

Purpose of this factsheet:

This factsheet aims at contributing to the quality implementation of humanitarian cash for protection for Ukraine and the region that is presented in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and in the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), as published on 15 February 2023. As a reminder, in support of the respective national governments, the coordination of the HRP is led by OCHA, while UNHCR leads the coordination of the refugee response.



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HOT TOPICS AND QUESTIONS OF THE MOMENT

- ➔ **Inside Ukraine:**
How can CVA (Cash & Voucher Assistance) be used to support evacuations?
- ➔ **Outside Ukraine:**
Are the amounts made available to Ukrainian refugees as part of national protection schemes sufficient to meet their basic and protection needs?
- ➔ **Inside and outside Ukraine:**
What is the difference between Cash for Protection, Emergency Case Management and Individual protection assistance?
- ➔ What type of information on children should and should not be collected at enrolment stage, considering data protection risks? (Ex: birth certificates)
- ➔ Should the CVA assistance still be limited to 3 months?
- ➔ Closure of community centres - how to ensure a protective shelter and environment for families?
- ➔ What would the implications be of setting more restrictive selection criterias for cash assistance?
- ➔ How to mitigate existing/future protection risks associated with lack of available and affordable shelter options?
- ➔ How can agencies best support foster families with 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?

KEY FIGURES

3,7M estimated number
of Ukrainian IDPs ([link](#))

6,5M refugees fleeing Ukraine ([link](#))

Map: this factsheet covers updates in Cash and in Protection in the following countries:



Role of the C4PTF in Ukraine ([link](#))

- ➔ Provide technical guidance on the design of CVA & Protection assessments and activities and analysis of findings, including through the dissemination of tools and key resources
- ➔ Offer a space for collaboration and discussion to address key CVA and Protection challenges that emerge, ensuring sharing of best practices and lessons learnt.
- ➔ Adapt global guidance and tools to the Ukrainian response

Disclaimer: the depiction and use of boundaries (...) shown on the map do not necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the CEB or its member organizations.

Key links for Cash for Protection in the Ukrainian regional response

Coordination tools in grey - General guidance in pale blue - CP4TF resources in green - All these resources are also available on the GPC website - Cash For Protection section ([link](#))

C4PTF & CCD CASH FOR PROTECTION

→ **IN UKRAINE** gather and analyse C4P experience and lessons learned from the Ukraine crisis response

MEAL INDICATORS - CVA & PROTECTION

→ C4PTF recommended indicators for programs using CVA combined with Protection activities

PROTECTION RISK ANALYSIS FOR CVA

→ C4PTF mapping of the different protection risks that refugees and IDPs are facing in Ukraine

PROTECTION UPDATES - RELIEFWEB

→ Reliefweb landing page for Protection in Ukraine

CONSIDERING PROTECTION WITH MEB

→ C4PTF resource on how to consider protection aspects when designing a MEB: key protection risks & costs

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR CVA & CP

→ C4PTF general guidance on how to implement CVA to achieve Child Protection outcomes.

UKRAINE CASH WORKING GROUP PAGE

→ Landing page of CWG with all relevant documents, updates, factsheet, toolbox, live dashboard

C4P GUIDELINES FOR UKRAINE

→ Protection Cluster recommendations on the use of Cash for Protection - contextualized for Ukraine

GPC - CASH 4 PROTECTION DEFINITIONS

→ Basic guidance on key definitions relating to Cash for Protection

REGIONAL INTENTIONS SURVEY

→ UNHCR live dashboard of intentions and perspectives of Refugees from Ukraine

GBV CONSIDERATION IN UKRAINE

→ Consideration for Women and Girls when using cash in Ukraine and the Regional Refugee Response (UNFPA)

C4P - ROME WORKSHOP REPORT

→ Attended by donors, UN agencies, and I/NGOs to increase understanding on C4P

PROTECTION PROFILING & MONITORING

→ UNHCR live dashboard of protection risks and needs of Refugees from Ukraine

MPCA MEAL TOOLKIT

→ includes tools and KoBo survey templates for monitoring and evaluating MPC programs.

CVA & GBV COMPENDIUM: A TOOLKIT

→ Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action

USING CVA TO PROTECT CHILDREN

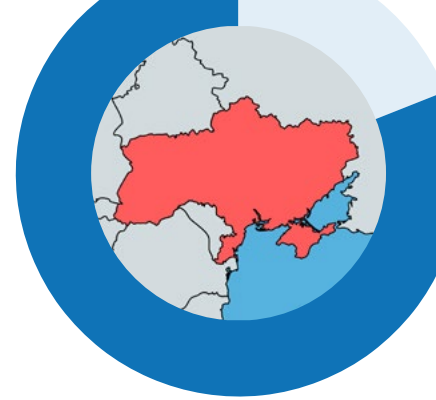
→ Live document: key consideration when using CVA to achieve CP outcomes

STC CP & CVA MEAL TOOLKIT

→ To assess, address and monitor Direct and indirect impact on CP concern, and CP benefits of CVA.



Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Ukraine



81% of response funded
(of \$1,19bn)¹

KEY FIGURES

4M people assisted by MPCA in Ukraine, as of Dec. 2023 ([link](#))

\$680M amount disbursed in MPCA in Ukraine, as of Dec. 2023 ([link](#))

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

100USD - 3,600UAH
per person per month

KEY CONTACTS

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Mine Action: Guy Rhodes - guy.rhodes@undp.org

Response general updates

RRP - Ukraine Situation - Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Ukraine Situation - Final Report 2023 ([link](#))

UNHCR - Ukraine Situation: Overview of UNHCR's 2024 plans and financial requirements ([link & link](#))

UNHCR - Ukraine Situation Flash Update #65 (23 February 2024) ([link](#)) – Update #64 ([link](#)) - Update #63 ([link](#))

UNHCR: Ukraine Refugee Situation Population Movements | Factsheet #1 (Feb 2024) ([link](#))

- This factsheet presents a general overview of recent trends around border movements (section 1), pendular movements and short-term visits (section 2), voluntary returns of refugees (section 3) and new displacements (section 4). The analysis brings together available evidence from different sources to build a comprehensive picture of the situation for informed decision-making, highlighting remaining data gaps.

UNHCR - Europe situations: Data and trends - Arrivals and displaced populations (December 2023) ([link](#))

UNHCR Operational Response, Delivery Updates (23 February 2024 ([link](#)), 26 January 2024) ([link](#)), November 2023 ([link](#))

UNHCR Ukraine Fact Sheet, September 2023 ([link](#))

OCHA, UNHCR - Ukraine: Summary of the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and the Regional Refugee Response Plan (January 2024) ([link](#))

UN RC/HC Ukraine, UNCT Ukraine - Ukraine Common Country Analysis 2023 ([link](#))

- The 2023 UN Common Country Analysis draws from and synthesizes a multitude of UN analytics on the impacts of the full-scale invasion across various thematic areas. The document analyses the multidimensional consequences of the war on peace and security, social cohesion, internal political and governance dynamics, human rights, humanitarian needs, as well as socioeconomic and environmental conditions in the country, amongst others.

UNFPA - Ukraine Emergency Situation Report #22 (17 January 2024) ([link](#))

UNFPA - UNFPA Ukraine Humanitarian Snapshot #27, 1 November 2023 - 30 November 2023 ([link](#))

OCHA - Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024 (December 2023) [EN/UK] ([link](#)) - Revised Ukraine Winter Response Plan, October 2023 – March 2024, Issued September 2023 ([link](#))

OCHA - Ukraine Humanitarian Response 2023: Situation Report in January-December 2023 [EN/UK] ([link](#)) and Humanitarian situation snapshot ([link](#)) - previous snapshot Nov 2023 ([link](#))

1. **OCHA - Ukraine Humanitarian Response Plan 2023** ([link](#))

C4PTF & CCD Cash for Protection in the Ukraine response - December 2023 ([link](#))

The objective of this research was to gather and analyse C4P programmatic experience and lessons learned from the Ukraine crisis response to support the work of agencies engaging in C4P as part of the response while contributing to the global bank of operational learning and guidance on C4P. Recommendations are formulated to inform current responses, but also future ones. Some of the key findings include:

- A wide range of programming under a C4P umbrella is being carried out in Ukraine. However, not all actors use the same parameters when implementing C4P within this context. Even those who agree with the global definition in principle struggle to operationalise C4P in line with this definition in the context of Ukraine. The lines between Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) (but also coverage of other sectoral needs, such as health) and C4P are sometimes blurry. Despite the support and assistance provided by the Regional C4PTF in giving valuable technical guidance on C4P in Ukraine response countries, humanitarian organisations have largely been operating in silos, without coordinating with each other. There has been an absence of more operational coordination and technical harmonisation at national level to effectively implement programmes. While some see this as much-needed freedom to address the needs on the ground, others are concerned about the confusion among humanitarian actors regarding what constitutes C4P programming.
- In Poland, Lithuania and Moldova, C4P discussions and operations are less widespread and advanced, with only a few humanitarian organisations beginning to operationalise, or consider models. Key informants reveal complexities of operating in an EU country, such as the assumption of a higher quality of protection services and the lack of open discussions on the gaps in the Polish system that can reasonably be filled through C4P programming.
- In Poland, NGOs also reported high levels of need for support for legal issues such as court cases and document acquisition, support to access the Polish benefits system and financial barriers to accessing sexual reproductive health services. In this context, the lack of a discussion forum within the humanitarian coordination apparatus to brainstorm on C4P programming has reportedly been a challenge.
- This learning paper highlights the need to revisit the practicalities of attempts to harmonise a more rigid definition of C4P in complex contexts with immense needs, such as the Ukraine response, and where MPCA programming does not meet the vast array of basic needs of the war-affected population. Most importantly, the paper highlights the need for actors in both countries to come together in a supportive and open space, to discuss their challenges in operationalising C4P programming and to learn from each other's experiences.



As presented in OCHA – CWG Meeting minutes January 24 ([link](#)) in C4P section:

The report identified key challenges, including having clear guidance on the definitions of C4P, and the lack of coordination between C4P, MPCA, and other sectorial cash-based interventions in addressing specific protection needs.

The report recommended the following steps to address the identified problems:

- **Establishing a C4P Taskforce under the national Protection Cluster, supported by the Global Protection Cluster.**
- **Need for shared resource platforms to exchange documents such as SOPs.**
- **Donors' coordination around C4P and early discussions when setting up clusters and addressing operational needs.**

Participants emphasized the added value of protection mainstreaming within other clusters' interventions. It was proposed to activate the C4P Taskforce under the national Protection Cluster, increase linkages on C4P between the Protection Cluster, CWG, Health Cluster, and other concerned parties, and including the Protection clusters/actors during the revision of the MPCA targeting strategy.

The discussion also approached how to coordinate transfer values between organizations targeting the same cases of vulnerability/protection risks.

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Cash updates

UNHCR Ukraine Cash Assistance Factsheet Updated as of 31 January 2024 ([link](#))

OCHA - Ukraine Cash Working Group 07 Feb 2024 [Meeting Minutes] [EN/UK] ([link](#)) - Meeting minutes January 24 ([link](#)) - Meeting minutes 10 January 2024 ([link](#)) - 06 December 2023 [Meeting Minutes] ([link](#)) - 22 November 2023 [Meeting Minutes] [EN/UK] ([link](#))

- **General updates:** Legislation on IDP Subsistence allowance/housing allowance: The Protection Cluster updated on the newly issued legislation on IDP subsistence allowance/housing allowance by Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP). The legislation has been approved by the cabinet of ministers but has not yet been enacted. Starting from 01 March, the new legislation will replace the old legislation which targeted IDPs through a blanket approach. The Protection Cluster will share further information on the implementation of the new legislation when available, as well as an advocacy paper that they are working on.
- **MPCA Analysis in 2023:** The Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) analysis in 2023 showed PDM findings on impact of assistance out of 35 partners submission of the harmonized questionnaire on activity-info, representative of 22k interviews of 45k individuals. See findings in PPT. The Cash Working Group (CWG) will publish a snapshot highlighting the key achievements, challenges, and lessons learned.

Ground Truth Solutions - No-one has ever helped me like this.” User journeys of cash recipients in Ukraine, December 2023 [EN/UK] ([link](#))

- The research employs a user journey methodology – a qualitative approach that focuses on visualising and understanding individuals’ interactions with cash assistance programmes.
- The research involved 40 in-depth interviews in 25 different locations across eight oblasts of Ukraine between August and September 2023.
- The qualitative interviews led to the creation of nine personas representing fictional but realistic profiles. These personas contain averaged demographic characteristics of different groups, their varied needs, behaviours, and goals, and offer a holistic view of how distinct factors influence individuals’ experiences with cash programmes.

WFP - Ukraine: Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) - Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (November 2023) ([link](#))

- 79% of respondents reported relying on a food consumption-based coping strategy (such as relying on less preferred or less expensive food) at least once during the week prior to the data collection – showing a slight decrease compared to the baseline (88%).
- The vast majority (88%) of respondents reported adopting at least one livelihood coping strategy during the month prior to the data collection. While the overall level of adopting livelihood coping strategies remains high, there is a slight decrease in adoption of the emergency and crisis coping strategies compared to the baseline results.
- The most common expenses covered with the cash assistance was food (72%), utilities and heating (51%), and health expenditures (32%), which are similar to results from the baseline.

IOM - Post Distribution Monitoring questionnaire- Multi-Purpose Cash [EN/UK] ([link](#))

DEC - Rapid Reflection on Cash Coordination for the Ukraine Response - Ukraine briefing paper (February 2024) [EN/UK] ([link](#))

- Using the Global Cash Advisory Group (CAG) key performance indicators for cash coordination as a guide, this paper reflects on the extent to which cash coordination was (1) timely and effective and (2) inclusive, transparent, and accountable. It draws from 28 semi-structured key informants’ interviews, desk review of available literature and a round table organised on 11 December 2023 with key cash stakeholders.

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Cash updates

IOM, OCHA, Ukrainian Red Cross Society - Ukraine: Establishing the Workflow for Multi-purpose Cash Assistance Payments [EN/UK] ([link](#)) - Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Pilot Emergency Targeting Framework, May 2023 (Pilot) ([link](#)) & Endorsed targeting framework ([link](#))

- This framework outlines the eligibility criteria for Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA).
- ECA is intended to enable conflict-affected individuals and households, who do not fall under the Rapid MPCA framework, in areas where full vulnerability assessment is operationally feasible, to meet their critical basic needs in the timeliest manner through consumption support.
- More specifically, ECA seeks to address the critical basic needs of households who have been displaced for more than 30 days or are residing in areas more than 30km away from the front line, and who are found to be socio-economically vulnerable following assessment.
- The revised framework outlines (1) the eligibility criteria for Rapid MPCA, (2) the scoring model for Emergency Cash Assistance (ECA), and (3) a technical summary of how the ECA scoring model was developed.

REACH - Ukraine: Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) - Zaporizka Oblast Market Analysis: Ukraine-controlled areas vs. areas beyond Ukraine's control ([link](#))

- The purpose of this brief is to compare market dynamics in Ukraine-controlled areas (UCA) and areas beyond Ukraine's control (ABUC) in Zaporizka oblast based on data collected during October 2023 for JMMI round 19. The analysis aims to inform actors working in each space as to comparative market dynamics that influence the feasibility of using cash as an aid modality as well as bringing awareness to cash and market vulnerabilities of households in these areas.
- Prices were found to be higher in ABUC than in UCA, which points to a need for higher levels of cash to cover the same amount of essential items in ABUC. The cost of the JMMI basket in ABUC of Zaporizka was found to be 257% higher than the same basket in UCA. NFIs in ABUC, in particular, were found to be 307% the price of the NFI basket in UCA. Of food items, cabbage, carrots, chicken, onions, and potatoes in ABUC were all at least 150% more expensive than in UCA. Only bread, milk, and rice were found to be the same or lower price in ABUC as compared to UCA in Zaporizka.*

REACH - Research Terms of Reference - Cost of Living: Adaptation Strategies & Social Interventions in the Community, Ukraine (January 2024, v4) ([link](#))

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Protection updates

Protection cluster, UNHCR - Terms of Reference ([link](#))

Protection cluster, UNHCR - Protection Cluster - National Meeting Minutes (14 February 2024) [EN/UK] ([link](#)) - National Meeting Minutes (10 January 2024) [EN/UK] ([link](#)) & December 2023 ([link](#))

Protection cluster, UNHCR - 2023 Ukraine Protection Cluster Reporting Guidance Materials [EN/UK] ([link](#))

- This Reporting Guide aims to assist Protection Cluster partners - including General Protection, Gender Based Violence, Child Protection, and Mine Action - participating in the protection response in Ukraine to report on their activities and progress towards targets on the 2023 ActivityInfo (AI) database.

Extract from general table on "Emergency Cash for Protection":

Specific indicator :	Unit of measurement	Indicator guidance
# of persons with specific needs who received emergency cash assistance to prevent, mitigate or respond to protection risks	# of persons	<p>Report on the number of women and men with specific needs who received emergency cash for protection assistance to prevent, mitigate or respond to protection needs. Emergency cash for protection is cash assistance provided by protection actors to cover urgent protection-related needs, for instance by preventing a specific protection risk from happening or by facilitating access to remedy for persons who have been affected by rights-violations. Specific guidance on cash for protection is currently under development by the Protection Cluster Ukraine.</p> <p>Emergency cash for protection is distinct from Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) provided by Cash Working Group (CWG) partners, which has its own unique eligibility criteria. You should check whether your organization has planned its cash assistance programs under Protection Cluster or under MPCA/CWG, and then report the cash assistance under the Cluster/sector it was planned under.</p> <p>The provision of emergency cash for protection may or may not be conducted as part of a broader case management process, depending on the specificity of each case and the internal regulations of each organization. Therefore, a person who has received both emergency cash for protection and has also benefited from case management services should be reported both here and under the case management activity (see below). In contrast, a person who has received emergency cash for protection, but who has not been accompanied through a complete case management process should only be reported here.</p> <p>Report on the number of women and men assisted each month. For example, if Ms. X received emergency cash assistance in January and February, then count Ms. X as an emergency cash assistance beneficiary once in each month</p>

Protection cluster, UNHCR - Protection Monitoring Findings, 1 January-31 December 2023 [EN/UK] ([link](#))

This is an overview of key protection risks in Ukraine based on the Protection Cluster's revised Protection Monitoring Tool (PMT). The revised PMT is built upon 14 protection typologies, including: safety and security; right to life, physical and mental integrity; liberty and movement; civil status and documentation; protection issues for elderly persons; protection issues for people with disabilities; social cohesion; gender-based violence; child protection; housing, land and property; standard of living; access to remedies; return and displacement; trafficking in persons. The PMT was launched at community (hromada) level and information presented in this document reflects data collection completed by 19 protection partners from 1 January to 31 December 2023 – based on 20,024 Key Informant (KI) interviews in more than 1,217 communities (hromadas) in 24 oblasts of Ukraine.

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Protection updates

DRC - Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine – January 2024 ([link](#)) - December 2023 ([link](#)) and interactive dashboard ([link](#))

DRC Quarterly Protection Monitoring Report - Ukraine, July-September 2023 [EN/UK] ([link](#))

- This report seeks to identify trends in protection risks and rights violations, challenges facing conflict affected populations, and barriers in access to services (particularly for the most vulnerable) across surveyed oblasts during the reporting period. Findings inform ongoing and planned humanitarian response, enable the identification of vulnerable people for individual support, and support evidence-based advocacy on behalf of persons of concern. Findings from protection monitoring are visualized in an interactive dashboard which enables DRC and all relevant stakeholders to easily access this data.

OHCHR - Two-Year Update - Protection of civilians: impact of hostilities on civilians since 24 February 2022 [EN/UK] ([link](#)) - Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict - November 2023 Update [EN/RU/UK] ([link](#))

HI, NPA, UNDP - Conflict Preparedness & Protection Messages in Ukraine [EN/UK] ([link](#))

CCCM Cluster, REACH - Durable Solutions Analysis: Progress towards local integration for IDPs in collective sites - Round 2 - Uzhhorod & Mukachevo | Ukraine (February 2024) ([link](#)); Dnipro City ([link](#)); Vinnytsia City ([link](#)) Face-to-face interviews with IDP households living in CSs

GBV

Protection cluster, UNFPA Outreach messages on GBV [EN/UK] ([link](#)) - **GBV AoR Coordination Meeting Minutes** (15 february ([link](#))) (28 December 2023 [Meeting Minutes] [EN/UK] ([link](#))) & previous minutes ([link](#)) - **Capacity Enhancement WG Meeting Minutes** (December 14, 2023) [Meeting Minutes] [EN/UK] ([link](#))

UNFPA - Ukraine Humanitarian Snapshot #29, 1 January 2024 - 31 January 2024 ([link](#))

UNFPA - Accountability to Affected People – Humanitarian Response Against Gender-Based Violence [EN/UK] ([link](#))

- The overall goal of the document is to demonstrate that “strong accountability matters – and when it works, it benefits everyone”. An accountable GBV prevention and response system enables survivors, those at high GBV risk and the public at large “to know how the Government and humanitarian actors are doing, and how to gain redress when things go wrong”.¹² It ensures that public institutions, services and organisations are acting in the interests of the people that they serve.

Gender in humanitarian action

UN Women, UNCT Ukraine - Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Meeting Minutes 14.02.2024 [EN/UK] ([link](#)) 17 of January 2024 [Meeting Minutes] [EN/UK] ([link](#)) December Meeting minutes ([link](#)) November ([link](#))

Concern, WHH - Rapid Gender and Conflict Analysis in Sumy and Kharkiv Oblast, Ukraine (November, December 2023) ([link](#))

- The current analysis summarizes the key findings and aims to inform humanitarian actors about main needs, concerns, and feelings of the affected populations in rural areas and to provide recommendations to better incorporate gender, age, and conflict considerations in programming. It provides additional primary information to support existing and future gender or conflict analyses.

Care, UN Women - Closing the Gender Gap in Humanitarian Action in Ukraine ([link](#))

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Protection updates

CARE - Rapid Gender Analysis Brief: Ukraine (October 2023) ([link](#))

- The rapid gender analysis (RGA) used a mixed methods approach to remotely collect and analyze qualitative and quantitative secondary and primary data. The primary data collection took place March-April 2023 in Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Odeska, and Mykolaivska Oblasts. It aims to better understand specific needs, priorities, opportunities, and barriers to services and life-saving assistance available across the crisis-affected populations. Additionally, this RGA seeks to highlight barriers and opportunities to meaningful participation for women-led organizations and women's rights organizations (WLOs/WROs) in the humanitarian response. It builds on previous data to ensure decisions are based on evidence and accounts for the dynamic nature the humanitarian crisis.

HIAS, Voice - Still Waiting for the Sky to Close: Women's Organizations at the Frontline of the Ukrainian Crisis Two Years On ([link](#))

- The report examines the impact of Russia's war on Ukraine on the women's rights organizations that have been crucial to the humanitarian response throughout the region.
- Based on a survey of 78 women's organizations working in Ukraine, Poland, Moldova, and Romania, it highlights how a lack of adequate resourcing and support has put immense pressure on many women's rights organizations, many of whom are concerned about their capacity to continue supporting women and vulnerable populations from their communities in addition to those displaced by the war. It also highlights continued critical service gaps for those displaced, including housing, economic support and gender-based violence service.

Oxfam - Two years at the forefront: Exploring the needs and experiences of women-led, women's rights, and LGBTQIA+ led organizations two years into the Ukraine humanitarian response ([link](#))

MHPSS

Technical working group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Meeting minutes – January ([link](#)) - December 21, 2023) [EN/UK] ([link](#)) (November meeting minutes ([link](#)))

HIAS - 18 Months Later: A Mental Health and Psychosocial Needs Assessment Across Ukraine, October 2023 ([link](#))

- Eighteen months after the onset of the war, most respondents report living in a state of anxiety, moral exhaustion, and fatigue: 35% of respondents present with poor well-being and quality of life, with 26% presenting a very low score, indicative of depressive symptoms (WHO-5 scale). Categories with the lowest scores include women, respondents from the south and east regions, respondents over 46 years old, and respondents with low financial resources. Overall, there is a lack of knowledge regarding MHPSS support provided by NGOs: most respondents are unable to name NGOs operating in their area, or their services, and there is a general perception that their services are for IDPs only.

IFRC - Two years on: Mental health and psychosocial support needs in Ukraine and affected countries ([link](#))

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Protection updates

Mine action

Mine Action AOR Ukraine: Terms of reference for Victim Assistance Working Group [EN/UK/RU] ([link](#))

DRC, HI - KABP Survey Report - Ukraine, 2023 ([link](#)) - The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Humanity & Inclusion (HI) jointly conducted a Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviours, and Practices (KABP) survey in Ukraine. This survey specifically examines the intricate dynamics of risk-taking behaviors (RTB) and safe behaviors (SB) regarding explosive ordnance (EO) in areas contaminated with EO and explosive weapons in regions currently under active conflict.

ACAPS - Thematic Report: Ukraine - Humanitarian implications of mine contamination (24 January 2024) ([link](#))

→ CP SERVICE MAPPING

Child Protection

Protection cluster, UNICEF - Ukraine: Child Protection AOR Strategy 2023-2024 ([link](#)) The Ukraine Child Protection AoR Strategy 2023-2024 is the key guidance document for the CP AoR work for 2024. It outlines the strategic directions, key approaches and activities and operational modalities required to achieve child protection outcomes.

Protection cluster, UNICEF - Ukraine Child Protection AOR – Indicators Guidance 2024 [EN/UK] ([link](#))

Protection Cluster, UNHCR - Ukraine: Sub-national meeting Child Protection AoR - 23 January 2024 [Meeting Minutes] [EN/UK] ([link](#)) / **26 January 2024** [Meeting Minutes] [EN/UK] ([link](#)) - **22 December 2023** [Meeting Minutes] [EN/UKR] ([link](#))

Focus on Emergency Cash for Child Protection Outcome:

of children and their family members who received emergency case management fund (in cash) utilised in standard case management service provision to prevent, mitigate, or respond to child protection risks.

“Cash for Child Protection” is a form of assistance that utilizes Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) as a modality to address child and/or family/household-level child protection needs. These needs are identified on a case-by-case basis through child protection case management approaches. The approach aims to respond to, prevent, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of risks, violence, abuse, exploitation, and deprivation of parental care. It also aims to prevent family separation and improve care while discouraging the usage of negative coping mechanisms. Cash for Child Protection is not time-bound, conditional, or restricted and is based on individual child protection assessments to support child protection outcomes. Basic needs grants, when delivered alongside other services such as case management and Mental Health & Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS), have been shown to have a positive impact on protection. Cash for Child Protection is not intended to address generic socio-economic vulnerabilities, which can be addressed by multi-purpose cash assistance.

The cost of Cash for Child Protection ranges from 200 USD to 400 USD per person per month, but transfers should be tailored to each case based on their unique needs. Child Protection actors, specifically those working in case management, will be trained on how to support families receiving cash assistance to prioritise spending in their children’s best interest. This activity includes strong monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the cash is having a positive impact on child protection outcomes, and lessons are documented to inform the response. Report the number of children and their parents/caregivers with specific child protection needs who received emergency cash for child protection assistance to prevent, mitigate or respond to protection needs of the children. For example, if cash is given to one child, count it as one, but if cash is given to one child and their mother, count it as 2. Child Protection actors will work with the Cash Working Group to prioritize child protection referrals and provide information to inform cash top-ups.

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Protection updates

UNICEF - Humanitarian Action for Children 2024 - Ukraine and Refugee Response ([link](#))

Ukraine: CP AoR - Interactive Map Demonstration and Child Protection Projects (December 18, 2023) [Meeting Minutes] ([link](#)) ([link to map](#))

Protection Cluster, UNICEF - Child Protection in Ukraine Secondary Data Review - December 2023 ([link](#))

- This report provides a brief overview of the available data on protection threats to which children in Ukraine are exposed. This SDR focuses predominantly on Current Threats, including physical violence; psychosocial distress; protection risks in schools, hospitals, and residential care institutions; denial of humanitarian access; family separation; trafficking in persons; transfer to other occupied territories or to the Russian Federation; detention; genderbased violence (GBV); and child labour.
- **The most recent comprehensive study performed on child labour in Ukraine is from 2014-2015, estimating that 9.7% of children in Ukraine were engaged in child labour across the agriculture, industry, and services sectors in Ukraine.**
- **Some children in Ukraine are also subjected to the worst forms of child labour**, including commercial sexual exploitation, recruitment of children by non-state armed groups for use in armed conflict, forced begging, and production of pornography. According to the Verkhovna Rada, ahead of the escalation of the war in Ukraine, Ukraine was one of the top five countries producing child pornography, and one in ten countries leading its distribution.⁸⁶ State-run orphanages have used children for illegal labour in business, seasonal agricultural work, construction and sexual exploitation. In the Donbas and occupied Crimea, some children (mostly boys) between ages 11-16 engaged in illegal coal mining.⁸⁷ Internally displaced children (especially those who are unaccompanied) are particularly vulnerable to being exploited to perform the worst forms of child labour.⁸⁸ While the current prevalence of child labour in Ukraine is unknown, the escalation of the war in 2022 has increased the vulnerability of displaced children to exploitation in the worst forms of child labour, as well as children in institutions, those with disabilities, stateless children, children from minority groups, forcibly transferred children, homeless and orphaned children.⁸⁹

Amnesty - Ukraine: Children's education is one more casualty of Russian aggression ([link](#))

PSEA

PSEA Network Ukraine - 2024 HCT Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Ukraine ([link](#))

PSEA Network Ukraine (4th December 2023) [Meeting Minutes] ([link](#)) (November Meeting minutes ([link](#)))

PSEA Network Ukraine - Ukraine Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Assessment Report 2023 ([link](#))

- The triangulation of data and observations informing the risk analysis showed that continued in- depth assessment of risk patterns is crucial to inform prevention, mitigation and response processes, and could eventually alter the trajectory of exposure to SEA through more strategic inter-agency coordination and PSEA mainstreaming. It helped to assess the relevance, functionality, efficiency, and contextualization of existing risk mitigation mechanisms to address PSEA in Ukraine.
- The main risks identified were: lack of knowledge and awareness around SEA (23%); power imbalances (20%); and access to hard-to-reach areas (5%). Additionally, factors such as limited access to employment or education in areas close to the frontline, coupled with a lack of awareness regarding available free services were also highlighted as risk factors. These challenges are exacerbated by the current conflict situation, access barriers and the sharp rise in prices of services and basic food items.

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Protection

Protection Cluster, UNFPA - Guidance Note—Working with Male Survivors of Sexual Violence in Ukraine ([link](#))

IAWG on Reproductive Health in Crises, Protection Cluster, WRC - Service Barriers Faced by Male Survivors of Sexual Violence in Ukraine [EN/UK] ([link](#))

- The goal of the assessment was to identify potential entry points for services that facilitate safe and confidential disclosure—including outside of GBV services—to understand training and resources needed to better equip GBV and non-GBV practitioners to better support men and boys in all their diversity who experience SV in war-affected Ukraine.

Social Protection

World bank - Social Assistance Programs for the Poor and Vulnerable in Ukraine to Benefit from World Bank Support [EN/UK] ([link](#))

WFP expands complementary social assistance programme in Ukraine to people living with disabilities [EN/UK] ([link](#))

WHO - Leveraging health financing to strengthen mental health services in Ukraine ([link](#))

R2P - Needs Assessment Survey and Capacity Gaps Analysis of Social Services in Chernihiv Oblast's Hromadas [EN/UK] ([link](#))

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Assessments

UNHCR - Lives on hold: Intentions and Perspectives of Refugees, Refugee Returnees and IDPs from Ukraine #5 Summary Findings (February 2024) ([link](#))

- The analysis is based on interviews undertaken between January and February 2024 with close to 4,000 refugee households across Europe, 4,800 internally displaced people households in Ukraine and close to 1,100 refugee returnee households in Ukraine

REACH - 2023 MSNA Bulletin: Ukraine (November 2023) [EN/UK] ([link](#)) - In total, 13,322 households were interviewed across 105 raions in 24 oblasts in Ukraine, including 11,427 face-to-face (F2F) and 1,895 computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI).

- Across Ukraine, almost half of households were found to have extreme or extreme+ levels of unmet needs, driven by Protection, Health, and Livelihood indicators
- Returnee (57%) and internally displaced person (IDP) (57%) households were more likely to have extreme or extreme+ levels of needs than non-displaced households (35%).
- 11% of households were found to have extreme or extreme+ levels of unmet Health needs

23% of households were found to have extreme or extreme+ levels of unmet Protection needs

Top 3 priority needs reported by households

Medicines	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
Food	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>
Healthcare	26%	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Assessments

UNHCR - Ukraine Population Movements Factsheet 1 - February 2024 ([link](#))

NRC - Destruction and Displacement in Ukraine: The Cost to Civilians Two Years On (February 2024) ([link](#)) - Ukraine two years on: Destruction and displacement, the devastating impacts of the escalation of war revealed in new NRC report

- Almost half (47 per cent) of people surveyed in the east and south of Ukraine report their houses have been damaged or destroyed.
- 57 per cent of those surveyed across Ukraine who are displaced report they have been displaced for over 18 months.
- 83 per cent of respondents across the country report that they fear for their lives and others around them, or do not feel safe.

IOM - Ukraine Internal Displacement Report: General Population Survey Round 15 (November – December 2023) ([link](#)) - Fifty data collection experts conducted the assessment screener phone-based interviews with 20,000 randomly selected respondents and follow-up interviews with 1,517 IDPs, 1,541 returnees, and 2,002 residents, using the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) methodology and a Random Digit Dial (RDD) approach.

- IOM estimates that 3,689,000 de facto IDPs and 4,455,000 returnees reside in Ukraine.
- The main IDP-hosting oblasts are Dnipropetrovska (13%) and Kharkivska (12%) Oblasts. The main oblast of origin for IDPs is Kharkivska Oblast (22%), where the largest flow of intra-oblast displacement was also identified (86%).
- Thirty-nine per cent (39%) of IDPs have been displaced more than once. Secondary displacement was primarily triggered by limited employment opportunities in the previous place of displacement, alongside relatively safer conditions in the current place of displacement.
- Over 80 per cent of IDPs have been in displacement for more than one year, with the average length in displacement at 510 days.
- The most acute needs of IDPs are cash and financial support (56%), power banks (7%), and solid fuel for heating (6%).
- The primary coping mechanisms used by IDPs to face their pressing needs were switching to cheaper food or NFIs (69%), reducing the quantity of food and essential NFI spending (63%), and the spending of savings (61%).
- The majority of IDPs were intending to remain in their current location of displacement (60%). Of those considering relocation (25%), 18 per cent were planning to move within the next three months.

DFS, Impact Initiatives - Ukrainian Crisis: Vulnerabilities, Needs and Conflict Incidents in Frontline Settlements ([link](#)) - **Ukrainian Crisis Situational Analysis** - 19 December 2023 ([link](#))

- This report provides detailed analysis of the needs, vulnerabilities and conflict events at Raion level covering Frontline communities in Ukraine. This is based on data compiled from REACH's Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) round 13, REACH's: Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (Round 19) – October 2023, IOM's Ukraine Conditions of Return Assessment Factsheet — Round 5 (September – October 2023). In addition, conflict event data in Ukraine from ACLED covering the months of September and October was sourced along with local and international press reports and two internal situational analysis reports from REACH.

Key updates continued - Ukraine - Assessments

SeeD - SCORE-inspired Holistic Assessment of Resilience of Population (SHARP) Wave 2 Findings (Presentation) [EN/UK] ([link](#)) and report ([link](#))

- The report addresses five thematic sections: Elements of Social Cohesion, Trust in Institutions, Provision of Services and Basic Necessities, Displacement and Tensions, and Civic Engagement and Resistance.
- The SHARP study and the data presented herein are based on a quantitative survey deployed at two time points – Autumn 2022 and Summer 2023. A third wave of the SHARP study will be deployed in Winter 2024.

IRC - Ukraine, 10 Years On: Normal Life Remains Out of Reach for Millions ([link](#))

AREA BASED ASSESSMENTS

REACH - Ukraine: Humanitarian Situation Monitoring: Settlement Vulnerability Index: Areas Closer to the Front Line, October 2023 [EN/UK] ([link](#))

- Overall, while the inter-sectoral vulnerabilities were at Minimal level in the majority of the assessed settlements, the humanitarian situation in settlements near the front line was concerning as 25% of settlements exhibited heightened vulnerabilities (Severe or Extreme scores). All settlements with an Extreme score were located in Donetska and Kharkivska Oblasts.
- The primary driver of overall vulnerability scores in the assessed settlements was protection, as this sector displayed the highest proportion of settlements with Severe, Extreme, and Extreme+ scores.
- In Zone A (areas within 30km from the front line), 1 Extreme vulnerability scores in the WASH sector were found in 25% of the settlements (mostly located in Donetska and Kharkivska Oblasts), mainly due to limited access to water.

OCHA - Ukraine: Humanitarian Access Severity Overview (As of 25 October 2023) [EN/UK] ([link](#))

IOM - DTM Ukraine: Oblast Profiles — General Population Survey, Round 14 (October 2023) ([link](#))

IOM - Registered IDP area baseline assessment: Ukraine - Round 32 (January 2024) ([link](#))

Ukraine - Recommendations on C4P

→ [LINK TO C4P RECOMMENDATIONS](#)

Protection Cluster, UNHCR - Recommendations on Cash for Protection for General Protection Actors Sept 2023

The aim of this document is to offer recommendations on the use of Cash for Protection interventions in Ukraine, including to create a common understanding among humanitarian partners, and to harmonize practices. This includes:

- Defining Cash for Protection & its objectives
- Scenarios for possible use of Cash for Protection
- Core Elements for using Cash for Protection
- [Links](#) between Cash for Protection & key protection activities
- Differences between Cash for Protection & Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

Cash for Protection is a form of assistance where Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) is used as the modality to address individual and/or household-level protection needs, identified on a case-by-case basis. **Cash for Protection is used to prevent, reduce or mitigate the impacts of risks, violence, abuse, coercion, exploitation and deprivation, as well as usage of negative coping mechanisms.** Cases may include protection concerns related to right to life, physical safety, psychological well-being, liberty, dignity and other fundamental rights. Cash for Protection is **not time-bound**, not conditional and not restricted given the complexities of protection risks facing individuals and/or households. Cash for Protection is not defined by what the cash is spent on, but rather on the fact that an individual assessment has been conducted, and there is a clear indication that cash will support protection outcomes.

If well-designed (i.e. protection sensitive targeting, programme design, strong referral component, etc.), cash for basic needs and/or sectoral cash can bring significant protection outcomes – however, this is more likely to be categorized as mainstreaming and integration, rather than as a Cash for Protection intervention. Evidence suggests that basic needs grants have a positive impact on protection, particularly when delivered alongside strong case management and/or other services, including in-kind assistance, Mental Health & Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) and others.

The provision of Cash for Protection should never be intended to address generic socio-economic vulnerabilities; these can be addressed by multi-purpose cash assistance. Rather, the provision of Cash for Protection is driven by a causal [link](#) between a clearly identified protection concern and the analysis of how the cash assistance provided will produce a protection outcome by preventing, reducing, or mitigating the risks identified.

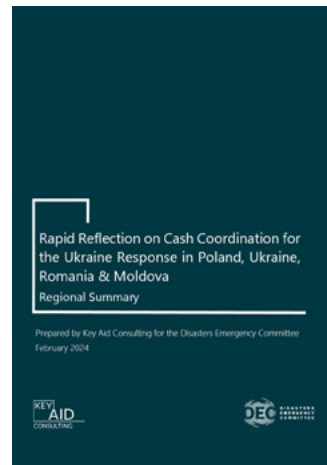
The table below summarises key difference between Cash for Protection and MPCA in Ukraine.

	CFP	MPCA
Needs	Identified protection risk/incident	Socio-economic needs
Objective	Contributes to meaningful protection outcome	Meet basic needs
Targeting Approach	Protection monitoring, needs assessment or risk analysis at individual and/or household	Ukraine CWG Targeting Framework - https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-cash-working-group-task-team-1-targeting-aug-2022
Eligibility	Ad hoc, but requires a clear assessment linking the need for cash to the situation of the individual or household	Standard score card (among other)
# of Distributions	Contextualized for each case	One-off, time bound (3 months of assistance)
Amount	Tailored for each case	3,565 UAH per person per month up to three months or more depending on the needs
Modality	Cash and Voucher Assistance	Cash and Voucher Assistance
Monitoring	Protection monitoring and/or PRT indicators embedded into PDM tools	Post-Distribution Monitoring

REGIONAL Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection



Save the Children - Cash on the Move - Lessons learnt from the Ukraine regional response ([link](#))



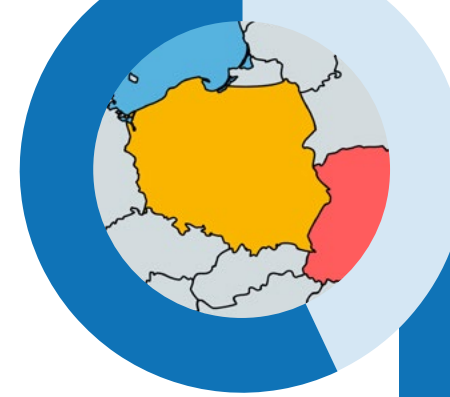
DEC - Rapid Reflection on Cash Coordination for the Ukraine Response in Poland, Ukraine, Romania & Moldova - Regional Summary (February 2024) [EN/UK/PL/RO] ([link](#))



→ UNHCR - CONTINUOUS PROTECTION PROFILING AND MONITORING OF REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE

→ UNHCR - EUROPE SITUATIONS: DATA AND TRENDS - ARRIVALS AND DISPLACED POPULATIONS - JANUARY 2024

Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Poland



57% Funded (of \$103M)

Response general updates

UNHCR - Poland: UNHCR 2024 Programme Summary ([link](#))

- Based on potential population movements in 2024, it is anticipated that 1.1 million refugees will reside in Poland. Women, children, and older people constitute more than 90 per cent of the total refugee population in the country. The unwavering support offered by Polish Government and society has positively impacted the lives of refugees across the country, with Temporary Protection status allowing refugees to access jobs and services. Notwithstanding this exemplary response, vulnerable refugees still require support, which has been highlighted by the findings of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) finalized in October 2023:
- 82 per cent of households have unmet needs, with the top three priorities mentioned by them being employment/livelihoods, healthcare services, and accommodation. 61 per cent of refugee of working age in Poland report that they have some form of work – a major achievement but leaving still scope for a stronger inclusion of refugees in the labour market. The primary obstacles to securing employment include language barriers (34 per cent), limited decent job opportunities (21 per cent), and skills mismatches (16 per cent).

82% of households
have unmet needs

UNHCR - Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation 2024: Poland Chapter [EN/PL] ([link](#))

UNHCR Overview Programme 2024 ([link](#))

UNHCR Factsheet (January 2024) ([link](#))

Cash updates

UNHCR - Poland Cash Working Group – Guidance Note (December 22, 2023) ([link](#))

This document aims to collect a proposed list of indicators that members of the Poland Cash Working Group might wish to include in their Post Distribution Monitoring Surveys of those who received Basic Needs Assistance through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) grants.

Proposed Indicators:

- # of individuals who received cash assistance
- % of households who received correct transfer value
- % of households who are able to correctly identify at least one of the locally available channels for raising complaints or feedback with the NGO about the cash assistance
- % of households who report Cash as their preferred modality for assistance
- % of households who report being able to find key items / services in the market when needed
- % of households who report no increases in prices of key items/services over the last 4 weeks.
- % of households who report improved living conditions
- % of households who report reduced feelings of stress
- % of households who report being able to meet all of the basic needs

KEY FIGURES

956,635 refugees from
Ukraine recorded in Poland,
as of 19/12/2024 ([link](#))

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

1,000PLN for the 1st
person per month, to a max.
of 3.000PLN per HH. ([link](#))

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Key updates continued - Poland - Cash

Cash Working Group Meeting Minutes - 20 Dec 2023 ([link](#))

Cash for Rent Working Group - Terms of Reference, January 2024 (EN ([link](#))-PL ([link](#)))

DEC - Rapid Reflection on Cash Coordination for the Ukraine Response - Poland briefing paper (November 2023) ([link](#))

Save the Children - Cash and Voucher Assistance technical notes - Poland ([link](#))

→ TARGETED CASH PDM
QUESTIONS FOR CWG

→ GUIDANCE NOTE - PDM
INDICATORS, CWG

→ CASH ASSISTANCE 5W

→ WINTERIZATION MATRIX
2023-2024

Deloitte - Poland: Analysis of the impact of refugees from Ukraine on the economy of Poland – March 2024 ([link](#))

We find that refugees from Ukraine who remain in Poland as workers, entrepreneurs, consumers, and taxpayers have a positive impact on economic output, which will increase in the long run. Results of our general equilibrium Deloitte D.Climate model show that refugees from Ukraine **contributed 0.7-1.1% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2023. In the long-term this effect will grow to 0.9-1.35%.** In our model, the long-term is defined as the period over which the economy fully adjusts to the shock of the initial refugee inflow; it does not include other aspects, e.g. refugee children growing-up and entering employment. These results are consistent with previous, similar studies. However, they should be treated as lower-bound estimates, as we do not allow for the possibility of an increase in the labour force triggering a positive productivity shock (e.g., due to increased specialisation), because there is little data to credibly estimate its size.

A feature of our modelling approach is that the resulting GDP gains are reduced due to increased competition on the labour market, which slightly increases the unemployment rate by 0.18-0.3 pp. in 2023, corresponding to 33-54 thousand additional people being unemployed.

This effect also slows down real wage growth by 0.65-1.15% in 2023. In reality, these negative effects are likely to be compensated by positive productivity gains, in the form of adjustments on the part of native workers (by their occupational upgrading, see papers by Peri and Sparber, 2009; Fogel and Peri, 2016) and firms (by skill-biased technical change, see papers by Lewis and Peri, 2015, or Lewis, 2013), as econometric studies find only small effects on native wages, clustered around zero (Peri, 2014).

The case of refugees from Ukraine in Poland is studied in an early paper by Gromadzki and Lewandowski (2023), **who find no effect on earnings, employment, and unemployment rate of natives or other immigrants, except an actual slight positive impact on the wages of native women. Despite our conservative approach, additional government tax revenues trump the costs of refugee-connected expenditure. A larger wage pool, higher private consumption, and influx of capital from abroad result in larger tax revenue.**

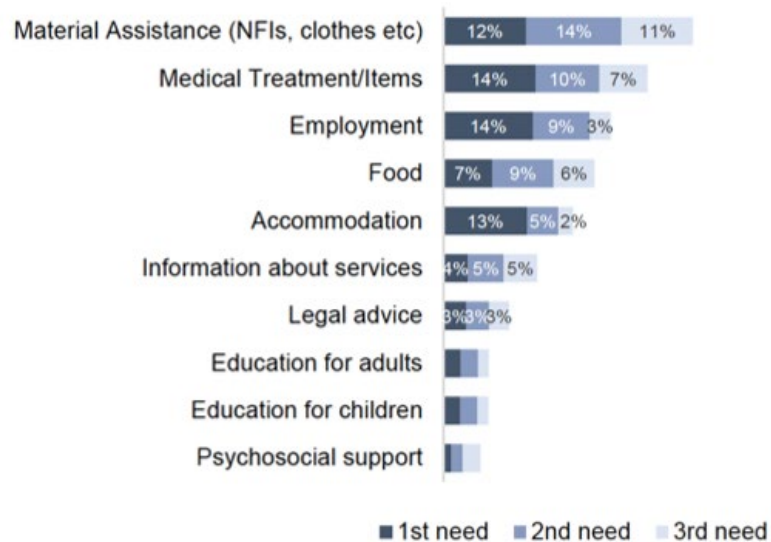
In total, the general government revenue increased by 1.05-1.45% in 2023. In monetary terms, this amounts to 10.1-13.7 billion PLN in 2022 and 14.7-19.9 billion PLN in 2023. If estimates quoted by a government official of public expenses on refugees of around 15 billion PLN in 2022 and 5 billion in 2023 are accurate, we can conclude that they were more than offset by the additional tax revenue. In the long term, refugees should increase yearly government revenue by around 0.85-1.3%.

Key updates continued - Poland - Protection

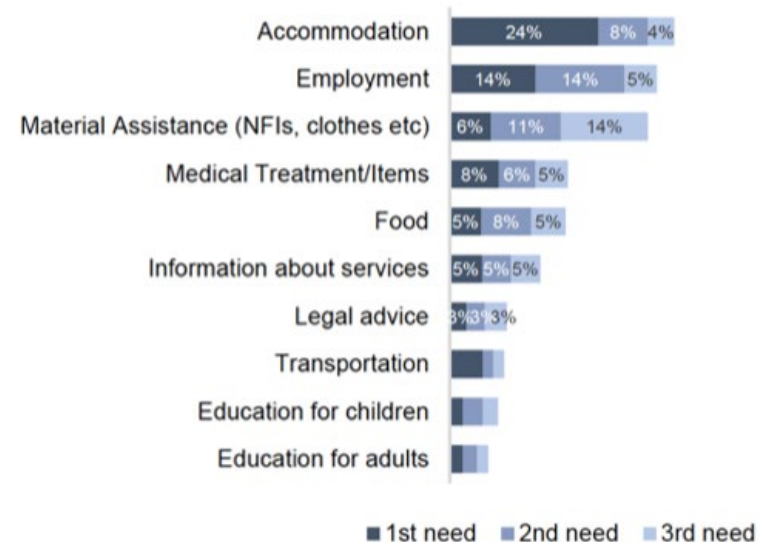
UNHCR - Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation: Poland - Joint Protection Analysis (October 2023) [EN/PL/UK] ([link](#))

In 2023, UNHCR conducted a total of 18,161 interviews in several regions of Poland, in which 3,911 (22%) respondents were recently arrived refugees who had crossed the border within the last 30 days

Refugees who arrived between 24 february 2022 - 30 June 2022 (early arrivals)



Refugees who arrived between 1 January 2023 - 30 June 2023 (new arrivals)



IRC - Protection Monitoring Report Poland Q3 (July-September) ([link](#)) From July to September 2023 the IRC's Protection Monitoring Team conducted 327 interviews with refugees in three locations: Warsaw, Poznan, and Katowice.

The Q3 report identifies several key protection risks: Labour Exploitation / Insecurity of tenure and risk of eviction / Domestic Violence

DRC - Protection Monitoring Analysis: Poland, Lower Silesian Voivodship [EN/PL/UK] ([link](#))

This brief provides an overview of key challenges faced by the displaced population in 2023, focusing on protection risks related to access to secure accommodation, employment, documentation, social cohesion, and protection against sexual and gender-based violence.



Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Poland - Protection

→ GBV REFERRAL PATHWAYS
POLAND

→ UNHCR - CONTINUOUS PROTECTION PROFILING
AND MONITORING OF REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE

CP

UNICEF - ECAR Humanitarian Situation Report No. 24 (Ukraine Refugee Response in Neighboring Countries) 30 August – 23 October 2023 ([link](#))

IRC - Child Protection Monitoring Report (June - September 2023) ([link](#))

- The aim of this activity is to explore the perspective of children from Ukraine (ages 12-17) on their situation in Poland. In this report (June-September 2023), 50 children were interviewed. Monitoring focuses on the psychosocial consequences of displacement for Ukrainian child refugees, their perception of safety in Poland, their support networks (relationships with family and peers), and their integration into the host community.
- Through interviews conducted for this report, it is evident that they face prominent risks such as social isolation, feelings of loneliness, educational obstacles, and instances of discrimination.

Social Protection

ACAPS - Briefing note - Ukraine/Poland: Loss of temporary protection status and social benefits for Ukrainian refugees in Poland (03 November 2023) ([link](#))

Assessments

Mercy corps - Ukrainian refugees on the Polish labor market: An assessment of the conflict-affected population in Poland as of mid-2023 ([link](#))

- The overall financial situation of refugee households is challenging. Only 47% of study participants reached the household net monthly total income maximum of PLN 2,500. This is nearly three times less than Polish households. Monthly expenses are in the range of PLN 2,001-3,000 for 34% of participants.

IOM, UNHCR - Poland Multi-sector Needs Assessment - Results Overview (October 2023) ([link](#))

CARE - In the Shadows. Ukrainian Domestic Workers in Poland [EN/PL] ([link](#))

- In 2023, in cooperation with CARE International in Poland, CASE has conducted a study of migrant and refugee domestic workers living in Poland. Some of the key findings include the following figures: 61% of the respondents have experienced unequal treatment, discrimination, harassment or abuse at work; 51% were forced to work while sick; and 46% reported being forced to work for too long or denied adequate rest and breaks.

→ RRP - JOINT PROTECTION
ANALYSIS - OCTOBER 2023

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - Protection Challenges for Refugees from Ukraine in Poland (MSNA 2023) - March 2024 ([link](#))

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) for Poland is part of a regional interagency multi-sectoral assessment, seeking to capture and understand: the needs of refugees, the level of access to basic services, and how refugees' needs are met, service gaps and refugees' priorities for the coming year. The MSNA is a key source of information for the 2024 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), which captures priorities and funding requirements for the response.

- Data collection from 13 July 2023 to 21 August 2023 by enumerators from UNHCR and IOM
- Sample size: 5,645 households covering 13,421 refugee household members



STATUS AND DOCUMENTATION

Ukrainian refugees in Poland have civil documents with them. By far the most common type (in the case of over 80% of people) is a biometric passport for foreign travel. Almost all people covered by the study have registered for PESEL UKR (98%), and about 60% have an electronic travel document (diia.pl). 1% of children in the surveyed households are not part of a nuclear or extended family. In the case of children under the age of three, a quarter were born in Poland and about 70% in Ukraine. Over 90% have their birth certificates with them in Poland.

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE DIFFICULTIES

About 20% of refugees face physical health difficulties, the most prevalent eyesight issues, even while using glasses (11%). 5% of all refugees and 18% of older persons are considered disabled based on the Washington Group Disabilities indicators. Almost a third of refugees (29%) have a chronic illness. This percentage increases greatly in the oldest age groups. Almost a third of refugees (29%) had a health problem and needed access to health care in the last month. 10% were not able to obtain the healthcare they needed. Most refugees who obtained the needed healthcare did not have any particular grievances, while 36% complained about long waiting times for appointments. 47% of those who were unable to obtain the healthcare they needed could not make an appointment.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL DIFFICULTIES

One in five refugees experience psychological distress to a degree that impacts daily functioning. Over half (55%) of them require, but often do not receive, mental health or psychosocial support. The need for mental health and psychosocial support is largely unmet, which may be related to stigma. According to household representatives, women are more likely to report emotional distress than men. The same applies to refugees without employment. Household representatives suggest that older refugees are more likely to experience mental health and psychosocial issues and less likely to receive support. This applies in particular to refugees 60+, which suggests the need to pay more attention to this demographic group. Refugees who did not receive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) often cited lack of information on where to go, suggesting a need for improved access to information. The fear of negative perception is a noticeable barrier, which highlights the need to fight the stigma associated with mental health services.

SAFETY AND CHILD PROTECTION

Child Protection programs aimed at preventing various forms of neglect and violence should include gender-sensitive measures. Approximately 80% of households would report cases of child violence, exploitation, or neglect to the police. The study highlights a knowledge gap – 16% could not identify any institution for seeking assistance.

→ MSNA 2023 - ECONOMIC LIVING CONDITIONS FOR REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE IN POLAND

Refugee coordination architecture in Poland (link)



The Government of Poland leads the refugee response, complemented by activities of humanitarian organizations. The work of the humanitarian organizations which are part the refugee response is coordinated through the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM).

Since March 2022, the RCM has been adopted to respond to the sudden influx of refugees from Ukraine. In Poland, the RCM is coordinated through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). The RCM facilitates interventions that are in line with government priorities while maximizing resource complementarity and impact. At the national level, the ISCG in Poland consists of the sectors as outlined on this page. Additionally, several working groups and networks are reporting to the ISCG. Taking a localized approach, aside of the national structure, inter-agency Refugee Coordination Fora (RCF) are established in Mazowieckie (Warsaw), Malopolskie (Krakow), Lubelskie (Lublin) and Podkarpackie (Rzeszow).

The RCM maximizes opportunities for cross-fertilization in the implementation of the Refugee Response Plan 2023 through the ISCG and RCF architecture, enabling participating organizations to build on tangible achievements made in 2022.

* - including mental health and psycho-social support working group jointly with the protection sector

The **Government of Poland** has the primary responsibility of the refugee response. Under the Refugee Coordination Model, the **UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)** coordinates the complementary activities of humanitarian actors.

NATIONAL
COORDINATION



WORKING GROUPS & NETWORKS

- Accountability to Affected Populations** (UNHCR / TBC)
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network** (UNHCR/FRD/UNICEF)
- Basic Needs (NFI, WASH, Food Security)** (UNHCR / TBC)
- Cash-based Interventions** (UNHCR / PCPM)
- Information Management** (UNHCR/TBC)
- NGO Forum "Razem"**



Coordination Meeting
Calendar & [Contact List](#)

Podkarpackie
Rzeszow

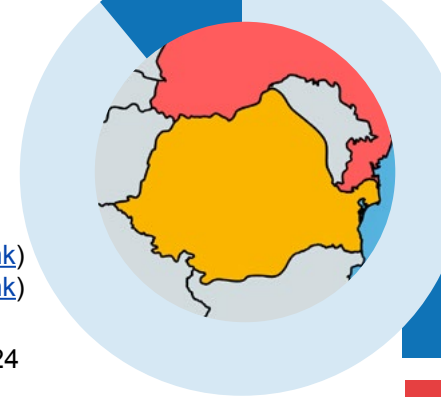
Malopolskie
Krakow

Lubelskie
Lublin

SUBNATIONAL
COORDINATION

Feedback: Filippo Busconi Ricci Oddi, Senior Inter-Agency Coordination Officer, at busconir@unhcr.org, I Mikolaj K. Kniaz, Inter-Agency Coordination Associate, at kniaz@unhcr.org I Agnethe (Aga) Ellingsen Kuwata, Inter-Agency Coordination Officer, at ellingsen@unhcr.org

Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Romania



11% of response funded,
as of Jan.24 (of \$54,3M)¹

KEY FIGURES

77k refugees in Romania, as of Feb 2024¹

Response general updates

UNHCR - Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Ukraine Situation - Romania Chapter ([link](#))

- Inter-Agency Operational Update: Romania, December 2023 ([link](#)) - **Annual Overview 2023** ([link](#))

UNHCR- Fact Sheet, September 2023 ([link](#))

UNHCR - Ukraine Refugee Situation Update, Weekly Update March 2024 #86¹, #85: 26 feb 2024

([link](#)) #83, 12 February 2024 ([link](#)) - 5 february ([link](#)) – 29 January ([link](#)) – 22 january ([link](#)) – 31 dec ([link](#))

UNICEF Romania Refugee Response - Facts and Figures (October 2023) ([link](#))

Cash updates

DEC - Rapid Reflection on Cash Coordination for the Ukraine Response - Romania briefing paper (December 2023) ([link](#))

Save the Children - Cash and Voucher Assistance technical notes - Romania ([link](#))

→ **UNHCR OPERATIONAL DATA PORTAL - ROMANIA** ([LINK](#))

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

127USD per person per month (630RON)

Assessments

UNHCR - Area-Based Assessment Cluj-Napoca, Romania November 2023 ([link](#))

The Area-Based Assessment (ABA) provides a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian situation in Cluj-Napoca. This report presents findings related to access to services, humanitarian assistance, employment, living conditions, host-refugee relationships, and priority needs across Cluj-Napoca.

- **FGDs:** most pressing needs included access to medical services, food, and education, which is confirmed by the responses in the refugee survey. The household survey yielded similar results, with the addition of employment ranking as the top need.
- **Survey responses:** refugees' most pressing service needs are centred around financial assistance for basic needs, with 53% of respondents highlighting this as their primary requirement. Following closely, 39% of refugees identified medical care and general administrative services as their second most common needs.
- **Housing** - Although 90% of respondents live outside collective centres, housing still emerged as a critical challenge for refugees in Cluj-Napoca. The delays in receiving the funds for the new government assistance programme are leading refugees to consider returning back to Ukraine in regions with elevated insecurity risks. 75% of individuals have expressed their desire to remain in their current housing for an extended period, signifying a steadfast commitment to continue residing in Cluj-Napoca.

KEY CONTACTS

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UNHCR - Ukraine Situation/Romania: Post Distribution Monitoring - Cash for Protection, January 2024 ([link](#))

- In terms of living conditions, 64% reported a 'significant' positive impact, 32% 'moderate,' 3% 'slight,' and 1% 'not at all.'
- For reduced stress, 67% experienced a 'significant' reduction, 30% 'moderate,' 2% 'slight,' and 0.5% 'not at all.'
- Regarding a reduced financial burden, 59% felt a 'significant' effect, 37% 'moderate,' 0.5% 'slight,' and 3% 'not at all.'

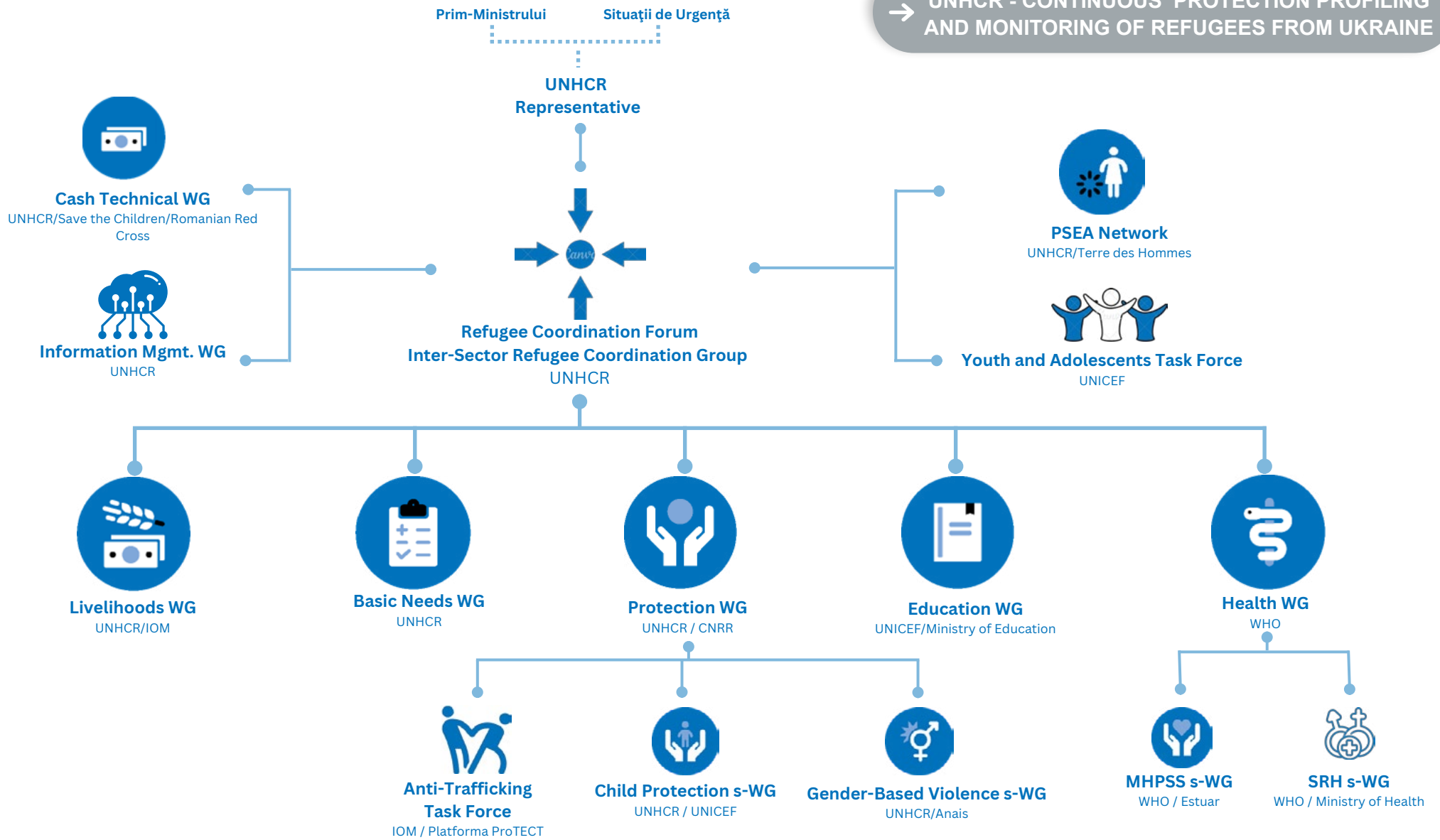
Most reported expenses made with assistance:

Rent	68%	<div style="width: 68%;"></div>
Food	64%	<div style="width: 64%;"></div>
Health costs	41%	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>

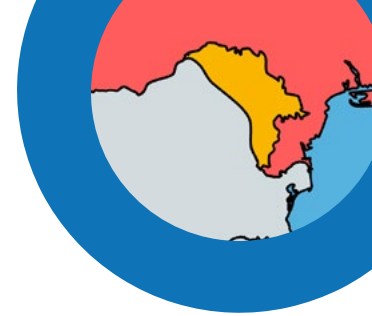
→ **UNHCR - UKRAINE REFUGEE SITUATION IN ROMANIA** ([LINK](#))

Refugee coordination structure in Romania (link)

→ UNHCR - CONTINUOUS PROTECTION PROFILING AND MONITORING OF REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE



Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Moldova



91% of response funded,
as of Dec. 2023 (of \$115M)¹

KEY FIGURES

116k refugees from Ukr.
recorded in Moldova ([link](#))

146M\$ distributed
MPCA as of Dec. 2023 ([link](#))

Response general updates

UNHCR Moldova Fact Sheet, September 2023 ([link](#))

Gvt of Moldova, UNHCR - 2024 Moldova Refugee Response Plan (RRP) Objectives, Activities and Indicators and their Contribution to National Development Plans, January 2024 ([link](#)) & Annex ([link](#))

- Under Objective 1 – activity 1.2 provision of cash for protection : **Number of individuals receiving cash assistance for protection = Refugee target: 1,660 / Host community target: 400**

UNCHR - Ukraine Situation: The Republic of Moldova Operations Update (January 2024 ([link](#)) -December 2023) ([link](#)) – November 2023 ([link](#))

WFP Moldova Country Brief, November 2023 ([link](#))

→ **UNHCR OPERATIONAL DATA
PORTAL - MOLDOVA** ([LINK](#))

Cash updates

Gvt. Moldova, IOM, UNFPA - Ukraine Situation: Cash to Vulnerable Moldovans (December 2023) ([link](#)) Objectives:

- Vulnerable populations in Moldova to benefit from social assistance cash top-ups to support their food and other essential needs.
- [Link](#) financial support with social services and benefits and strengthen the capacities of the government to implement the “RESTART” reforms.

DEC - Rapid Reflection on Cash Coordination for the Ukraine Response - Moldova briefing paper (December 2023) ([link](#))

Protection updates

REACH - Temporary Protection Assessment Balti, Cahul, Chisinau, ATU Gagauzia, Moldova - December 2023 ([link](#)) - Chisinau ([link](#)) – ATU Gagauzia ([link](#)) – Balti ([link](#)) – Cahul ([link](#))

MHPSS

REACH, UNHCR, UNICEF - Moldova: MSNA 2023 – Mental and Psychosocial Well-being of Refugee Adolescents (Qualitative Component) Preliminary Findings Presentation, January 2024 ([link](#)) Main Objectives:

- To gain a comprehensive understanding of the psychosocial well-being conditions and needs of refugee adolescents (14-17 years old) in Moldova, including their access to formal and informal support, to inform humanitarian and development programmes implemented by actors active in MHPSS and other relevant programmes targeting refugee adolescents.

UNHCR - MHPSS Technical Reference Group/ Moldova, November 14, 2023 ([link](#))

1. **UNCHR - Ukraine Situation: The Republic of Moldova Operations Update (December 2023)** ([link](#))

CVA

RECOMMENDATIONS

USD120 (2200 MDL)

Montly cash grant per person (UN-
HCR cash update)

KEY CONTACTS

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GBV UNHCR Vanessa Bordin - bordin@unhcr.org

Roma Task Force - Cristina Sirbu - liaison.moldova@intersos.org

Disability and Age Task Force -
Ludmila Malcoci - lmalcoci@khs.org

Cash for Protection: Leveraging Cash Assistance in GBV Case Management as a Tool in Moldova's Ukrainian Refugee Response ([link](#))



Executive summary

In 2023, as part of the Ukrainian refugee response in Moldova, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) conducted a pilot to integrate cash assistance into gender-based violence (GBV) case management. Targeting GBV survivors and those at risk, including Ukrainian refugees and vulnerable Moldovans, **the program aimed to mitigate GBV risks and enhance GBV response by addressing economic barriers that hinder survivors from escaping abusive situations and accessing life-saving GBV services.**

Two modalities were utilized: one-off emergency cash assistance and recurring cash assistance for up to three months. The pilot, conducted from January to December 2023, benefited 224 individuals. Results were shared in a round-table discussion involving the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, civil society organizations, and UN agencies to advocate for continued use of cash assistance in GBV case management.



Key findings

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey findings showed that the integration of cash within GBV case management had a positive impact on improving safety, mitigating further risk of GBV, and enhancing access to life-saving GBV services.

- **98% of respondents reported that the cash assistance helped them access necessary services for themselves or their children to recover from the disclosed incident of violence.**
- **87% of respondents reported that the cash assistance significantly contributed to their improved physical and mental well-being.**
- **100% of respondents reported that the received amount was adequate or somewhat adequate to improve their safety.**

Key recommendations

- To ensure a smooth transition for survivors and individuals at risk of GBV and ensure their long-term needs are met after cash assistance ends, it is crucial to identify clear exit strategy options, including referrals to other stakeholders for support related to livelihoods, social protection, and economic inclusion.
- A well-functioning GBV case management system is essential for the safe and effective use of cash assistance within the case management process. As such, monitoring caseworker-to-survivor ratios and supervision systems is necessary to ensure that the GBV case management system has sufficient capacity to use cash assistance as a tool.

Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Moldova

PwD

Disability Task Force - Rental Market Assessment (February 2024) ([link](#))

Disability Task Force Meeting Minutes (24 February 2024) ([link](#))

Disability Task Force - OHCHR Protection Monitoring (February 2024) ([link](#))

UNHCR - Generate evidence on refugee children with disabilities to improve access to relevant services by conducting mapping and assessment of individual needs ([link](#)) The goal: Generate evidence on refugee children with disabilities to improve access to relevant services (education, social, health)

Objectives:

- Output 1 - Mapping of refugee Ukrainian children with disabilities and development of the research methodology
- Output 2 - Initial individual assessment of needs of refugee Ukrainian children with disabilities
- Output 3 - Complex assessment and identification of individual needs of children with disabilities

PSEA

UNHCR - Country-Level Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment in Moldova – 2024 ([link](#))

UN in Moldova - Ukraine Situation - Moldova: PSEA Network Inter-Agency Posters [EN/RU/UK/RO] ([link](#))

PSEA Network - Presentation on PSEAH Action Plan (29 February 2024) ([link](#))

PSEA Network - Presentation on Zero-Tolerance Pocket Cards, February 2024 ([link](#))

UNHCR, WHO - PSEA: Inter-Agency Risk Assessment Republic of Moldova ([link](#))

- The Composite Index of Risk for Moldova is 3.9 out of 10, indicating a low risk of SEA

→ UNHCR - CONTINUOUS PROTECTION
PROFILING AND MONITORING OF
REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE

Gender in humanitarian action

UN Women, UNHCR - Ukraine Situation: Moldova: Gender Equality in Humanitarian Action - Workshop Report (November 2023) ([link](#))

AAP

UNESCO, Accountability to Affected People Task Force - Meeting minutes February 2024 ([link](#)) Meeting Presentation (12 February 2023) ([link](#))

Accountability to Affected People Task Force - Quarterly Social Listening Report (October - December 2023) ([link](#))

UNHCR - Moldova Participatory Assessment Report 2023 ([link](#))

→ GBV REFERRAL PATHWAYS - MOLDOVA

Roma Community

Ukraine situation: Moldova: Roma Task Force Meeting Minutes (23 February 2024 - [link](#)) (January 2024 - [link](#))

Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Moldova - Assessments

REACH - Moldova Rental Market Assessment, Round 2 – January 2024 ([link](#))

Most of the prices for rent in Chişinău city are distributed between €301-€400 with considerable price dispersion outside of this range also available, while outside of Chişinău city prices were listed between €101-€300 with little variability outside of this range.

- **The average rent amount paid by refugee HHs overall was €234.** There was little change compared to Round 1.
- 94% of HHs reported relying on cash assistance from NGOs, INGOs or UN agencies to make their latest rent payment. Additionally, 46% of surveyed HHs were relying on an income, help from friends and family (35%) and on savings (21%).
- For those HHs who reported income as a financial resource (46%), 55% reported using 26%-50% of their income for rent.

REACH, UNHCR, UNICEF - Moldova: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) - Situation Overview ([link](#)) & Protection – Key sectoral findings presentation, December 2023 ([link](#)) – Health ([link](#)) – Education ([link](#)) - Households with Children Factsheet ([link](#)) The document is a presentation of key findings from a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in Moldova in 2023, focusing on the protection sector and the needs of refugee households displaced from Ukraine.

- Findings in: Temporary Protection Status, social tension, safety and security, GBV, safety and security concerns for Women and Men, Child Protection, Documentation

IOM - Republic of Moldova: The impact of the war in Ukraine on the Moldovan returnees from abroad (data collected: February - June 2023) ([link](#))

- The survey identified 1,497 returnees to Republic of Moldova from 1,206 target households during the period February - June 2023 (See map 2 on page 11). This report presents the findings and elaborates a contextual analysis of the challenges, needs, vulnerabilities, and further intentions of the Moldovans returning to their home country, and the impact of the war in Ukraine on their social-economic situation.

IOM Ukraine Crisis Response 2022 - 2023 | Republic of Moldova - Crossing Back Surveys with Ukrainian Nationals (July - September 2023) Country Report & Data Analysis ([link](#))

- Top needs upon crossing back: financial support (22%), medicines and health services (9%), support with personal safety and security (8%)

SeeD, WFP- Social Cohesion and Food Security: Using the Moldova 2022 Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index to inform how the United Nations World Food Programme's activities can sustain social cohesion (December 2023) ([link](#))

Refugee coordination architecture in Moldova (link)



Sector Working Groups



Co-Leads
Ombudsman Office
UNHCR



Lead
UNHCR



Co-Leads
Ministry of Health
WHO



Co-Leads
Ministry of Education
UNICEF
UNHCR

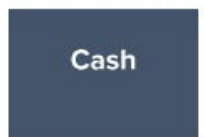


Co-Leads
State Chancellor
UNDP



Co-Leads
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
UNHCR
ACTED

Cross-Sector Working Groups



Co-Leads
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
UNHCR



Co-Leads
UNHCR
REACH



Cross-Sector Task Forces



Gender
Co-Leads
Platform for Gender Equality
UN Women



AAP
Co-Leads
UNHCR



PSEA Network
Co-Leads
UNHCR
Plan International

Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Bulgaria



75% of response funded,
as of Sept. 2023 (of \$19M)¹

General updates

Bulgaria operational update ([link](#))

UNHCR Bulgaria Factsheet, September 2023 ([link](#))

UNHCR Bulgaria: 2023 Funding Update (as of 15 December 2023) ([link](#))

Bulgaria MHPSS Technical Working Group - Meeting Minutes ([link](#))

Bulgaria Cash Working Group - Meeting Minutes - December 2023 ([link](#))

Protection and Inclusion Working Group - Meeting Minutes ([link](#))

Protection Risks and Needs Overview - Bulgaria key findings ([link](#))

→ 2023 MSNA FINAL REPORT

KEY FIGURES

67m refugees remained
in Bulgaria ([link](#)) in Jan. 24)

14m refugees received
CVA in Bulgaria ([link](#))
as of Dec. 2023

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

546.95 Lev/HH
(winterization value)

KEY CONTACTS

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PSEA Network: Hannah Wais-
man - waisman@unhcr.org

Refugee Coordination Mechanism in Bulgaria ([link](#))

Government of Bulgaria & UNHCR



Refugee Coordination Forum
Inter-Agency Coordination
Working Group



Cash Working
Group
(UNHCR, Agency for Social
Assistance)



MHPSS
Technical
Working
Group
(WHO)



Protection
and
Inclusion
Working
Group
(UNHCR, Ministry
of Labour and
Social Policy)



Education
Working
Group
(UNICEF)



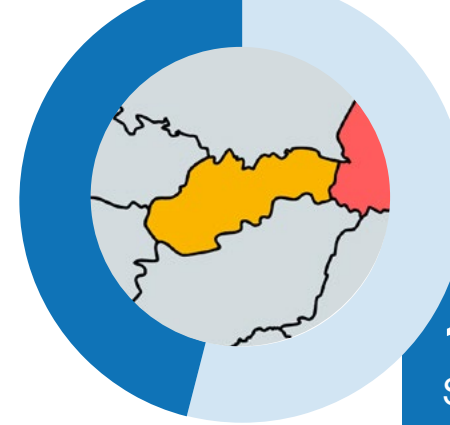
PSEA Network
(UNHCR, UNICEF, Animus
Foundation)

→ BULGARIA CASH TECHNICAL
WORKING GROUP

→ UNHCR OPERATIONAL DATA
PORTAL - BULGARIA ([LINK](#))

1. UNHCR Bulgaria: 2023 Funding Update (as of 15 December 2023) ([link](#))

Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Slovakia



49% of response,
funded (of \$80M)
as of Dec. 2023

Response general updates

Slovakia: RRP Achievements Report - December 2023 ([link](#))

UNHCR Slovakia Fact Sheet, September 2023 ([link](#))

UNHCR Slovakia Refugee Response Plan 2024 - At a Glance ([link](#)) and **Regional Refugee Response Plan 2023** - Quarter 4 ([link](#)) - Quarter 3 - Inter-agency Funding Overview ([link](#))

IOM, UNHCR - Slovakia: Refugee Response Plan 2023 # 2 Round: Sept 23 - Site Mapping & Monitoring ([link](#))

UNHCR – Slovakia: Registration Data Overview | As of 31 December 2023 ([link](#))

Cash updates

Slovakia: InterAgency CASH Assistance - End of year achievements 2023 ([link](#))

IFRC, IOM, UNHCR - Slovakia Cash Working Group - End of Year Achievements Report 2023 ([link](#))

Slovakia: Cash Joint Communication Channels Information - December 2023 [EN/SK/UK/AR/RU] ([link](#))

Gvt. Of Slovakia, UNHCR - Slovakia: Cash Based Interventions Timeline 2022-2023 ([link](#))

UNHCR - Summary Analysis of Focus Group Discussions with Refugees on Social Protection & Cash Assistance (July 2023) ([link](#))

- The objective of the FGDs analyzed in this document was to consult refugees, in particular but not exclusively those coming from Ukraine, and collect feedback on which groups of refugees are the most vulnerable and in need of cash assistance; identify possible risks of the cash assistance programmes and mitigation strategies together with refugees; collect feedback on possible challenges associated with the national social protection system; and identify refugees' preferred channels for feedback and complaints related to cash assistance.

Protection updates

Protection Brief II Slovakia (Nov. 2022 – June 2023) ([link](#) & UKR - [link](#))

- UNHCR, through Protection Profiling and Monitoring, Area-Based Assessment, and focus group discussions with refugees, has continually monitored their situation and needs. This Protection Brief II consolidates and analyzes findings related to access to healthcare, employment, and education, complemented by other data sources. It also outlines UNHCR and its partners' response, supporting the Government of Slovakia in addressing the gaps and challenges. Finally, it offers recommendations to strengthen refugees' access to rights and inclusion possibilities.

→ **UNHCR OPERATIONAL DATA
PORTAL - SLOVAKIA** ([LINK](#))

→ **UNHCR - CONTINUOUS
PROTECTION PROFILING AND
MONITORING FACTSHEET -
NOVEMBER 2023**

KEY FIGURES

114k refugees recorded in
Slovakia (as of Dec. 2023 - [link](#))

35k refugees received CVA
(as of Dec. 2023 - [link](#))

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

150€/ps. Max. 400€/fam.

KEY CONTACTS

CWG:

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Ján Gabura jan.gabura@employment.gov.sk
UNHCR - Thais Severo-SEVERO@unhcr.org

Protection & inclusion WG

Please check all co-chairs here ([link](#))
CP - Please check all co-chairs here ([link](#))
PSEA - Please check all co-chairs here
([link](#))

Cash for Protection in Slovakia: Joint CBI Post Distribution Monitoring - UNHCR and UNICEF - November 2023 [\(link\)](#)

KEY FIGURES



UNHCR supported with Cash assistance refugees with vulnerabilities in Slovakia in 2023



7 enrolment centres in Bratislava, Zilina, Nitra, Michalovce, Kosice, Presov and Poprad



More than 16,000 people benefited from Cash for Protection assistance



67% of the refugees supported were females



96% of PDM* respondents reported being satisfied by the targeting approach of the Cash for people with vulnerabilities



25% of the supported refugees were single parents



Groups



16% of refugees are assisted elders

Adult	Child	Top-up
80 €	60 €	80 - 300 €

→ UNHCR CBI FACTSHEET - CASH FOR PROTECTION - 2023 [\(link\)](#)

UNHCR's Cash for Protection was provided to vulnerable individuals and families to minimize protection risks, and support with their basic needs. In addition, it aimed to ensure that beneficiaries of cash support could access services in the national social protection system, were also linked to additional services they may need, and included in the national social protection system.

The established eligibility criteria [\(link\)](#) were the following:

- a) over 60 years old without sufficient family support,
- b) family member with a disability or serious medical condition,
- c) a single parent or a caregiver,
- d) parents of a child/children below three years of age, or
- e) single pregnant or mother with small children.

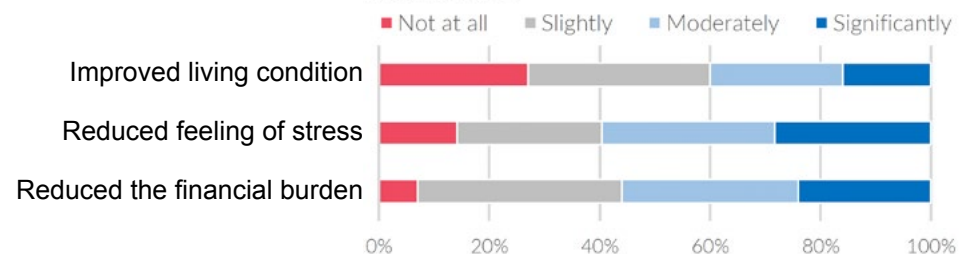
Priority was given to individuals and families with vulnerabilities supported by the Slovak Labour Office, as well as newly arrived individuals and families under one or multiple stated criteria.

The amount was calculated based on the number of family members and their ages with a supplementary amount (top-up) per vulnerability criteria. The amount was aligned with the social assistance scheme of the Slovak Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Most commonly reported expenses with the cash:

Food	35%	<div style="width: 35%; background-color: #c0c0c0; border: 1px solid #ccc;"></div>
Clothes / shoes	25%	<div style="width: 25%; background-color: #c0c0c0; border: 1px solid #ccc;"></div>
Medical costs	17%	<div style="width: 17%; background-color: #c0c0c0; border: 1px solid #ccc;"></div>

Mid-term impact of cash assistance



Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Slovakia

Assessments

UNHCR - Ukraine Situation: Slovakia Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (December 2023) [EN/SK] ([link](#) & [link to data](#))

The MSNA is a collaborative process used to identify the most pressing needs of a particular population across various sectors such as protection, health, education, accommodation, livelihoods and others. The assessment was implemented between July and August 2023, following a quantitative approach that reached 819 households (HHs) across the country, representing a total of 1.853 household members among the refugee population

Main findings:

- 35% of HH reported being aware of safe spaces, protection and support hubs in their area
- 64% of HH reported being aware of state social service for families
- 54% of working-age HH members reported being employed
- 73% of respondents indicated knowing how to access available GBV services in Slovakia
- 30% of HH reported having at least one member experiencing mental health and psychosocial issues

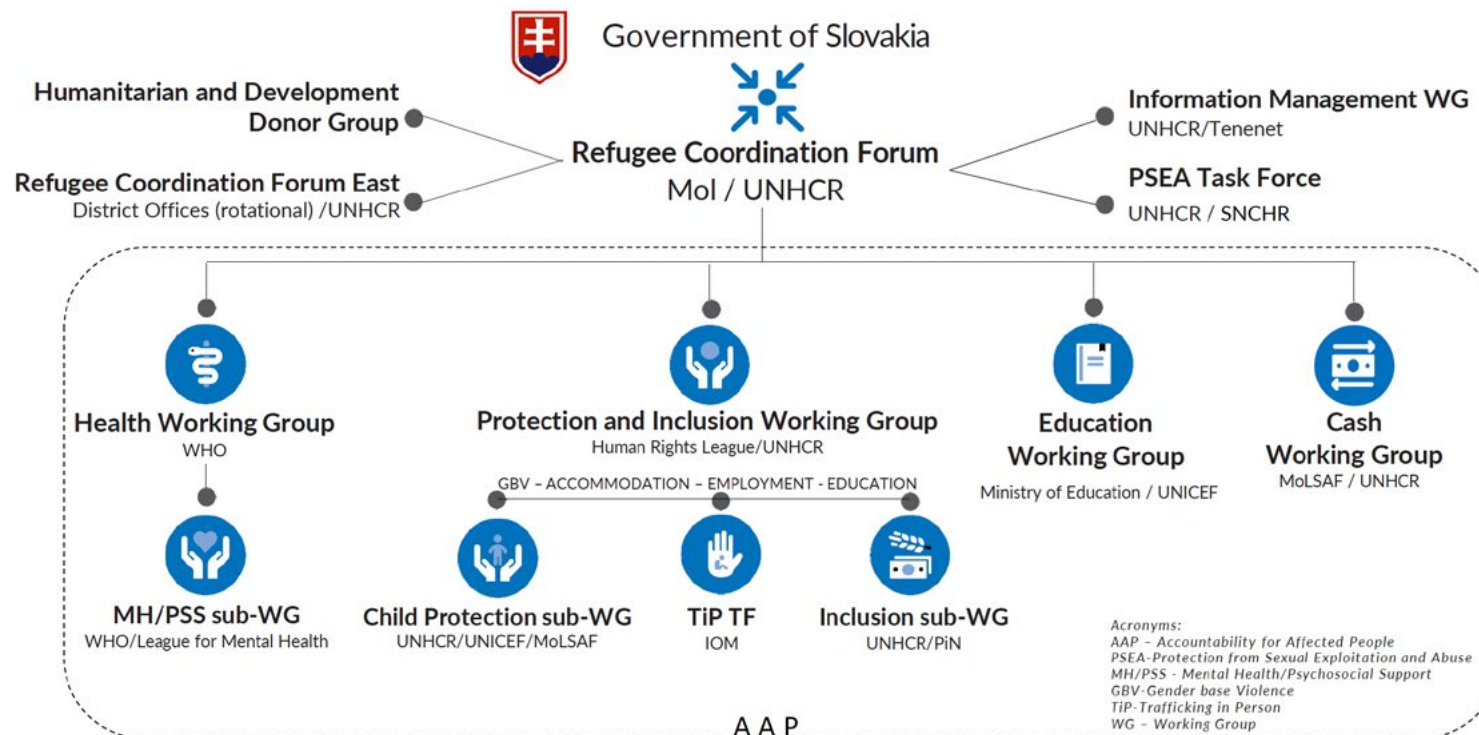
Top 3 priority needs:

Healthcare services	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
Employment/ livelihoods support	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Language courses	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

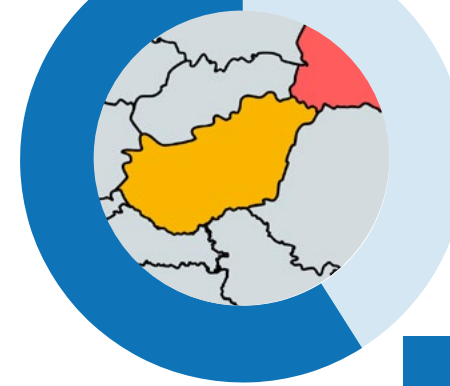
IOM - Slovakia: Ukrainian nationals crossing back to Ukraine - 2023 Annual report ([link](#))

- Top needs*: healthcare (22%), medication (13%), financial support (12%), general information (12%), employment support (11%). (*more than one answer possible)

Refugee coordination architecture in Slovakia ([link](#))



Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Hungary



59% of response funded
as of Oct. 2023¹
(of \$55M)

Response general updates

UNHCR Hungary - Ukraine Situation Assistance Dashboard (November 2023) ([link](#))

Regional Refugee Response Plan 2024 / Overview ([link](#)) / ([link](#))

UNHCR Hungary Fact Sheet, October 2023 ([link](#))

UNHCR - Hungary: Inter-Agency Operational Update (July – December 2023) ([link](#))

UNHCR - Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation - Quarterly Inter-Agency Hungary Snapshot (January to December 2023) ([link](#))

UNHCR - Hungary RRP 2023 / Q4 Reporting Overview (as of Dec 2023) ([link](#))

UNCHR - Hungary: Community-Based Protection Achievements, April - June 2023 (Quarter 2) ([link](#))

Cash updates

Basic Needs Working Group Meeting Minutes - 26 January 2024 ([link](#))

IFRC - Lessons Learned Workshop Report: Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Programme in Response to Ukraine and Impacted Countries Crisis Emergency Appeal - the Hungarian Red Cross (November 2023) ([link](#))

Protection updates

UNHCR - Terms of Reference Protection Working Group Hungary (2024) ([link](#))

PWG Minutes of meeting (MOM) February 2024 ([link](#))

UNHCR - Recommendation Note on inclusion of older refugees in the response – Hungary, February 2024 ([link](#))

RCF Meeting on Older Refugees from Ukraine (2 February 2024) - Meeting Minutes ([link](#))

Assessments

IOM - Hungary — Labour Market Integration of Ukrainian Nationals — Annual Report (2023) ([link](#))

IOM - DTM Hungary: Ukrainian nationals crossing back to Ukraine - 2023 Annual Report ([link](#))

IOM Ukraine Crisis Response 2022 - 2023 | Hungary - Crossing Back Surveys with Ukrainian Nationals (July - September 2023) Country Report & Data Analysis ([link](#))

- Top needs upon crossing back*: financial support (39%), accommodation (39%), transport (35%).

1. UNHCR – UNHCR Hungary Fact Sheet, October 2023 ([link](#))

KEY FIGURES

66k refugees
recorded in Hungary ([link](#))

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS²

Harmonization of TV for
winter support from
96kHUF to 105kHUF /ps.

KEY CONTACTS

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Basic Needs WG

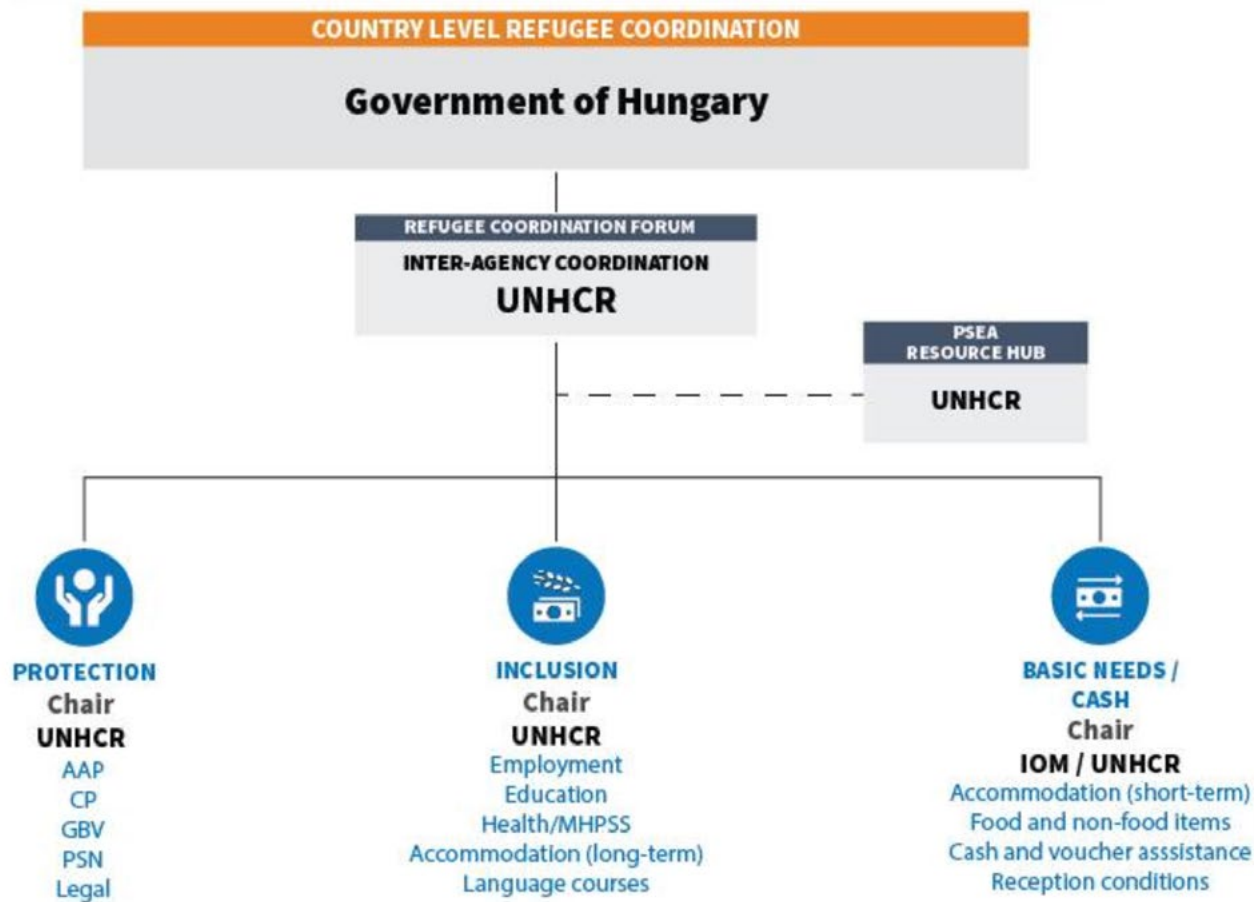
(including Cash Assistance)

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Key updates relevant to CVA & Protection in Hungary

Refugee coordination architecture in Hungary ([link](#))



→ [UNHCR OPERATIONAL DATA PORTAL - HUNGARY \(LINK\)](#)

→ [UNHCR - PROTECTION PROFILING & MONITORING FACTSHEET - OCT. 23](#)

→ [GBV REFERRAL PATHWAYS - HUNGARY](#)

→ [UNHCR - SERVICE MAPPING - HUNGARY](#)