

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

08/04/2022

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

7,1M estimated number
of IDPs across Ukraine

4,4M refugees fleeing Ukraine,
50% being children

HOT TOPICS AND QUESTIONS OF THE MOMENT

- ➔ How can agencies best support foster families with CVA?
- ➔ Is the legal framework in the response country enabling the provision of CVA to Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)?
- ➔ Where are markets not robust enough to allow 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?
- ➔ Are the amount made available to Ukrainian refugees as part of national protection schemes sufficient to meet their basic and protection needs?

Key contacts in the C4PTT

Julia Grasset, Cash and Markets Advisor: jgrasset@savechildren.org

Lauren Murray, Child Protection Advisor: lmurray@savechildren.org

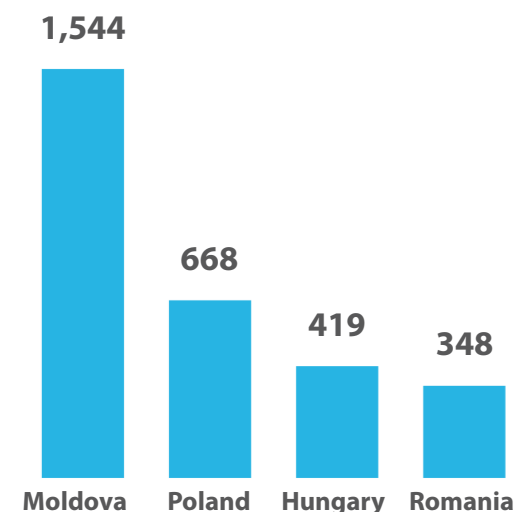
Tenzin Manell, Associate Director, Cash and Livelihoods: TenzinM@wrcommission.org

Antoine Sciôt, for all IM-related queries: asciot@gmail.com



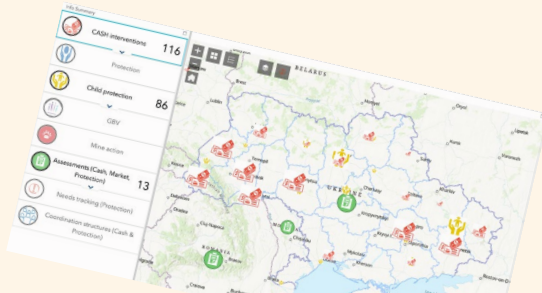
Do not hesitate to contact us to send feedbacks, key points of interests that you would like to see included in the next factsheet!

Number of refugees per 10,000 inhabitants, by country



Based on UNHCR data, as of 08/04/2022

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 COMBENDIUM: A TOOLKIT

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

Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Ukraine



Protection Cluster Cross border Working Group says the key protection risks/needs on the Ukrainian side of the border include: a) limited presence of State authorities in border areas with no permanent presence of protection authorities; b) No “fast-track” lines or prioritization procedures for crossing of vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, pregnant women, unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) d) poor mobile/internet networks, and lack of charging stations, which impacts people’s ability to keep permanent contact with families and access important information on crossing procedures and available services on both sides of the border.

The TORs of the joint Cash & GBV task force have been developed, accessible via this link.

Elaboration of the "Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine" document, which seeks to draw attention to the gender dynamics in the conflict in Ukraine (both preexisting and emerging), with recommendations to ensure consideration of the gendered dimensions of risk, vulnerability and capabilities.

The Ukraine Cash Working Group is now counting 17 partner members, and developed a suite of tools to harmonize and coordinate the rollout of multipurpose cash: a modality decision tree, a Joint Market Monitoring Guidance; financial service providers mapping as well as regular snapshots of the MPC roll-out in Ukraine. **As of 06 April 2022, 68,000 people received assistance in 25 oblasts.** Given the severity of needs partners are prioritizing pace and scale over avoidance of duplication of people assisted.

Child Protection: the primary child protection concerns identified by affected communities are psychosocial distress, family separation, access to basic services, access to education, and increasing violence against children. Their key CP needs continued to be MHPSS support, food, health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene as the critical infrastructure are increasingly damaged.

There are growing concerns of **human trafficking and irregular transportation of children out of Ukraine.** According to La Strada, a Regional Anti-Trafficking Organization, there are 7 confirmed cases of trafficking of Ukrainians across the region, 3 in the Netherlands, 1 in Italy, 1 in Romania and 1 in Poland. There are more ‘presumed’ cases of trafficking and risks related to adults offering adolescents in shelters job opportunities.

IOM developed a package of materials on the prevention of human trafficking that will be shared by the Border Guards. UNHCR launched a Border Monitoring Tool in 17 border points with Poland, Romania, Moldova, Hungary and Slovakia, aimed at identifying protection risks, availability and accessibility of critical services and facilities at border points, and to assess which information people need to cross border points legally and safely, and access protection in neighbouring or other countries.

KEY FIGURES

68,000 people assisted
by MPCA as of 06/04/2022

\$15,4M amount disbursed
in MPCA

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

75USD - 2200UAH
per person per month -

Shelter top-ups of 130USD per HH

KEY CONTACTS

CWG:

Nataliya Chervinska:
nataliya.chervinska@acted.org
Andreas Schuetz - schuetza@un.org

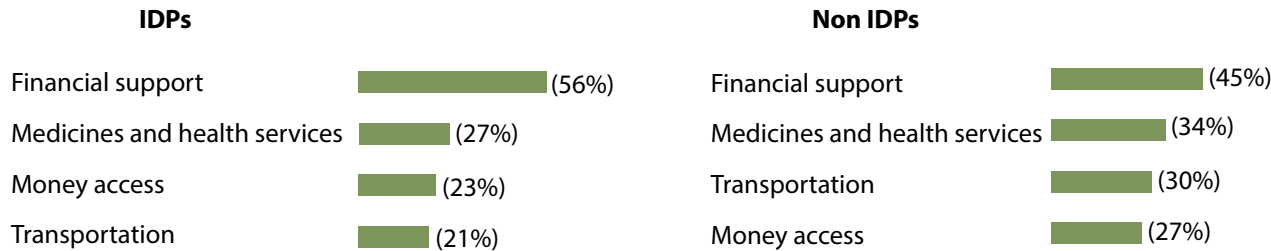
Protection cluster:

Raquel Trabazo: trabazo@unhcr.org
CP AoR - Kateryna Martynenko:
kmartynenko@unicef.org
& **Eric Wyss:** ewyss@unicef.org
GBV - Ekaterine Kristesashvili: kristesashvili@unfpa.org

Key figures for Cash & Protection in Ukraine

Reported needs*

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



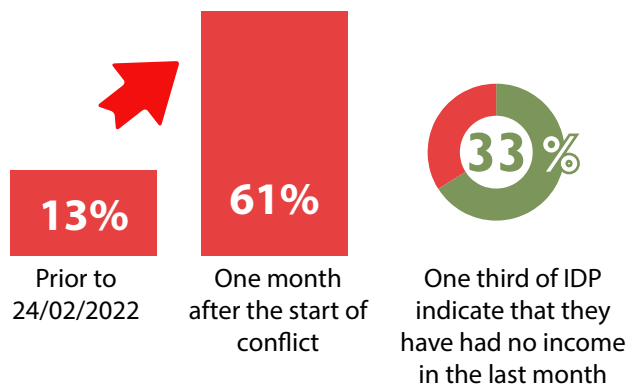
When asked to identify their single most pressing need, **Cash** (financial support) was identified by the largest number of IDPs (34%), followed by medicines (10%).

When asked to identify their single most pressing need, **Cash** (financial support) was identified by the largest number of non-IDPs (23%), followed by medicines (15%).

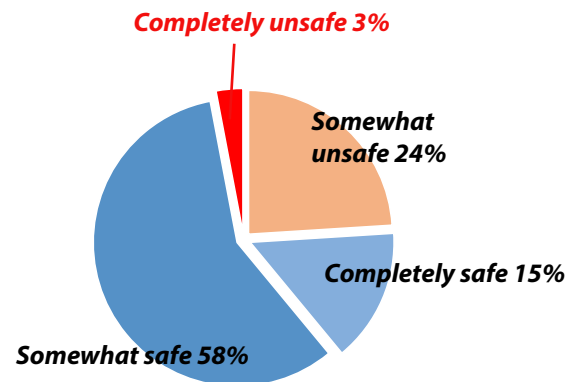
However, in the Eastern regions (covered by the REACH assessment (link)), most assessed settlements (75%) reported a **preference for in-kind assistance**. This may be due to food and non-food items being reported inaccessible in many settlements. Preference for MPCA was reported in Chuhuiv (kharkivska oblast); Zaporizhia; and Sloviansk and Kramatorsk (Donetska Oblast). Notably, these are settlements in which food inaccessibility was not reported.

Economic vulnerability*

% of IDPs reporting income under UAH 5.000 monthly



IDP perception of safety*

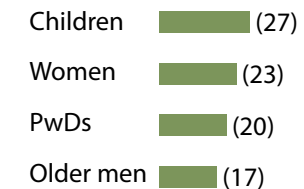


Protection monitoring highlights (link)

Out of 220 submission, as of 08/04/2022, the most commonly reported protection risks were:



Out of 220 submission, as of 08/04/2022, the specific groups reported to be the most affected by the situation and with the highest barriers to obtain support were:



The majority of the IDPs feeling “completely unsafe” are currently located in the East (13% of IDPs in the East feeling this way). Since March 16th, however perception of safety has significantly improved among IDPs in the East and worsened among IDPs in Kyiv and in the South.

* International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine International Displacement Report, Round 2, April 2022.

Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Poland



The initial joined UNHCR/UNICEF border assessment report reveals that **multiple service providers were present and individual volunteers**, some wearing in Uniforms/vests and even name tags with their names and languages abilities. However, many of those providing transportation to other countries did not wear any identification and were not easily recognizable. At the time of the assessment, approximately 75% of the services appear to be provided by individual volunteers or small local groups or NGOs from Poland or other EU countries, **with 15% of services provided by established national or international recognized organizations.**

Even though there is heavy police presence, **no identification is required to access border areas** and reception sites and private vehicles are able to drive up to these sites and pick up newly arrived refugees in their cars, leading to a high risk of trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse.

There is no registration or referral system in place so that currently population largely not identified or referred to service. Volunteers are not being vetted or registered in a standardized manner, nor do they receive any form of training on child safeguarding, GBV or PSEA, psychological first aid, or any other topics. High turnover of volunteers. **Capacity to provide Psychological First Aid is severely hampered by a lack of Ukrainian-and Russian-speaking staff and volunteers.** Some of the reception sites developed for longer stays (1-5days) have kindergarten areas with volunteers present, but they have not received training on child-focused activities, child-friendly communication, or protection issues.

To address some of the risks the government has already initiated a registration process for volunteers working at government facilities. It's also important to note that even though this assessment was done during the peak of arrivals and since the numbers of people crossing the border significantly decreased, there is no guarantee there will not be another wave of refugees escaping the conflict if the situation doesn't deescalate.

The CWG has created a shared drive (link) as a platform for maintaining key documents, such as the 5Ws, the participants list (now over 80 members), strategic papers, and potentially those documents other organizations are willing to share, such as their announcements of their MPCA programmes as a sharing of best practices for others to build their own response programmes. More mapping needs to be done to identify potential coverage and capacity gaps within the Polish social protection programmes to avoid overlap but also to target those likely to be most in need.

Eligibility Criteria: a list of Eligibility Criteria (link) has been identified for application, allowing for the final selection for distributions based on severity of needs

Registration for Social Services: All Polish FSPs have been legally required to offer services to Ukrainians.

Protection: According to another rapid assessment, delivered by INTERSOS in Poland (March 2022, link) of the ones who reported the need for protection support the majority (35%) are elderly in need of care, 20% PTSD, 15% with physical/mental disabilities, and 5% are Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC).

KEY FIGURES

2,5M refugees
estimated in Poland

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

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

KEY CONTACTS

CWG:

UNHCR, Co-Chair, **Eleftherios Konstantopoulos** konstant@unhcr.org
PAH, Co-Chair, **Barrie Hebb** hebb@pah.org.pl
PAH, Co-Chair, **Beata Dolinska** hop.global@pah.org.pl

Protection cluster:

Jessica Caplin - caplin@unhcr.org
François Kernin - kernin@unhcr.org
GBV - **Aneta Ostasz** ostasz@unhcr.org
CP - **Daniela Knoppik** dknoppik@unicef.org

Key updates continued - Poland

Creation of a Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG) in Poland (6 April 2022) (link)

The data from the IRC rapid needs assessment suggests that 6% of the survey respondents (n=331) were aware of unaccompanied refugee children living in Poland. Reportedly unaccompanied children are no longer being allowed to cross the border into Poland, but this does not preclude that the risk has been eliminated.

SC will launch a border assessment this week. Meanwhile from the SC CPTAs observation suggests Poland is facilitating direct evacuation of children in various foster care institutions from Ukraine. In Poland there are strong coordination between the Family and Social Affairs and authorized Municipalities for providing temporary care for children coming directly from Ukrainian care institutions. One such authority, Municipality of Stalowa Lowa hosted around 1300 children and caregivers.

The municipality runs the centre by quickly mobilising local volunteers, often not trained well. Children stay for 2-3 days until decision on their longer-term care is made by the ministry. Most children go to EU countries. Others are sent to longer term care inside foster care system in Poland.

Webmap with facilities to help refugees in Poland (link)

World bank document on Social protection system, and cash transfer in particular: (as of 8th march)

- » The Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) will grant and pay family benefits to Ukrainian citizens. This would include, for instance, receiving access to (i) the flagship “500+” child benefit program; (ii) the Family Care Capital “RKO”; (iii) the Good Start program; (iv) up to PLN 400 (\$93) a month to subsidize the fee for a child's stay in a day nursery, children's club or with a day care provider (subsidized stay in the nursery).
- » A family hosting refugees will receive a monthly transfer of PLN 1,200 (\$280/month) for a period of two months.
- » Refugees who declare their willingness to stay in Poland would receive a one-off allowance of PLN 300 (\$70). The allowance would be granted upon a declaration of the applicant, without issuing an administrative decision¹⁴¹. The transfer would be financed from the state budget¹⁴² and it is expected to cost about PLN 291.6 million (\$67 million).
- » Among planned interventions, UNHCR is working to set up a multi-purpose cash assistance program. A pilot will be rolled out in the coming days targeting 100,000 households.
- » Professional soldiers assigned to serve in border protection after 60 days of service will receive an additional payment of PLN 2,000 (\$467) under the “Cheap Holidays” program.
- » Police, border guards, state fire service, customs and treasury service, state protection service and the internal security agency are entitled to a cash compensation in return for the service time exceeding the statutory service time. The cash compensation is paid from the state budget.
- » Among the calls for donations, the government has set up portals encouraging donations under the slogan that “cash is best”.

Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Romania

The majority of refugees continued journey to other destinations countries, making it difficult to systematically assess the age, gender and ability segregated protection needs of the children and other vulnerable groups. At the same time many are also returning to Ukraine. Approximately 81,200 refugees currently remain in Romania.

On 8 March, the Moldovan and Romanian Governments, with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, **set up a fast-track transfer to support the safe land movement of those fleeing Ukraine, including third-country nationals.** More than 6,000 refugees, including third-country nationals, have benefited from the fast-track transfer. <https://reliefweb.int/report/romania/safe-passage-fast-track-transfer-moldova-romania-those-fleeing-ukraine>

Preliminary findings from needs assessments conducted by SC and partners reveals :

Large presence of NGOs in transit areas and border posts, some assisting families entering Romania to be transferred to other European countries. **No effective coordination channels** to regulate this collective presence have been identified so far. Due to the context, the risk of potential trafficking is extremely high. Salvati Copiii reports serious safeguarding and protection concerns. **There is an obvious need of standardisation of profiles** (mostly volunteers) and training. Key messages to prevent protection risks (UASC, trafficking, GBV) urgently needs translated and disseminated in border and transit areas aiming to stop Children, adolescents and their families engaging in risky secondary movements or hazardous activities.

Information regarding registration procedures for UASC at the border is still unclear. The Government issued a Ministerial Decree – no. 266 on 18th March 2022 entitled “Procedure for cooperation between authorities regarding the entry, registration, transit, residence and protection of the rights of unaccompanied minors from armed conflict areas in Ukraine” However, it is not clear the extent to which these procedures are being followed.

Despite the efforts made by the civil society and institutions to offer support in border crossings and asylum centres, the **dispersion of the Ukrainian population currently hosted by other families or in informal housing or reception facilities makes it difficult to guarantee protection standards in rural areas. Coordinated outreach activities are urgently needed along with capacity strengthening.** The lack of Ukrainian translators or cultural mediators to support the protection and MHPSS activities is a shared concern for key informants and other NGOs. There is also a huge need of female staff and specialised staff with protection expertise.

The conditions of the “minors centres” (transit or interim centres for UASC) remain substandard from a child-protection perspective. It is also applicable to the emergency reception facilities located at border crossings or near asylum centres (managed by the IGSU). The Child Protection System needs support to supply appropriate facilities and care for UASC.

A gender perspective should be integrated into all the current protection initiatives. Salvati Copiii reports cases of unaccompanied girls who are victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in Ukraine. Organisations specialised in gender and displacement are needed.



KEY FIGURES

662,751 refugees estimated in Romania

89% are women and children

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS

127USD per person per month

KEY CONTACTS

CWG:

Diana Tifor - tifor@unhcr.org

Protection cluster:

Mohsen Alavian alavian@unhcr.org

Key updates continued - Romania

Children with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women and girls, members of minority ethnic groups, members of LGBTIQ+ communities, female headed-households and households with multiple dependents could be vulnerable groups to take into consideration. More specialised organisations should join the current coordination structures.

Latest assessments available from REACH on "**refugee arrivals from Ukraine into Romania**" to understand the drivers of displacement and intentions of refugees; and **World vision to better understand the immediate needs of displaced persons from Ukraine in Iasi**, a city in eastern Romania near the border with Moldova, as well as **a rapid needs Assessment in Bucharest**. In contrast to Iasi, in Bucharest people have already been in the city for a few weeks (64% of respondents had been in Romania for at least two weeks), whereas the population in Iasi was much more mobile and moving in and out of the city in a matter of one to two days. A significant proportion of Ukrainian families in Bucharest live with host families who they did not know before, and around 20% are paying rent for accommodation. In Iasi, people were primarily transiting through shelters and centres.

WORLD BANK PAPER on social protection systems

Cash transfers: Hotels, boarding houses, and other private and public accommodation which host refugees will receive money from the state for these expenses. More than 200 million lei (\$45 million) have already been allocated for the accommodation of 70,000 Ukrainian. The amount that will be granted is 100 lei (\$22) per night for each person. In the case of state institutions, the amount is 50 lei (\$11) per night. People who host refugees in their own homes will receive 20 lei a day (\$4.5) per Ukrainian guest.²²² Request for reimbursement of expenses should be made at the County Inspectorates for Emergency Situations based on supporting documents.

Key updates relevant to CVA & protection in Moldova



Highlights:

34,780 people have moved through Moldova in the Green Corridors. (As of March 29). In cooperation with the Government of Moldova, IOM and other humanitarian agencies, UNHCR has established "Green Corridors" that provide for safe movement of refugees who wish to travel on to the EU. 126 frontline responders trained on GBV, trafficking in persons.

Cash-based interventions

6458 individuals have been enrolled and received cash-based assistance since the official launch on 25 March 2022. UNHCR estimates to provide direct assistance to 100,000 refugees over a period of 4-6 months. The grant will be renewed for refugees remaining in the country, until the transitional safety net kicks in.

The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) hotline for the CBT programme is live (+373 060 865 841). WFP has onboarded a CFM Manager and hiring of CFM is in process.

UNICEF engaged with WFP to look into mid-term long-term development responses and linkages of the cash-based intervention to the national social protection system. UNFPA works closely with UNHCR and other key actors to ensure that GBV risks are addressed in the Moldova cash response. Simultaneously, UNFPA is planning its own sectorial cash support for refugee women and girls with a focus on SRH and GBV.

Challenges

access to basic needs and services continues to be inconsistent throughout the country, affecting individuals with special needs.

- Illegal crossings are increasing, particularly among men aged 18-60 who are unable to exit Ukraine through official BCPs.
- A lack of systematic screening of at-risk children at the border, and humanitarian partners' capacity to identify them at service points is limited.
- GBV risks associated with informal shelter, reception and transit facilities, and private transportation arrangements for onward movement.
- Inadequate information provided to Ukrainian refugees during travel and accommodation
- Family separation results in an increased burden of care for women and UASC.
- The unique situation and response to children with disabilities and children from minority groups (Roma)

Moldova Refugee Response, Inter-Agency Update (29th March - 1st April 2022)

719 reached by Blue Dots since the 24 March.

8448 calls on green line and answered queries

Response strategy and priority

There is a significant need for live-saving specialized GBV prevention and response programming, including clinical management of rape, referral pathways and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), safe entry points for disclosure, safe spaces and the provision of psychosocial support as well as community outreach and awareness raising.

KEY FIGURES

404,257 refugees estimated in Moldova

95,731 remaining in Moldova (UNHCR)

CVA RECOMMENDATIONS
Not yet estimated

KEY CONTACTS

CWG:

Hanna Mattinen - mattinen@unhcr.org.

Protection cluster:

Alice Farmer FARMERA@unhcr.org -

Helena Behr behr@unhcr.org

GBV - **Henia Dakkar**: Dakkak@unfpa.org;

George Ailiotis ailiotis@unhcr.org

CP - **Gheorghe Trofin** gtrofin@unicef.org;

Traian Turcanu tturcanu@unicef.org;

George Ailiotis ailiotis@unhcr.org

Key updates continued - Moldova

Child Protection: Status of children: Child Protection partners estimate that at least 2% of children would be separated or unaccompanied, which would mean at least 780 UASC and over 1000 children at risk currently in Moldova.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection has established a guardianship system for unaccompanied and separated children, an emergency care centre for unaccompanied children has been identified, and the foster care system is available to accommodate unaccompanied children as needed.

- UNICEF prepared for signature the HPD with AVE Copiii NGO this week for strengthening child protection system response to UASC (unaccompanied and separated children).
- UNICEF worked with the Government of Moldova and relevant NGOs to move forward on a digitalized system for tracking unaccompanied children.
- UNICEF consulted with partners for expanding the network of blue dots.
- The Local Guardianship Authority has deployed staff at Palanka and Otaci border for screening and referral of children at risk, including UASC.
- The Guardianship authorities, AVE Copiii, UNICEF, and UNHCR have assessed and assisted families hosting refugee children (the later as part of the flight transfer programme of families to various European countries).
- Families with children who lack proper documentation are having difficulty re-entering Moldova from Romania (to return to Ukraine) due to a lack of proper travel documents.

WAY FORWARD for Child Protection ([link for more details](#))

1. Child Friendly transport, accommodation, and cash

- 1.1. Reinforcing the protection of children and identification of children at risk at the border, in transport and accommodation services.
- 1.2. Scaling up child protection services in cash enrolment sites and referral of vulnerable families and children to integrated services.

2. Scaling up integrated services

- 2.1. Capacity building and ensuring quality in existing Blue Dots and scaling up the Blue Dots from 3 to 6 during April.
- 2.2. Finalizing the mapping of services being provided and developing interagency capacity building plan to maximise their impact.

3. Strengthening identification of UASC and children at risk and best interests' procedures:

- 3.1. Ensuring more systematic identification and response to UASC and children at risk in a coordinated way with all relevant partners through clear SOPs and capacity building of all relevant partners.
- 3.2. Finalising updated procedures for UASC and developing and rolling out SOPs and referral pathways on the identification and response to UASC.
- 3.3. Ensuring all UASC are assessed, referred to appropriate services and followed-up.

4. Supporting children, families, and communities to protect children

- 4.1. Develop and disseminate interagency child friendly information.
- 4.2. Implement Service-user feedback mechanism.
- 4.3. Coordinate assessments, monitor, collate and dissemination of information about child protection risks and responses through the CPWG. `

Assessments

Ukrainian refugees and third-country nationals - **Displacement patterns, needs and Intentions survey**, 9–27 March 2022 IOM, UN Women ([link](#))

Gender Data on Refugees at a Glance: The Republic of Moldova, UN women ([link](#)) provides up-to-date data about the demographic profiles of refugees from Ukraine hosted by the Republic of Moldova.

This last factsheet ([link](#)) provides up-to-date data about the **demographic profiles of refugees** from Ukraine hosted by the Republic of Moldova.

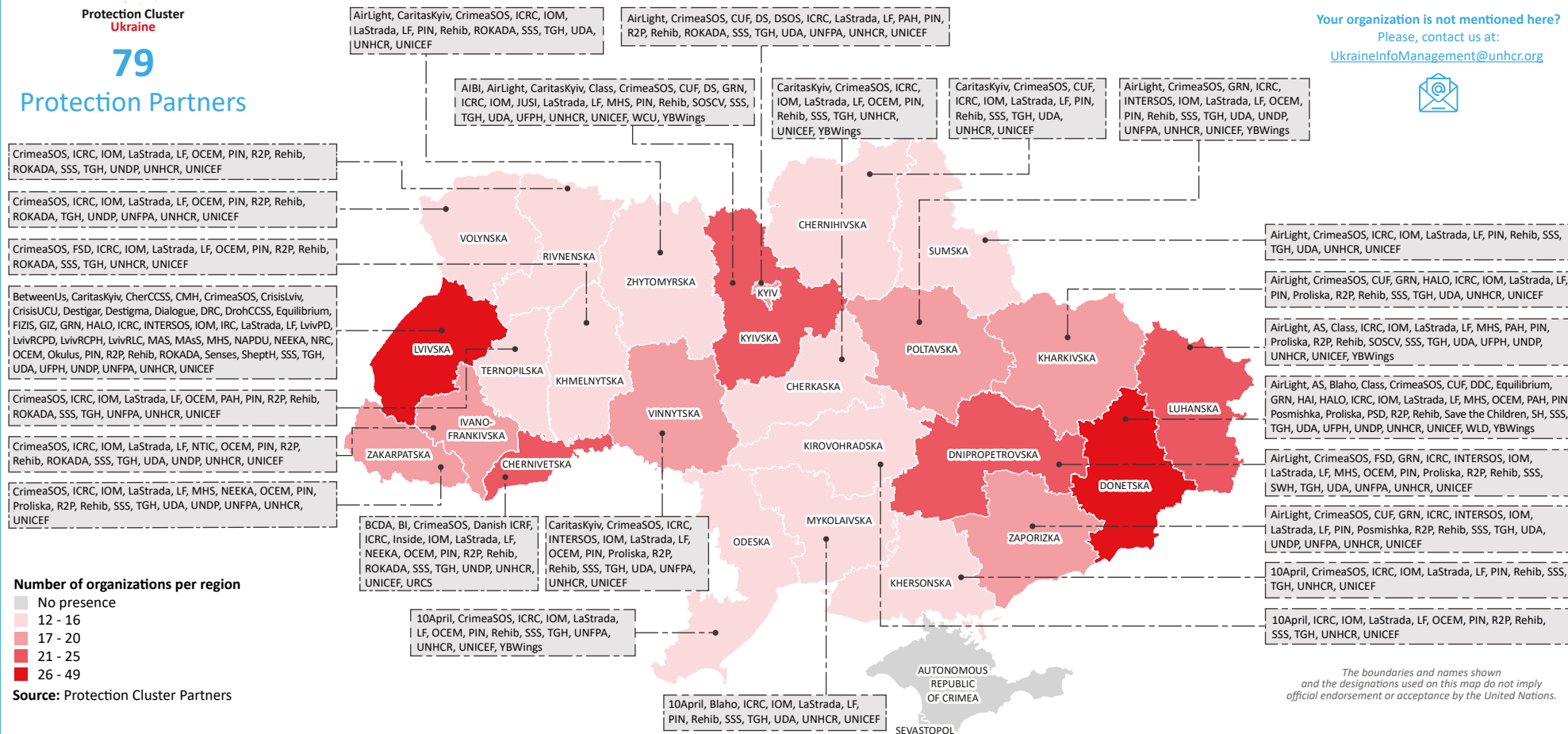


79

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

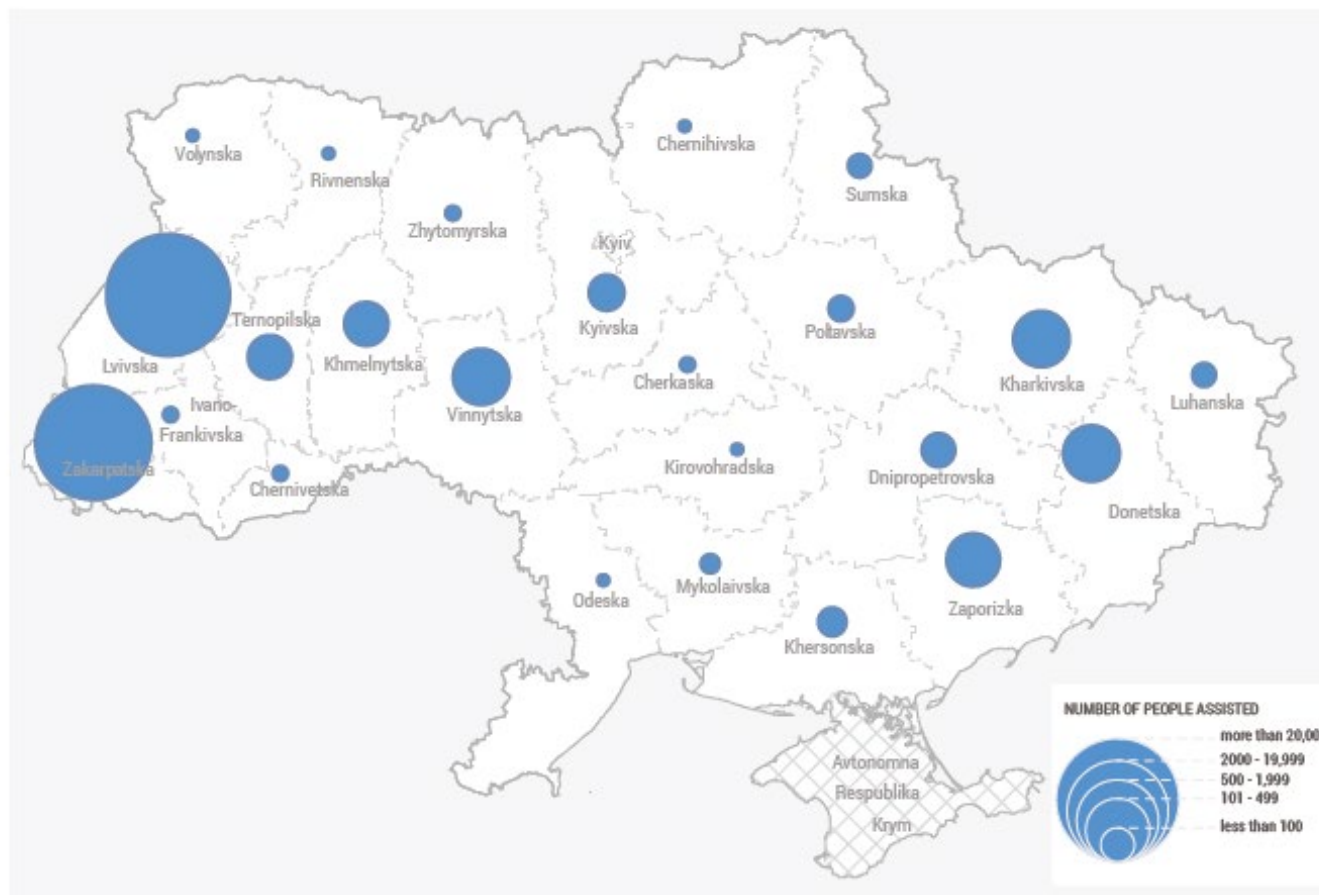


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

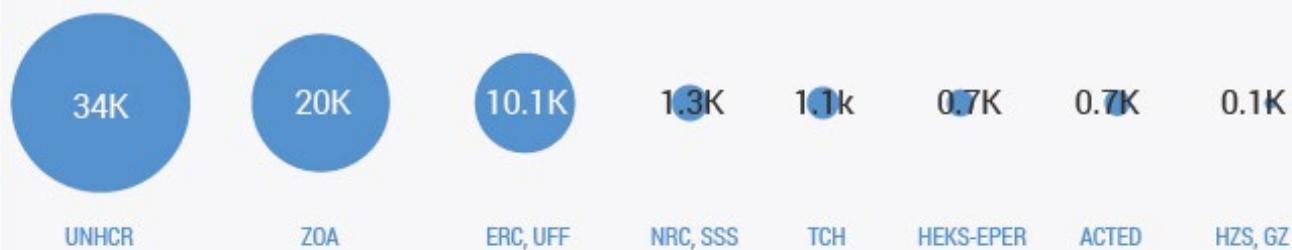
PROTECTION PARTNERS

10April AIBI AS AirLight BCDA BI BetweenUs Blaho CMH CUF CaritasKyiv CherCCSS Class CrimeaSOS CrisisLviv CrisisUCU DDC DRC DS DSOS	Tenth of April Association AIBI friends of children Assistance to the summer AirLight Bukovynian Communities Development Agency NGO Bukovyna Innovatsiina Lviv City Center for Social Services "Between Us" Mykolaiv regional Charitable foundation "Blahochestia" Center for Mental Health and Socio-Psychological Aid Canada-Ukraine Foundation Caritas Kyiv Chervonohrad City Center for Social Services All-Ukrainian Organization "Class" CrimeaSOS Crisis Psychological Service of Lviv Crisis Top of UCU Donbas Development Center Danish Refugee Council Demining Solutions Donbas SOS	Danish ICRC Destigar Destigma Dialogue DrohCCSS Equilibrium FIZIS FSD GIZ GRN HAI HALO ICRC INTERSOS IOM IRC Inside JUSI LF LaStrada	Danish Red Cross NGO "Destigar" NGO "Destigma" Mental health clinic "Dialogue" Drohobych City Center for Social Services NGO "Equilibrium" Personal Development Center FIZIS Swiss Foundation for Mine Action GIZ All-Ukrainian Charitable Foundation "Gorenie" HelpAge International Ukraine HALO Trust International Committee of the Red Cross INTERSOS International Organization for Migration International Rescue Committee NGO "Inside" Jewish-Ukrainian Social Initiative Lumos Foundation La Strada Ukraine	LvivPD LvivRCPD LvivRCPH LvivRLC MAS MAS MHS NAPDU NEEKA NRC NTIC OCEM Okulus PAH PIN PSD Posmishka Proliska R2P ROKADA	Lviv Psychological Desant Lviv Regional Clinical Psychoneurological Dispensary Lviv Regional Clinical Psychiatric Hospital Lviv Regional Library for Children Maltese Aid Service Maltese Assistance Service Mental health service National Assembly of People with Disabilities of Ukraine NEEKA Norwegian Refugee Council Nadvirna Tourism Information Centre Oblast Center for Evacuated and Moving Medical Center "Okulus" Polish Humanitarian Action People In Need Public Space Development Charitable Foundation "Posmishka UA" Proliska Charitable Foundation "Right to Protection" Charitable Foundation ROKADA	Rehib SH SOSCV SSS SWH Save the Children Senses Shepth TGH UDA UFPH UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF URCS WCU WLD YBWings	Rehib Charitable Foundation "Slavic Heart" SOS Children's Villages Stabilization Support Services Step with hope Save the Children Psychological Studio "Senses" Sheptytskyi Hospital Triangle Generation Humanitaire Ukrainian Deminers Association Charitable Foundation "Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health" United Nations Development Programme United Nations Population Fund United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees United Nations Children's Fund Ukrainian Red Cross Society Women's Consortium of Ukraine Women's League of Donechchyna International Charitable Foundation "Yellow-Blue Wings"
---	---	---	--	--	---	---	--

MULTI-PURPOSE CASH ROLL OUT OVERVIEW



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE BEING ASSISTED PER ORGANIZATION*



Child Protection Sub-Cluster Ukraine

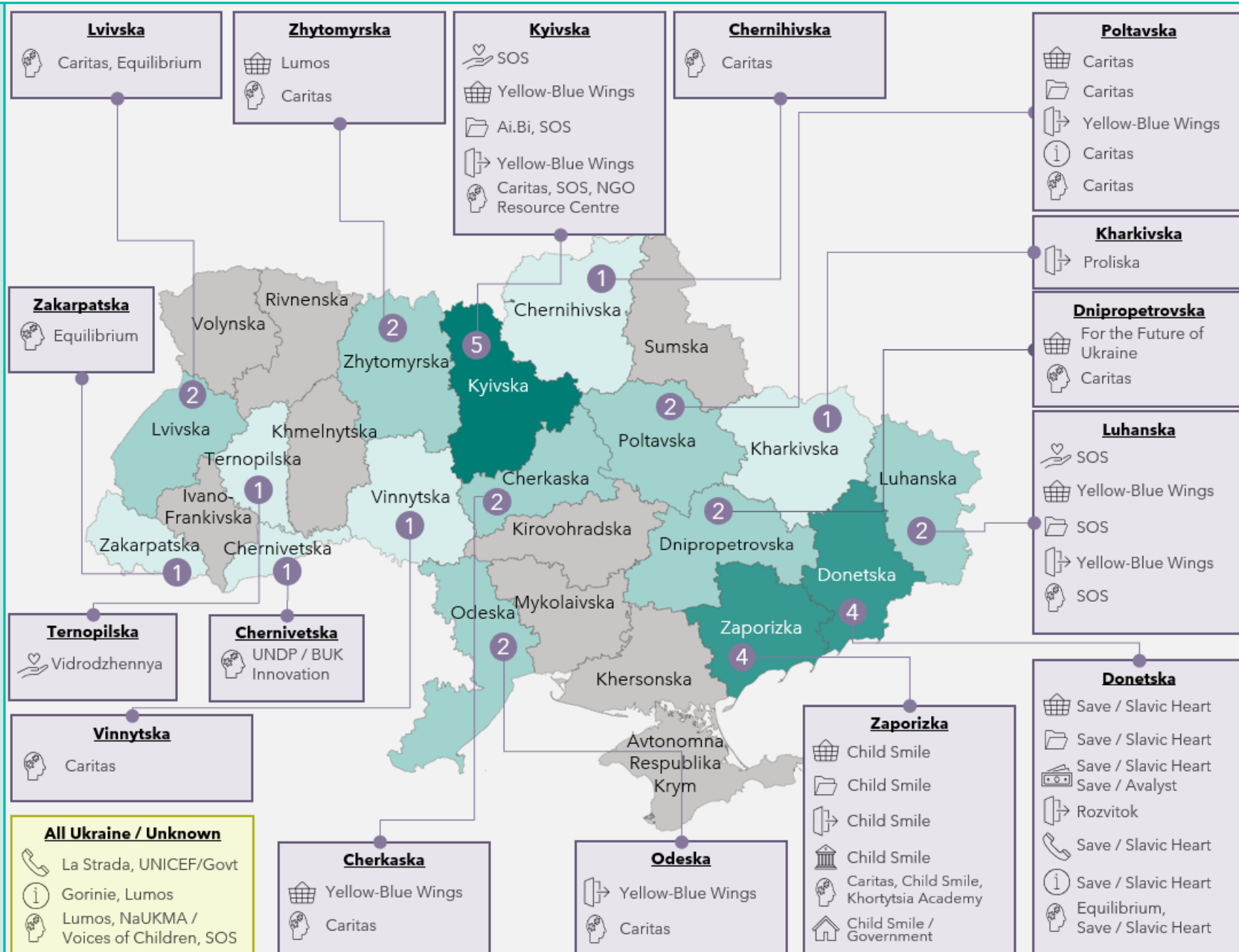
Child Protection Service Mapping (as of 7th April 2022)

Source: Protection Cluster Service Mapping

Activity type

- Alternative Care
- Basic Goods / In-Kind
- Case management
- Cash / vouchers
- Evacuation assistance
- Helpline
- Information
- Legal Aid
- MHPSS
- Reception / transit centres

X denotes the number of unique organisations (or partnerships where more than 1 organisation) in an oblast)



Areas of CVA & Protection overlap, as of April 8th, 2022 (from CP4 webmap)

