians - Available in English (link) and Ukrainian (link) - After humanitarian partner expresses interest and readiness to support certain category(-ies) with cash assistance, with capacity to support at least 10’000 individuals, it may initiate the process of development and signature of simplified Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the MoSP.
- Contact person of the Ministry of Social Policy is Ms Alina Orlova (Phone: +38 097 6924037; e-mail: alina.orlova@ukr.net)

**Gender-based Violence (GBV)**

**GBV Sub-Cluster meeting – 9/06/2022 (link)**

**Update on upcoming GBV SC SAG Elections:**
- Improved insight into the impact of the war on GBV service provision - Deeper understanding of GBVIE needs and concerns of women and girls from the view point of active GBV state and non-state service provider organizations

**Update on Generic Referral Pathway for Ukraine:** GBV Services have been mapped by UNFPA for 13 regions. The information is now being translated by the GBV SC team and will be available next week to the GBV SC partners.

**UN in Ukraine calls for accountability for conflict-related sexual violence and remedy for survivors** - UN RC/UC Ukraine – 19/06/2022 (link)

**The Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) launches a Call for Proposals "Ukraine Regional Response"** - 16/06/2022 – UN Women (link) for Ukraine and Moldova. The overall purpose of this call for proposals is to provide grants to women and young women's civil society organizations in Ukraine and Moldova that focus on promoting socio-economic recovery, leadership and political participation of women and young women in forced displacement (e.g. refugees, internally displaced people, asylum seekers) in crisis and humanitarian contexts.
Key updates continued - Ukraine

**Child Protection (CP)**

*CP sub-cluster Ukraine MoM 10 June 2022* in English ([link](#)) and Ukrainian ([link](#))

**Updates on Donetsk regional center for Social Services:** The center today has 10 social services that work: Bahmutskyi, Dobropilskyi, Druzhkivskyi, Kostiantynivskyi, Kramatorskyi, Myrnoradvskyi, Novohrodivskyi, Pokrovskyi, Selidovskyi, Oleksandrivskyi. 15 centers are not working because of the occupation of the territories and military activities.

**Updates from the CP Sub-cluster:** *We are aiming at having the clusters on 2 levels, on the national and local area. We want to establish an area child protection sub cluster in Dnipro, in Lviv and in Kyiv to be able to coordinate better with the local authorities in those areas and with the partners in those areas.*

**Briefing Note: Children and Armed Conflict Concerns in Ukraine** (March 2022), Watchlist ([link](#))

**New report:** Children and War in Ukraine, Foundation Voices of Children, 25/06/2022 ([link](#)). The report briefly describes the key events of the third month of the war, related to the situation, problems and needs of children in Ukraine and abroad. It also provides an analysis of the situation of children’s right to education, and a focus on children with disabilities

**Mine Action**

**Background Briefing: Landmine Use in Ukraine,** 15/06/2022 – HRW - available in English ([link](#)), Ukrainian ([link](#)) and Russian ([link](#)). The 19-page report, “Landmine Use in Ukraine” details seven types of antipersonnel mines that Russian forces in Ukraine are known to have used since the February 24, 2022 all-out invasion.

**Rapid Needs Assessment: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education** - Ukraine, May 2022, available in English ([link](#)) and Ukrainian ([link](#)), NRC

**PSEA**

**Ukraine: Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) Poster - 21 June 2022** Developed by the Ukraine Task Force on PSEA co-chaired by OCHA and UNFPA. In English ([link](#)) and Ukrainian ([link](#))

**Joint Statement on the Situation of Older Persons in Ukraine** - 15/06/2022 ([link](#)) by UNFP, WHO, OHCHR, HelpAge International - For more information please get in touch with Lucy Brinicombe, +44 (0)7932 976478.

**New assessment and useful guidance - all previous assessments listed on the factsheets are available on the GPC website** ([link](#))

**IOM Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey - Round 6, 23 June 2022, 27/06/2022** ([link](#))

**Kharkiv snapshot: Civilian protection needs & responses in Ukraine** – Non Violent Peaceforce, 22/06/2022 ([link](#)). This snapshot presents key conclusions from a rapid protection assessment conducted in Kharkiv and Chuhuiv in May 2022 by Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP). The snapshot demonstrates that in Kharkiv and surrounds, there is an ongoing protection crisis that predominantly impacts the elderly and people with disabilities. Unable or unwilling to evacuate, many of those who are older, have disabilities, or those who are their carers, are unable to access shelters during ongoing shelling and missile attacks.

**Psychological Resilience amidst War,** SeeD, April 2022 ([link](#))

Analysis based on the Social Cohesion, Resilience and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) data collected back to 2021 among people living in the 15-kilometre areas along the Contact line of government-controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhans oblasts. We have revealed life skills and other capacities that helped people reduce the impact of war, depression and anxiety during wartime. The following results can help understand what needs to be considered when creating programs to improve the psychosocial adaptation of people suffering from war but not directly involved in hostilities.
Reference map from REACH
Ukraine: Khersonska oblast, Reference map - June 2022, Ukraine: Sumska oblast, Reference map - June 2022, Ukraine: Cherkaska oblast, Reference map - June 2022

City Profiles developed by SeeD in 2021 and published this week - Druzhkivka 2021, City Profile; Ukraine: Berdiansk 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Kostiantynivka 2021, City Profile; Ukraine: Kramatorsk 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Odesa 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Popasna 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Starobilsk 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Stanytsa Luhanska 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Sloviansk 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Pokrovsk 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Melitopol 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Kherson 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Mariupol 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Bakhmut 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Sievierodonetsk 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Mariinka 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Zaporizhzhia 2021, City Profile, Ukraine: Lysychansk 2021, City Profile

Situation Overview: Movement of Ukrainians back into Ukraine from Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova, Update as of 25.05.2022, REACH, UNHCR (link)

IOM Ukraine internal displacement report: Area baseline report - Round 6, 23 June 2022 in English (link) and Ukrainian (link)

Updated Data and Information Sensitivity Classification by OCHA - 21/06/2022 (link)

Ukraine: Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (June 2022) – REACH (link)
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.

Out of 1124 submissions, the most commonly reported reasons why the population cannot leave were:
- 42 Lack of resources to leave
- 38 It is not safe to leave
- 31 Do not want to leave family behind
- 24 Do not know where to go

Out of 1124 submissions, the most commonly reported reasons motivating IDPs to return to the areas of origin were:
- 297 To reunite with family
- 156 Other
- 142 Lack of financial resources
- 102 Lack of access to affordable accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons for returning to Ukraine, according to Ukrainians refugees:
- Perception of safety in area of return: 51%
- Temporary visit to home: 14%
- Reunite with family: 11%
- Temporary visit to see family: 7%
**Functionality of ATMs**

% of retailers and customers reporting functionality of ATMs in their area, country-wide

- 8% ATMs unavailable
- 13% ATMs partially unavailable
- 76% ATMs fully available
- 3% Prefer not to say

**Availability of bank services**

% of retailers and customers reporting availability of bank services, country-wide

- 3% Bank branches unavailable
- 25% Bank branches partially unavailable
- 69% Bank branches fully available
- 3% Prefer not to say/ Other

**Market functionality and cash acceptance**

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).

Most commonly reported accepted type of payment modalities, country-wide:

- Cash 99%
- Credit cards 69%
- Debit cards 67%
- Mobile apps 51%

**Key figures for Cash & Protection in Ukraine**

**730UAH** Full JMMI basket in May 2022*

*The JMMI Basket is a subset of the 296-item Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) maintained by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, focusing only on core food and hygiene items that an average household must purchase on a regular basis. When converting the JMMI Basket to monthly minimum requirements (kilocalories and sphere standards), the cost of the JMMI Basket (food and NFIs) is equivalent to 2,037UAH per capita, per month (including baby NFI kits). This is not reflective of the costs of shelter, estimated by the cluster at 182 USD per family per month to cover costs of rent and utilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Commodities</th>
<th>Cost (UAH)</th>
<th>Cost (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Drinking) Water</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene products</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby hygiene NFI</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total JMMI per month</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,037</strong></td>
<td><strong>59</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Most commonly reported availability of essential commodities at the market, according to households, country-wide**

- None 1%
- Some commodities 11%
- Most commodities 45%
- All commodities 43%
- Don’t know 1%

**Most commonly reported difficulties in accessing markets, amongst household who reported having difficulties to do so, country-wide**

- Markets were closed 36%
- Markets were too far 18%
- Travel restrictions (curfew) 12%
Key figures for Cash & Protection in Ukraine

Reported needs and top needs

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

<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>Clothes, shoes, other NFI</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Medicines and health services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicines and health services</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash (financial support) is by far the most commonly reported pressing needs by IDPs and non-IDPs. Moreover, 58% 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.

Preferred modality of assistance, as reported by KIs in IDP hosting settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash - based intervention</th>
<th>81%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In kind-assistance</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferred modality of assistance, as reported by household respondents, country-wide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash - based intervention</th>
<th>66%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In kind-assistance</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferred modality for receiving cash assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank transfer</th>
<th>48%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATM Card</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Ukraine Internal Displacement report Round 6 - IOM- 27/06/2022 (link)
2. Humanitarian Situation Monitoring, REACH 15/06/2022 (link)
4. Second Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)- REACH - May 2022 factsheet (link)
**Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Poland**

**Protection**

Latest Poland factsheet available here ([link](#)).

1.2 million refugees from Ukraine recorded in Poland, 96% are women and children.

4 million cross-border movements from Ukraine since war began on 24 February.

12 Blue Dot hubs and 1 Protection Hub providing protection services.

Over 222,568 refugees enrolled for cash assistance out of 360,000 targeted in the initial phase (UNHCR)

10 cash enrollment centres in Warsaw (2), Krakow, Poznan, Ostroda, Gdansk, Gdynia Bytom, Wroclaw and Zgierz.

**Map 1: UNHCR Presence, Blue dots and cash enrolment centres, as of 27/06/2022 ([link](#))**

**KEY FIGURES**

- **$38M** in CVA to assist refugees from Ukraine ([link](#))
- **223m** Ukrainian refugees enrolled for CVA ([link](#))

**CVA RECOMMENDATIONS**

- **166USD - 710PLN/**

  for the 1st person per month +

  **610PLN** per additional member up to 4 for emergency relief

**KEY CONTACTS**

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  CP - Daniela Knoppik dknoppik@unicef.org
Key updates continued - Poland

Refugee coordination architecture in Poland

Government of Poland & UNHCR

- National NGO Forum
- Cash Technical WG
- Refugee Coordination Forum
- Inter-Sector Coordination Group
- Information Management WG
- PSEA Network
- AAP WG

Basic Needs Sector (incl. Food, WASH, NFI, Shelter)
- HPH / UNHCR

Education Sector
- CEO / UNICEF

Protection Sector
- HPHR / UNHCR

Health Sector
- WHO

Logistics Sector
- UNHCR

Working Group
- SubSector

WG - Working Group
PSEA - Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
AAP - Accountability to Affected People
TCN - Third Country Nationals
MHPSS - Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Counter-trafficking WG
- IOM

Child Protection Sub-sector
- PDDC / UNICEF / UNHCR

GBV Sub-Sector
- CPK / UNHCR

v. 07 April 2022
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Romania

**CVA**
**UNHCR cash assistance factsheet available** 14/06/2022 ([link](#))
Further efforts are needed to ensure that the sector meets key guidance from authorities to increase the sustainability of cash-based assistance, avoid duplication and focus on refugees intending to remain in Romania.

**Protection**
**UNHCR Ukraine refugee situation operational update** 15/06/2022 ([link](#))
A total of 1,087,995 have arrived in Romania, with some 84,808 choosing to remain in the country. Some 32,522 have applied for temporary protection, which allows for access to healthcare, education, and the labor market. The majority of refugees are staying in the largest cities including Bucharest, Constanta, Brasov, Galati, Iasi and Suceava ([link](#))

There is a need for data collection on activities and services offered at Blue Dots, as well as prioritization of targeted populations.

**Child protection**
Adolescents might have a heightened risk (including mistreatment, trafficking etc.) as they might have to leave school to work to help provide for their families. The best way to protect adolescents from these risks is to provide them with increased opportunities to engage in various youth activities.

**Roma refugee children remain unidentified and hence underserved.** While a warm welcome has been given to most refugees from Ukraine, discrimination against Roma children remained a concern.

**GBV**
**Referral pathways:** on 24 May, gender-based violence 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.

There is a need for **continued training for all actors working at border crossing points.**

**Trafficking in persons:**
A holistic and multi-disciplinary rapid risk assessment regarding trafficking in persons with consequent practical recommendations will be undertaken. Prevention and capacity-building on identification and referral amongst first responders and other relevant actors is a priority.

**PSEA**
Local organizations are struggling to implement PSEA measures (including reporting and investigation mechanisms), despite this being an organizational priority, largely due to lack of capacity and experience of working in a refugee context and the associated standards and practices.
Refugee coordination structure in Romania and sector WG contacts (link)
Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Moldova

CVA updates:
Multisector needs Assessment - REACH, UNICEF and UNHCR with financial support of the European Union Humanitarian Aid (link) shows that Families coming from Ukraine reported savings as their main source of income in the 30 days prior to data collection (by 63% of respondents) followed by humanitarian assistance (62%) and remittances (13%)
Rent is on average the biggest expenditure made by families (4,845), followed by food (3,838) and Fuel (2,065)

As of 14 June, 62,722 refugees received cash assistance, including 42,725 receiving the second payment, and 8,538 third payment. In order to enrol for the next payments, the refugees are required to submit an online application for the verification of their eligibility

The Post distribution monitoring showed that refugees are using cash to buy primarily food, hygiene items, and clothes, followed by, health and paying for utilities. In addition, 97% of households reported that they can find the right items and services in the markets. However, needs remain high, as only 16% of households reported that could meet more than half of their basic needs

Protection updates
85,947 Refugees from Ukraine in Moldova, as of 15 June (link)
Ukraine refugee situation weekly update 2 - 14 June 2022, 18/06/2022, UNHCR (link)

Disability Taskforce is now active: During the reporting period, over 370 refugees with disabilities have accessed specialized services and support provided by the Disability TaskForce.

Protection Monitoring and Profiling Exercise: To strengthen and promote an evidenced based protection response, UNHCR is conducting an extensive protection monitoring and profiling exercise in partnership with the Law Center of Advocates (Intersos and REACH Data) (link)
Intentions: 36% of respondents plan to stay in Moldova, 37% intend to move elsewhere.
Basic needs: the most commonly reported needs of respondents were cash (22%), followed by accommodation (18%) and Family Reunification (8%)

Republic of Moldova, Surveys with Ukrainian Nationals and Third Country Nationals - Displacement Patterns, Needs and Intentions Surveys - IOM, UN WOMEN - 23/06/2022 (link), from 12,814 Displacement Survey Respondents: Most commonly reported needs were: financial assistance (12%, up from 10% in round 1, March), transportation support (11%), and food (10%)

Ukraine Response 2022 Displacement Analysis: Third Country Nationals - Republic of Moldova, IOM, 20/06/2022 (link) Third country nationals represent 8% of all entries to the Republic of Moldova from Ukraine
Assessment: Situation of older persons with disabilities in Moldova - HelpAge, 20/06/2022 (link) 36% of respondents reported they did not have access to sufficient money while 14% were unsure if they have sufficient money.

KEY FIGURES
63m indiv. received cash assistance in Moldova (link)
11,5M$ distributed MPCA as 06/06/2022

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

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**Key updates continued - Moldova**

**Accountability to Affected People:**
*Terms of Reference*, 21/06/2022 - UNHCR (link) (April 2022)
Minimum question set communication, feedback and response have been developed by the Task Force - 21/06/2022, UNHCR (link)

**Anti-Trafficking Taskforce**
An Anti-Trafficking Taskforce is being established under the Protection Working Group to coordinate anti-trafficking activities. The task force will be co-chaired by UNHCR and IOM. Terms of Reference are being developed and the first meeting is expected shortly.

**Gender Based violence**
The GBV SWG conducted a GBV Safety Audit, with UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR, jointly with different humanitarian sectors and partners. A safety audit toolkit has been adapted to the local context GBV and trafficking risks were identified, as well as gaps in GBV response Findings and recommendations will be shared and GBV mainstreaming plans developed with all sectors.

**Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group Update #03 - 13/06/2022**, UNHCR (link) - With the vast majority of refugees in Moldova being women (65%) and children (36%), the protection of women and girls is of utmost concern.

**Gaps & 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.
Support for national and local systems to scale up response and capacity, ensuring access to quality holistic survivor centred GBV services for refugees and host communities.
Advocacy messages about Gender equality, prevention, and response to gender-based violence in a refugee context in Moldova.
Mainstreaming GBV prevention and risk mitigation through ongoing safety audits to inform emergency preparedness and response.
Ukraine refugee situation coordination architecture in Moldova as of 06/06/2022 (link)
Annexes - relevant maps for the Ukraine response
Ukraine Coordination coverage, as of 16/06/2022, OCHA (link)
Internal displacement figures recorded at Oblast and Raion level, as of 25/06/2022 - IOM (link)
Child Protection 4W in Ukraine - CP subcluster - as of 03/06/2022 (link)
Mine Action 5W Situation report - as of 01/06/2022
Rapid needs Assessment: Explosive Ordnance Risk in Ukraine - May 2022

Legend:
- Rate of respondents who believe it is dangerous
- Rate of respondents who faced Explosive Ordnance

Explosive Ordnance types identified by respondents:
- Air craft bombs
- Artillery projectiles
- Cluster sub-munition
- Guided missiles
- Mortars
- Anti-vehicle mines
- Missiles
- Hand grenades

Most trusted channels for safety information:
- Officials sources
- Informational (social media) channels
- Television
Areas of CVA & Protection overlap, as of April 22th, 2022 (from CP4 webmap - link)
Considering the growing number of attacks in eastern Ukraine, only the names of severely affected locations are shown on the map. Severely affected locations refer to cities, towns, and other settlements that have come under attacks, resulting in comparatively significant humanitarian consequences.

- **5.3M** Individual refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe
- **7.1M** Internally displaced people
- **1.8M** Internally displaced persons
- **1.4M** Country capital
- **1.3M** Oblast/region capital

**New hostilities (15 June - 22 June)**
- Severely Affected Location
- Affected Location
- Areas outside the control of the Government of Ukraine

**Total Strikes by Oblast**
- Donetsk: 147
- Zaporizka: 5
- Poltava: 1
- Luhanska: 68
- Dnipropetrovsk: 5
- Odeska: 1
- Kharkivska: 40
- Sumskie: 3
- Mykolaysk: 23
- Khersonska: 1

**Sources:**
- Hostilities: public sources, IBPs, ISIM

The boundaries and names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.