

# Protection Monitoring Snapshot - Ukraine

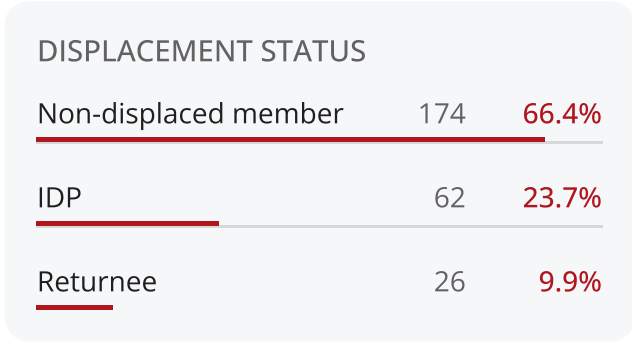
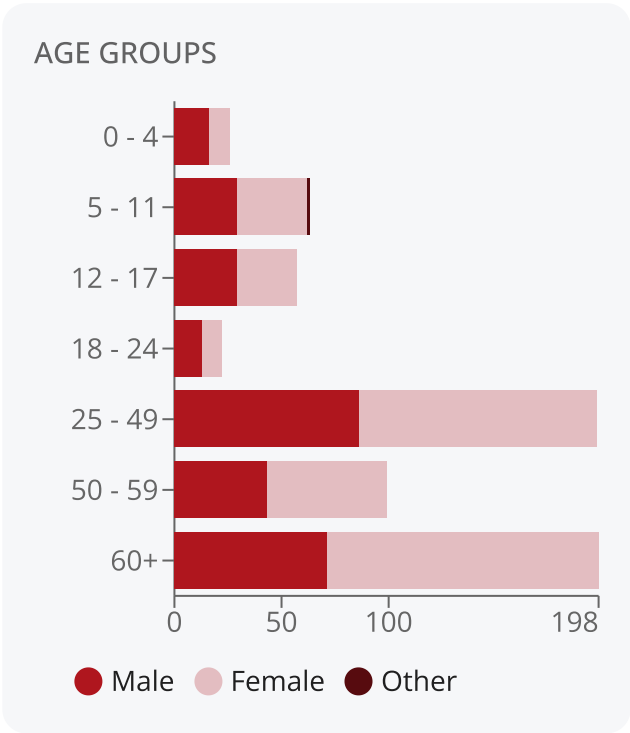
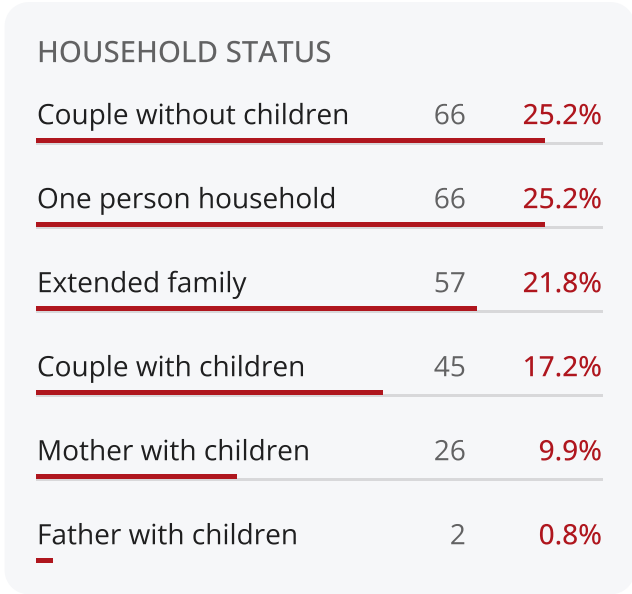
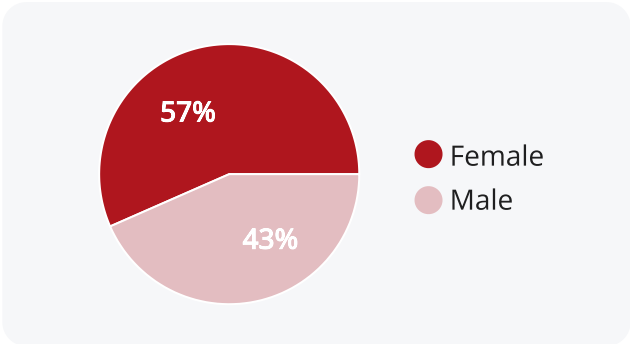
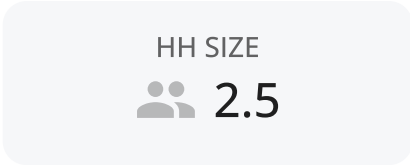
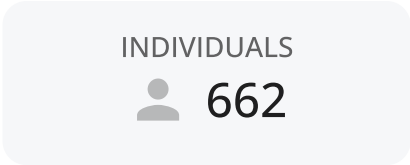
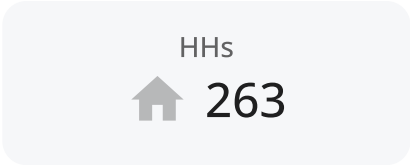
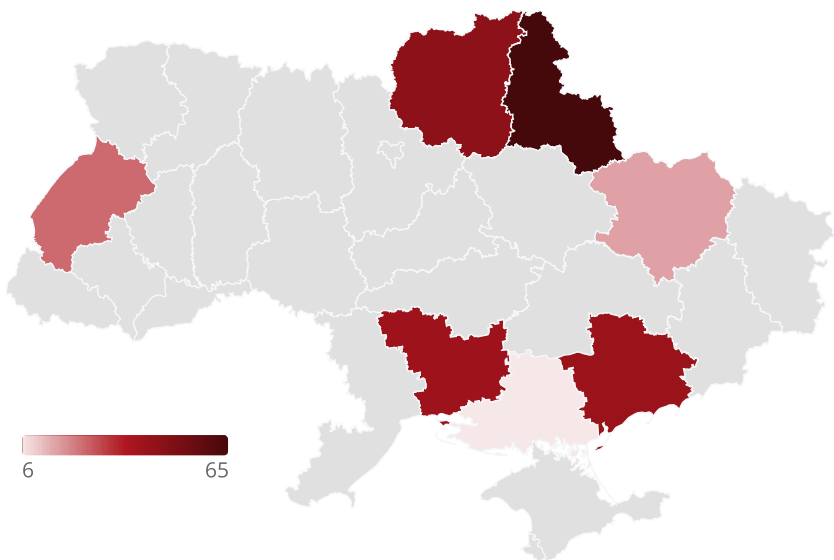
📅 April 2024 • [Interactive dashboard](#)



This snapshot summarizes the findings of **protection monitoring** implemented through household surveys in the following oblasts:

- Chernihiv
- Kharkiv
- Kherson
- Lviv
- Mykolaiv
- Sumy
- Zaporizhzhia

DRC protection monitoring targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people directly exposed to and affected by the current armed conflict in order to understand the protection needs facing affected populations; informing DRC and the humanitarian community's response



While access to livelihoods and economic opportunities remains a key factor for the integration of IDPs, social cohesion also plays a significant role. In eastern and southern oblasts, tensions between community members often stem from perceived disparities in the distribution of humanitarian aid. There are concerns that stricter criteria for aid, especially cash assistance, could worsen these tensions, leading to apprehension among community members about future assistance provision.

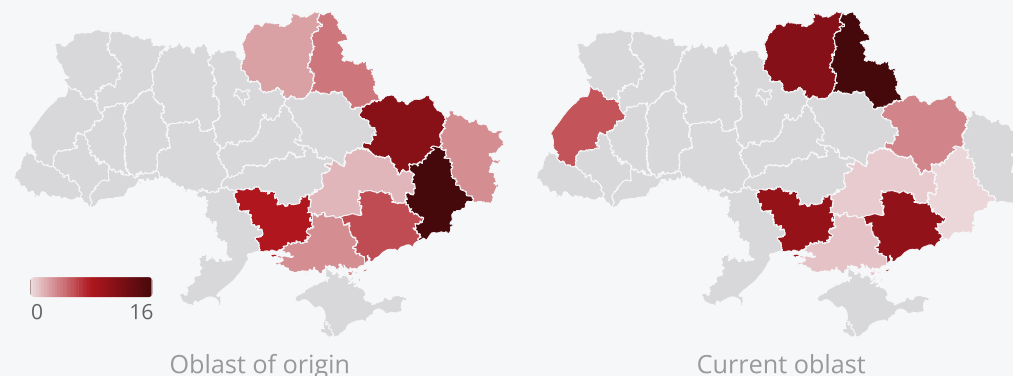
## INTENTIONS

|  |    |       |
|--|----|-------|
| <u>Return to the place of habitual residence</u> | 27 | 50.0% |
| <u>Integrate into the local community</u>        | 26 | 48.1% |
| <u>Relocate to another area in Ukraine</u>       | 1  | 1.9%  |

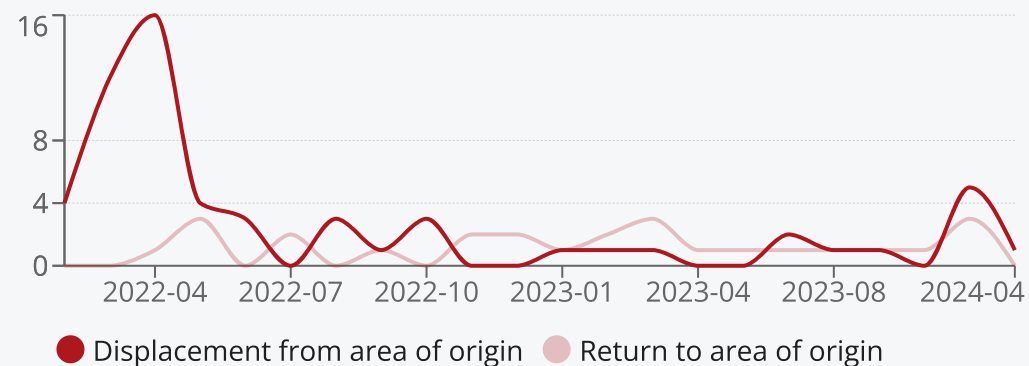
## FACTORS INFLUENCING INTENTIONS TO RETURN

|   |    |        |
|---|----|--------|
| <u>Improved security situation / Cessation of hostilities</u> | 27 | 100.0% |
| <u>Government regains territory from NGCA</u>                 | 6  | 22.2%  |
| <u>Repaired/restored infrastructure</u>                       | 5  | 18.5%  |
| <u>Repaired housing/compensation for damaged property</u>     | 4  | 14.8%  |

## IDP POPULATION BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN FIGURES

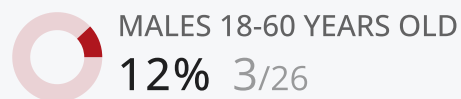
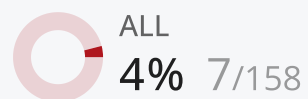


## FACTORS SUPPORTING INTEGRATION

|   |    |       |
|---|----|-------|
| <u>Access to livelihoods, employment and economic opportunities</u> | 10 | 40.0% |
| <u>Social cohesion</u>  | 9  | 36.0% |
| <u>Access to safe and dignified shelter</u>                         | 7  | 28.0% |
| <u>Access to essential services</u>                                 | 6  | 24.0% |

The recent enactment of Government Resolution No. 332, starting March 1, 2024, signifies substantial alterations in the provision of accommodation assistance to IDPs in Ukraine, a key form of support since the conflict escalation. Monitoring findings highlight that these changes have strained administrative services, leading to lengthy queues for re-registration, alongside a surge in requests for legal information and support.

## UNREGISTERED IDPs



## ACCESS BARRIERS TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTATION

**27%** 70/261

|  |    |       |
|--|----|-------|
| Length of administrative procedures                        | 30 | 42.9% |
| Cost of administrative procedures                          | 29 | 41.4% |
| Distance or cost of transportation                         | 19 | 27.1% |
| Lack of information  | 19 | 27.1% |
| Other  | 6  | 8.6%  |
| Lack of legal support to access the procedure              | 3  | 4.3%  |
| Inability of the service to provide required documentation | 3  | 4.3%  |

## INDIVIDUALS LACKING PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

**1%** 8/662

|  |   |       |
|--|---|-------|
| National passport                        | 5 | 71.4% |
| TIN - personal identification/tax number | 2 | 28.6% |
| Pensioner certificate (retirement)       | 2 | 28.6% |
| Other                                    | 2 | 28.6% |
| Birth certificate                        | 1 | 14.3% |

## HHs LACKING HLP DOCUMENTATION

**11%** 28/260

|   |    |       |
|---|----|-------|
| Property ownership for apartment/house          | 13 | 46.4% |
| Property ownership certificate for land         | 11 | 39.3% |
| Inheritance certificate                         | 3  | 10.7% |
| Other   | 3  | 10.7% |
| Document issued by authority                    | 2  | 7.1%  |
| BTI (Bureau of Technical Inventory) certificate | 1  | 3.6%  |
| Lease agreement for house/apartment             | 1  | 3.6%  |
| Death certificate of predecessor                | 1  | 3.6%  |

The lack of transportation remains a significant barrier to freedom of movement, particularly for inhabitants of remote settlements and villages and for persons with reduced mobility. Without regular or accessible public transport connections to larger urban centers, individuals residing in these areas face significant challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities, essential services, and maintaining overall mobility. Moreover, mobilization efforts significantly affect the male population, resulting in self-imposed restrictions of movement and isolation.

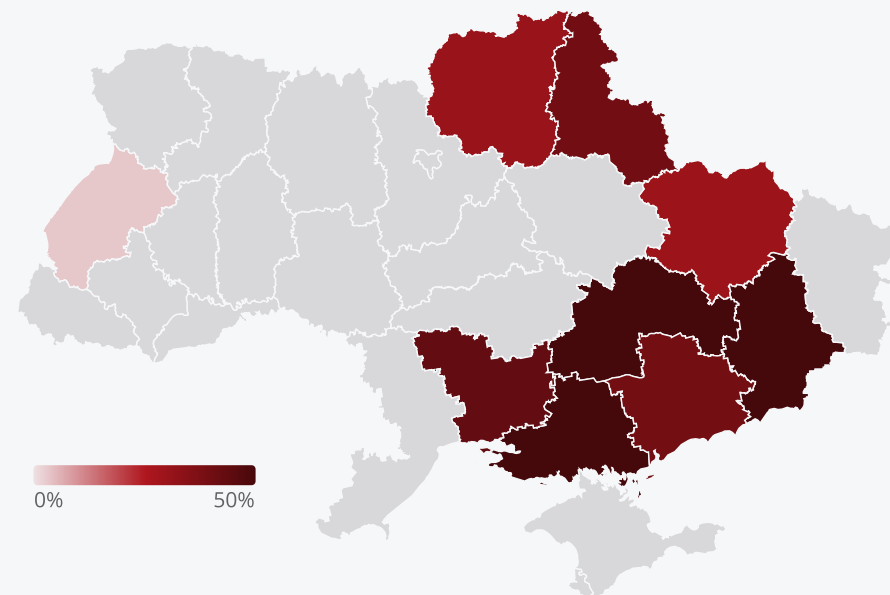
## MAJOR STRESS FACTORS

|   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| Worries about the future                          | 126 | 50.2% |
| Fear of being killed or injured by armed violence | 124 | 49.4% |
| Fear of property being damaged by armed violence  | 86  | 34.3% |
| Worries about the children                        | 74  | 29.5% |
| Displacement related stress                       | 51  | 20.3% |

## BARRIERS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

|  |    |       |
|--|----|-------|
| Armed conflict, including shelling                           | 35 | 44.9% |
| Lack of transportation                                       | 22 | 28.2% |
| Presence of explosive ordnance                               | 14 | 17.9% |
| Reduced mobility linked with health issues or disability     | 14 | 17.9% |
| Fear of conscription, including self-restriction of movement | 8  | 10.3% |

POOR SENSE OF SAFETY  
36% 95/261



## INFLUENCING FACTORS

|  |    |       |
|--|----|-------|
| Bombardment/shelling or threat of shelling | 94 | 98.9% |
| Landmines or UXOs contamination            | 12 | 12.6% |
| Presence of armed or security actors       | 9  | 9.5%  |
| Other                                      | 4  | 4.2%  |
| Fighting between armed or security actors  | 2  | 2.1%  |

Barriers to access healthcare, including due to a lack of available (specialized) health care services, continue to be significantly reported, particularly affecting persons with reduced mobility, while the lack of available and affordable transportation further compounds the challenges faced by vulnerable populations in reaching essential services.

## BARRIERS TO ACCESS HEALTHCARE

35% 93/263

|  |    |       |
|--|----|-------|
| Lack of specialized health care services                     | 56 | 60.9% |
| Distance - lack of transportation means to access facilities | 30 | 32.6% |
| Cost associated with transportation to facilities            | 30 | 32.6% |
| Lack of available health facility                            | 27 | 29.3% |
| Cost of the services provided/medication                     | 24 | 26.1% |

## UNREGISTERED DISABILITY

86% 226/262

|                                   |    |       |
|-----------------------------------|----|-------|
| Disability status not applied for | 29 | 41.4% |
| Unwilling to register             | 15 | 21.4% |
| Status registration rejected      | 15 | 21.4% |
| Inability to access registration  | 7  | 10.0% |
| Other                             | 4  | 5.7%  |

## CONCERNS RELATED TO CURRENT ACCOMMODATION

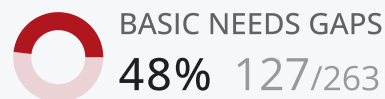
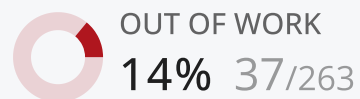
37% 96/262

|   |    |       |
|---|----|-------|
| Accommodation's condition               | 58 | 61.7% |
| Security and safety risks               | 18 | 19.1% |
| Risk of eviction                        | 11 | 11.7% |
| Lack of support for damaged housing     | 6  | 6.4%  |
| Overcrowded/Lack of privacy             | 4  | 4.3%  |
| Lack of functioning utilities           | 3  | 3.2%  |
| Lack or loss of ownership documentation | 2  | 2.1%  |
| Not disability inclusive                | 2  | 2.1%  |
| Lack of connectivity                    | 1  | 1.1%  |

## ACCOMMODATION CONDITION

|                   |     |       |
|-------------------|-----|-------|
| Sound condition   | 180 | 71.7% |
| Partially damaged | 60  | 23.9% |
| Severely damaged  | 7   | 2.8%  |
| Destroyed         | 4   | 1.6%  |

Limited economic opportunities have led to a significant reliance on social protection schemes and humanitarian aid. This reliance is even higher among IDPs (78%). Housing assistance is crucial for many IDPs, and while changes in the assistance system according to Resolution No. 332 will result in a large number of IDPs losing their primary source of income, they often struggle to find well-paying jobs that match their skills and experience.



## Coping mechanisms

|  |    |       |
|--|----|-------|
| Spending savings   | 45 | 35.7% |
| No coping strategy   | 28 | 22.2% |
| Reducing consumption of food                                 | 27 | 21.4% |
| Depending on support from family/external assistance         | 19 | 15.1% |
| Reducing healthcare expenses                                 | 12 | 9.5%  |
| Other  | 9  | 7.1%  |
| Selling off household/productive assets                      | 6  | 4.8%  |
| Borrowing money (from a formal lender/bank)                  | 4  | 3.2%  |
| Choosing less suitable accommodation (cheaper/less safe/etc) | 1  | 0.8%  |

## MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

|                            |     |       |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Social protection payments | 176 | 67.4% |
| Salary – Formal Employment | 111 | 42.5% |
| Humanitarian Assistance    | 29  | 11.1% |
| Casual (Temporary) Labour  | 25  | 9.6%  |

## FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT

|   |    |       |
|---|----|-------|
| Lack of available jobs  | 24 | 64.9% |
| Housework / caring for children                               | 7  | 18.9% |
| Physical impairment/limitations (chronic illness, disability) | 6  | 16.2% |
| Skills do not match demand                                    | 5  | 13.5% |
| Other   | 2  | 5.4%  |
| Low or off season (agriculture)                               | 2  | 5.4%  |
| Discrimination based on age                                   | 1  | 2.7%  |