

# UKRAINE RESPONSE PROTECTION SNAPSHOT

02-05 March 2022

## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

### Protection of Civilians

- From 24<sup>th</sup> February to 04<sup>th</sup> March, OHCHR recorded **1,058 civilian casualties (351 died and 707 injured) resulting from the Russian military offensive to Ukraine**, in eastern, southern, and northern regions of the country - 45% of them in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. **The total number of civilians, who died since the escalation of the hostilities on 24 February 2022 (351) is 39% higher than the total number of civilian deaths recorded by OHCHR from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021 (253).**
- Casualties from explosive weapon use (ground and air-launched) were recorded in areas affected by active hostilities, and are reportedly high in Kharkiv, Kyiv, Donetsk, and Zhytomyr.
- In areas under heavy shelling in the Eastern part of the country, almost all older persons reported unwillingness to be evacuated from their homes.
- **Civilian infrastructure and civilian housing across the country continue to be attacked by heavy missiles and airstrikes in breach of the International Humanitarian Law.** The humanitarian situation in the range of the settlements located along the contact line dramatically deteriorated - regional authorities report outages of electricity, water supply, and heating. The settlement [Schastia was 80% destroyed](#) as a result of hostilities. On 4 March, the Russian military troops **shelled and later occupied Zaporizhia nuclear power plant** in Energodar city, which resulted in the ignition of the premises nearby. This event puts at risk the lives and health of millions of people, living in Ukraine and neighboring countries.

### Protection Monitoring Highlights ([dashboard here](#))

- On 2-4 March, **six Protection Cluster partners collected data through Protection Monitoring Tool for Emergency in 15 regions across Ukraine.** Forced displacement continues inside the country due to ongoing military operations, prompting civilians to flee seeking safety, often under precarious conditions.
- Data collected by partners show **over 72,000 new IDP arrivals in 14 locations, mostly in Western region**, but also at smaller extent in Kyiv and central regions. The majority of IDPs come from **Kharkiv, Donetsk, Kherson, Odesa, Mykolaivska, and Dnipro Oblasts**, but also from Zaporizhyya, Sumy, Chernihiv and Kyiv.
- At least **21% of new IDP arrivals indicated the intention to continue moving** further away to other locations. According to data available in monitored locations, women and children, people living with disability, elderly people and minority groups comprise the majority of those displaced.
- The **key protection risks** reported in the monitored areas include **exposure to shelling and contamination by landmines, restrictions on freedom of movement and family separation.** Women and children, persons with disabilities and/or serious medical conditions, as well as older persons and minority groups are increasingly facing barriers in accessing critical services such as transportation, food, medication and emergency health care in impacted areas. The provision of information to the affected population and services to persons with disabilities need to be urgently stepped up.
- A **high number of IDPs are reportedly hosted in private accommodation** and reports indicate that IDPs are increasingly taking shelter in collective centers particularly in Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk,

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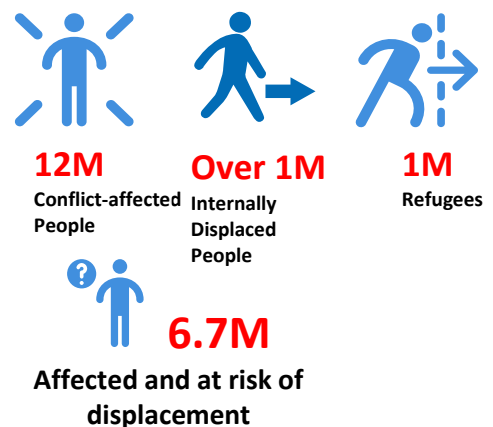
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Kirovohradka. In locations where IDPs are hosted in **Collective Centers**, the main reported issues are **overcrowding, lack of separation by gender or space for family units providing the necessary privacy**, and basic services such as electricity and water are poor. Food and NFIs (hygiene kits, medication, etc.) were reported as needs in Government transit/reception centers (Zaporizhzhia and Vinnystsa) hosting IDPs, the majority of whom are heading further to the West.

- Forced displacement, women and girls forced to live in temporary or shared shelters and increased military presence heighten risks of gender-based violence (GBV), adding to an already high pre-existing prevalence in the country.[1] Ukraine was already home to 1.5 million IDPs, of which 59% were female.[2] Internally displaced women already face discrimination in accessing economic resources, public services and support, and many of those are likely to now face a second or third displacement with already weakened support systems and ability to seek care.
- GBV actors on the ground report that although specialized services - including GBV hotlines - remain partially functional, access is extremely difficult for both staff and survivors due to ongoing conflict and movement restrictions. Difficulties in accessing basic goods and services, and lack of access to safe shelter, render women and girls extremely vulnerable to violence and exploitation. A culture of silence around GBV is likely to further complicate access to services and support.

## ●●●● OPERATIONAL RESPONSE

- The UN and its humanitarian partners continue to scale up their operations and consider the establishment of new offices and sub-offices across the country, preparing to respond to the increased level of humanitarian needs.

- **UNHCR** delivered to Vinnytsia eight trucks with humanitarian aid including blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and tarpaulins to support people who have been displaced and severely impacted by the hostilities. UNHCR also provided humanitarian assistance for 157 displaced IDPs transiting through Kryvyi Rig - 80% of them are women and children.



©UNHCR / UNHCR humanitarian truck in Vinnytsia

- **Ukrainian Deminers Association** provided individual in-kind assistance (food and medicines) for 70 persons from Toretsk hromada; 46 persons from Sumy; 80 persons from Kyiv; 40 persons in Mykolaiv. UDA supported evacuation from conflict-affected settlements near Kyiv.

- **NGO Right to Protection** provided protection counseling, legal aid, information dissemination, and evacuation support for 143 persons in Chernivtsi, Donetsk, Khmelnytskyi, Luhansk, Ternopil, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Kryvyi Rig, Sloviansk, Vinnytsia regions. R2P monitors are also present at the international crossing points with Romania. R2P provided humanitarian assistance for the resident of Svitlodarsk and Marinka Civil Military Administrations.



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©Right to protection / Provision of humanitarian assistance Svitlodarsk CMA

- **Norwegian Refugee Council** provided remorse legal counseling for 19 persons.
- **Donbas SOS** expanded protection and legal counseling through the support for 26 persons.
- **International Organization for Migration** provided protection consultations for 1,045 persons through Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice hotline
- **People in Need** provided psychosocial support through the hotline for 66 persons.
- **GBV Sub-Cluster** currently assessing status of service providers and mapping operational GBV actors, access to services, and priority needs