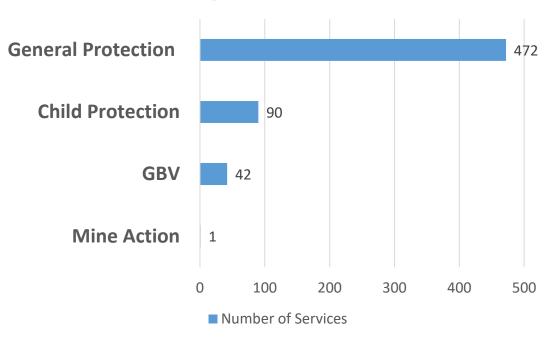
Service Mapping – Analysis





Total of 605 service entries

Services per Area/Sub-Cluster

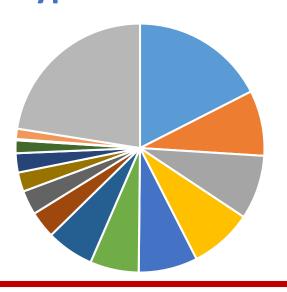


- ✓ Mapping of State services still pending/ongoing;
- ✓ Most services accept referrals;



Service Mapping – Analysis Type of Services





✓ Most protection services focus on provision of protection information, psycho-social support and in-kind assistance;

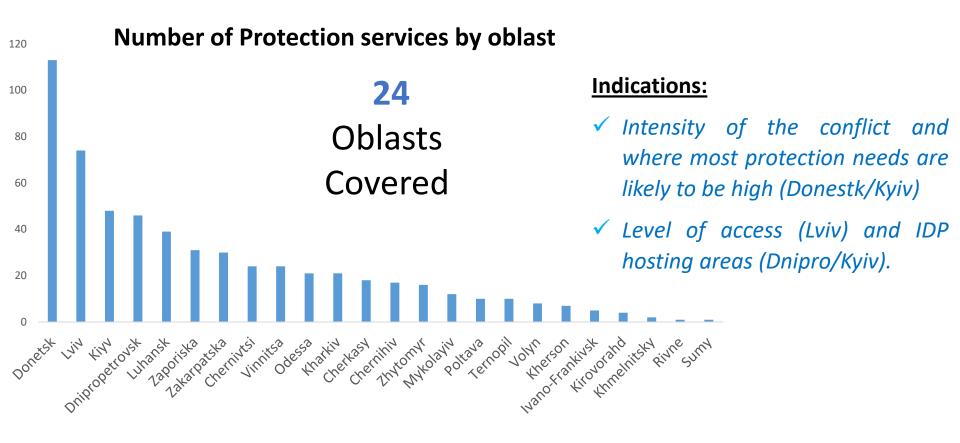
- Individual Counselling/Protection Information
- IPA In Kind
- Psychological First Aid
- Group PSS
- Case management
- Spaces for GBV survivors
- Mine Victim Assistance
- Other

- PSS Specialized
- PSS Non-specialized
- Legal Advice
- Home-based care
- Assistive Devices to PWD
- PSS Mobile Teams for GBV Survivors
- Child Friendly Spaces



Service Mapping – Analysis Geographical Coverage





TBC: no organizations in certain hotspots of the conflict? and/or there are organizations but not reporting to the Protection Cluster?



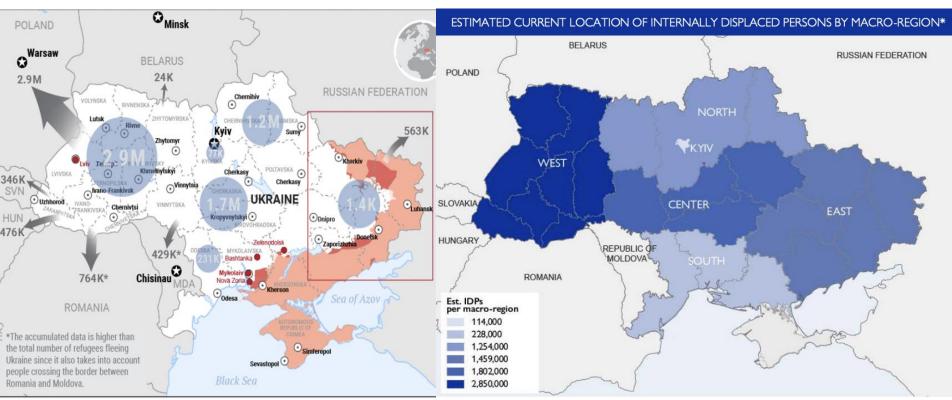
Service Mapping – Gap Analysis



In Ukraine, it can be assumed that the **highest Protection needs** will be reported in:

Conflict-Affected areas (South, East, North, including previous NGCA)

Transit/Reception IDPs / Host Communities/Borders (Central, West)



Source: OCHA Source: IOM

Service Mapping – Gap Analysis



Key Findings

Please note that gaps could be linked to limited geographical coverage (need to decentralize!), availability of State-services and <u>underreporting by partners;</u>

Gaps per Geographical areas:

Conflict-Affected areas (South, East, North, including previous NGCA)

- ✓ **Significant gaps in Sumy (one service) and Kherson (seven services)** Protection Monitoring in Kherson confirms that needed services are only *partially* available;
- ✓ It is also worth noting that **Kharkiv oblast** is both conflict-affected and hosting IDP, but rank as the 9th oblast with most Protection services (21), which is **relatively low** given the multi-layered crisis currently ongoing. This is **corroborated by Protection Monitoring data**, with <u>all key Informants reporting</u> that there are no humanitarian services.



Service Mapping – Gap Analysis Key Findings



Gaps per Geographical areas:

Transit/Reception IDPs / Host Communities/Borders (Central, West)

- ✓ Central areas have very few protection services available (9% of all services reported). Kirovohrad oblast, reports only four Protection services. However, Protection Monitoring data suggests otherwise - with 66% of Key Informants in Kirovohrad reporting that there are humanitarian services, while 11% report that there are only partially, and 11% that there are none.
- ✓ Western areas are relatively well serviced (25% of all services reported). Yet, there is a concentration of services in Lviv (74) and concerning limitations of services in Volyn (8), Ivano-Frankivsk (5), Khmelnytskiy (2) and Rivne (1). Yet, according to the Protection Monitoring, 90% of key informants said that there are humanitarian services in Volyn and 80% of key informants confirmed availability of services in Ivano-Frankivsk.
- Results could mean that a) there is limited connection between the Protection Cluster and these humanitarian services, and/or b) that these humanitarian services are mostly non-Protection services or State services (non-humanitarian);



Service Mapping – Gap Analysis Key Findings



Main Protection Needs x Availability of Services per Type

Documentation, birth/death certificates, etc.

Legal support: 38 services out of 605 protection services

Unexploded Ordnance/ Mines

Mine Victim Assistance:

1 service out of 605

protection services

Gender-based Violence

10 mobile teams for PSS for GBV survivors; 15 safe spaces; 1 medical support for GBV victims = 26 specialized GBV services out of 605 protection services

Stress/Mental Health issues

PSS interventions: 46 individual PSS, 37 group PSS = 83 out of 605 protection services

✓ While most Protection services focus on provision of protection counselling/information, psycho-social support and in-kind assistance, there are very few services for GBV, CP, MA and legal specifically;



Service Mapping – Gap Analysis



Preliminary conclusions / follow up

- ✓ Necessary to identify whether <u>underreporting</u> is driving the gaps or <u>whether</u> <u>there is a need to step up certain Protection activities;</u>
- ✓ Need to complete State service mapping, considering peculiarities of local context in Ukraine (strong State leadership + existing social protection system)
- ✓ Need to engage all service providers in Cluster coordination mechanisms;
- ➤ Importance of reporting to Service Mapping, 5W and Protection Monitoring tools
- > Sub-national coordination hubs to prioritize follow up

