

BI-WEEKLY FACTSHEET ON THE CASH FOR PROTECTION TASKFORCE (C4PTT) IN UKRAINE & NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

#3 25/04/2022

Purpose of this factsheet:

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

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

Key figures on refugee situation

KEY FIGURES

7,7M estimated number of IDPs across Ukraine

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

HOT TOPICS AND QUESTIONS OF THE MOMENT

- ➔ how to mitigate existing/future protection risks associated to lack of available and affordable shelter options?
- ➔ How to estimate the value of protection top ups in CVA calculations?
- ➔ How can agencies best support foster families with CVA?
- ➔ How to set up referral mechanisms between CVA and Protection teams that are safe from a data protection perspective?
- ➔ Is the legal framework in the response country enabling the provision of CVA to Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)?
- ➔ Are the amount made available to Ukrainian refugees as part of national protection schemes sufficient to meet their basic and protection needs?
- ➔ Where are markets not robust enough to allow CVA?

Key contacts in the C4PTT

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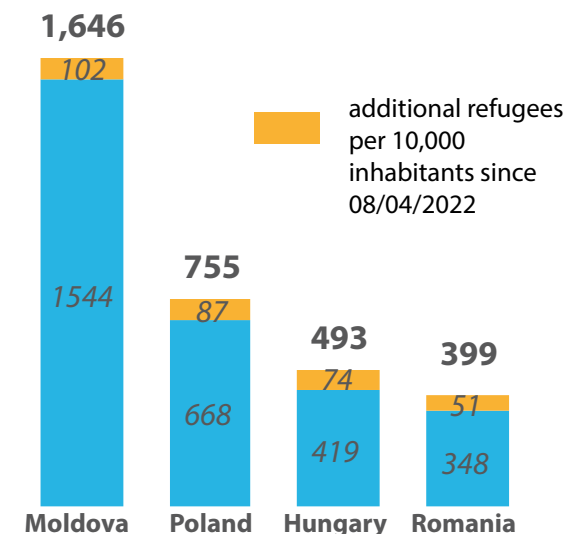
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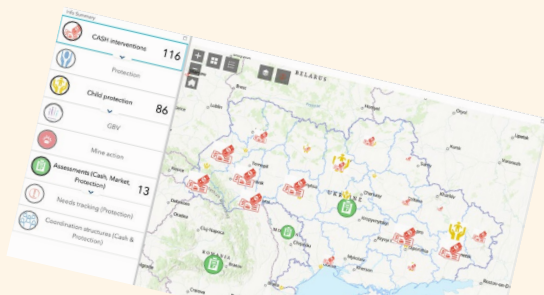
Do not hesitate to contact us to send feedbacks, key points of interests that you would like to see included in the next factsheet!

Number of refugees per 10,000 inhabitants, by country



Based on UNHCR data, as of 22/04/2022

Key links for C4P in the Ukrainian regional response



WEBMAP : CASH & CP FOR UKRAINE

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

→ **PROTECTION ACTIVITIES (UKRAINE)**

→ **NEEDS MAPPING (UKRAINE)**

→ **CASH INTERVENTIONS (UKRAINE)**

→ **ASSESSMENTS (CASH & PROTECTION)**

→ **FULL CONTACT LIST - COORDINATION**

→ **CASH INTERVENTIONS (ROMANIA)**

→ **CASH INTERVENTIONS (POLAND) NO LINK**

PROTECTION MONITORING HIGHLIGHTS

→ Interactive dashboard created by UNHCR collecting data on various protection monitoring indicators and risks.

UKRAINE CASH WORKING GROUP PAGE

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

C4P GLOBAL CLUSTER WEBSITE

→ Cash for protection resource library

CVA AND CP TOOLKIT

→ Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluating Child Protection When Using Cash and Voucher Assistance

UKRAINE 3W OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

→ Live 3W from OCHA for NGO and INGOS operating in Ukraine

GBV CONSIDERATION IN UKRAINE

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

CVA & GBV COMPENDIUM: A TOOLKIT

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

USING CVA TO PROTECT CHILDREN

→ Live document: General guidance when using CVA to achieve CP outcomes

TRICLUSTER DASHBOARD

→ CCCM, Protection, Shelter dashboard on Ukraine communal settings for IDPs

UKRAINE MPC DASHBOARD

→ Live dashboard with # of people assisted, # of partners and type, # of activities and coverage

Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Ukraine



Response Updates:

As of 21 April, **Protection Cluster partners have reached over 266,000** with assistance and services, including over 74,000 people during the past week. The majority of people reached currently reside in Lvivska (39,700), Dnipopetrovska (24,500), Volynska (north-west, 22,000) and Donetsk (21,600) oblasts.

Cash Working Group (CWG) partners have distributed Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance to 251,000 people, with the total estimated amount transferred at \$37.5 million. In the past two weeks alone, the level of cash assistance provided by partners has tripled: over 167,000 people have received cash assistance between April 7th and 21st. As of April 18th, over 90,000 people enrolled in UNHCR's MPC programme in seven oblasts: Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Khmelnytska (west), Lvivska, Ternopil'ska, Vinnytska and Zakarpatska oblasts; enrollment is continuing in all locations. UNHCR has already transferred cash assistance to over 57,000 IDPs.

Needs assessments results:

According to the **Rapid Needs Analysis (RNA) conducted by World Vision in Chernivtsi**: ([link](#))

- 45% of respondents raised concerns about children's mental health, and 81% reported that their children expressed other concerns or worries. Primary concerns expressed include stress or anxiety, feeling unsafe or insecure, worry about loved ones, missing friends, household income and missing education.
- 96% of households have access to a bank account and 92% have been able to access their money since arriving in Chernivtsi. The preferred delivery mechanism of cash assistance expressed by the RNA respondents are through mobile transfers (46%), ATM cards (39%) and cash in hand (34%).

According to a **RNA conducted by Save the Children (draft)**:

- 90% of households reported that markets were working either at full (50%) or slightly reduced capacity, and 75% reported that all basic products were as much available as before (37.5%), or slightly less available (37.5%).
- 22% reported that lack of financial resources prevents them from leaving
- Access to cash and food are the two top priorities of the surveyed population, followed by healthcare
- 24% of respondents mentioned access to MHPSS, and 3% elevated information on support for GBV survivors as part of their top 5 priorities.

CARITAS Ukraine completed an assessment on access to financial services of local residents in 13 oblasts ([link](#)). The study demonstrated varying levels of severity in terms of access challenges, particularly in the Eastern oblasts.

Programmatic updates

Cash for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)

Transfer value referred to as 'Minor amount' in Ukrainian currency is allowed to recipients under 14 years of age with the consent of the parents/trustee. For recipients 14-18 years of age only a court decision can validate the recipients.

UAC can receive the minor amount but his/her parents/trustees take responsibility for that. If a child has lost parents and/or there are no trustees, all the risks linked to cash transfer is on the person doing the transfer.

KEY FIGURES

310,000 people assisted
by MPCA as of 24/04/2022

\$43,7M amount disbursed
in MPCA as of 24/04/2022

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

75USD - 2200UAH
per person per month

Shelter top-ups of 130USD per HH

KEY CONTACTS

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Key updates continued - Ukraine

GBV

A GBV and Cash Task Force was set-up through a kick-off meeting on April 11th in the presence of 20 participants. The arrangement is meant to be as practical and lean as possible, including regular examination of tools developed by cash actors to ensure that a GBV lens is embedded. Additionally, the Task Force will aim to produce a GBV Risk Analysis for CVA, as part of a broader risk analysis template adaptable by oblast. Register here to the TF ([link](#))

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MEB development

Development of a Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) Composition guide is underway to provide a summarised and easy to read note on the composition of the Ministry of Social Policy MEB ([link](#))

Registration of IDP

The Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Policy and with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Sweden developed a new public digital online service on the Diia mobile application, for the registration of internally-displaced person (IDP) ([link](#))

UNHCR MPC information poster for Ukraine available ([link](#))

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

Border police has started requesting passports to exit Ukraine

Key figures for Cash & Protection in Ukraine

Reported needs¹

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

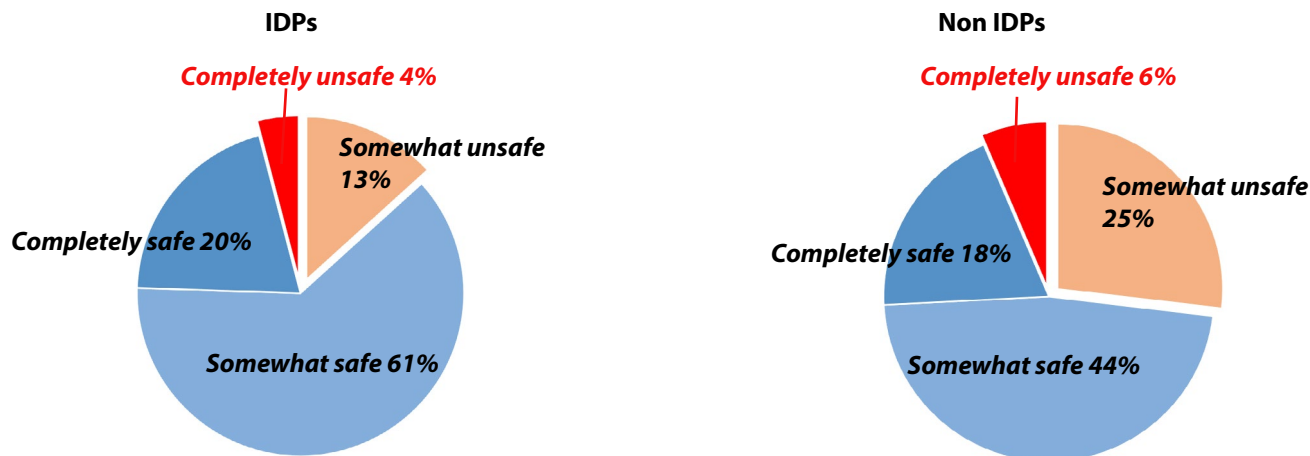
IDPs		Non IDPs	
Cash - Financial support	66%	Cash - Financial support	48%
Clothes, shoes, other NFIs	27%	Medicines and health services	28%
Medicines and health services	26%	Transportation	25%
Money access	22%	Money access	25%

When asked to identify their single most pressing need, Cash (financial support) was identified by the largest number of IDPs (43%), followed by medicines (6%).

When asked to identify their single most pressing need, Cash (financial support) was identified by the largest number of non-IDP respondents (26%), followed by medicines (11%).



Perception of safety¹



The majority of the IDPs feeling “completely unsafe” are currently located in the East (8% of IDPs in the East feeling this way). Since April 1st, perception of safety has significantly improved among IDPs in Kyiv and in the North, and remained stable in other regions.

The majority of non-IDP respondents feeling “completely unsafe” are currently located in the East and South (11% in each regions feeling this way). Those in the West and Central macro-regions most commonly report feeling completely safe (23% and 27%, respectively).



IDP intentions and accommodation²

Most commonly reported drivers for selection of destination country by respondents:



Family/friends in location of arrival	48%
Advised by the reception center	14%
Meet family/friends already displaced there	13%
Destination is close to Ukraine	8%
Other reasons	11%

Most commonly reported accommodation type in destination country by respondents:



Staying with family/friend	43%
Found host through social media/volunteer	14%
Don't know where to stay	14%
Rented accommodation	8%
Accommodation provided by authorities	7%

1. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine International Displacement Report, Round 3, April 2022. ([link](#))

2. Refugee Arrivals from Ukraine to Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova, REACH, 10/04/2022 ([link](#))

Key figures for Cash & Protection in Ukraine

Access to cash and FSP^{1,2}

Difficulties in access to cash or financial services for the IDP population were the most frequently cited (59%) in assessed settlements in northern Oblast, and far less mentioned in Central Oblasts (15%).

Sumska and Chernihivska oblasts (both 86%), Poltavka (60%) and Kyiv city were especially affected by these difficulties.



Preferred modality of assistance^{1,2}

% of assessed settlements by preferred modality for assistance to IDPs according to KIs in Northern Oblasts:¹



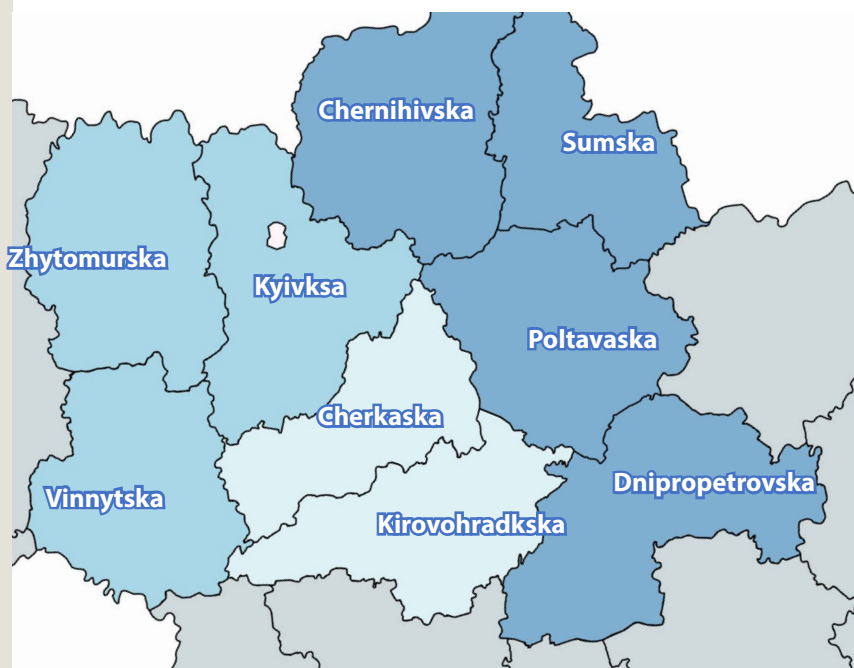
50% Multipurpose cash
42% In-kind assistance
8% No consensus

% of assessed settlements by preferred modality for assistance to IDPs according to KIs in Central Oblasts:²



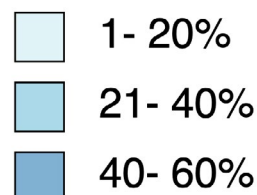
52% Multipurpose cash
38% In-kind assistance
5% No consensus
5% Other

In more than half of assessed settlements in Cherkaska (86%), Kirovohradka (80%), Zhytomyrska (67%), Kyivska (60%), Kyiv City and Vinnytska (62%) oblasts, the majority of IDPs would prefer a MPC response, whereas in-kind assistance was reportedly preferred in Chernihivska (423%), Dnipropetrovska (50%), Sumska (57%) and Poltavka (57%) oblasts (see map)



Map: % of assessed settlements where KIs reported that in-kind assistance was the preferred modality of assistance among IDPs, as opposed to cash.

Preference for in-kind assistance



Protection monitoring highlights³



Out of 306 submissions, as of 25/04/2022, the most commonly reported protection risks were:

Exposure to shelling and armed violence	181
Family separation	121
Restrictions on freedom of movement	68
Children separation	49

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

Children	27
PwDs	25
Women	24
Older women	20

1. Rapid needs assessment of IDP hosting areas northern oblasts (Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Sumska, Chernihivska and Kyiv city), REACH ([link](#))

2. Rapid needs assessment of IDP hosting areas Central Oblasts (Vinnytska, Cherkaska, Kirovohradka, Dnipropetrovska), REACH ([link](#))

3. Protection monitoring highlights dashboard, Protection cluster ([link](#))

Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Poland



Protection

So far, two Blue Dot hubs are operational in Warsaw and Krakow, each co-located with cash enrolment points, and a Light Blue Dot is operational at the Medyka border crossing point. Preparations are almost complete for the opening of a fourth Blue Dot hub at the Tesco Reception Centre in Przemysl near the Medyka border crossing and one of Poland's largest reception centres. Other sites are under development. On April 4th, an inter-agency service mapping tool for protection referral purposes was launched.

In the absence of systematic registration at the border, data collection exercises are planned to be roll-out by partners in different field locations in order to obtain comprehensive data on concrete whereabouts and presence of new refugees in Poland as well as more detailed information on their specific needs.

Third-country nationals (especially those without international protection needs) and stateless persons – except for spouses of Ukrainian citizens – do not enjoy the same rights and access to national services in Poland as Ukrainian refugees.

Child Protection

A summary of provisions and impacts on UASC within the National Act on Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in the Context of the Armed Conflict in Ukraine is being prepared by Sub-sector members ([link](#))

Chief concerns include the limited identification, registration and documentation of UASC; limited refugee awareness amongst refugees of available services and appropriate referral pathways; challenges of parents and caregivers to adequately care for children; and high levels of distress and MHPSS needs amongst children and caregivers.

Additional concerns point to elevated vulnerability to trafficking from borders and reception sites, risks of GBV against children, and heightened challenges for children living with disabilities

The engagement of actors and volunteers without technical expertise, awareness of child-friendly procedures and safeguarding, and understanding of risks underscores the need for increased coordination and capacity building.

GBV

Key messages from the GBV Pocket Guide v2.0 and 5 Safety Rules for those Fleeing the conflict in Ukraine (developed by Sub-sector partners) have been disseminated to partners ([link](#))

The development of an **initial GBV referral pathway** is underway.

GBV risks remain high, given absence of border registration and inconsistent vetting of volunteers as well as private transportation and accommodation providers. There is a need to mainstream GBV mitigation measures across sectors.

Availability and accessibility of GBV response services remains a challenge to respond to the breadth of needs, with legal and practical barriers for survivors of incidents of violence. A particular need has been identified in survivor-centered clinical management of rape services, PEP kits, access to sexual and reproductive health services, safe shelter/accommodation, and access to law enforcement support.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Network partners are delivering trainings on PSEA and working with authorities to design dedicated trainings for volunteer induction. The Network has also proposed a **simplified common code of conduct** for volunteers and other actors which is being reviewed by partners. **Information materials on PSEA** in Ukrainian and Polish are disseminated among arriving refugees, including at border crossings, reception centres, Blue Dot Hubs, at cash enrolment points, and online.

KEY FIGURES

2,9M refugees
estimated in Poland
846,650 Ukrainian
Refugee children

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

166USD - 710PLN/
for the 1st person per month +
610PLN per additional member
up to 4 for emergency relief

KEY CONTACTS

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Key updates continued - Poland

Cash Assistance

Partners have identified **eligibility criteria and standard transfer values** for the joint transitional emergency MPC assistance to cover basic needs and align with Poland's basic subsistence amount. **The CWG is currently undertaking a 5W mapping to mitigate duplication.** As of April 15th, **three cash enrolment centres are operational**; two in Warsaw and one in Krakow, with nearly 21,000 individuals (9,500 families) enrolled so far.

Relevant Assessments (full list available here - [link](#))

Refugee Arrivals from Ukraine to Poland - to understand the drivers of displacement and intentions of refugees, 2,458 interviews - update as of 20.04.2022 ([link](#))

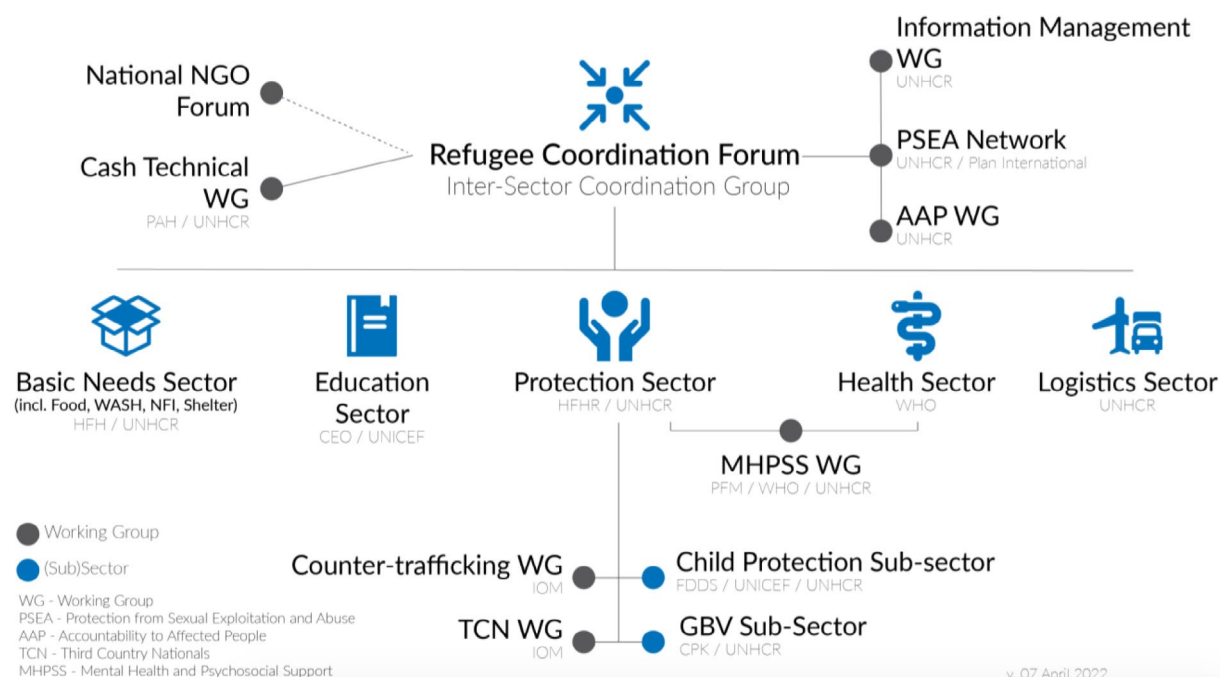
Rapid Market assessment in Warsaw, Poland, Mercy corps ([link](#)): Overall, Mercy Corps did not envision particular challenges for the implementation of cash assistance in Warsaw, Poland. In terms of transfer value, the surveyed commodities showed that the set amount of 126 USD is adequate to the context.

UNHCR Ukraine Emergency: Poland - Cash Beneficiaries' Profile ([link](#)) - 21/04/2022 : 10,458 enrolled households, 22,942 individuals - The majority of cash recipients are women and children, with adult women making up 48% of those enrolled, and children making up 47%. 2% are people living with disabilities. Around 43% of children with specific needs are separated or unaccompanied.

Plan International Rapid Needs Assessment ([link](#)) highlights unconfirmed anecdotal evidence of discrimination of Ukrainians by Polish landlords when they apply for rental of an accommodation – landlords do not trust that Ukrainians have economic means to rent in the long-term as many do not have a stable source of income and live on savings.

Refugee coordination architecture in Poland

Government of Poland & UNHCR



Focus on Third Country National Working group

The Third Country National (TCN) Working Group is chaired by IOM. TCN and stateless persons represent around 4% of those who have crossed from Ukraine to Poland (more than 100,000 persons).

Working Group members liaise with diplomatic missions on available assistance, and engage with TCNs to discuss return options and organize repatriation movements for those wishing to return to country of origin.

Partners have been identifying vulnerable TCNs through vulnerability screenings carried out at border crossing points, referring them to relevant services and assisting with transportation provision, accommodation arrangements, facilitating medical and psychological assistance and return assistance.

Partners engage with national and local authorities to advocate for non-discriminatory approaches, mapping organizations across the country providing support to TCNs fleeing Ukraine and providing in-kind assistance for a dedicated shelter for TCNs, including hygiene products and clothing, among other things.

Partners have disseminated information leaflets in multiple languages, established helplines and provided web-based information (including on international protection procedures) in Arabic, Dari, Kurdish, French and other languages for third country nationals.

Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Romania



Formal transit centres are organised and managed by the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (IGSU). They are mobile emergency units set up at the border crossing points (interactive map - [link](#)). Approximately, the transit centres at all border points have received daily a total of up to 36,000 refugees.

Save the Children has designed a draft "Cash for Transit" (Podorozi Package) which has been submitted to the CWG for review. It has been designed to cover the costs of traveling through Romania, to western European countries, and includes costs of transportation, safe shelter, food, hygiene and communication during the travel from refugees from the border to western Europe, as well as during the initial weeks of their settlement in Western European Countries. The initially proposed transfer value is equivalent to 473 USD for 1 person, 760 USD for a HH of 2, 1062 USD for a HH of 3 and 1504 USD for a HH of 4, plus 40 USD per baby (to cover for baby hygiene products).

Save the Children Rapid Needs Assessment: when asked what their top 5 needs were, refugees in Romania indicated access to cash and food (72%), MHPSS (15%), appropriate and accessible shelter (6%) and information on services for survivors of SGBV (3%)

CWG Guidance on provision of CVA to UASC:

Unaccompanied children and child-headed households are two categories of children/ adolescent that may intersect – for example an unaccompanied child may also be part of or the head of a child-headed household. By definition, separated children are in the care of adults, even if the adult is not their customary caregiver. Generally, it is expected that the adult carer should receive CVA support.

Formally, children travelling unaccompanied across the border from Ukraine to Romania should be identified by border forces and supported via social services to find appropriate care. However there may be instances where children travelling with families or staying with relatives become separated once in Romania and hence fall into the unaccompanied category. Separated children in the care of (an) adult(s) may be eligible for cash assistance.

KEY FIGURES

777,602 refugees estimated in Romania

89% are women and children

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

127USD per person per month

KEY CONTACTS

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CWG contact list

Available here - [link](#)

Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Moldova



Women make up to 83% of all refugee arrivals (39% reported intending to stay in Moldova, while roughly 47% are not sure). Many people coming into Moldova are coming from Mykolaiv (41%) and Odesa (34%). The proportion of children in Refugee Accommodation Centres remains high (44%).

The ability to target refugee children and families who are with host families remains a challenge ([link](#))

Inflation continues to rise in Moldova, with released statistics for March showing that food prices were 27% higher compared to March 2021. The EU has announced a package of financial support to Moldova, including a macro-financial assistance programme, humanitarian assistance and borders support through Frontex.

Main needs at entry and in center, from Displacement surveys, Third Country Nationals: ([link](#)) Overall, those met in centres reported higher levels of positive responses for a wide range of needs: financial support (62% v.s. 19% for those in transit), medicines and healthcare (50% v.s. 8% in transit), food (46% v.s. 13% in transit), general information (46% v.s. 13% in transit).

Protection updates

- UNHCR had a meeting with border officials at Palanca border crossing point (BCP) and visited the site to establish a registration point for refugees arriving as part of the contingency plan to receive 100,000 refugees.
- UNHCR met with representatives of the National Congress of Ukrainians in Moldova, a body that brings together several long-standing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discuss collaborative efforts in support to shelter, information and outreach support, community, and social cohesion projects.
- UNHCR has opened a protection desk at six cash distribution centres in Chisinau (Moldexpo, Lev Tolstoy), Causeni, Cahul, Orhei, and Balti. The protection help desk provides counselling, identifies persons at risk, and makes referrals.
- First meeting of the Roma Task Force took place at the Testemitanu RAC which aimed to improve coordination and collaboration between the partners.
- The Refugee helpline (Green line | (0800 800 11) managed by UNHCR continues to provide refugees with information and advice on assistance available, processes and service providers. On average 250 calls are received daily.
- ACTED continued monitoring visits of RACs and referrals for the protection services, health and NFI support.

Child Protection updates

- UNICEF has successfully launched three additional Blue Dots this week in Moldova, including two at border crossing points in Leuseni and Sculen.
- UNICEF and UNHCR, as co-leads of the Child Protection Sub-Working Group, have agreed to include in the agenda of PWG tasks teams critical issues impacting children, including a focus on disabilities, the Roma community, and safety in Refugee Accommodation Centres (RACs).
- UNICEF signed a new Humanitarian Programme Document (HPD) with AVE copiii to scale-up support in child protection efforts.

KEY FIGURES

433,895 refugees estimated in Moldova

101,331 remaining in Moldova (UNHCR)

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

USD120 (2200

MDL) Monthly cash grant per person (UNHCR cash update)

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Key updates continued - **Moldova**

Cash-Based Interventions

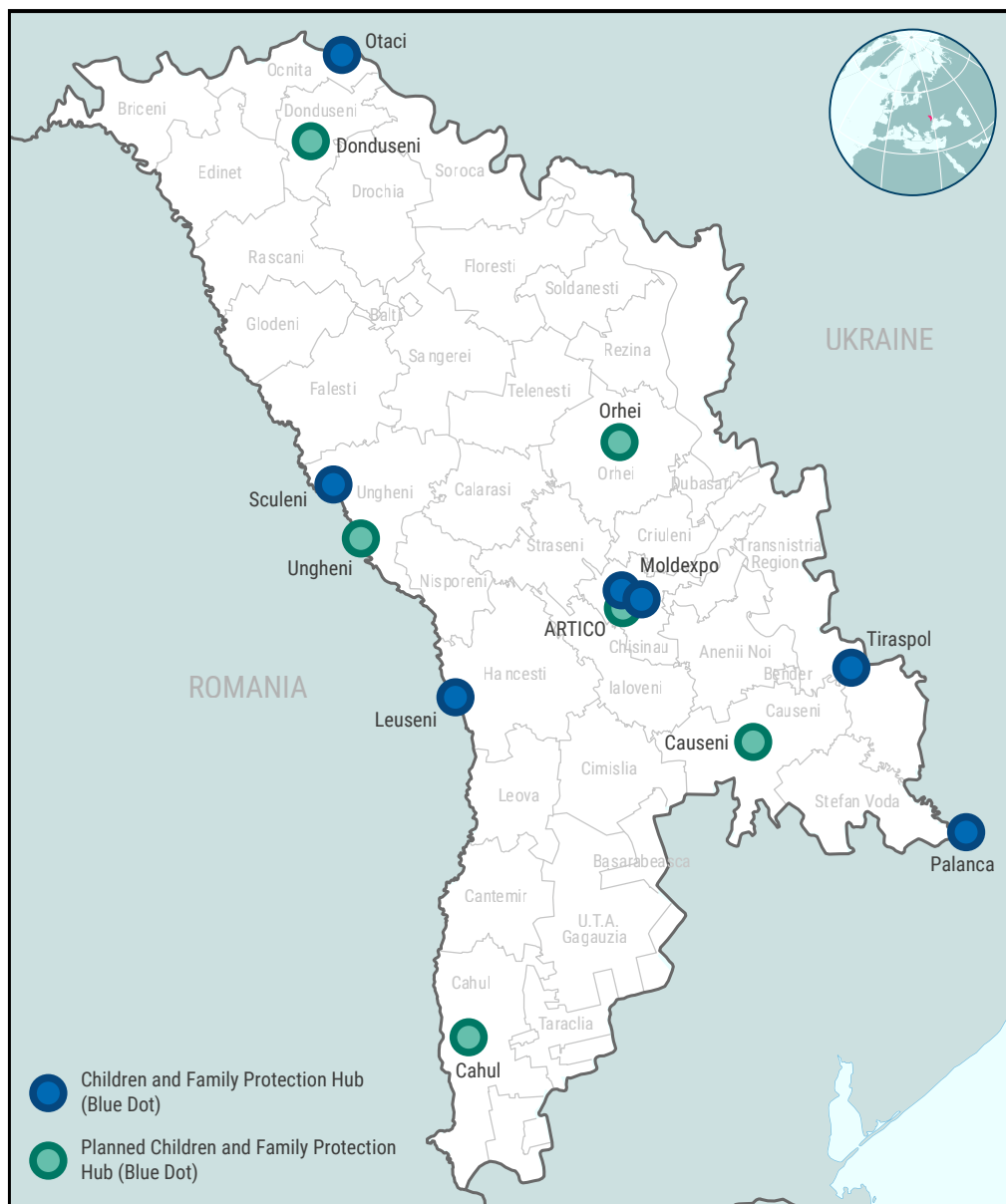
2,160,000 USD distributed as of April 15th

As of April 15th, **18,000 individual refugees have been enrolled and issued bank cards for UNHCR's MPC assistance programme**, of which 88% of individuals are women, and 12% are persons over the age of 60. Seven enrolment centers are operational in the country, with mobile teams supporting enrolment in other locations. Over USD 2.1 million has been disbursed by the UNHCR cash programme. UNHCR is working with UNICEF, CRS, Caritas Moldova, Diaconia, and Maib on cash assistance for refugees ([link](#)).

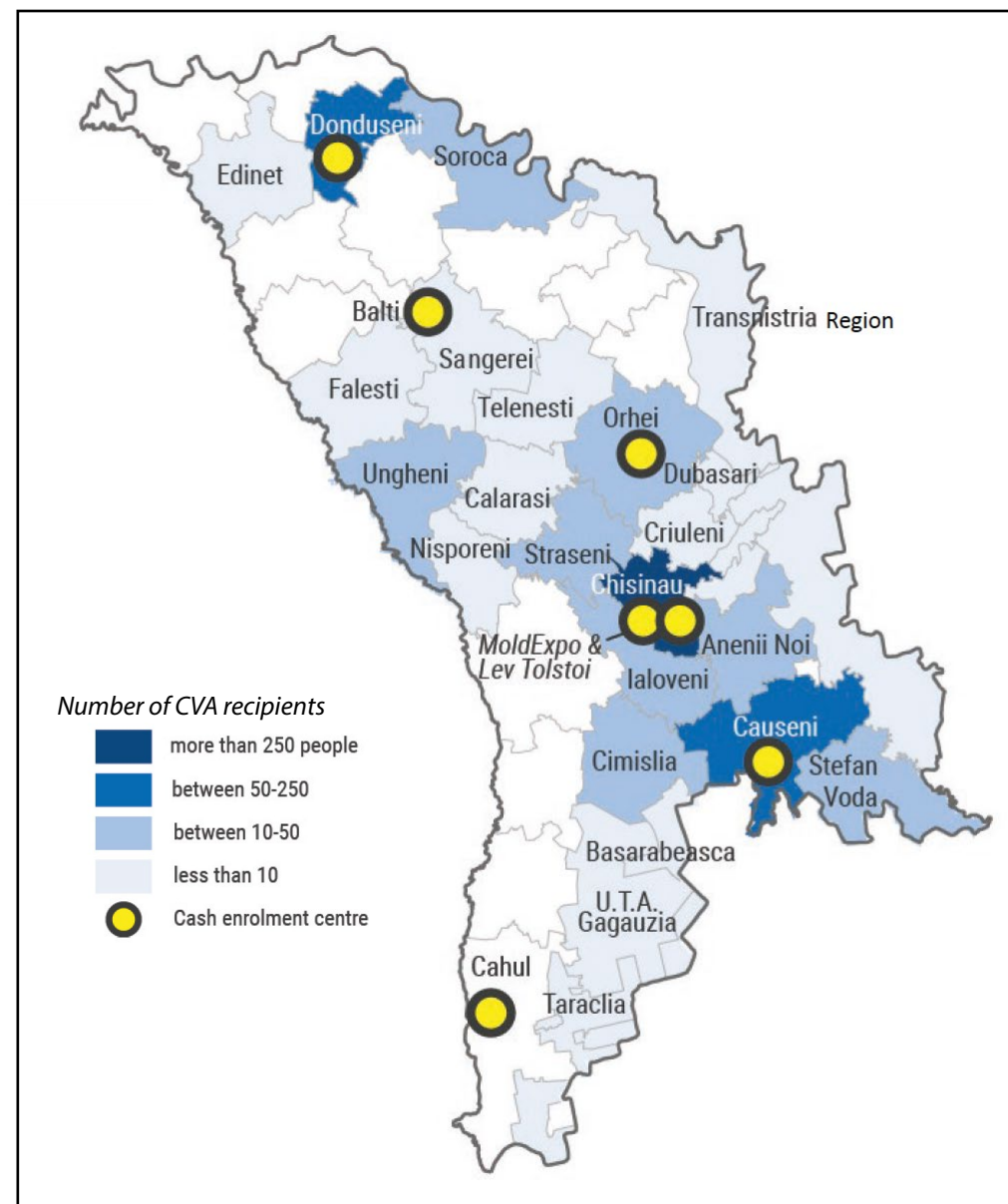
Criteria for identification of beneficiaries - UNHCR ([link](#)): Persons who fled Ukraine can be considered for the grant. They can be Ukrainian nationals or citizens of other countries who were residing in Ukraine. Households and people with the following characteristics are eligible for the grant: (1) Household with one or more dependents (2) Household headed by a single parent (3) Household headed by a child (below 18) (4) Household with an unaccompanied or separated child (5) Household headed by an older person (above 60) (6) Household with one or more persons with specific needs, including: living with a disability, pregnant individuals, a serious medical condition, woman at risk, person with legal and physical protection needs, LGBTI individuals.

Key updates continued - Moldova

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



Map 2: Cash enrolment centres (UNHCR), as of 15/04/2022 ([link](#))





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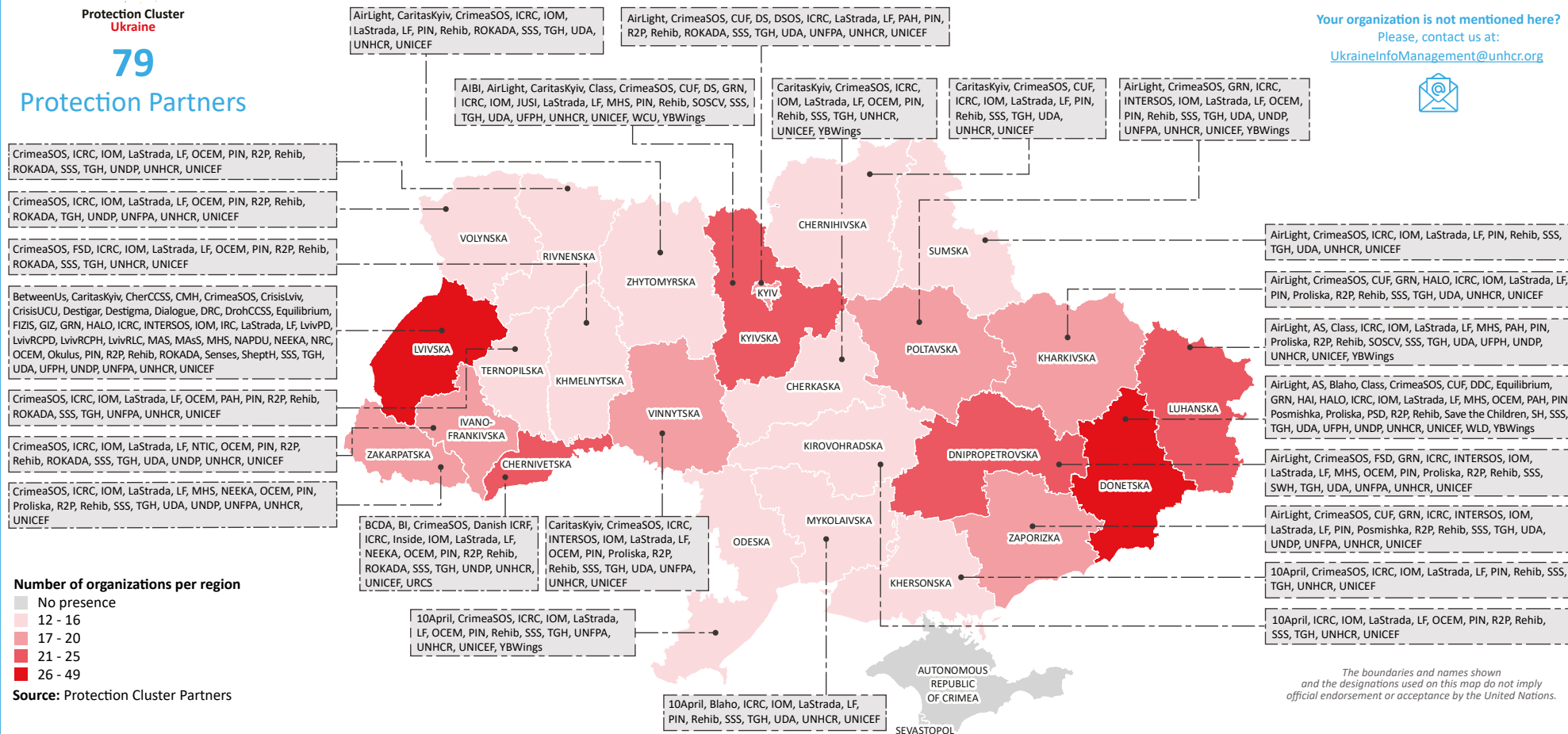
Protection Partners

Operational presence of Protection partners - Emergency response - April 6th, 2022

Your organization is not mentioned here?

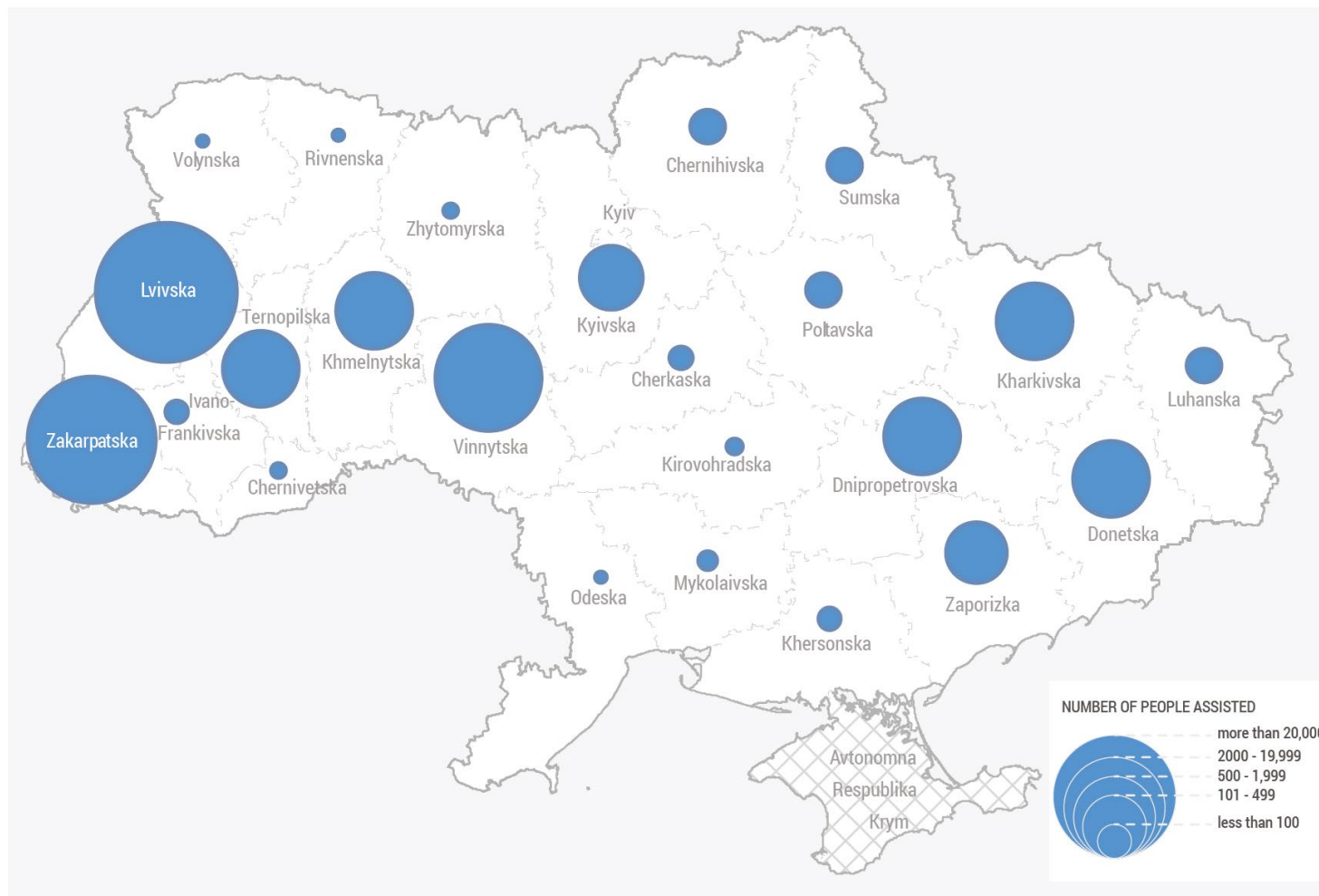
Please, contact us at:

UkraineInfoManagement@unhcr.org

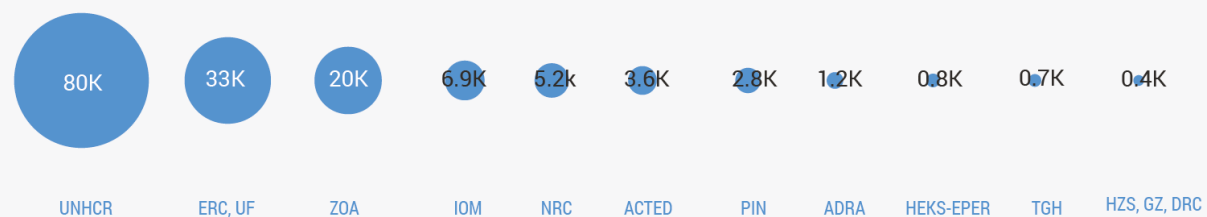


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

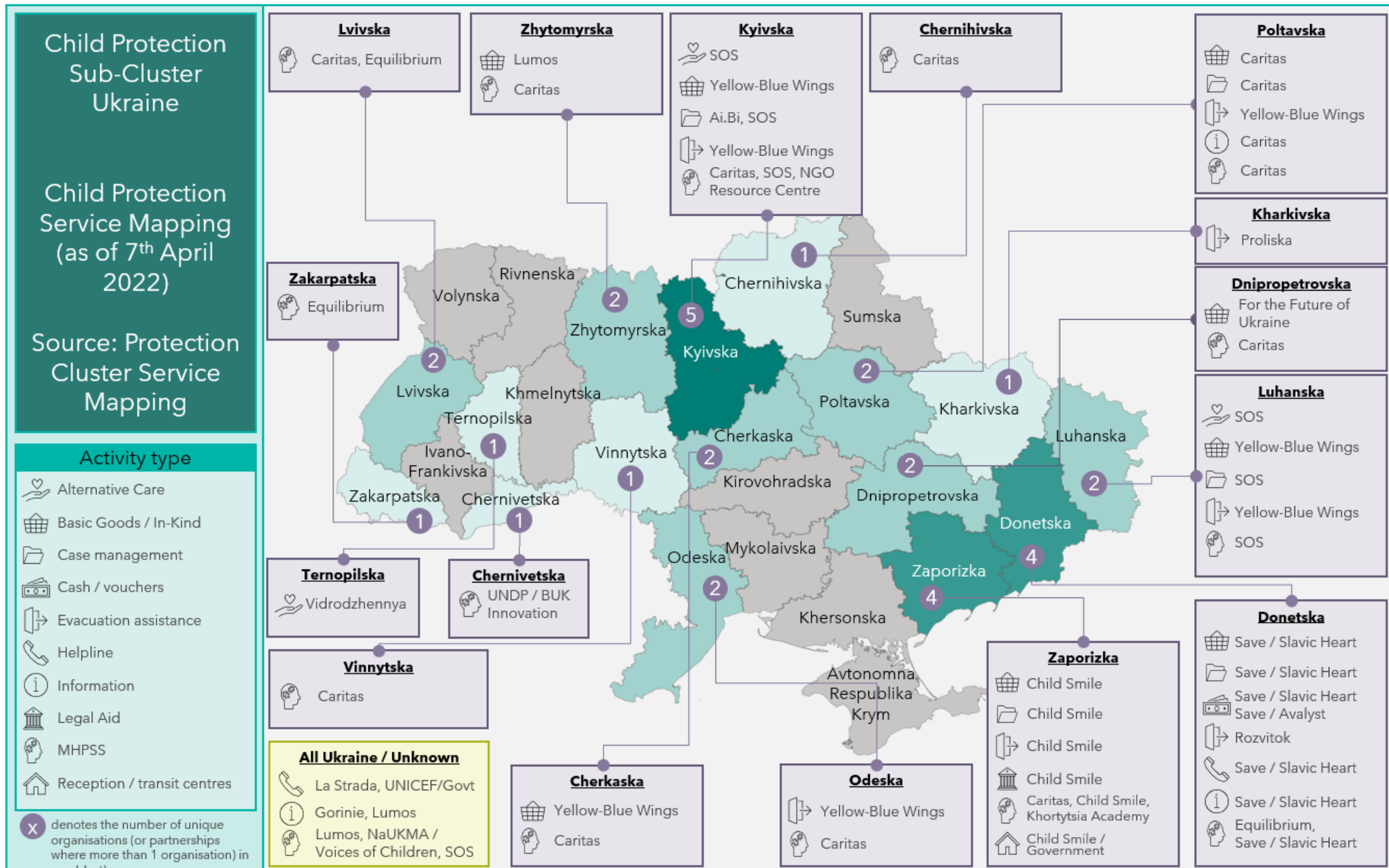
MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ROLL OUT OVERVIEW, as of 15/04/2022



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE BEING ASSISTED PER ORGANIZATION*

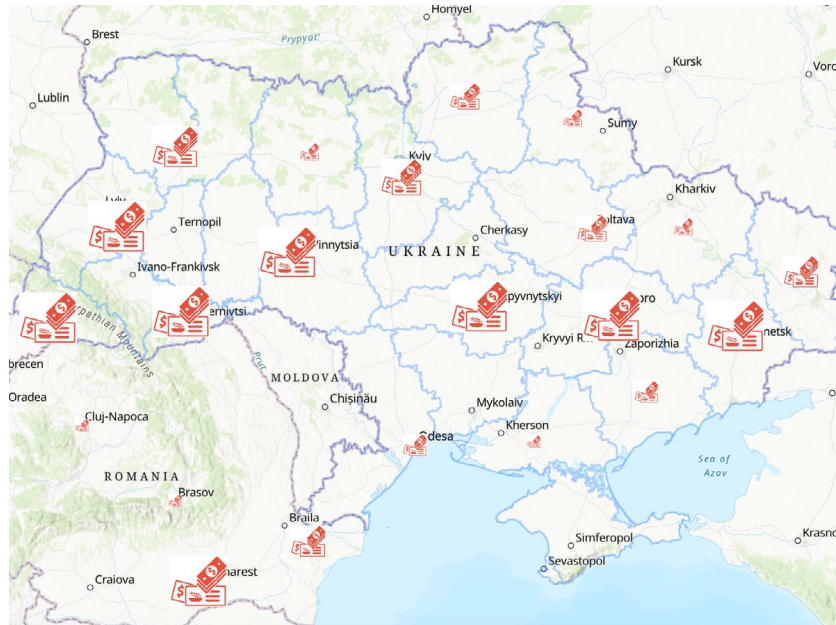


Child Protection activities (from CP sub-cluster, as of 07/04/2022)

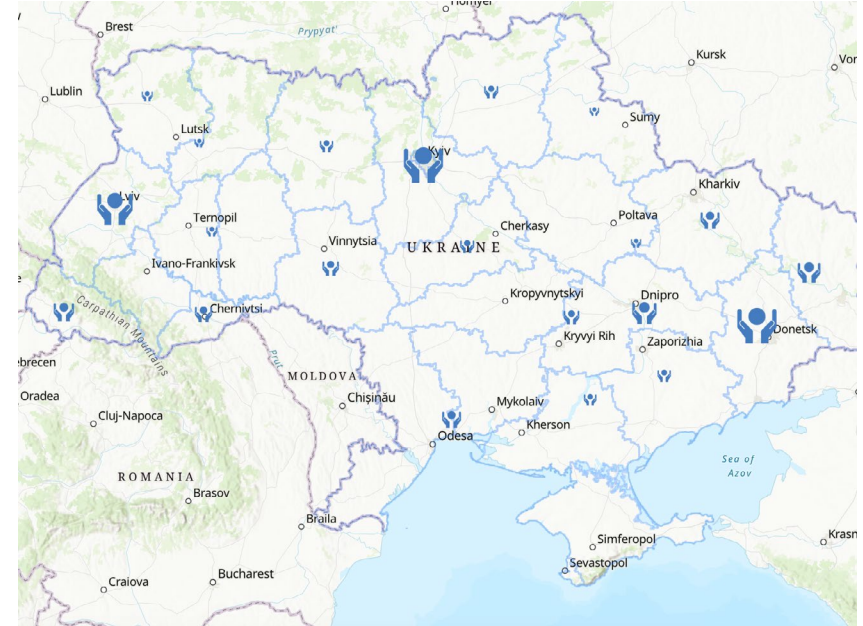


Areas of CVA & Protection overlap, as of April 22th, 2022 (from CP4 webmap - link)

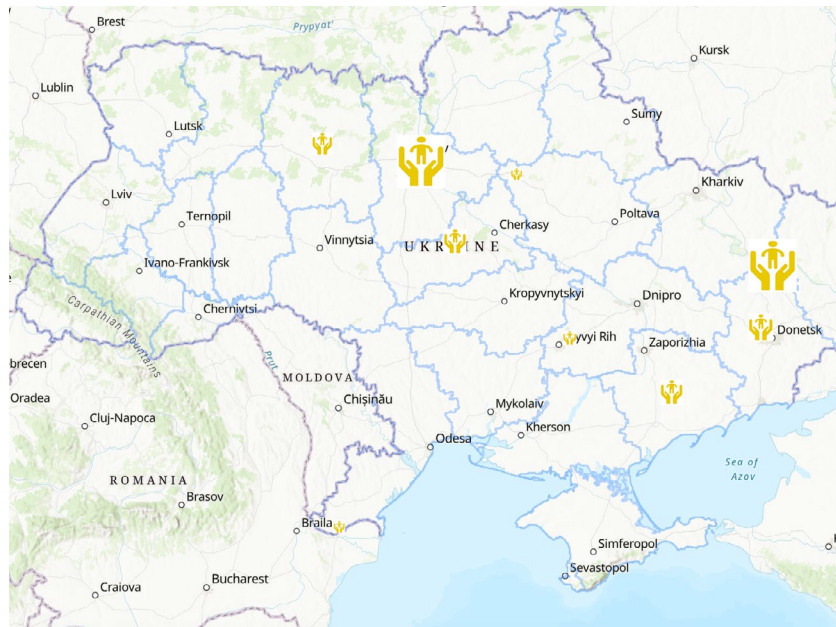
CVA activities



Protection activities



Child Protection activities



Cash, Market and multisectorial assessments

