

**Summary of the
analytical report**

**“Invisible victims of
war: people in places
of deprivation of
liberty”**

Summary of the analytical report "Invisible victims of war: people in places of deprivation of liberty"

Authors: Victoriia Kharchenko, Iryna Fedorovych, Kostyantyn Avtukhov, Marharyta Tarasova, Olena Prashko, Olena Temchenko.

Expert evaluation of the research: Yuliia Sachuk

Proofreader: Anna Lishchynska

Layout and style: Max Afanasyev, Oleksandr Kourov



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Social Action Centre, Non-Governmental Organization;

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The publication reflects the position of the authors and does not necessarily coincide with the position of the International Renaissance Foundation.

Comments and suggestions regarding the report can be sent to info@ffr.org.ua

Kyiv 2023

The document was prepared as a continuation of the analysis conducted by experts in March 2022 "**Preliminary review: places of deprivation of liberty in Ukraine during the war**". The report focuses on the legal status of people in social and penitentiary places of deprivation of liberty.

The research methodology was refined after a preliminary review and included:

- cabinet part, which takes into account the results of the work of the NPM and the recommendations given to the state and specific institutions in different periods of time;
- monitoring of changes in legislation that are directly or indirectly related to guaranteeing the safety of persons in places of deprivation of liberty during a state of emergency and/or martial law (addition, compared to the previous report);
- information requests and processing of information from open sources, including mass media and social networks;
- monitoring visits to places of deprivation of liberty in selected regions;
- analysis of reports on NPM visits and provided recommendations in specific institutions according to the geography of own visits;
- interviewing (administrations of places of deprivation of liberty, representatives of the Central Executive Authorities and Regional Executive Administration, other monitors of the NPM and public activists who carry out monitoring visits, etc.);
- search and analysis of documented cases of war crimes against people who are in places of deprivation of liberty, personnel of institutions and destruction of buildings.

Special attention was paid to challenges related to power outages and maintaining the functioning of places of deprivation of liberty in the autumn–winter period of 2022–2023.

In addition, an analysis of public information on the course of hostilities, the de-occupation of territories and the movement of the front line was carried out, this information was analyzed together with open

data on the location of places of deprivation of liberty. As a result, data were obtained on the number of institutions that remained under temporary occupation and/or under the threat of permanent artillery fire¹ (see the tables in the P-R Annexes and the visualization of the quarterly slices at the end of the report summary).

The preliminary text of the research before publication was sent for review and commenting to key central authorities responsible for the operation of places of deprivation of liberty, in particular for the observance of human rights there. The received feedback was processed and taken into account in the final text of the research (and marked with footnotes). An addition was also added to the recommendations. The project team evaluates this part of the methodology of monitoring and documentation and further processing of results, conclusions and recommendations as a generally successful experiment in openness and transparency of communication with state authorities and recommends this approach for further multiplication. The project team also expresses its gratitude to all respondents who provided feedback.

The prepared report is divided into several large blocks:

- analysis of changes to the normative and legal regulation of civil protection issues, evacuation of the population and organization of functioning and/or reform of places of deprivation of liberty for the period of the second half of 2022 – the beginning of 2023;
- monitoring of conditions of observance of human rights in places of deprivation of liberty of social and medical systems;
- monitoring the observance of human rights in places of deprivation of liberty in the penitentiary system;
- documenting war crimes committed against people who are permanently in detention, workers and destruction of buildings;
- conclusions and recommendations.

¹ Up-to-date information on the number of people in such places of deprivation of liberty was not received during the preparation of the report.

PLACES OF DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY WITHIN THE SOCIAL AND MEDICAL SYSTEMS

As of January 01, 2023, there are 24 residential care institutions and 7 psychiatric care institutions left in the territory not controlled by Ukraine (temporarily occupied in 2022), another 27 care homes and 11 psychiatric health care institutions are in the zone of regular artillery shelling. Currently, there is no mechanism for the return of people who are in temporary occupation, if they are incapacitated or have no relatives. In addition, the limits of the authority of the staff, who should provide care for persons with disabilities and the elderly, even in conditions of temporary occupation, have not been regulated.

During 2022, the state authorities and local administrations took certain measures to evacuate persons from places of deprivation of liberty in the social sphere, approved a number of legal acts on simplifying access to social and medical services during martial law, ensuring the interests of IDPs². In particular, 46 institutions of the social protection system population were evacuated, as well as patients who were subjected to coercive measures of a medical nature and who were in medical institutions of Kharkiv and Donetsk regions.

At the same time, during the year of active hostilities, the central authorities did not detail the procedure and did not provide structured and realistic recommendations for the organization of the evacuation process. Places of deprivation of liberty continue to function in the territory close to the border with the Russian Federation and the war zone, including after the liberation of the temporarily occupied territories. Such places of deprivation of liberty are subject to systematic enemy shelling. For example, the decision to evacuate Atynskyi psycho-neurological boarding institution (Sumy region) was made only after repeated shelling and wounding of people with disabilities. But people were transferred to another institution in the same region, which, together with others, is within the reach of enemy artillery.

The field stage of the research showed the problem of the lack of a proper civil protection system: some boarding institutions do not have any civilian protective structures, most of them have only dual-purpose structures and the simplest shelters. Mostly, these are basements that are not equipped in accordance with the requirements of the law:

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Among them are adults with disabilities and elderly people in social institutions and patients of psychiatric care institutions.

they cannot accommodate all the persons living in the institution, they are not adapted for people with disabilities and the elderly. But even to the equipped ones, the staff does not always refer people living in boarding institutions and patients who are in hospital treatment during an air alert, exposing them to danger.

A separate challenge for the system was the lack of additional funding for the maintenance of displaced people, an increase in the workload of the staff of institutions and establishments, to which the evacuation took place, provision of continuous treatment for those evacuated without medical documentation, etc. There were problems with determining the status of IDPs for evacuees and, accordingly, with their receipt of social assistance for housing provided for by the current legislation.

The results of the research also show the inability of the state to ensure proper observance of human rights, civil protection and trouble-free functioning of institutions in the social and medical sphere, not only due to the lack of updating of legal regulations, lack of finances or timely decision-making. A separate challenge is the number and size of such institutions, which make the processes of quick response to danger impossible. In addition, research has shown that as a result of the increase in the number of forcibly displaced persons, the number of people with disabilities and/or elderly people in stationary social institutions increases or new similar institutions are created.

PLACES OF DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM

As of January 01, 2023, only 91 institutions of the penitentiary system remained in the territory under the control of the Government of Ukraine, against 109 that operated at the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia into the territory of Ukraine³. And although penitentiary institutions are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, during the research, the similarity of key problems with places of incarceration in the social and medical systems was ascertained.

The full-scale evacuation of convicts from the most dangerous institutions began only after several months of Russia's full-scale war

³ At the same time, 7 institutions remained on the territory temporarily occupied after February 24, 2022, and convicts and prisoners were evacuated from another 11 institutions.

against Ukraine. There is an acute problem with the arrangement of shelters in penal institutions and the air warning system. Both in the reports of the National Preventive Mechanism and during the researchers' own visits, non-fulfillment of requirements regarding the actual transfer of convicts to shelters, even where they are arranged, was noted. At the same time, neither the supply of food, nor the necessary supply of water and medicines in such shelters was recorded.

A general trend is the impossibility of getting acquainted with documents regarding the plans and procedure for the evacuation of convicts. It was established that the algorithms that should be applied in institutions are not realistic. So, in the case of the announcement of an air alert, movement through the territory of the pre-trial detention center must be stopped, but in practice this does not happen. According to the employees, if they follow this instruction, they will disrupt court hearings, visits by relatives and lawyers, and service of the institution.

The full-scale invasion of Russia not only created new problems, but also exacerbated old ones. Thus, even more critical consequences are the lack of medical staff in penal institutions, the lack of licenses and the generally uncertain status of medical services in penitentiary institutions on the path between "departmental" and "civilian" medicine.

Changes to the legislation adopted during the martial law regime did not significantly affect the decrease in the number of people in penitentiary institutions. The main ones were aimed at normalizing the new activity of the Ministry of Justice – detention of prisoners of war, for this purpose "universal" institutions with different levels of security were actually introduced. This innovation has both positive consequences (it made it possible to place the evacuated convicts in different institutions) and negative consequences – violation of the requirements for separate detention of different categories of convicts.

The government did not adopt comprehensive changes to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Justice to ensure the functioning of penitentiary institutions during martial law. Adopted after 10 months of full-scale war in Russia, [the Penitentiary Reform Strategy for the period until 2026](#) does not contain meaningful steps that would adapt the system to functioning during the martial law regime. In turn, the operational plan for 2022-2024 for this strategy is not at all adapted to the challenges of war, and there is no mention of Ukraine being in a state of war.

Neither the criterion of proximity to the zone of hostilities, nor proximity to the border with the aggressor country, nor other characteristics of institutions that would prevent them from falling under temporary occupation were taken into account when the procedure for optimizing penal institutions was updated in October 2022. It seems that the Government did not draw conclusions from the events of 2022 as well as from 2014.

No real tools were introduced to relieve the burden on penitentiary institutions. A preliminary assessment of the practice of applying the new article 616 of the Criminal Procedure Code – “Cancellation of preventive measure for military service during the draft during mobilization, for a special period or change of preventive measure for other reasons”, which should contribute to the release of prisoners, showed that we are talking about isolated cases. Presidential pardons were issued only in February-March 2022 for 363 people, and were not used after that.

DOCUMENTATION OF WAR CRIMES

Documented information shows that a number of war crimes were committed in places of deprivation of liberty that were or are currently under temporary occupation. In particular, related to **murders** (for example, the Kreminna geriatric boarding house, where 51 people died as a result of enemy tank fire), **forced displacement** (people who lived in the Kairy Psycho-Neurological Boarding House were taken to *the Krasnodar Krai and the Volgograd region of the Russian Federation*, the Kherson Psycho-Neurological Boarding House to Crimea, sentenced from the occupied institutions of Kherson region to the territory of Russia), torture (applied to those convicted in Kherson region, and which they witnessed, as well as at least one murder of a prisoner and several cases of disappearance of civilian hostages who were held by the Russians in penitentiary institutions), forced labor for military needs (use of convicts of the Northern Correctional Colony No. 90 for the repair of military equipment, and production of products for military needs on the territory of the colony) and recruitment to the armed forces of the aggressor state. Each of these cases must be recorded, thoroughly investigated, and the victims and/or their relatives must have access to fair justice.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The massive human rights violations recorded in this report are the undeniable responsibility of Russia, which launched a full-scale war against Ukraine. The authors of the report condemn war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law and call for an investigation of the episodes described in the report.

The research concerned the recording of war crimes and the careful monitoring of human rights in places of deprivation of liberty and the analysis of shortcomings in the work of Ukrainian national authorities, which are responsible for the life and safety of all people who live or are held in places of deprivation of liberty and, accordingly, are unable to independently and freely accept decisions about their own safety and whereabouts.

Even before February 24, 2022, the administrations of the places of deprivation of liberty and representatives of the relevant Central Committees claimed readiness for evacuation. However, the actual data obtained during the monitoring show that the state had and still has a low capacity to quickly and efficiently organize evacuation (which is confirmed by the fact that a significant number of places of deprivation of liberty are under occupation⁴).

The shelters were not equipped in accordance with the minimum available standards, regular stay of all persons with disabilities, elderly people and dependents was not ensured. Quantitative indicators of places in shelters do not correspond to the number of residents of institutions and their staff that require full protection. In the event of a threat, it is extremely unlikely to ensure the prompt transfer of all persons who are in places of deprivation of liberty to high-quality shelters. However, unfortunately, there is now a practice where even a partial transfer is not carried out, and air warning signals are actually ignored.

Separately, the issue of the need to implement a moratorium on the reconstruction of destroyed places of deprivation of liberty in the social sphere in accordance with [the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) needs to be

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According to data received in response to information requests, 23 social institutions and 12 penitentiary institutions were temporarily occupied.

resolved. The state should return to the immediate development of a strategy for deinstitutionalization and the transition to enabling independent living in communities.

International organizations and monitoring mechanisms do not pay enough attention to the issue of observing human rights in places of deprivation of liberty during war. The UN (including the UN Subcommittee against Torture), the Council of Europe (including the European Committee against Torture) and the OSCE did not conduct monitoring visits for more than a year of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine⁵ to Ukraine, which would cover the issue of observing human rights in places of deprivation of liberty of various types, and did not provide sufficient recommendations on minimizing harm to people in places of deprivation of liberty during war.

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Except for issues related to the maintenance of prisoners of war, which are not the objects of this research.

CONCLUSIONS – SOCIAL SPHERE

1. At the national level, there was no readiness for large-scale evacuation of elderly people and people with disabilities who were in places of deprivation of liberty and whose life and safety is the responsibility of the state.
2. The state authorities and local self-government authorities did not develop a unified plan for the evacuation of boarding institutions within the borders of Ukraine in advance, which led to the danger of leaving people in the institutions that were temporarily occupied, and also caused significant difficulties in organizing evacuation to safe places.
3. Since 2014, sufficient measures have not been taken for the proper arrangement of protective structures of civil protection, in particular, safe conditions of stay have not been created in the shelters in most institutions, and in some – shelters are completely absent as of 2022. Considering the fact that the entire territory of Ukraine is the object of hostile shelling, the life and health of people staying in institutions, as well as the staff, are exposed to mortal danger.
4. In those institutions where there are protective structures of civil defense, such structures do not meet the requirements for architectural accessibility and proper arrangement for the comfortable stay of a large number of people there.
5. Large boarding institutions at the beginning of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine faced logistical problems, which led

to a massive failure to provide basic needs for food, medical drugs, drinking water, etc.

6. In addition, the state's approach to the creation and operation of institutions with a large number of people (200-500⁶) is what primarily made it impossible to quickly evacuate both within Ukraine and abroad.
7. According to Ukrainian legislation, it is impossible for incapacitated persons who have not been assigned a guardian, i.e., who are cared for by the institution, to travel abroad. In addition to legislative obstacles, another barrier is the lack of a system of large institutions in European countries that could receive hundreds of people from evacuated boarding schools. This once again confirms the urgency of deinstitutionalization and the need to develop support services⁷.
8. During the martial law regime, the process of deinstitutionalization of inpatient social protection institutions and health care institutions providing psychiatric care was stopped. At most, due to the lack of places to live in communities for IDPs, including IDPs with disabilities and/or elderly age, they are temporarily placed in boarding institutions, which violates the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and is re-institutionalization.
9. At the time of the beginning of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine, a single algorithm of action (instructions) for the personnel of institutions was not developed in the event of an emergency situation (shelling, destruction, the need to provide first aid, occupation, presence of military personnel on the territory of the institution, evacuation, etc.).
10. The staff of boarding institutions need training in the basics of psychological first aid and additional training in procedures in case of an emergency.
11. There is no regulation of the order of activity of the institutions that were temporarily occupied, as well as the powers and responsibilities of managers and staff.
12. Not all evacuees from places of incarceration have been granted IDP status and state social assistance for housing. This mostly concerns institutions, to which persons from institutions within the same region have been transferred.
13. Of course, the state of Ukraine cannot influence the individual processes that took place at the beginning of the large-scale

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Whereas the largest active boarding institution in Ukraine is designed for 700

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At the moment, the wording "social service" is used in Ukraine, while at the international level the discourse is changing towards "support".

Russian aggression and led to severe consequences, but it must draw appropriate conclusions from this experience and correct the existing systemic shortcomings.

CONCLUSIONS – PENITENTIARY SYSTEM

1. The penitentiary system slowly adapts to new challenges and crisis situations, demonstrating a low ability to quickly make the necessary decisions in conditions of uncertainty. Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine was a "shock" for the system, as a result of which some institutions ended up under temporary occupation or in a combat zone without clear instructions and proper training of personnel. This endangered the life and health of both employees and dependents.
2. The Ministry of Justice did not analyze and draw conclusions about the events of 2014, when more than 10 prisons were occupied.
3. The penitentiary system did not devote enough time and effort to preparing the system for a possible full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine when the information about the presence of Russian troops along the Ukrainian border was public. In particular, no effective solutions were developed regarding the unloading of institutions, the evacuation of institutions, the activities of institutions in conditions of occupation and hostilities, etc. As a result, many institutions in the North, East, and South did not have action algorithms and had to wait for top management to make appropriate decisions. Some of the institutions are still under occupation without contact with the leadership, so the scale of war crimes and human rights violations may be much greater than what was recorded in the de-occupied territories.
4. The proposed procedure for the release of convicts with the status of participants in hostilities, although it had the potential to help unload institutions on the eve of or immediately after the start of a full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine, was not implemented sufficiently in practice and did not significantly affect the reduction of the number of detainees. In particular, due to gaps in prosecutorial and judicial activity. The mechanism for the release from institutions of persons who are not participants in hostilities (in particular, minors, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, etc.) was not developed at all.

5. After a year of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine, the penitentiary system, although it has developed certain algorithms of action, remains generally non-adaptive and dependent on external assistance (in particular, charitable and humanitarian organizations). The systemic lack of funds and regulations do not allow for the rapid implementation of new practices within the penitentiary sphere.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **To the Government of Russia:** immediately stop the armed aggression against Ukraine and withdraw its troops from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders.
2. **To the international community:**
 - promote at all possible levels the documentation and investigation of war crimes committed against people in all places of deprivation of liberty, including the application of universal jurisdiction;
 - to facilitate the evacuation of people from places of deprivation of liberty, including abroad;
 - to facilitate the return to Ukraine of forcibly deported people from places of deprivation of liberty in temporarily occupied regions;
 - promote deinstitutionalization and reforms that will enable independent living of people with disabilities in communities.
3. **To the Council of Europe, the United Nations and the OSCE:**
 - in cooperation with Ukrainian public organizations, systematically monitor the situation in places of deprivation of liberty and the impact of war on people who are in places of deprivation of liberty;
 - to demand unquestionable access of monitoring mechanisms to places of deprivation of liberty throughout the territory of Ukraine;
 - to conduct regular consultations with the government of Ukraine regarding the protection of human rights in places of deprivation of liberty in wartime conditions;
 - to provide support to the National Preventive Mechanism for the best implementation of the mandate in wartime conditions.

4. The central bodies of the executive power, whose sphere of management includes places of deprivation of liberty:

- to provide recommendations to the managers of places of deprivation of liberty regarding the organization of the activities of institutions that are under temporary occupation;
- to develop "martial law" that would take into account all the problems faced by leaders, staff and detainees;
- to conduct an independent audit of the capacity of places of deprivation of liberty to ensure basic human rights during martial law;
- to conduct an investigation of the actions or inactions of responsible persons that led to tragic consequences and make decisions to prevent such cases from occurring in the future⁸.

5. **To the Attorney General's Office:** thoroughly investigate potential war crimes and gross human rights violations committed in places of deprivation of liberty, using a victim-centered approach. Allocate this work in a separate direction, because the state bears a double responsibility for all persons detained in places of deprivation of liberty. Ensure that people in places of deprivation of liberty, including people with disabilities, have a real opportunity to report war crimes committed against them and receive information about access to justice in a form that is accessible to them.

6. **To the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine:** to develop a Concept of deinstitutionalization of all boarding institutions for children and adults in Ukraine and a plan for its immediate implementation, taking into account the experience of EU countries.

7. **To the Ministry of Health of Ukraine:** to ensure the provision of psychological first aid to the personnel of the institutions and the persons staying in them.

8. **To the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine:**

- to develop changes to the Penitentiary System Reform Strategy, taking into account new challenges and problems that endanger the lives and health of inmates;

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The recommendation was given by the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine based on the results of the draft report. The recommendation is edited by the authors.

- to develop clear policies on the penitentiary system's response to crisis situations, including wars and natural disasters;
- to develop a strategy for relieving the burden of institutions of the penitentiary system, taking into account international standards and recommendations;
- during the reconstruction and repair of institutions, take into account the current standards of treatment of prisoners, as well as the experience of institutions in war zones;
- to assess the actual access of people in places of deprivation of liberty to legal aid and justice in connection with war crimes committed against them;
- to propose a compensation mechanism for prisoners and convicts for the damage suffered in connection with being in places of deprivation of liberty during hostilities and occupation, in particular, possibly by revising the terms of serving the sentence;
- to conduct an impartial analysis of the negative and positive experience of the actions of the representatives of the Department for the Execution of Punishments and administrations regarding the institutions of the execution of punishments and make appropriate changes to the management and decision-making system;
- to create a register of prisoners, which would include information on gross violations of human rights during the war⁹.

9. Department for the Execution of Criminal Punishments:

- in cooperation with institution administrations, evaluate existing instructions and, if necessary, make changes or develop new documents that will provide staff with realistic, understandable and flexible mechanisms to protect the life and health of detainees in emergency situations;
- to work out changes to the current Procedure for Evacuation of Institutions.

10. To the National Social Service of Ukraine and the Department for the Execution of Criminal Punishments: to introduce a system of training for the procedure of interaction of the personnel of institutions during an emergency situation (shelling, destruc-

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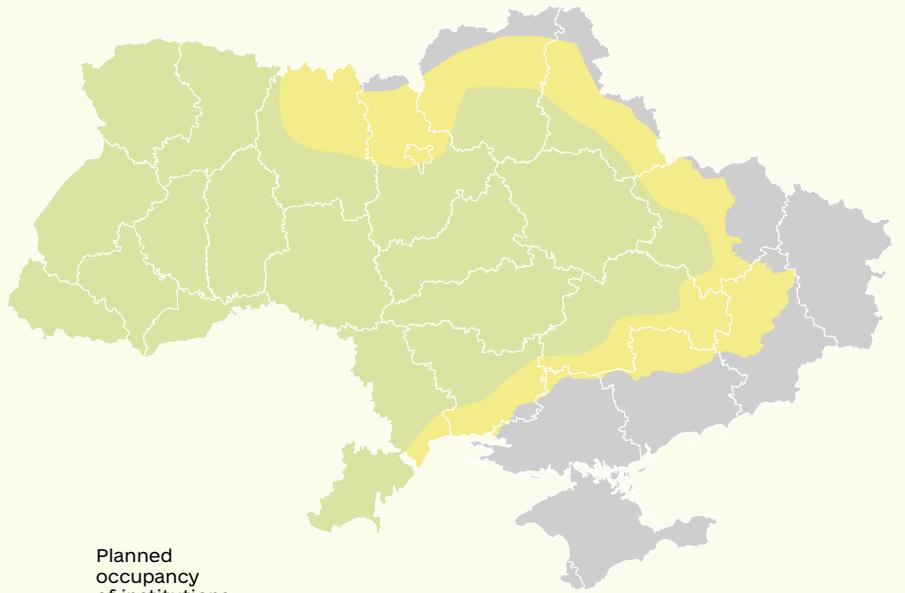
The recommendation was given by the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine based on the results of the draft report. The recommendation is edited by the authors.

tion, providing first aid if necessary, occupation, presence of military personnel on the territory of the institution, evacuation, etc.).

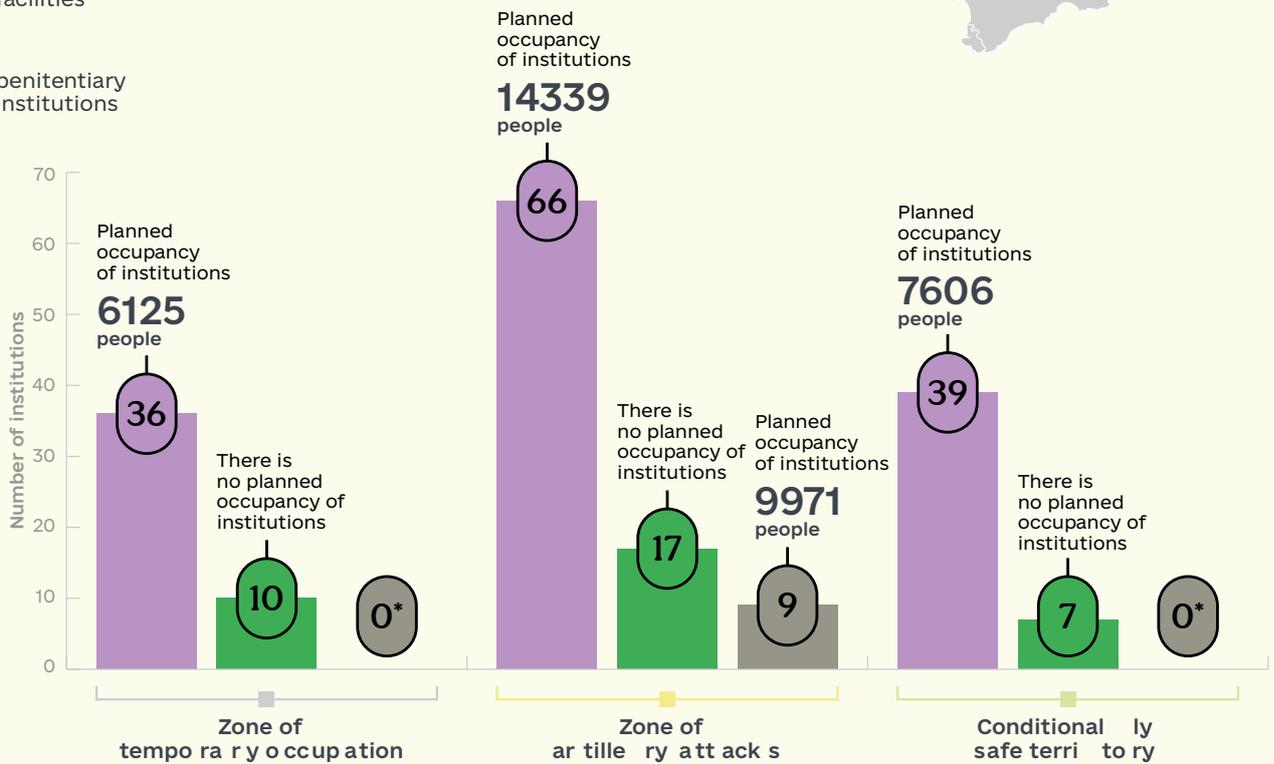
- 11.** To military-civilian administrations: to prioritize the evacuation of places of deprivation of liberty from potentially dangerous areas and to facilitate such evacuation in every possible way, providing the administrations with the necessary resources and assistance. Not to question the expediency of moving people from the zone of potential hostilities, but to seriously assess the risks posed by war and occupation for people in places of imprisonment.
- 12.** To the regional state military administrations and the Kyiv city military administration: to provide assistance in setting up shelters in boarding institutions in accordance with the requirements of the law.
- 13.** To the heads of places of deprivation of liberty: to ensure the realization of the rights of persons in institutions to establish the status of IDPs and receive state social assistance for housing.

Information about the places of detention facilities that suffered from the aggression of the Russian Federation during the war according to maps data <https://deepstatemap.live>

March 2022

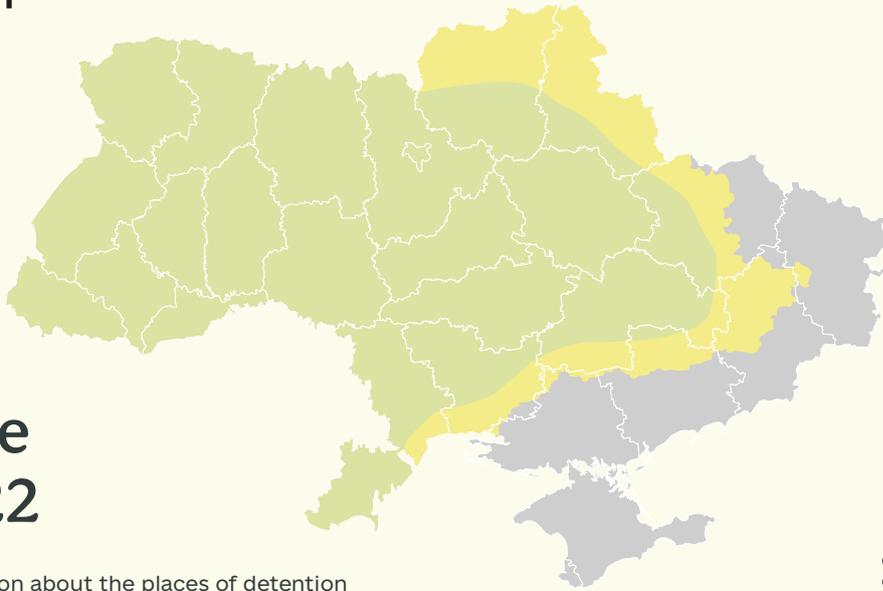


-  social protection institutions for people with disabilities and the older people
-  psychiatric care facilities
-  penitentiary institutions



Region	Zone of temporary occupation			Zone of active attacks			Conditionally safe territory		
	Institutions / People	Institutions / People	Institutions / People	Institutions / People	Institutions / People	Institutions / People	Institutions / People	Institutions / People	
Vinnitsia	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 1236	-	-	-
Donetsk	3 / 400	2 / -	-	5 / 1585	3 / -	-	2 / 751	-	-
Dnipro	-	-	-	5 / 1186	2 / -	2 / 1995	13 / 2750	4 / -	-
Zhytomyr	-	-	-	2 / 469	-	-	13 / 2105	1 / -	-
Zaporizhzhya	4 / 1132	2 / -	-	4 / 945	1 / -	1 / 773	2 / 550	-	-
Kyiv	1 / 355	1 / -	-	4 / 628	1 / -	-	6 / 1025	1 / -	-
City of Kyiv	-	-	-	8 / 2707	4 / -	1 / 2514	-	-	-
Luhansk	7 / 832	-	-	3 / 456	-	-	-	-	-
Mykolaiv	-	-	-	9 / 1418	1 / -	1 / 832	1 / 135	-	-
Odesa	-	-	-	-	-	2 / 2099	-	-	-
Sumy	3 / -	2 / -	-	8 / 1235	1 / -	-	1 / -	1 / -	-
Kharkiv	5 / 737	1 / -	-	12 / 2290	4 / -	-	1 / 200	-	-
Kherson	10 / 1539	1 / -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chernihiv	3 / 540	1 / -	-	6 / 1450	-	1 / 522	-	-	-

* Only those penitentiary institutions that were covered by the project's monitoring were taken into account

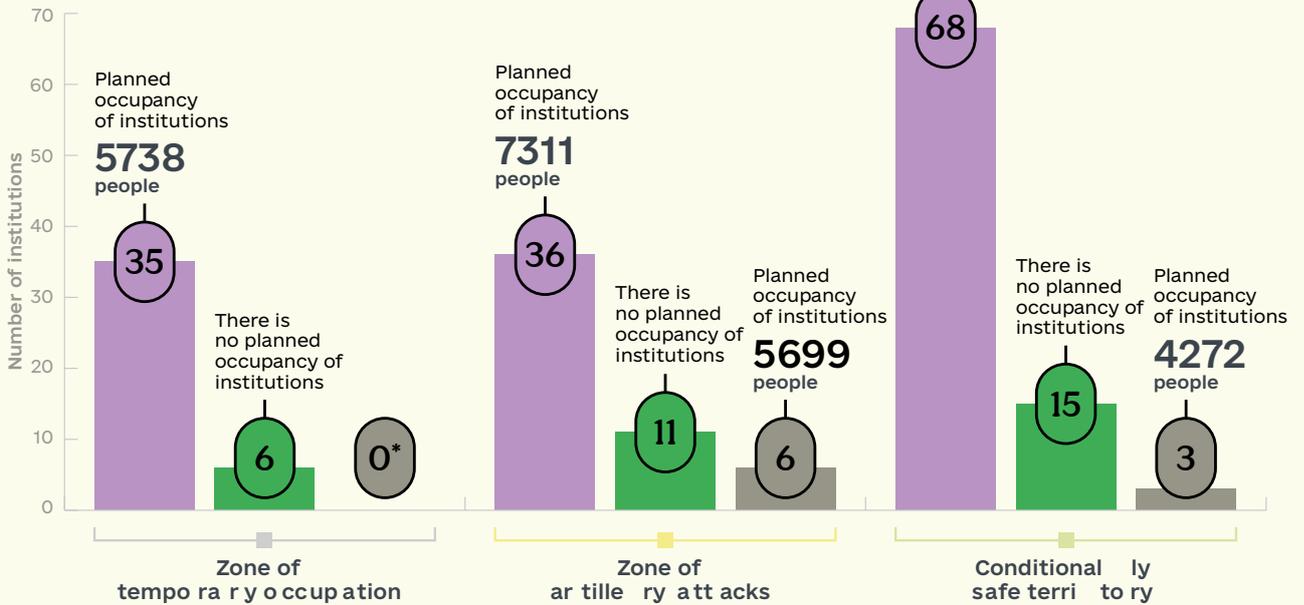


-  social protection institutions for people with disabilities and the older people
-  psychiatric care facilities
-  penitentiary institutions

June 2022

Information about the places of detention facilities that suffered from the aggression of the Russian Federation during the war according to maps data <https://deepstatemap.live>

Planned occupancy of institutions
14976 people



Region	Zone of temporary occupation			Zone of active attacks			Conditionally safe territory		
Vinnitsia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 1236
Donetsk	3 / 400	2 / -	-	6 / 2035	3 / -	-	1 / 301	-	-
Dnipro	-	-	-	3 / 755	-	2 / 1995	14 / 2759	5 / -	-
Zhytomyr	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 / 2574	1 / -	-
Zaporizhzhya	4 / 1132	2 / -	-	4 / 945	1 / -	1 / 773	2 / 550	-	-
Kyiv	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 / 2008	3 / -	-
City of Kyiv	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 / 2707	4 / -	1 / 2514
Luhansk	10 / 1288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mykolaiv	-	-	-	4 / 558	1 / -	1 / 832	5 / 835	1 / -	-
Odesa	-	-	-	-	-	2 / 2099	-	-	-
Sumy	-	-	-	5 / 945	2 / -	-	7 / -	-	-
Kharkiv	8 / 1379	1 / -	-	9 / 1648	4 / -	-	1 / 200	-	-
Kherson	10 / 1539	1 / -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chernihiv	-	-	-	5 / 795	-	-	4 / 1195	1 / -	1 / 522

Number of institutions / people

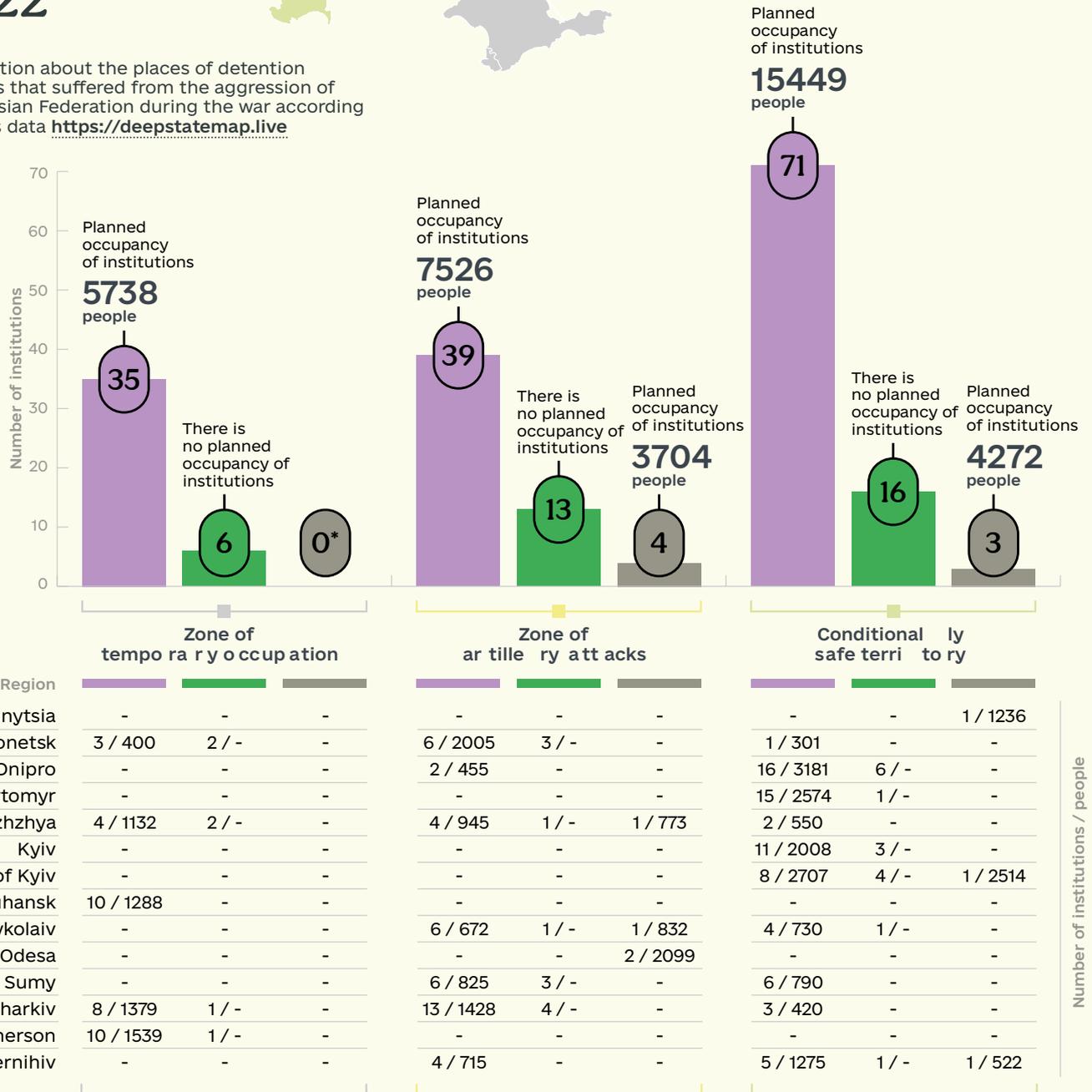
* Only those penitentiary institutions that were covered by the project's monitoring were taken into account



-  social protection institutions for people with disabilities and the older people
-  psychiatric care facilities
-  penitentiary institutions

September 2022

Information about the places of detention facilities that suffered from the aggression of the Russian Federation during the war according to maps data <https://deepstatemap.live>



* Only those penitentiary institutions that were covered by the project's monitoring were taken into account



social protection institutions for people with disabilities and the older people



psychiatric care facilities



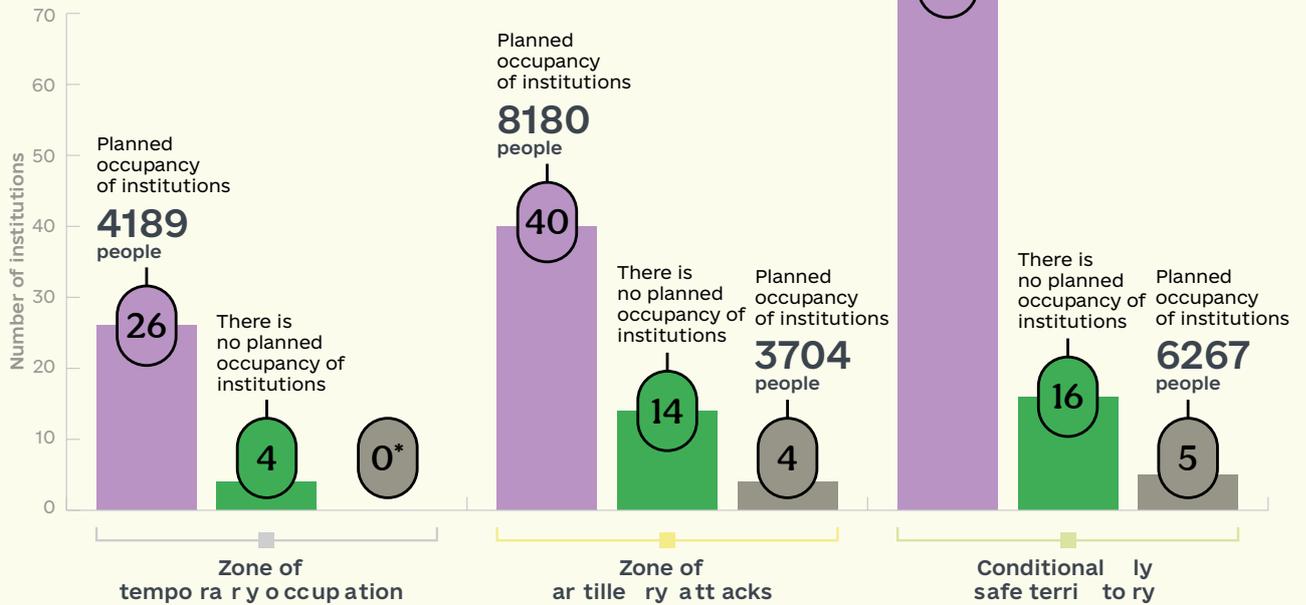
penitentiary institutions

December 2022

Information about the places of detention facilities that suffered from the aggression of the Russian Federation during the war according to maps data <https://deepstatemap.live>

Planned occupancy of institutions

13719
people



Region	Zone of temporary occupation			Zone of territorial attacks			Conditionally safe territory		
Vinnitsia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / 1236
Donetsk	3 / 630	2 / -	-	6 / 1805	3 / -	-	1 / 301	-	-
Dnipro	-	-	-	2 / 455	-	-	16 / 3181	6 / -	2 / 1995
Zhytomyr	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 / 2574	1 / -	-
Zaporizhzhya	4 / 1132	2 / -	-	4 / 945	1 / -	1 / 773	2 / 550	-	-
Kyiv	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 / 2008	3 / -	-
City of Kyiv	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 / 2707	4 / -	1 / 2514
Luhansk	10 / 1288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mykolaiv	-	-	-	5 / 718	1 / -	1 / 832	5 / 835	1 / -	-
Odesa	-	-	-	-	-	2 / 2099	-	-	-
Sumy	-	-	-	5 / 945	3 / -	-	7 / 970	-	-
Kharkiv	-	-	-	13 / 1550	5 / -	-	5 / 1031	-	-
Kherson	9 / 1139	-	-	1 / 400	1 / -	-	-	-	-
Chernihiv	-	-	-	4 / 715	-	-	5 / 1275	1 / -	1 / 522

Number of institutions / people

* Only those penitentiary institutions that were covered by the project's monitoring were taken into account

Analytical report “Invisible victims of war:
people in places of deprivation of liberty”
(available in Ukrainian):



Annexes (available in Ukrainian):

