



Protection Working Group

Meeting Details	
Date	24.08.2022- Next meeting on 07.09.2022
Time	10.00 am
Chair	Andrew Painter, Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR, Sector Coordinator; Carolina Cazaciuc, Coordinator on Refugees Rights, Ombudsman Office. Co-Chair
Reporting	Olga Bitca, Protection Associate, UNHCR
Email	painter@unhcr.org , carolina.cazaciuc@ombudsman.md
Agenda	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome & Review of Agenda<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ombudsman's Office as Co-Chair of PWG• Situational Update • Updates<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blue Dots (UNHCR)• GBV on Mobile Safe Spaces (UNFPA) • Presentation<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explosive Ordnance and Risk Education (EORE) and Humanitarian Mine Assistance presentation (DRC Ukraine) • Discussion<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Winterization• Protection Advisory Group (PAG)• AOB<ul style="list-style-type: none">Close	



Participants			
<i>Human Rights Advisor of the Prime-Minister</i>	<i>UNAIDS</i>	<i>People in Need</i>	<i>Word Vision</i>
<i>Ombudsperson Office</i>	<i>UNHCR</i>	<i>Oxfam</i>	<i>Clear Global</i>
<i>Ministry of Internal Affairs</i>	<i>CDA/LCA</i>	<i>Doreas</i>	<i>Terre des Hommes</i>
<i>US Embassy</i>	<i>Helpline</i>	<i>Diakonie, DKH</i>	<i>Keystone</i>
<i>OSCE mission Moldova</i>	<i>Plan International</i>	<i>IRC</i>	<i>CNPAC</i>
<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>ACTED</i>	<i>CRS</i>	<i>Jugend Eine Welt</i>
<i>IOM</i>	<i>NRC</i>	<i>HIAS Moldova</i>	<i>Women Rights Center</i>
	<i>DRC</i>		

Summary of discussions and agreements/ action points

Agenda	Discussion	Agreements/ Actions
<p>Agenda Point 1 Welcome & Review of Agenda Ombudsman’s Office as Co-Chair of PWG Andrew Painter, Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR, Sector Coordinator; Carolina Cazaciuc, Coordinator on Refugees Rights, Ombudsperson Office, Co-Chair.</p>	<p>The PWG chair welcomed participants, thanked them for their presence and encouraged participants to attend in person for future meetings in order to have more engaging discussions. He presented the agenda of the meeting and asked the participants if there were any suggestions.</p> <p>If any modifications necessary to minutes of the PWG, to contact: bitca@unhcr.org</p> <p>The PWG chair also presented the newly appointed co-chair of the PWG, Carolina Cazaciuc, Coordinator on Refugee Rights, Ombudsperson Office.</p> <p>Carolina Cazaciuc, the PWG co-chair, welcomed the participants and presented her activity on the monitoring of the RACs and BCPs, as a Coordinator on Refugees Rights. In May, the Ombudsperson’s Office published its first monitoring report on the observance of the rights of foreigners from Ukraine in the context of the state emergency for the period from February to April 2022. The office’s second report will be released soon. One</p>	<p>Agenda agreed, Carolina Cazaciuc, Coordinator on Refugee Rights, Ombudsperson Office is the new co-chair of the PWG</p>



<p>painter@unhcr.org, carolina.cazaciuc@ombudsman.md</p>	<p>of the main gaps identified in the first report was the absence of a Temporary Protection regime for refugees from Ukraine. The report made various recommendations to government institutions. The report in English is here.</p>	
<p>Agenda Point 2 Situational Update Yurii Arnautov, Information Management Officer, UNHCR. arnautov@unhcr.org</p>	<p>The UNHCR Information Management Officer presented the latest data on the 01.08-23.08.2022 period, which were collected with several partners via 1303 surveys in the communities and at two Border Crossing Points, Palanca and Otaci.</p> <p>The average family size was 3.41 persons and 35-39 years the biggest group of women and 9 separated children were identified in total in August. Two-thirds of those interviewed had international biometrical passports, which means a potential for mobility. A large portion of respondents came from Odessa oblasti - 44,21 %, but for the 1st time Donetsk oblasti entered the top 5.</p> <p>11 % of respondents declared to have no education which represents a protection risk. 9,4 % declared housekeeping as previous professional experience, which is a challenge for employment.</p> <p>Priority needs were Accommodation, Transportation and Information. For 52 % of respondents, the main channel to receive information was by phone.</p> <p>The UNICEF representative asked about the number of UASC. The IM Officer answered that unaccompanied children are not allowed to be interviewed, so it was mainly separated children who were among the respondents from this category.</p> <p>The Keystone representative asked if data on persons with disabilities was disaggregated by disabilities and/or chronic diseases, as Disability organizations are providing basic needs. The IM Officer noted that 5 % of respondent were persons who had declared at least one type of disabilities and that 7 % of respondents had serious medical condition.</p>	<p>To make situational updates a standing point of the agenda and to compare the evolution of data.</p> <p>To include data on persons with disabilities. A presentation on the situational update was made available to participants during the meeting.</p>



The types of disabilities and medical conditions, however, were not clear, as this information is self-declared and not always captured. UNHCR will try and provide more disability-related data at the next presentation.

The CDA/LCA representative noted that from their border monitoring, one case of an unaccompanied child had been identified in August. She explained the difference of between Ukrainian and Moldovan legislation on UASC. Under Ukrainian law, children are allowed to travel as of age 16, but in Moldova power of attorney is required from a legal guardian until age 18.

The CDF representative estimated there were about 10 unaccompanied refugee children in Moldova, most of them over 16 years of age. The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is collecting information on this subject.

The Oxfam representative asked about the possible conscription of certain category of professionals in Ukraine and if it had already begun. Participants expressed their concern about this, as some of these categories are occupied mainly by women. The CDA/LCA representative confirmed that there were rumors of the measure being implemented in October 2022. The UNHCR IM Officer noted that the measure had been postponed to 1 January 2023 and that recruitment would be on a voluntary basis and with the revised list of professions.

The Plan International representative asked if any data was available on informal RACs. The UNICEF representative answered that some data was available, but a solution need to be fund on how to make them available, as they are not yet public.

The US Embassy representative asked about data on third country nationals or Roma refugees. The Sector Coordinator answered that data on TCN was available on the UNHCR dashboard and that for Roma refugees, a mapping exercise was being undertaken by the



	<p>Roma Task Force, with the current estimate being around 2000 Roma refugees. The dashboard can be found here.</p>	
<p>Agenda Point 3 Update on Blue Dots</p> <p>Suhail Othman, othmansu@unhcr.org</p>	<p>The UNHCR representative updated on the opening of a new Blue Dot on 16 August in the Moldova for Peace Community Center location in Chisinau. The Blue Dot provides a range of services, such as: PSS, GBV, Child Safe Space, in addition to the mother and child corner.</p> <p>Concerning the second location at the Temporary Accommodation Center, in partnership with CCR, the opening is expecting for the end of this month.</p> <p>The Terre des Hommes representative asked for the total number of Blue Dots. UNHCR representative answered that there are currently 8 Blue Dots: Palanca, Otaci, Sculeni, Leuseni, 2 at MoldExpo, Moldova for Peace, and one on the left bank of the river Dniestr, in Tiraspol.</p>	<p>A 2nd Blue Dot will be opened by the end of August at the Temporary Accommodation center.</p>
<p>Agenda Point 4 GBV update on Mobile Safe Spaces</p> <p>Fatima Alwahaidy, GBV Program Coordinator, UNFPA, alwahaidy@unfpa.org</p>	<p>The UNFPA representative updated on the Mobile Safe Spaces, as the second type of Orange Space, after static ones.</p> <p>Orange Spaces provide a physically, emotionally, and socially protective environment, offering support related to sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, resilience-building and recreational activities and non-formal education.</p> <p>Orange Spaces are divided by age, with some focused on women and girls, and others to youth and older persons.</p> <p>Mobile Safe Space provide adapted services from the static ones and include age-appropriate psychosocial support activities, referrals to service providers, awareness</p>	<p>Agreement on a better coordination of the mobile teams of different stakeholders.</p>



	<p>raising and information sharing activities, as well as the provision of dignity kits. Individual PSS and case management services are only provided in private spaces.</p> <p>Mobile Safe Spaces are publicly available outside buildings in coordination with Local Public Authorities in order to reach out to host communities in different regions of the country. This includes in the North region - Soroca, Falesti, Singerei, Rezina, Orhei, Chisinau and Chisinau suburb, Taraclia, Ungheni, Anenii Noi, Ialoveni - and in the South - Stefan Voda, Cahul, UTA Gagauzia.</p> <p>Some key considerations on Mobile Safe Spaces: they need to coordinate with the authorities in order to alert the community of the mobile team presence; they target groups at risk or GBV survivors, and also engage men and boys; teams are deployed based on the estimated number of refugees in a given location, with an understanding of what languages are spoken.</p> <p>The US Embassy representatives asked about the number of mobile vans; the answer was three.</p> <p>A discussion followed on the need for coordination of mobile teams. Participants agreed on the need for better coordination, including via local Coordination Forums.</p>	
Agenda Point 5 Explosive Ordnance and Risk Education (EORE) and Humanitarian Mine Assistance presentation	<p>DRC has been operating in Ukraine since 1998 and since 2014 has been responding to the acute challenges posed by Explosive Ordnance (EO). Activities include humanitarian demining, victim assistance and EORE.</p> <p>The DRC representative explained that explosive ordnance is a widespread problem, to varying degrees, in 14 of the 24 oblasti of Ukraine. Given the time necessary for Ukrainian authorities to detect them, and their continuing accumulation, the issue of decontamination will remain in the country for a long time.</p>	ToTs for Moldova can be discussed.



<p>Nick Vovk, Programme Manager, DRC Ukraine, nick.vovk@drc.ngo</p>	<p>According to a survey conducted by DRC on EO contamination in Ukraine, conducted in April-May 2022 with 2000 respondents (mostly women), most respondents believed that EO contamination in their current places of residence was dangerous. A large part of the population, though, remains unaware of the danger of EO. It remains a hidden problem until a person accidentally encounters one. At least a half of the respondents had seen at least one EO.</p> <p>Online awareness courses and training for trainers are taking place in Romania in Moldova. The Sector Coordinator asked if survey results could be disaggregated based on region of origin, so that refugees/humanitarian actors could assess the level of danger for refugees in Moldova who were considering return. DRC replied that, yes, this was possible. The Sector Coordinator noted that while most refugees in Moldova indicate that they wish to remain in Moldova until the conflict subsides, the information on EO was important to have and will become more important if/when refugees decide to return to Ukraine in larger numbers.</p> <p>The Ukraine Humanitarian Operations data visualization is possible here and the GIHD Explosive Ordnance for Ukraine 2022 is available here. The EORE online courses are here.</p>	
<p>Agenda Point 6</p> <p>Discussion on Winterization</p> <p>Yurii Arnautov, Information Management Officer, arnautov@unhcr.org</p>	<p>The UNHCR Information Management Officer explained that Interagency winterization activities have been launched. The first one is a mapping of partner plans, capacities, and targets for winterization to cover the specific needs. This mapping was done via a Kobo tool, completed and submitted by partners.</p> <p>From the information received, several smaller task forces will be created to coordinate activities. As well, all sectors are required to provide information on sector needs and activities around winterization.</p> <p>The UNHCR Interagency Coordinator noted that some supplementary cash assistance will be provided during the winter months.</p>	<p>Participants and partners to fill in the form and to send to painter@unhcr.org and carolina.cazaciuc@ombudsman.md their considerations on winterization subject.</p>



	<p>The Sector Coordinator asked PWG members who we see protection needs in the context of the winterization, especially with regards to certain themes (eg, CP and GBV) and locations. He encouraged PWG participants to complete the Kobo form if not done so already and to share their views on the role of the protection sector in winterization activities. Views/information can be sent to painter@unhcr.org and carolina.cazaciuc@ombudsman.md.</p>	
<p>Agenda Point 7 Discussion on Protection Advisory Group (PAG)</p>	<p>The PWG Sector Coordinator announced that, after discussion, it was agreed to create an advisory group within the PWG that would help develop protection policy and strategic documents for the Protection Sector. Particular documents to be developed include the inter-agency protection strategy for 2023, its implementing workplan, protection analyses and advocacy documents. The scope of the PAG is also to enhance the participation of different actors in the work of the PWG, with representation from UN agencies, international and national organizations. A copy of the PAG TORs was circulated before the meeting.</p> <p>An email will be sent inviting PWG members to express an interest in becoming members of the PAG . Expressions of interest can be sent to Olga Bitca at bitca@unhcr.org</p>	<p>Entities to indicate their interest to be a member of the Protection Advisory Group or a member of the Selection panel and to send it to bitca@unhcr.org</p>



Information collection and relevant links

Moldova operational data portal: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine/location/10784>

Ombudsperson Report nr. 1 on the monitoring of the observance of the rights of foreigners from Ukraine in the context of the state of emergency for the period 25 February to 30 April 2022.

<http://ombudsman.md/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Report-No-1-on-the-monitoring-the-observance-of-the-rights-of-foreigners-from-Ukraine-in-the-context-of-the-state-of-emergency-for-the-period-from-February-25-to-April-30-2022.pdf>

Key figures on refugees

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojM2UyYWRhYmMtNGEwOC00NWQxLWWEyZictNjgxYTk2ZGQ0ZmUzIiwidCI6ImU1YzYzM3OTgxLTY2NjQtNDZlNC04YTBlLTY1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSection3a075953f464903fc875>

Ukraine Humanitarian Operations data visualization

[Ukraine Data Explorer \(humdata.org\)](https://humdata.org/)

GIHD Explosive Ordnance for Ukraine 2022

[GIHD Explosive Ordnance Guide for Ukraine 2022 v18.pdf](#)

EORE self-paced online courses www.stopmina.dk

Winterization Campaign 2022-2023

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojYTUxYjE5NGYtYWU1ZS00MTQ2LThjZGZlYTY0MGY1MDYwZGE4IiwidCI6ImU1YzYzM3OTgxLTY2NjQtNDZlNC04YTBlLTY1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOiJh9>

If necessary, feel free to add extra rows in the matrix above.