

UKRAINE RESPONSE PROTECTION SNAPSHOT

10-16 March 2022

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Protection of Civilians

- From 24 February to 16 March, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) [recorded 2,032 civilian casualties](#) in the country: (780 killed and 1,252 injured) as a result of the military offensive. **The confirmed numbers of civilian deaths (780) in the first 3 weeks is already more than double the total number of deaths in the past six years of conflict (355).** OHCHR's figures do not yet include civilian casualties in the most heavily affected areas (Mariupol, Volnovakha, Izium) due to limited humanitarian access for corroboration. **According to Mariupol authorities, the number of civilian casualties in the city alone reached 20,000 people.**
- Main areas of conflict continue to be in the northeast, southeast, and eastern parts of the country. Clashes and bombardments continue in **Kyiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Mariupol, Kharkiv, Sumy, and Chernihiv regions.**
- The **number of airstrikes affecting civilians and civilian infrastructure has significantly increased**, endangering the lives of civilians as well as humanitarian personnel operating in conflict areas. As a result of attacks on water infrastructure in Donetsk region, 2.2 million people received water by schedule, while 650,000 people are cut off water supply.
- Attacks against airports and military facilities took place in two of the largest IDP receiving Oblasts - Ivano-Frankivska and Lvivska – in which at least 35 people lost their lives, and over 135 were wounded. Donetsk Regional Civil-Military Administration reported that Volnovakha was completely destroyed.
- Since the beginning of the military offensive, **43 incidents of attacks on health care have been documented via the WHO's Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA)** – including health care facilities damaged or destroyed and ambulances hit, affecting access to and availability of health services.
- Humanitarian corridors with satisfactory security guarantees for the safe evacuation of civilians** continue to be the most pressing and urgent need inside Ukraine. Civilians are reportedly trapped in Eastern and Northern regions, including towns surrounding Kyiv (Bucha, Hostomel, Irpin, Makariv, and Vorzel). Recent attempts to evacuate civilians were targeted by shelling, putting civilians in danger. The most recent attack on evacuations was reported on 16 March, where a convoy of cars evacuating civilians from **Mariupol to Zaporizhzhia** was attacked, reportedly killing and injuring civilians, including children. Attempts to evacuate civilians in Sumy, Irpin, Bucha and Makariv were cancelled or impacted by constant shelling or military attacks on civilian vehicles. A convoy on route from Zaporizhzhia to Mariupol was shelled preventing urgently needed relief supplies from reaching people in desperate need of food, water and medicines.
- Ukrainian authorities and local actors supported evacuations of almost 100,000 civilians from 4 regions** in the reporting period (REACH/IMPACT), but tens of thousands of people continue to be trapped in conflict areas, waiting for the establishment of safe passages to move to safety elsewhere in the country.

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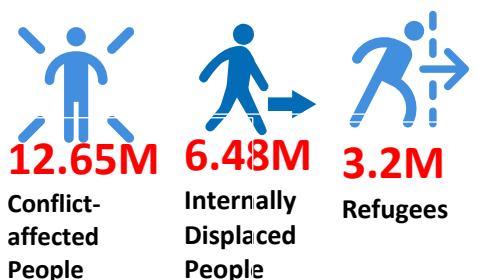
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Forced Displacement

- Between 9 March and 16 March, IOM conducted a representative survey of the general population in Ukraine to gather initial insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, while the Displacement Tracking Matrix is being set up and yet to be completed given the complexities of the current operational context. The results of the survey were collectively reviewed by the Protection Cluster, UNHCR, REACH and OCHA, and the group agreed that the figures provided by IOM are a good representation of the scale of internal displacement in Ukraine – calculated to stand at **6.48 million internally displaced persons in Ukraine as of March 16th**.
- One of the main reasons for a significant increase from the previous estimation is the fact that IOM's survey had access to survey respondents from geographical areas (Eastern and Northern regions close to areas under active hostilities) which turned out to host large numbers of IDPs displaced within cities or the same *Oblasts*.
- Under the auspices of the Cluster, IOM, REACH, UNHCR and OCHA agreed to continue working together and jointly reviewing IDP figures as new data sources become available, to ensure the humanitarian community receives credible and harmonized population figures for IDPs in Ukraine.

IDPs BY ORIGIN

Of those who reported
a) not being present in area of habitual residence,
and b) indicated current war as reason for their move
n=293

Macro-Region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs departed per Macro Region
KYIV	29.90%	1,936,839
EAST	36.20%	2,344,936
SOUTH	7.50%	485,829
CENTER	3.40%	220,243
NORTH	20.10%	1,302,022
WEST	2.90%	187,854
total est. displaced within Ukraine		6,477,723

IDPs BY CURRENT LOCATION

Of those who reported
a) not being present in area of habitual residence,
and b) indicated current war as reason for their move
n=293

Macro-Region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per Macro Region
KYIV	2.82%	182,672
EAST	17.34%	1,123,237
SOUTH	6.45%	417,813
WEST	39.92%	2,585,907
NORTH	16.13%	1,044,857
CENTER	17.34%	1,123,237
total est. displaced within Ukraine		6,477,723

Data as of 16/03/2022



- It is important to note that IDP figures are only one side of the humanitarian impact of the military offensive against Ukraine. **Over 12 million people are estimated to be stranded in affected areas or unable to leave due to heightened security risks, destruction of bridges and roads, as well as lack of resources or information on where to find safety and accommodation.** Humanitarian corridors with satisfactory security guarantees for the safe evacuation of civilians have still not been secured by both parties, and continue to be the most pressing and urgent need inside Ukraine.
- According to [UNHCR](#), **3,270,661 Ukrainian refugees** fled the country, with the majority of border crossings reported in Poland, Moldova, and Hungary.

BARRIERS TO MOVEMENT

Of those who remain in place of habitual residence:

10%	say it is not safe for them to leave
8%	say they wouldn't know where to go
7%	say they don't want to leave family members behind
5%	say they cannot afford the cost of leaving
1%	say they cannot leave due to a health issue or a disability

Protection Monitoring Highlights



Movement and Protection Risks

New arrivals since last reporting period?

Are people moving further?

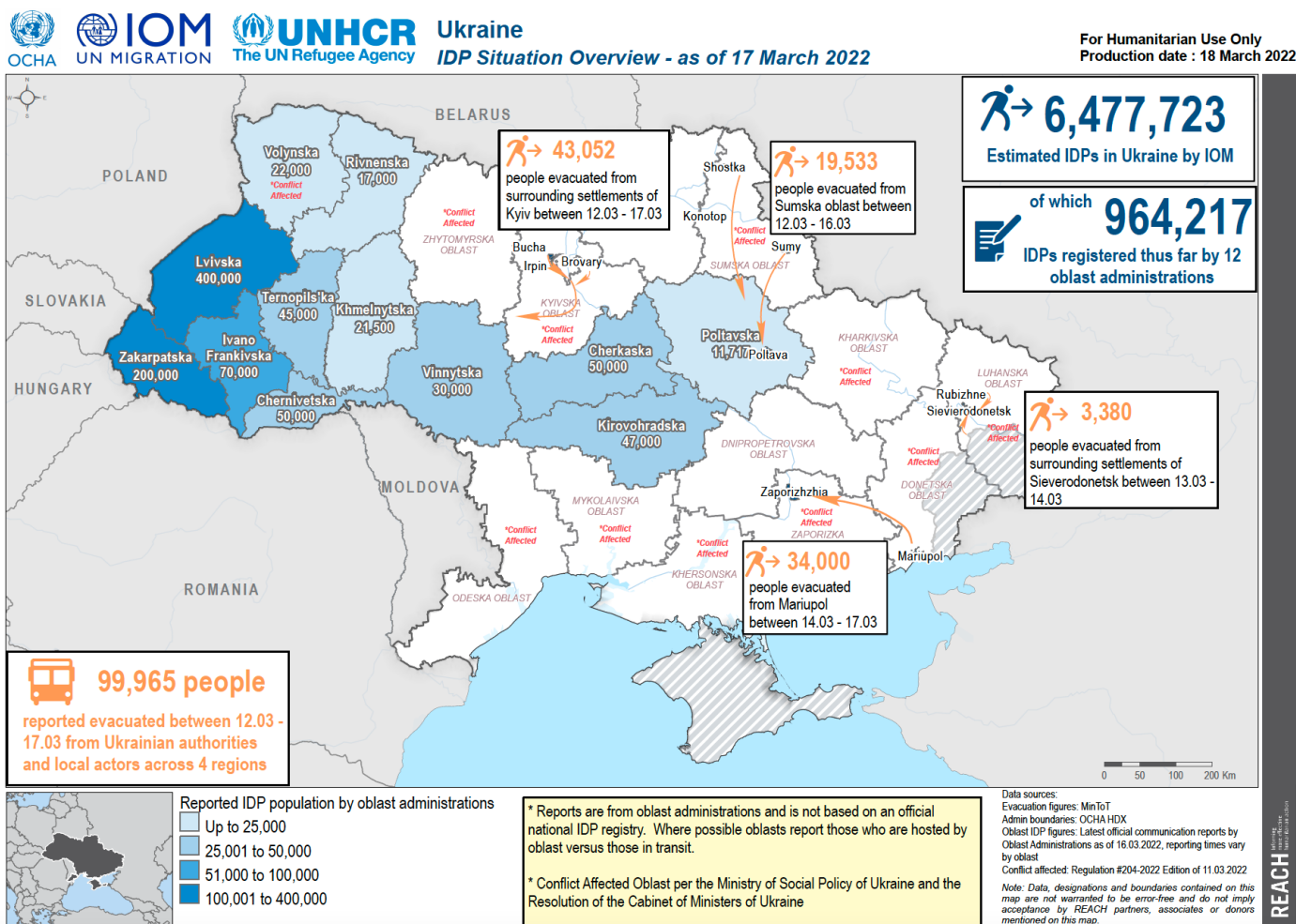


Where are IDPs coming from (Oblast)?



IDP Registration

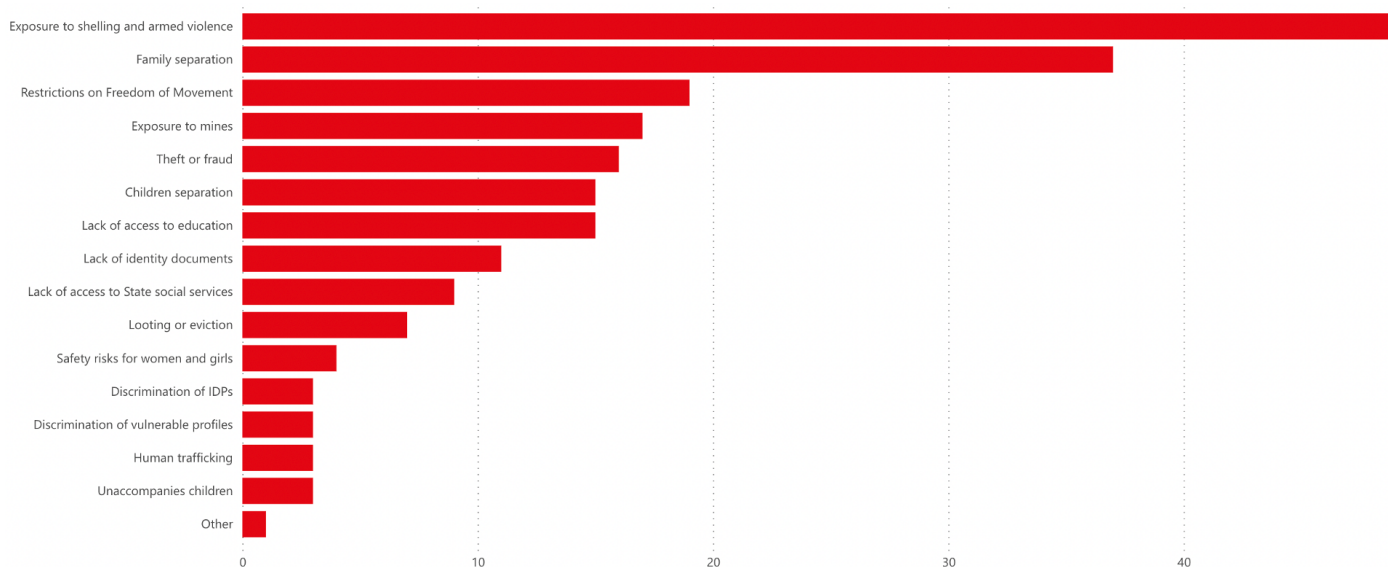
- Following the first weeks of Russian military offensive in Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy and its social protection departments, administrating IDP registration, were faced with a rapidly increased number of displaced population and overwhelmed in providing timely services. In parallel to the legally established procedure for IDP registration introduced by the Government in 2014, the regional authorities rolled out local registration systems to immediately respond to the most pressing needs including accommodation.
- On 13 March, the Government [amended the Resolution #509](#) on IDP registration allowing newly displaced persons to apply for IDP registration online, through Diya mobile application, or through the centers for provision administrative services (TSNAPs) and local executive bodies.
- According to the current legal framework, only IDPs from Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk regions, who were registered before the Russian military offensive on 24 February are entitled to the targeted assistance. Reportedly, the Government is working to design the procedure for covering expenses on temporary shelter for newly registered IDPs. The full summary of the current situation and legal amendments are available in [UNHCR Legislative Update](#).



Protection Monitoring Highlights

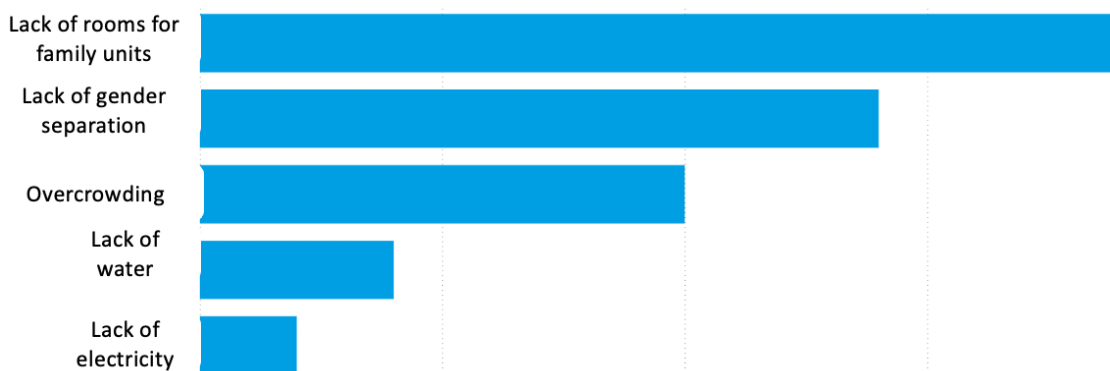
- The Protection Cluster launched a [Dashboard](#) in two languages reflecting results of data collection conducted by more than 20 partners in 16 regions of Ukraine. Population movement continues to be towards the western part of the country. The majority of IDPs come from Kyiv and Kharkiv regions, as also confirmed by IOM's survey. **At least 40% of new IDP arrivals** indicated the intention to continue moving further away to other locations – an increase compared to previous weeks (20-30% on average).
- According to data available in monitored locations, women and children, persons with disabilities, elderly people and minority groups comprise the majority of those displaced. Previously reported challenges for those with moderate and severe disability are expected to increase if the military offensive continues, including around physical mobility and access required for health support.

Main Protection Risks Identified in the Protection Monitoring



- **Reports of unaccompanied or separated children arriving at border crossing points** as well as children arriving with adults where the kinship is unconfirmed renders children at heightened risk of trafficking, and other forms of exploitation and abuse.
- **Children evacuated from institutions in Ukraine and taken abroad** without coordination with the designated authorities inside the country further exacerbates the harms and risks children are exposed to.
- Evacuations, provision of accommodation in safe areas, information on border-crossing points, family tracing and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) were the most reported **pressing needs**. A local NGO providing PSS services and assistance in Kharkiv, Dnipro, and Zakarpattya reported high levels of stress and anxiety among the displaced due to fear, loss of family members or friends, and family separation.
- The number of people without access to electricity and gas supplies across the country continues to increase. The Ministry of Energy reports that some 960,000 families are now without electricity in the country and 264,000 families have been cut off from gas supply.

Main Issues within Shelters, identified in the Protection Monitoring



- IDPs are seeking shelter mostly in private accommodation and transit/reception centers, once they reach relative safety. For those relying on accommodation arranged by authorities, hotlines were established at Oblast level to refer new arrivals, as well as registration/reception centers.
- Monitoring visits in Vinnytsia revealed that the majority of arrivals in government-run transit centers are women, children, older people, and men who are exempt from military conscription. They mostly originate from Kharkiv, Kyiv, Zaporizhzhia, and Sumy and intend to move further west, preferably abroad. An increasing number of displaced families are hosted by the local community in private accommodation, and they opt not to register with the local authorities.

●●●● OPERATIONAL RESPONSE

- The Protection Cluster launched the [protection service mapping tool](#) to provide a comprehensive directory of protection services and assistance provided by protection partners across Ukraine and facilitate referrals by operational hotlines, non-protection actors and local authorities.
 - During the past days, Protection Cluster partners reported the provision of individual protection assistance to 3,385 persons, including 1,264 persons who received PSS and over 1,500 persons who received protection in-kind assistance. At least 4,400 persons were reached by awareness raising and information dissemination, and dissemination of digital explosive ordnance risk education materials was made available to 3.6 million people. The majority of people assisted resided in Donetsk region and in Kyiv.
 - **Psychosocial support (PSS): People in Need** provided PSS directly, via hotlines or in online mode to 103 persons from Slovyansk, Bakhmut, Drobropllia, and Kurakhovka (Donetsk region). **NGO Equilibrium** provided psychosocial support by phone to 40 persons. **NGO DDC** provided psychosocial support for five persons. **National Child Helpline** supported by UNICEF 116-111 provided direct PSS and consultation to 870 children.
 - **Protection Counselling / Information Desk: NGO Proliska** provided protection counselling for 325 persons from Donetsk region and social accompaniment for 364 persons from Donetsk and Luhansk regions. **IOM** provided counselling to 794 persons through the hotline on Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice. Since 25 February, **NGO DDC** provided individual protection counselling for 258 persons, in-kind assistance (clothes, blankets) for seven persons. **Norwegian Refugee Council** provided remote legal counselling for 19 persons.
- Case Management / Social Accompaniment:** **Polish Humanitarian Action** provided home-based care for 115 older people in Donetsk, Luhansk and Kyiv regions. In Chernivtsi, **UNHCR** and partners established a protection referral mechanism for individual cases and is helping coordinate actors in the local protection network.
- **EORE: Swiss Foundation for Mine Action** conducted digital EORE campaigns and distributed emergency assistance (drinking water, food products, and hygiene items) in IDP centres in Sumy, Khmelnytskyi, and Dnipropetrovsk regions.
 - **Protection in-kind Assistance: NGO Ukrainian Deminers Association** provided humanitarian assistance (food medicines, construction materials) for 391 people (including 61 persons with disabilities) from conflict-affected areas of Donetsk, Luhansk, Kyiv, Kharkiv, and Sumy regions. UDA also provided in-kind assistance for 60 persons in health facilities of Mykolaiv region. At least 500 vulnerable families with children were reached with essential humanitarian goods in 12 target municipalities in Donetsk and Luhansk region GCA within **UNICEF** Project 'Jointly' funded by German government. As a part of re-programming for emergency response on the most affected territories, **Ukrainian Child Rights Network** assessed the needs, locally procured and delivered hygiene goods, food and warm clothes at least for 527 children, including those with disabilities and displaced.
 - **Child Protection: UNICEF in partnership with Ukrainian Child Rights Network, Ministry of Social Policy and National State Service** launched a hotline for social workers and vulnerable families with children/caregivers, and provided lifesaving information to 2,000 persons, including referrals to State services. Main inquiries were related to relocation to safe places from affected territories, as well as access to humanitarian assistance and services for affected children and their families, PSS and guidance on recently adjusted legislation. **A ChatBot** was activated to address situations involving unaccompanied, separated and lost children. As a result, 8,500 applications to become a (temporary) foster care provider were received from the Ukrainian families. This work is done in close partnership with MoSP and Presidential Commissioner on Child Rights. **UNICEF and NGO "Professional Development"** established and equipped corners of socio-emotional support at metro stations in Kharkiv and provided essential learning and development materials for pre-school and school children. The provided supplies included learning materials for art therapy, playing, reading, learning and emotional support.

