

GENDER TASK FORCE MEETING

25 March 2022



CURRENT SITUATION IN MOLDOVA

FEBRUARY 24 AND MARCH 23

336,377 Ukrainian citizens **entered** the MD-UA segment

236,759 Ukrainian citizens **left** (217,561 in the MD-RO segment; 19,198 in the MD-UA segment)

68% women and girls
32% men and boys

97,340 Ukrainian citizens **remained** on the territory of the Republic of Moldova

5,451 asylum seekers of Ukrainian citizenship **registered**

FUNDAMENTAL HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

HUMANITY

Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable.

IMPARTIALITY

Humanitarian aid must be provided solely on the basis of need, without discrimination.

NEUTRALITY

Humanitarian aid must not favour any side in an armed conflict or other dispute

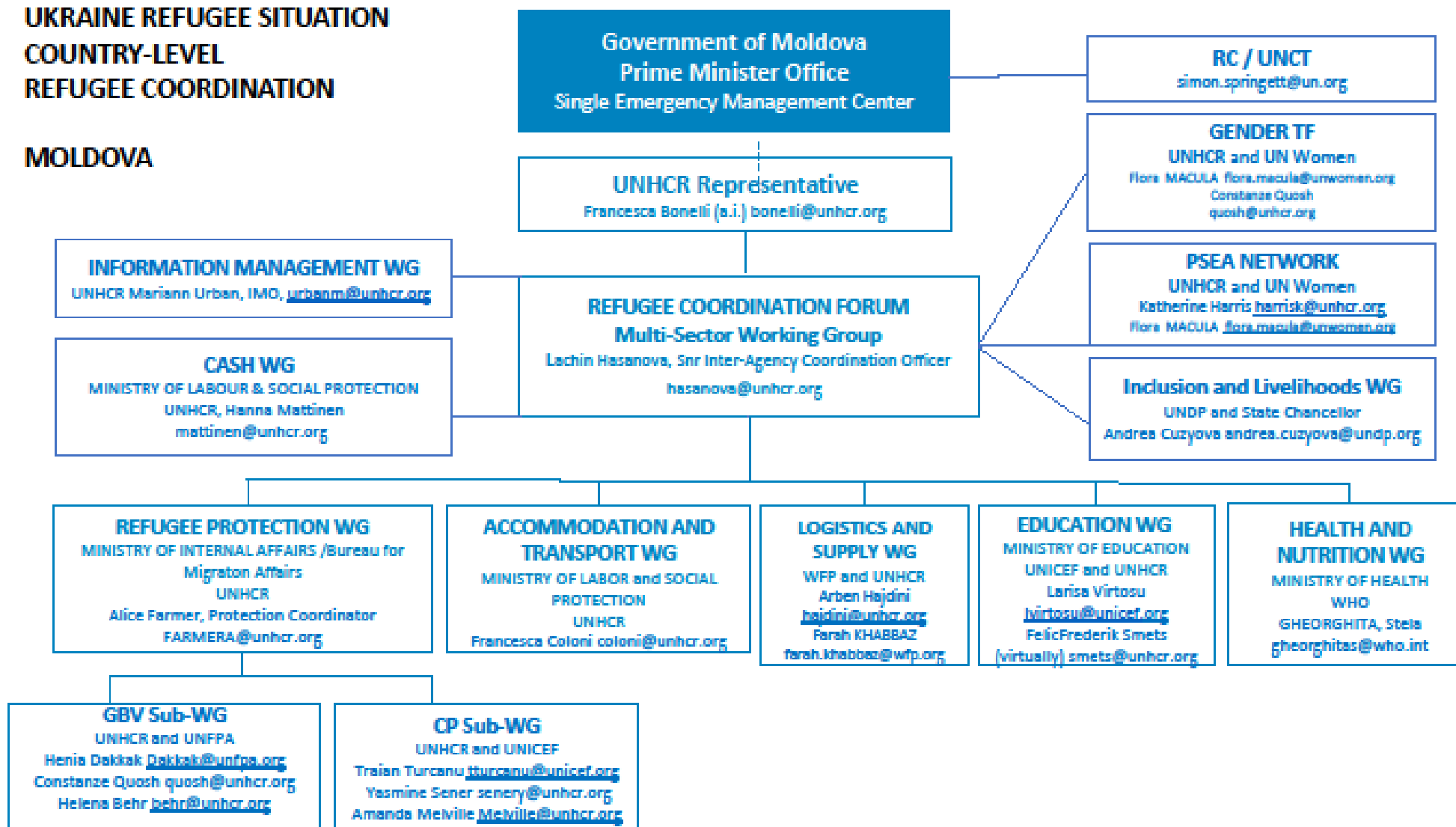
INDEPENDENCE

Autonomy of humanitarian objectives from political, economic, military or other objectives.

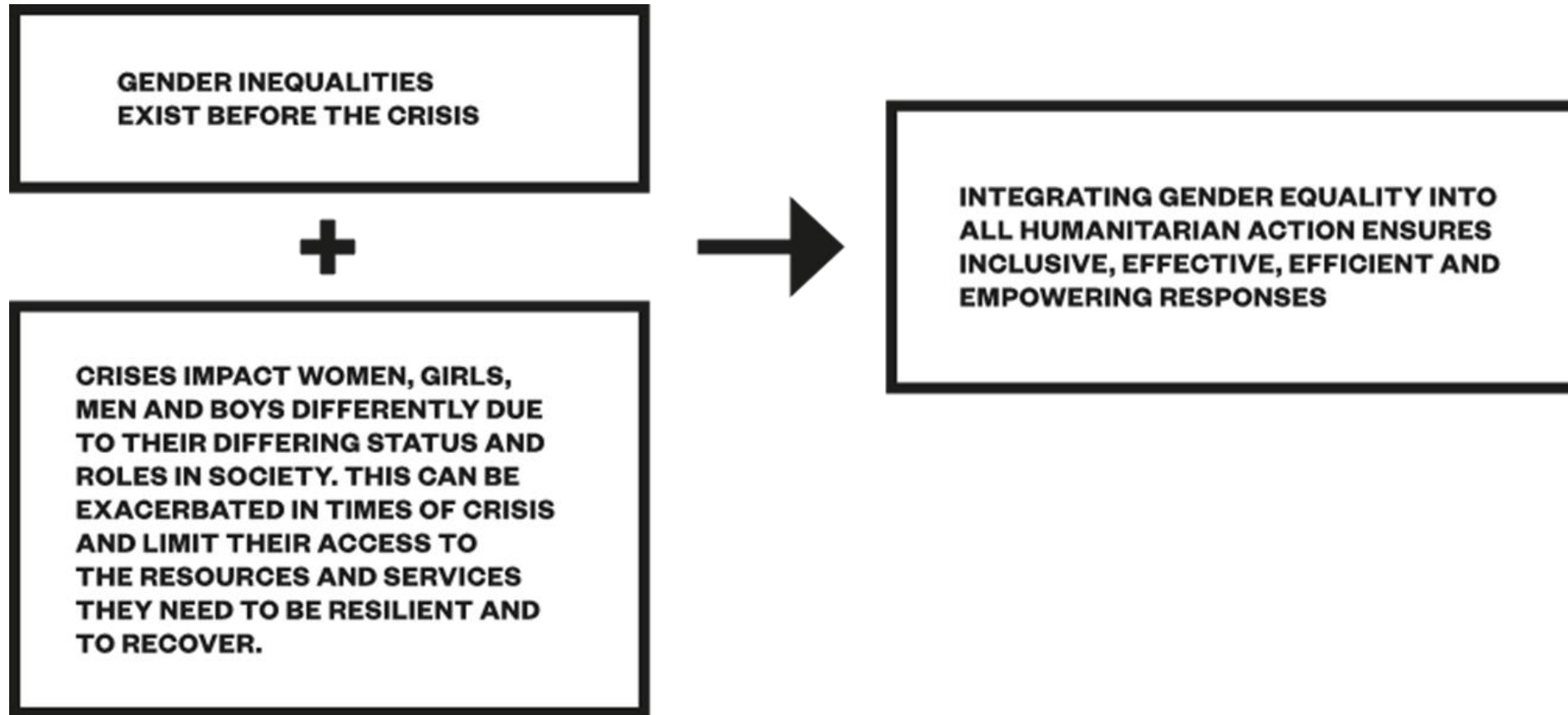
HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERING LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN NEED, WITHOUT ANY ADVERSE DISTINCTION

**UKRAINE REFUGEE SITUATION
COUNTRY-LEVEL
REFUGEE COORDINATION**

MOLDOVA



WHY GENDER IN REFUGEE RESPONSE



NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND GENDER ANALYSIS

Provides the **evidence base** for strategic planning and the **baseline information** upon which situation and response monitoring systems will rely

Coordinated assessments are undertaken in **partnership** with all humanitarian actors to assess the refugee situation and identify the needs of the refugee population

Gender analysis takes place during the **assessment phase** and the **monitoring and evaluation** (M&E) phase, with information collected throughout the programme cycle. Gender analysis looks at the **impact of displacement** on women, girls, men and boys refugees and verifies that the refugee response meets their distinct needs and priorities. In many cases, this is now a **mandatory requirement** from donors when submitting programme proposals.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR?

1

Is there sex- and age-disaggregated information available about the needs, capacities and preferences of the refugee community?

2

What has changed about the demographic profile of the refugee population or group targeted by a specific programme? At the data collection stage, it is possible to find out more detailed demographic information that is not available in stage 1, including about the different ages of the refugees, the status of families and specific subgroups?

3

Is there safe access to accommodation, education, employment, livelihoods, health services, legal rights by refugees?

4

How have the roles of refugee women, girls, men and boys changed since the onset of the emergency / displacement or since the programme began? What are the new roles of women, girls, men and boys and how do they interact? How much time do these roles require?

5

What structures is the refugee community using to make decisions now? Who participates in decision-making spaces?

6

What are the protection and GBV risks facing refugee women, girls, men and boys? How do legal frameworks affect gender and protection needs?

7

What are the needs, capacities and preferences of refugee women, girls, men and boys?

RECOMMENDATIONS

Be mindful of various socio-cultural, religious, political, linguistic differences, and engage refugees in a manner that does not heighten risk or harm

Consistently capture how refugee women, girls, boys, and men are affected by the displacement

Ensure Women's organizations engagement, in particular those led by refugees

All actors across the response to mainstream protection and gender (sectors and org)

Recognise and support existing local capacities, systems and structures

Support gender-transformative programming, where and when possible, particularly through initiatives that address unequal power relations, and build resilience and self-reliance capacities

Empower women and girls (refugees and affected HC) through the inclusion in the response and decision-making, expansion/diversification of cash schemes, employment, and skills development programming

Establish strong collaboration between the Protection Sector (including the GBV and CP Sub-sectors), PSEA Network and GTF

GENDER TASK FORCE OBJECTIVE

Will provide **cross-sectoral** and **inter-organisational** support

To ensure the **integration of gender** dimensions in the refugee response

By **addressing** protection and gender mainstreaming **gaps** and **strengthening access** to services

For persons of **all ages, genders and diversities**, including women, men, adolescents/youth, boys and girls, and for groups at heightened risk including older persons and persons with disabilities.

GENDER TASK FORCE MEMBERS

SECTORS, GOVERNMENT

WOMEN REFUGEES

WOMEN ORG, I/NGO

CSOs

GENDER ADVOCATES

MEDIA

KEY FOCUS AREAS

COORDINATION

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT, GUIDANCE AND
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

ADVOCACY / INFORMATION

GTF WILL REPORT TO THE REFUGEE COORDINATION FORUM MULTI-SECTOR WORKING GROUP

MEETINGS: EVERY FRIDAY, 10:00 – 11:30, STARTING FROM 25 MARCH 2022

DISPLACEMENT PATTERNS, INTENTIONS AND NEEDS

Surveys between 9 and 17 March 2022

1,777 interviews

81% female 19% male

1,683 in transit locations
94 in centers and private accommodation

- Top regions of origin: **Odessa** (44%), Mykolaiv (25%), Kyiv (10%), Kharkiv (7%), Dnipropetrovsk (4%) and Vinnytsia (4%).
- The share of those coming from Odessa was much higher among those in centers and private accommodation than for those in transit (69% vs 43%), hence higher intention of remaining close to the city of origin.
- Most travelling **with a group** (87%) of family members (79%); more refugees traveling alone among those in transit than among those met in centers (14% vs 5%).
- **Family groups** tend to be slightly bigger among those met in the centers than among those in transit (50% vs 45% with 3 or 4 persons).
- Most of refugees fleeing Ukraine are **women and children**. 83% of women travelling with at least one child below the age of 18, the majority being those with one child (44%) and with two children (34%).

97% Ukrainian refugees

3% TCNs (Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Georgia, Belarus, Armenia)



87% travelling in a group

13% travelling alone

80% at least 1 child in the group

among those in transit



88% at least 1 child in the group

among those in centers



1 out of 3 groups with elderly (60+ years)



23% at least 1 person with serious health condition

among those in transit



22% at least 1 person with a disability

among those in centers



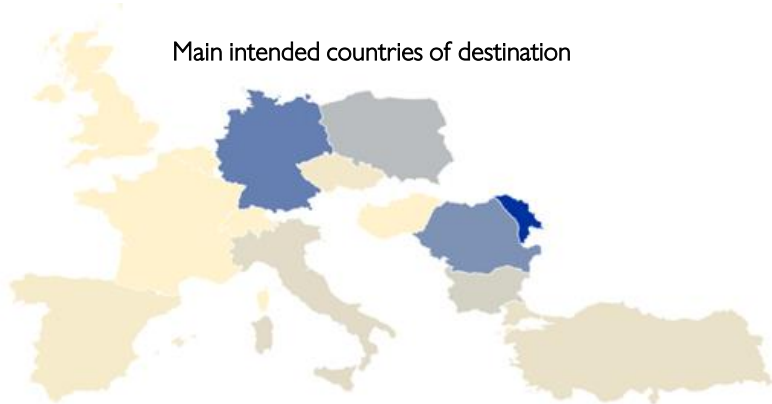
1% at least 1 pregnant woman

among those in centers

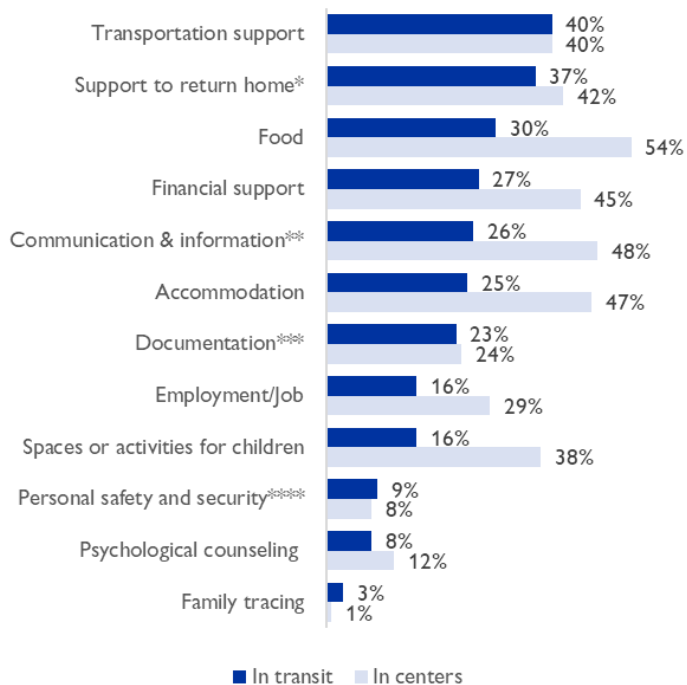
DISPLACEMENT PATTERNS, INTENTIONS AND NEEDS

Surveys between 9 and 17 March 2022

Main intended countries of destination



Main needs at the moment



- Main intended **destinations**: Republic of Moldova (25%), followed by Germany (15%), Romania (13%), Poland (7%), Bulgaria (5%), Italy (4%), Turkey (3%) and many other European countries.
- The share of those intending to remain in Moldova is higher (63%) among those met in centers, lower (20%) among those met in transit.
- **Women** shouldering an immense child-care responsibility compounded with family separation, limited financial resources, lack of food and other non-food items to cater for their basic needs.
- Young and elderly women are exposed to **higher risks** of harassment, GBV and human trafficking, as 1 in 10 women are traveling alone, most of them being elderly of 60+ (27%) or young women aged 18-30 years (22%).
- Most pressing **immediate needs**: support with transportation (40%), support to return home when possible (37% in transit vs 42% for those met in centers), food (30% in transit location vs 54% in centers), medicines and health services (23% in transit location vs 38% in centers).

For more information please contact:

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