



UKRAINE RESPONSE PROTECTION SNAPSHOT

27 March – 07 April

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Protection of Civilians

The physical safety of civilians is increasingly threatened by indiscriminate attacks as fighting continues in Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, and Kherson Oblasts. More than ever, ensuring protection of civilians remains paramount, as does addressing the growing protection needs for the conflict-affected and displaced population of Ukraine. Following the withdrawal of the Russian Federation forces from northern Ukraine, the security situation in the northern parts of the country is reportedly improving although risks related to mine and ERW contamination remain acute.

As of 12 April, the civilian toll continues to grow and stands at 4,450 civilian casualties in the country: 1,892 killed and 2,558 injured, as recorded by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts in the east, civilian casualties are highest in Government-controlled areas (GCAs), with 600 killed and 999 injured compared to 75 killed and 283 injured in the non-Government-controlled areas. In the rest of Ukraine, OHCHR reports 2,493 casualties (1,217 killed, and 1,276 injured in the city of Kyiv, Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipropetrovsk and Zhytomyr Oblasts).

According to the [data provided by the General Prosecutor](#) of Ukraine, at least 410 people were killed in the areas that witnessed the withdrawal of the Russian forces in Kyiv oblast (Bucha, Irpin, Hostomel, Vorzel, Makariv). On 4 April, the [High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement](#) expressing serious concerns over grave breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law, calling for ensuring that all bodies are exhumed and identified so that victims' families can be informed, and the exact causes of death established.

On 8 April, the Kramatorsk train station in eastern Ukraine (Donetsk Oblast) was attacked, where at least 39 civilians have been killed, including 4 children, and at least 100 injured. The UN Crisis Coordinator in Ukraine, Amin Awad, issued a [statement](#) calling for an immediate investigation into the attack and adequate security conditions allowing civilians to safely evacuate from the hardest-hit areas.

As of 07 April, the World Health Organization's Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA) reported more than 100 attacks on health care since the start of the war on 24 February. The attacks so far have claimed 73 lives and injured 51. Of the current total of 103 attacks, 89 have impacted health facilities and 13 have impacted transport, including ambulances. Most attacks involved the use of heavy weapons against health care facilities, personnel, and patients. Medical and emergency workers report being unable to access people in some areas of Popasna and Rubizhne (Luhansk oblast); Mariupol (Donetsk oblast) and continue to be blocked and subjected to artillery attacks and air strikes.

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- [Protection services mapping](#)
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13M

Conflict-affected People



7.1M

Internally Displaced People



4.6M

Refugees

Evacuations / Safe Passage of Civilians

Government-led evacuations are underway from the affected areas in Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv regions. According to the Ministry of the Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs, **over 22,000 persons were evacuated to safer areas (on average over 3,000 people per day), between 27 March and 4 April.**

On 6 and 7 April, the Government of Ukraine reported that more than 9,560 civilians were evacuated, including 1,420 people from Luhansk oblast (Kreminna, Lysychansk, Rubizhne, Sievierodonetsk), 1,205; from Mariupol in Donetsk oblast; and 2,050 from south-eastern Zaporizhzhia oblast (Berdiansk, Melitopol, Polohy and Vasylyvka).

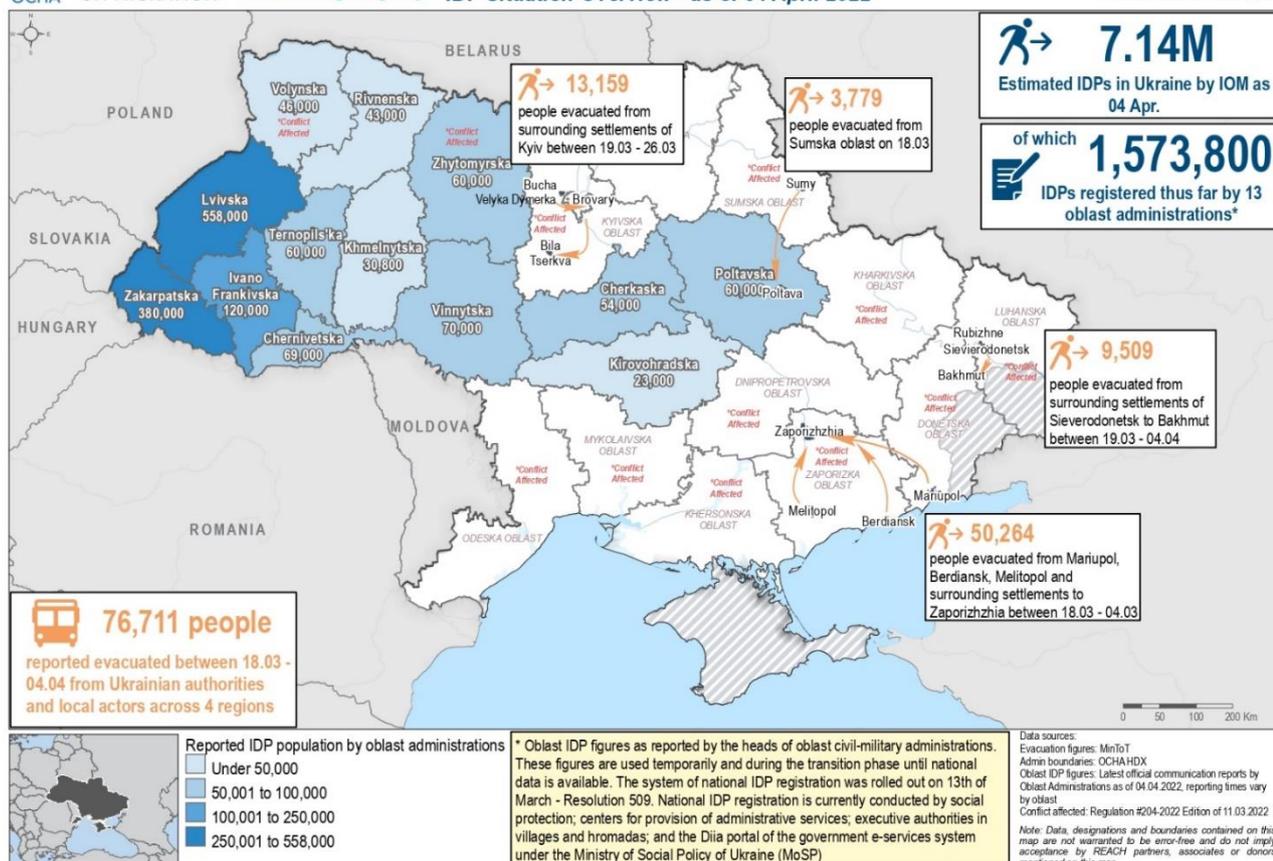
Forced Displacement

As a result of the Russian military offensive, approximately **every fourth Ukrainian was forced to flee their home (27%)** – according to the Ukrainian State Statistics Service, the population of Ukraine constitutes 41.3 million people, while the number of displaced people reached 11.7 million (both refugees and IDPs).

The [second round of IOM's survey](#) was completed and presented to the Protection Cluster, UNHCR, REACH and OCHA. After a collective review of the methodology and findings, the group agreed that the figures provided by IOM are a good representation leading to the updated population figure of **7.1 million IDPs in Ukraine** (10% increase compared to the previous round). The second round also observed an increase of IDPs coming from Northern areas (Sumy, Zhytomyr, Chernihiv oblasts) and Kyiv.

IDP Departures per Macro-Region (IOM)

Macro-Region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs departed per Macro Region
KYIV	33%	2,384,331
EAST	33%	2,362,915
SOUTH	6%	399,768
CENTRE	2%	121,358
NORTH	23%	1,656,182
WEST	3%	214,161
total est. displaced within Ukraine		7,138,715



Some 13 million people are estimated to be stranded in affected areas or severely impacted in newly accessible areas. In addition, 4.6 million refugees from Ukraine fled to neighbouring countries. More details can be found here: [Update on IDP Figures in Ukraine 18 March 2022](#).

IDP Registration

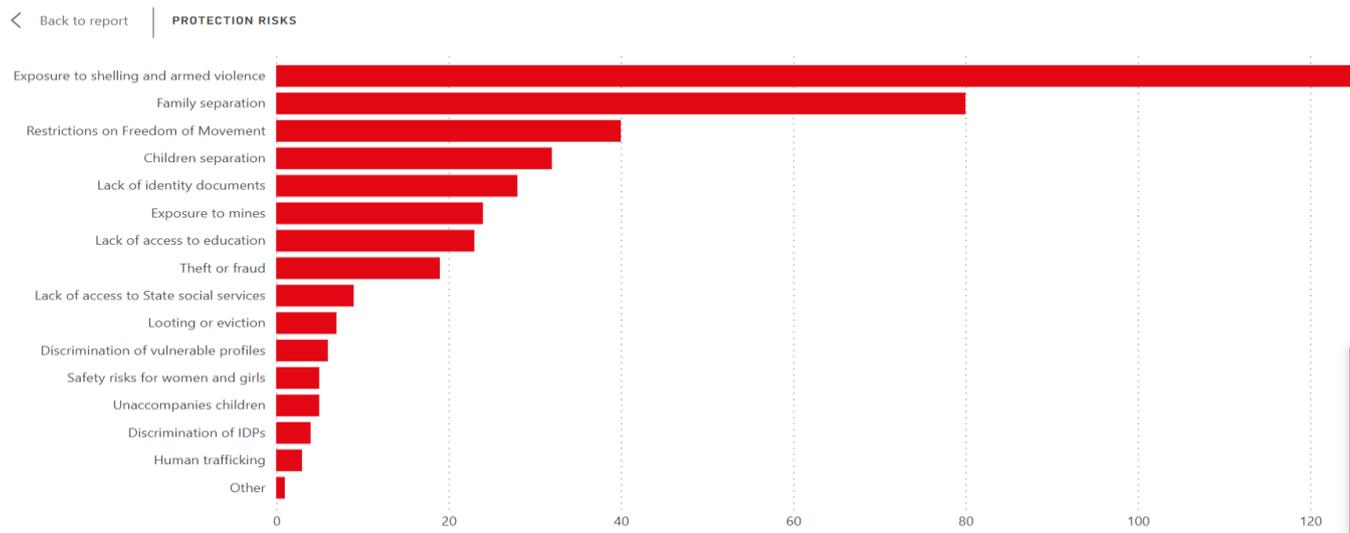
On 13 March 2022, the Ukrainian authorities amended Resolution 509 on IDP registration to adapt the system to the current context, including the delegation of authority of IDP registration to Government staff working in social protection institutions, centers for provision of administrative services (TSNAPs-Ukrainian acronym), and executive authorities in villages and territorial communities.

The Government registration system aims at confirming internal displacement, assessing the needs of the IDP and allowing access to targeted assistance and services. Finally, since 4 April, Ukrainians are also allowed to record their change of residence through the digital application *Diya*, which will allow IDPs to alert the Government of their forced displacement situation and boost registration efforts.

As of 5 April, in consultation with authorities, REACH reported that **1,573,800 million** IDPs were already registered by authorities in thirteen regions. **The humanitarian community remains committed to supporting the registration efforts of the Government, to allow official IDP figures to be duly updated.** In this regard, the Protection Cluster committed to support regional and local authorities involved in IDP registration as well as with the provision of information dissemination and individual counselling to unregistered IDPs through community outreach.

Protection Monitoring Highlights

The humanitarian situation in the country remains dire across the country, in particular in areas under siege or under heavy fighting. [Protection monitoring results](#) show key protection risks reported by the affected and displaced population include exposure to shelling and armed violence, family separation, and restrictions to freedom of movement.



The majority of new arrivals in collective and reception centers during the reporting period are from Donetsk and Luhansk GCA, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Zaporizhia, Kyiv, Sumy, and Zhytomyr oblasts. Protection Cluster partners are working in collaboration with the local authorities in these sites to identify vulnerable and persons with specific needs and follow-up with emergency protection assistance and services.

The on-going conflict has displaced and exacerbated already existing vulnerabilities. Women, children, older people and persons with disabilities comprise the majority of those displaced, according to protection monitoring conducted by protection cluster partners.

Security concerns impacting freedom of movement in conflict affected areas was observed during the reporting period. According to the [Rapid Needs Assessment](#) conducted by REACH between 22 March and 4 April, access to medication, disruption to child well-being, and transportation/fuel supply were key concerns reported in conflict affected settlements.

The number of displaced people opting to remain in the area of displacement in the Western part of the country is on the rise, according to protection monitoring. For example, in Vinnytsia Oblast, the displaced population is either finding accommodation with their relatives or searching for long term accommodation options.

89% of respondents reported availability of state services in their location and 88% indicated either the partial or availability of services provided by humanitarian actors. While shelter availability reported to be largely available with 90% of respondents. Availability of shelters was reported by 90% of respondents, however the accommodation is overcrowded, lack separate spaces for families and separation by genders, sometimes without water supply or electricity.

Persons with Disabilities

Disability Rights International (DRI) and other stakeholders in Ukraine, report that institutionalization of persons with disabilities, including older people, has been a long-standing protection concern in Ukraine. The implications of the war is further compounding the risks faced by these groups. Abuses of rights, including neglect and multiple forms of physical and emotional abuse are of grave concern. The Technical Working on Age and Disability, under the auspices of the Protection Cluster, is engaged in advocacy efforts with regional and local authorities, to ensure protection approaches to address their needs. Further, persons who reside in institutions and who have been left behind remain some of the most vulnerable at risk of violence, injury and death. The Technical Working Group on Age and Disability is contributing to existing efforts of local partners to ensure the delivery of supplies (food products, hygiene items, medicines) to institutions, including those located in hard-to-reach areas. In coordination with the CCCM Cluster, the Technical Working Group is also working to improve access to and the provision of services to persons with disabilities including older persons in reception and collective centers.

Mine Action

Even before the Russian invasion, [eastern Ukraine was one of the most mine-contaminated regions in the world, with two million people exposed to threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war](#). Six weeks into the war, while the full extent and nature of the contamination is not known, the widespread presence of landmines, cluster munition, and other Explosive Ordnance (EO) has already been identified, posing a considerable and mounting threat to civilian populations and significantly impacting humanitarian response and access, as well as posing obstacles to safe and dignified return including to Kyiv and Chernihiv regions.

To respond to dramatically increased mine/ERW risks throughout the country, the State Emergency Service jointly with the Ministry for Digitalization [launched mapping of minefields](#) in the areas marked by the hostilities. This data will feed into the design of a mobile application warning civilians of dangerous areas.

The Mine-Action sub-cluster is prioritizing support and strengthening of national capacities and processes to respond. Immediate priorities include clearing EO and removing debris on critical routes to ensure safe human mobility and access to essential goods and services for humanitarian support, providing explosive ordnance risk education for those living and moving in areas of risk, and information management and data collection on contamination reports and victims.

Housing, Land and Property

The Ministry of Regional Development [launched the Prykhystok \(shelter\) social project](#) to support households supporting internally displaced people with temporary housing solutions. Those who are hosting IDPs are eligible for the receipt of financial support by the Government. As of 5 April, over 25,000 housing proposals were placed on the platform.

On 30 March, the President of Ukraine announced that citizens can apply through the Diya application for compensation for destroyed or damaged housing due to hostilities. As of 01 April, 25,491 applications for compensation for destroyed housing were submitted by Ukrainian citizens through the Diya application - it is estimated that over 63,000 people were living in these damaged houses. Submission for compensation is open and will be available through the centers for the provision of administrative services (TSNAPs) as well.

The Protection Cluster together with the Technical Working Group on Housing, Land and Property, is working closely with partners and other clusters to ensure an HLP lens to the humanitarian response; as well as the identification of housing, land and property issues during the early stages of the emergency, for a sustainable response that is implemented in coordination with local and regional authorities.

Border Monitoring

UNHCR and its local NGO partners Right to Protection, NEEKA and Tenth of April 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 neighboring or other countries. [The first](#)

[results of border monitoring](#) showed that despite the high number of Ukrainian citizens crossing into Poland, an average daily number of people crossing from Poland into Ukraine has been around 12,000 people since 24 February 2022. Returns to Ukraine have reached a peak on 2 April with a total of 26,000 Ukrainian citizens crossing back into the country. The key reasons for returning include stabilization of the security situation in their home areas; reuniting with family particularly with older relatives who remained in the country; returning for work, and the high cost of living in host countries.

The most vulnerable groups identified while crossing the border include persons with disabilities, children, undocumented people (including Roma), transgender women, and men of conscription age accompanying dependents. Each of these groups face a diverse and distinct set of protection concerns. A total of 21% of travelers indicated the need for additional information on border crossing procedures for specific groups of population and access to pensions abroad while 48% indicated concerns related to staying abroad. Further strengthening of cross-border coordination and referrals, in particular concerning unaccompanied children and people at risk of denied crossing (such as transgender persons and third country nationals) is underway to mitigate and address reported protection concerns. Advocacy with State Border Guard Service to ensure non-discriminatory access of transgender women to protection; and dissemination of messages for the prevention of trafficking and access to anti-trafficking hotlines, are amongst other key interventions taking place.

●●● OPERATIONAL RESPONSE

Overview

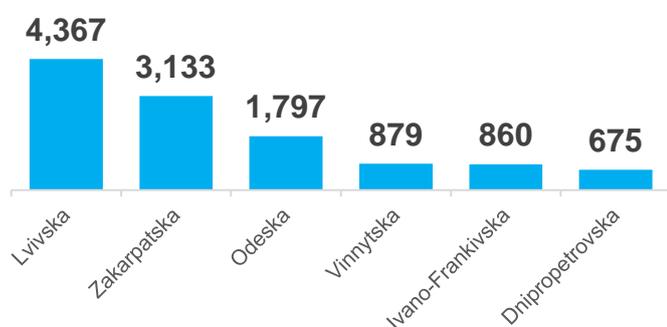
The Protection Cluster and partners continue scaling up presence and response to the rapidly changing and complex context in the country. To support the efforts of humanitarian organizations in providing assistance and protection to IDPs and host communities, the Ukrainian Humanitarian Fund (UHF) launched the first humanitarian allocation with an envelope of US\$ 30 million for a rapid scale-up of principled and effective humanitarian response, including life-saving protection and assistance, support provision of basic services, and protection of civilian infrastructure.

To enhance trafficking prevention and response mechanisms within the humanitarian response, the Protection Cluster is establishing a Temporary Task Force on Human Trafficking, aiming to develop guidance, raise awareness and improve linkages with state mechanisms for responding to human trafficking.

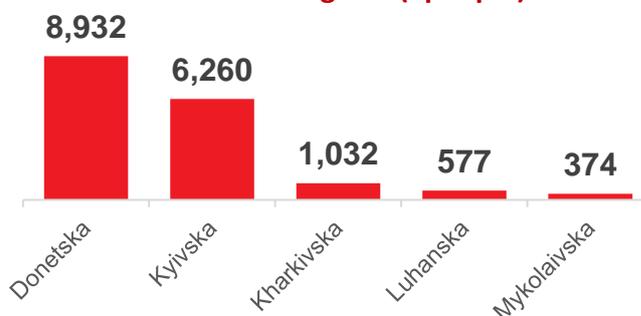
Protection Partners’ Response

The Protection Cluster has updated the 5W tool to ensure better tracking of the partners response in the emergency by introducing new types of activities and indicators to be reported. The first results of the 5W response will be provided in the following issue of the Protection Snapshot. However, the summary of the provision of essential services by partners in the first month of the emergency are available at the graphics below. Essential services include psychosocial support, legal assistance, GBV assistance, individual in-kind and cash protection assistance. The data was collected through an interim tool with limited data disaggregation.

Provision of essential services provided in hosting and transit regions (#people)



Provision of essential services provided in affected regions (#people)



Protection Cluster partners operational presence in Ukraine:

